1892

~~19~~ .

Department of

OFFICE P. W. D

STATION Dept

No. 57

Dated 7. 1. 1892

Pages in the file

SUBJECT

C. F. 23

Back Papers.

Dis.	No.	Department. / Series.	Date.	Dis.	No.	Department. / Series.	Date.

Further Papers.

Dis.	No.	Department. / Series.	Date.	Dis.	No.	Department. / Series.	Date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 2nd November 1891, No. 12590.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting, for the information of Government, a copy of his proceedings reviewing report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1890–91.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 24th October 1891, No. 12349.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Chingleput, 22nd September 1891, No. 1188 :—

I have the honour to report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory School during the year 1890–91.

2. *Strength.*—The school was 3 years and $5\frac{1}{2}$ months in existence on the 31st March last. During this period, 172 pupils were admitted. Of these 12 were transferred to jails, under orders of Government, as they were found unsuitable for this school, and 20 were released after undergoing training for longer or shorter periods. There remained on the roll at the close of the year 140 pupils, against 109 at the close of the previous year.

3. *Conduct of Released Pupils.*—As regards the conduct of the 20 released pupils, the following are the particulars available :—

Well conducted, as reported on by Magistrates	12
Do. do. by the youth himself	1
Not reported on by Magistrates	3
Sent back to the Reformatory.	1
Of unsatisfactory conduct	2
In jail	1
Total ...	20

The non-receipt of reports from Magistrates in respect to 3 pupils is, I think, due to the difficulty of tracing them out, but according to information received from other sources they are reported to be doing well, following their caste occupations. In regard to the boys reported on unsatisfactorily and the one in jail, their misconduct is due to the influence of their former wicked friends who have driven them back to evil courses. There is nothing to show, in two instances at least, that the village officers and the Police have, as required by the rules, acted as their safeguard against such temptations. While on this point, I beg to mention that it is admitted by no less an authority than an Inspector of the Reformatory Schools of Great Britain, that supervision for the first few years after a pupil's discharge, is an essential feature in successful reformatory treatment, some special

instructions are therefore needed enjoining on village officers and Police the duty of holding out to the released pupils all reasonable protection against temptations to a relapse into crime, as required in Rule 22 of the school.

4. *Occupation of Released Pupils.*—Of the released pupils only a few have been sufficiently long in the school to learn a trade which they could practise with advantage after release, but they have all been sufficiently benefited by the general education they have received to perform more efficiently than they did, the occupations they followed previous to conviction. The 13 well-conducted boys are engaged as follows :—

Pursuing the trade (blacksmith) learnt in the school	2
Do. (carpentry) do.	2
Pursuing occupations which they followed, prior to conviction	9

5. *Superintendence.*—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer was in charge of the school until 24th July 1890, on which date he gave over charge to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, and left for Tanjore. Previous to this, Mr. Lewis conducted the duties of the Superintendent from the 14th to the 25th June, inclusive, during the absence of Dr. Nailer from the station. As Dr. A. T. L. Patch, who was appointed to succeed Dr. Nailor, was not able to join his appointment at once, Mr. Lewis continued in charge of the school, without prejudice to his own duties, from 24th July to 12th August 1890, on which date Dr. Patch assumed charge of the school. That officer remained in charge till I relieved him on the 14th February 1891. Whenever the Superintendent, who is also the District Surgeon, proceeds on tour, Mr. Lewis is invariably left in charge of the duties of the Superintendent, in addition to his own.

6. *Conduct of Pupils.*—The pupils continue to improve in their conduct. It is the new pupils generally who give more trouble and render themselves more liable to punishment than the old ones; and it has therefore been found necessary to keep a watchful eye on their doings for the first six months or so after admission. In many cases the new pupils continue their pilfering practices even in this school. When they come they do not think it wrong to steal if they could escape detection, being guided solely by animal instincts. They come devoid of any religious or moral principles, and with their finer instincts undeveloped. Moral principles have to be instilled into them by means of moral lessons, exhortations, &c. (*vide* para. 11 *infra*), and their finer instincts have to be developed by means of a firm and rational discipline and a careful training; and when by these means they begin to realize that it is wicked to steal, to tell a lie, to use bad language and to do anything bad, they begin to desist from such practices and gradually become good boys.

7. *Monitors.*—The number of monitors and assistant monitors increased to ten. They consisted of four monitors appointed from amongst the best behaved boys under Rule 16 (*i*), and six assistant monitors, one for each department of the school. These serve as assistants to the various instructors. Proficiency in general education, or in one of the trades, combined with good behaviour, is the *sine quâ non* for an assistant monitorship. The monitors and assistant monitors on the whole behaved well. Only four of them were degraded during the year.

Monitors.
No. 2 Rangaswami Lazar.
„ 13 Chellan Kuppan.
„ 56 Yékambara Asari Swaminathan.
„ 76 Virapadayachi Ramaswami.

8. *Punishments.*—Of the 140 pupils in school during the course of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 76 pupils, and 32 pupils were punished only once. The following statement exhibits the punishments awarded :—

	Cases.		Cases.
Corporal punishment and penal diet ...	17	Solitary confinement	*Nil*
Corporal punishment	119	Gunny clothing	*Nil*
Penal diet	5	Loss of good conduct badges	2
Loss of marks	13	Degradation from monitorship	4
Deduction from earnings	13		

A combination of corporal punishment and penal diet is awarded only in cases of theft and other similar offences referred to in paragraph 6 *supra*.

9. Cases in which boys have been brought up and warned, are not included in the above statement, nor the punishments inflicted by the Deputy Superintendent during industrial school hours, and by the Headmaster during general education hours. These punishments which are very light, not exceeding three cuts on the hand, are not recorded under the rules.

10. *Attempts at escape.*—There were two attempts at escape during the year, and in one instance two boys attempted to escape together. These attempts were made by boys who had not been more than a few weeks in school. The facilities for escape are great, and the boys are not kept behind prison bars and locks, and their movements during play hours are as unrestricted as possible. To an outsider it should be a matter of surprise that the attempts at escape should have been so few; but the fact is that the pupils are happy under the influence of moral discipline, watchful care and the educational and industrial training they receive.

11. *Moral Training.*—Every opportunity is availed of to inculcate good principles into the pupils. They are carefully supervised during the time spent on the play-ground, where, in the society of companions of equal age and similar pursuits, the character and disposition of boys are developed, and the best opportunities for moral training are afforded. This work of supervision is divided between the Deputy Superintendent and the masters. The moral lessons, with which the school reading books are interspersed, are frequently questioned on and impressed on the minds of the pupils. A course of Sunday lessons has also been instituted, the object being to teach "the great moral truths of religion and morality" common to all mankind. These lessons are conducted on the plan of a Sunday school. A moral principle or subject is selected, upon which a lecture is delivered, the pupils being frequently questioned to ascertain whether they understand the lecture. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs to relieve the monotony, and the narration of a moral tale or two to lend additional interest to the lesson, also form a part of the Sunday school scheme. Apart from the moral instruction summarized above, reformation is also sought by training the pupils to habits of obedience, regularity, industry, order, cleanliness and also by a judicious system of rewards and punishments. The practice of using indecent terms with which the vernaculars abound, and that of telling lies, receives every possible discouragement.

12. *Distribution statement according to districts.*—The following statement shows how the various districts are represented in the school :—

	Pupils.		Pupils.
1. Madras	27	12. South Canara	4
2. North Arcot	14	13. Nellore	4
3. Coimbatore	12	14. Malabar	3
4. Tanjore	11	15. Vizagapatam	3
5. Ganjam	10	16. Chingleput	3
6. Kistna	9	17. South Arcot	3
7. Godávari	8	18. Trichinopoly	3
8. Madura	8		
9. Tinnevelly	7	Total ...	140
10. Nilgiris	7		
11. Salem	4		

Madras continues to head the list. The districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool have not yet sent a single pupil to the school. There was no pupil received during the year from Malabar. Until accommodation is extended to provide room, say in all, for about 250 pupils, it would be unnecessary to remind Magistrates of the existence of this institution.

13. *Ages of pupils on admission.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the ages of the pupils on admission and the periods of detention ordered :—

Age.	Number of pupils.	Period of detention.	Number of pupils.
8 years old	2	For 2 years	2
9 do.	2	„ 2½ do.	3
10 do.	7	„ 2¾ do.	4
11 do.	11	„ 3 do.	19
11¼ do.	1	„ 3½ do.	3
12 do.	32	„ 4 do.	41
13 do.	24	„ 4¾ do.	1
13¼ do.	1	„ 5 do.	39
14 do.	36	„ 6 do.	15
14½ do.	3	„ 6¾ do.	1
15 do.	12	„ 7 do.	11
15¼ do.	4	„ 8 do.	1
15½ do.	3		
Under 16 years	2		
Total ...	140	Total ...	140

A large majority of the boys, it will be observed, will remain sufficiently long in the school to acquire a sound knowledge of at least the three Rs. in the vernacular, and sufficient skill in one or two trades to enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they return to their villages.

14. *Caste of pupils.*—As to the caste of pupils they were divided as follows :—

Caste.	No. of pupils.	Caste.	No. of pupils.
1. Brahman	3	19. Pariah	13
2. Vellala	14	20. Pulaiya	1
3. Kavarai	17	21. Korava	3
4. Weaver	5	22. Villi	1
5. Gavundavadalu	7	23. Jogi	1
6. Padayachi	4	24. Odda Dasiri	5
7. Kammalan	3	25. Tulu Tiyan	1
8. Okkiliyan	1	26. Boyi	2
9. Edayan	4	27. Kalla	2
10. Kapula	4	28. Marava	4
11. Sembadavan	1	29. Shanar	2
12. Mahratti tailor	1	30. Chakulavadu	1
13. Patnachetti	5	31. Native Christian	9
14. Upparavan	1	32. Mussalman	20
15. Agamadiyan	1	Total ...	140
16. Gollavadu	1		
17. Telaga	1		
18. Palla	2		

The caste pupils continue to exceed the non-caste ones. The so-called "criminal classes"—of whom it has been remarked that the propensity for marauding is in their blood—such as the Kalla, Korava, Jogi, Palla, &c., continue to be poorly represented. The great difficulty in the case of these pupils will be their ultimate disposal.

15. *Crimes for which judicially punished.*—The crimes for which the boys were sentenced judicially are as follows :—

Crime.	No. of pupils.
1. Theft	81
2. House-breaking	5
3. Do. and theft	35
4. Robbery	2
5. Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
6. Dishonestly receiving stolen property	4
7. Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	1
8. Lurking house-trespass	1
9. Mischief	2
10. Causing grievous hurt	2
11. Members of unlawful assembly and rioting	2
12. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
13. Breach of trust	1
Total ...	140

It is clear that in the great majority of cases the offences are against property, and that the offenders are victims to circumstances, under which they have been compelled to resort to thefts, and that therefore the best preventive against relapse into such practices is to so train them as to send them out prepared to earn an honest livelihood.

16. *General education.*—The highest class completed its course for the Fourth standard and the pupils, ten in all, appeared for the Primary School examination; and all, I am glad to say, passed. The results in detail are appended. The subjects taught in the school are the three compulsory ones in the Vernacular (Tamil and Telugu) with English, Singing, Action Songs, Geography and History of India as optional subjects. Only three hours during the day (10-30 A.M.) to (1-30 P.M.) are available for this work, and this time is barely sufficient. The remaining hours are set apart for industrial education, recreation, drill, gymnastics, gardening and play. Owing to the want of a proper school-room full advantage cannot be taken of the voluntary night school hours (7-30 to 9 P.M.), because the attendance is restricted to 25 pupils, the largest number which can be accommodated in the only room available for night-school. The strength of the various classes as they stood on the 31st March last, compared with the previous year, was :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
IV Standard	14	24
III do.	20	29
II do.	31	45
I do.	39	31
Infant do.	5	11
Total ...	109	140

17. The Fourth standard appeared for the Primary School examination on the 23rd January 1891; and the Assistant Inspector of Schools examined the remaining standards on the 29th idem. The following statements show how the school fared at the above examinations, the figures being taken from the pass-lists furnished by the Examining officers :—

PRIMARY School examination.

Number presented for examination.	Passed for certificates.		Passed in compulsory subjects and one optional subject.	Total passed.	Remarks.
	I Class.	II Class.			
10	3	2	5	10	None failed.

ASSISTANT Inspector's examination.

Standard.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Failed.	Percentage of passes.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
III	15	11	3	14	1	93
II	31	14	12	26	5	84
I	41	29	9	38	3	95
Infant	25	24	1	25	...	100
Total ...	112	78	25	103	9	92

On the above results, you were pleased to remark as follows, in your Proceedings, dated 11th March 1891, No. 2679 :—

"It is gratifying to note that all the ten pupils that appeared for the Primary School examination passed, with three in the first and two in the second class. The high percentages secured in the Infant and first three standards testify to the progress made by the pupils. These results reflect much credit on the teaching staff."

18. Under Rule 16 of the school the course of general education is limited to the Fourth standard. The question of obtaining the sanction of Government to

educate the pupils to higher standards has been held over, pending the construction of a proper school-room, without which it will be difficult to carry on the work of teaching a higher standard. Even with the classes now under instruction, the inconvenience which both the masters and the pupils experience, is very great—the classes are mostly located in the verandahs of the main building, an arrangement which is far from suitable for teaching purposes, and does not admit of sufficient supervision on the part of the Headmaster.

19. I enclose a copy of the Assistant Inspector's report, dated 15th April 1891, No. 1710, together with the review thereon by the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to enable you to deal with those papers when reviewing this report.

20. *Industrial examination.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., Professor of Engineering, examined the Carpentry, Blacksmith and Weaving classes on the 23rd and 25th April 1891. Mr. Chatterton's report on his examination, together with my general remarks thereon, are attached, as you promised to deal with them when reviewing this report.

21. The tailoring class has not yet been examined, and, I understand, that you are making arrangements to have the class examined at an early date.

22. *Debit and credit account under manufactory.*—The amount drawn from the treasury on account of manufacture during the year was Rs. 1,332–10–10 (including Rs.180 paid for an extra cooly carpenter employed), against Rs. 943–9–8, drawn in the previous year. The sum paid into the treasury under receipts increased to Rs. 1,598–1–7, against Rs. 939–12–6, paid in the previous year. The manufacture accounts for the year stand thus :—

Debit.

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of materials in store on 1st April 1890	220	11	6
Value of manufactured articles in store on 1st April 1890 ...	52	12	0
Outstanding bills due on 1st April 1890	74	15	1
Value of materials purchased in 1890-91	1,152	10	10
Paid for a cooly carpenter employed in 1890-91	180	0	0
Amount spent for manufactory from contingent fund in 1890-91	126	4	4
Total ...	1,807	5	9

Credit.

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of materials in store on 31st March 1891	308	15	6
Value of manufactured articles in store on 31st March 1891 ...	62	14	0
Outstanding bills due on 31st March 1891	*203	2	10
Value of work turned out for the use of the school in 1890-91	374	4	4
Cash paid into the Treasury in 1890-91	1,598	1	7
Total ...	2,547	6	3

* Since recovered.

23. As a commercial enterprise the above results, viewed as a whole, cannot but be considered satisfactory, but the question, now, is, whether similar results can be attained in the future. It must be admitted that the industrial department is seriously handicapped by the location of the school in such a small mofussil town as Chingleput. All important local demands on our workshops will soon be exhausted. Arrangements will then have to be made to open an agency in Madras for the sale of the articles manufactured in the school.

24. *Strength of industrial classes.*—For the purposes of *industrial education* the school was divided as follows :—

	Pupils.
Carpentry class	34
Blacksmith do.	29
Weaving do.	26
Tailoring do.	33
Gardening do.	18
Total ...	140

25. As you have called for separate accounts to show whether each trade in the school is carried on at a profit or not, I enclose as Appendix I, detailed debit and credit statements for each trade.

The following is an abstract of the above statements :—

Trade.	As per debit statement attached.			As per credit statement attached.			Profit or Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Carpentry	1,213	2	6	957	1	11	— 256	0	7
Blacksmith's work ...	392	0	7	653	8	11	+ 261	8	4
Weaving	417	10	0	416	3	5	— 0	12	7
Tailoring	100	7	2	257	15	1	+ 157	7	11
Gardening	58	9	6	259	2	11	+ 200	9	5
Total ...	2,181	13	9	2,544	10	3	+ 362	12	6

It will be observed that blacksmith's work, tailoring and gardening are carried on at a profit, but the carpenter's accounts show a loss of Rs. 256–0–7. This can be explained. The carpenter's class is the largest in the school, and the quantity of materials which the beginners waste is great. Planks and scantlings which are spoiled in work are seldom used again; but this is not the case with the blacksmith's work. There is nothing wasted there. Every bit of iron, steel, copper or brass which is spoiled by beginners is used again, and its value is somehow realized. When the weaving shed, already sanctioned by Government, is constructed, more looms are at work, and the boys become more expert at the trade, the *Weaving Department*, will also work at considerable profit. In *Tailoring* and *Gardening* the expenditure on materials is very small. In the last named industry earth plays an important part in producing the outturn, and she does so without any remuneration; hence the large profit under that head.

26. *The Teaching Staff.*—The teaching staff, which needed strengthening, received the following additions during the year. A third master or Telugu assistant (Rs. 10–1–15) and a gymnastic instructor (Rs. 10–1–15) were appointed for the first time. An additional peon (trained Primary grade, lower) able to take part in teaching, was also appointed. There are no less than four peons in the school who possess some special qualifications. One of them teaches in the school, and three others work as drill instructors. The master tailor who was reported on unfavorably last year was replaced by a tailor trained in the firm of Messrs. Moses and Co., Madras. The following statement gives the required particulars regarding the teaching staff, as it stood on the 31st March 1891 :—

Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
			RS.	
1. Mr. M. D. Jacobs	Headmaster	Trained Secondary grade, lower.	40	
2. „ T. Antonisami Pillai ...	Acting Second master...	Matriculate	25	Under training in the Teachers' College. N. R. Parthasarathi Aiyangar is acting sub *pro tem.*
3. A. Subramaniya Aiyar ...	Acting Third master ...	Trained Primary grade, lower.	10	
4. Manikkam Naiken ...	Peon and school assistant.	Do. do.	7	Peon No. VII.
5. Mr. Jean Cochin	Weaver Instructor ...	*Nil.*	20	
6. A. Murugappa Pillai ...	Carpenter Instructor ...	Middle School, first class in Branch XIX.	15	
7. Koshi Velayuda Asari ...	Blacksmith Instructor...	Middle School, first class in Branch XX.	15	
8. Muhammad Husain	Acting Tailor Instructor	Passed the school test...	20	
9. Tirumalai Naidu	Garden Instructor ...	*Nil.*	7	
10. Ahmed Sheriff	Drill Instructor, No. I...	Drill Sergeant	10	Peon No. I.
11. C. Subramaniya Mudali ...	Drill „ „ II.	Trained sepoy	9	Peon No. II.
12. Lazar Philip	Drill „ „ III.	Do. ...	7	Peon No. VI.
13. A. Vijiyaranga Mudali ...	Acting Gymnastic Instructor.	First class certificate in Gymnastics and Middle School examination, second class.	10	

27. *Daily Routine.*—There was no change during the year in the scheme for daily routine, which was as follows:—

6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M., employment in workshop and garden.
9-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M., washing after work and morning meal.
10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M., general education.
1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M., recreation.
2-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., employment in workshop and garden.
4-30 P.M to 5 P.M., drill and gymnastics.
5 P.M. to 6 P.M., bathing and evening meal.
6 P.M. to 7 P.M., recreation, if daylight admits of it.
7 P.M. to 7-30 P.M., locking up.
7-30 P.M. to 9 P.M., voluntary school, if possible.

28. *The Mark System.*—This system has continued to work well. The number of pupils entitled to money rewards under it, rose from 84 to 136, and the average earning per week was Rs. 6–8–2 against Rs. 4–8–3, in the previous year. The total earnings during the year amount to Rs. 338–9–8 against Rs. 221–4–1, and the amount deposited in the Savings Bank to the credit of the boys, rose from Rs. 201–14–11 to Rs. 444–7–9. The *Mark System* has been a great incentive to good conduct and industry.

29. *Health of the pupils.*—The general health of the pupils continued to be satisfactory, although not so satisfactory as in the previous years. The number of admissions into the hospital rose from 208 to 284, partly owing to the increased population and partly to the abnormal season during the latter part of the year. There was no death during the year. The most common diseases treated were febricula (74 cases), itch (17 cases), diarrhœa (17 cases), dysentery (10 cases), and wound (10 cases).

30. *Vaccination.*—All pupils are vaccinated on admission, if they are not already protected from small-pox. Periodical re-vaccination is also performed to ensure the boys a thorough protection from small-pox.

31. *Conservancy.*—Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to. The practice of keeping in the cubicles night-soil chatties was discontinued during the year, as I considered it deleterious to health. Even the urinal chatties, which are now kept in the cubicles, are objectionable, in my opinion, but there seems to be no remedy for it until an improved system of cubicles with night latrines is decided upon and constructed.

32. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure during the year, as per details appended, was Rs. 14,003–4–4 against Rs. 12,783–9–2 in the previous year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	7,326	11	0
Rations and hospital charges	3,975	5	8
Service postage and telegrams	51	8	0
Clothing and bedding	102	13	6
Ordinary contingencies	613	7	9
Travelling allowance	135	2	0
Manufactures	1,332	10	10
Mark and work money	408	9	7
Taxes	16	0	0
Furniture and apparatus	41	0	0
Total ...	14,003	4	4

33. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 128 against 101 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance per head was Rs. 96–14–8 against Rs. 126–9–1 in the previous year. The fall in the cost of maintenance is partly due to the larger number of pupils maintained during the year and to the reduced expenditure under contingencies, furniture and apparatus and a few other heads.

34. *Comparative Statement of Expenditure.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the past two years under the more important heads and gives also the increase and decrease under each head:—

Head.	1889–90. Average number 101.	1890–91. Average number 128.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1889–90.	Cost per head, 1890–91.	Increase per head, 1890–91.	Decrease per head, 1890–91.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment ...	6,806 12 2	7,326 11 0	519 14 10	.....	67 6 4	57 3 10	.....	10 2 6
Contingencies ...	812 15 10	664 15 9	.....	148 0 1	12 8 10	5 3 2	.....	7 5 8
Rations	3,088 0 4	3,963 7 2	875 6 10	.....	30 0 3	30 15 4	0 15 1	.....
Mark and work money.	215 11 1	408 9 7	192 14 6	.....	2 2 2	3 3 1	1 0 11	.....

The reduced expenditure under establishment is due to the increased number of pupils maintained during the year. The reduction under contingencies is noteworthy. It is due to the greater economy exercised in purchasing articles for ordinary use. The slightly increased expenditure under rations is due to the high prices of provision which prevailed during the whole year in consequence of the failure of rain.

35. *The Gardening Class.*—The pupils in the gardening class do almost all the work in the gardens under the gardener instructor's supervision. They are thus taught practical gardening. They also draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and the exercise which they thus derive serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the Industrial classes also take their turn at gardening and irrigation to the extent of about four hours per week. The pupils in the gardening class are detained in it only temporarily. They are promoted to a technical class when they have made some progress in general education, for the rule is, no boy is permanently transferred to such a class until he has passed the first standard examination.

36. *Gymnastic Instruction, Drill, &c.*—The gymnastic instructor was appointed in November 1890. Every boy receives half an hour's instruction in gymnastics twice a week. Those who take a liking to the exercise, practise on the apparatus during the recreation hours. The gymnastic register was opened when the instructor was appointed. The pupils also take ample exercise in various other ways. Drill is systematically taught by pensioned sepoy peons, and the pupils have acquired a fair amount of efficiency in it—they practise extension-motions, marching, squad and company drill; and on Sundays the whole School is drilled for half an hour, followed by a walking exercise for a mile or so beyond the limits of the school. The third Annual Sports and Distribution of Prizes were held on the 11th April 1891. All the schools in the town were invited to compete in the athletic sports, and, as usual, all the principal events were won by the reformatory boys, not a single outsider was able to pull off a first prize.

37. *Committee of Visitors.*—The Committee of Visitors held two meetings during the year against one in the previous year. The local members of the Committee have frequently visited the school, but I cannot say as much of the members residing in Madras.

38. *Tassa Silk Culture.*—The notes on the experiments made in tassa silk culture are complete. They will be embodied into a report and submitted at an early date.

39. *Visit of His Excellency the Governor.*—An interesting event of the year was the visit to the school of Lord Connemara on the 27th September 1890. His Excellency was well pleased with all that he saw and heard at this institution, and recorded the following remarks in the Visitor's Book:—

"This institution deserves the immediate attention of Government. The accommodation ought to be increased, in conformity with the suggestion of Colonel Smith, and the danger of fire pointed out by Mr. Austin ought to be remedied. I doubt very much the necessity of locking up the boys at night and certainly the iron doors are unnecessary. I think by a proper system of monitor supervision by the well-behaved boys themselves, it could be done. I think Mr. Lewis deserves much credit for the progress that has been made in the various industries, and I have no doubt that when more space is given, still better results will be attained. On the whole, I am quite satisfied with the present management; but much is needed in directions for which the higher authorities are responsible that would make the institution more useful than it is."

40. *Service Books.*—The service books have been written up to date.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS of the Manufactory Department showing whether each trade is carried on at a profit or not.

Debit Statement.

Trade.	Materials in stock, 1st April 1890.	Manufactured articles in stock, 1st April 1890.	Outstandings on 1st April 1890.	Materials purchased in 1890–91.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1890–91.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1890–91.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Carpentry	34 10 9	7 8 0	23 1 0	*976 12 7	43 10 2	105 0 0	22 8 0	1,213 2 6	* Including Rs. 180, the wages of a cooly carpenter employed.
Blacksmith's work	116 5 6	17 14 0	21 1 9	123 3 11	24 15 5	64 0 0	24 8 0	392 0 7	
Weaving	69 11 3	27 6 0	11 2 0	202 9 9	8 13 0	82 0 0	16 0 0	417 10 0	
Tailoring	...	...	3 8 0	30 0 7	10 10 7	52 0 0	4 4 0	100 7 2	
Gardening	...	...	16 2 4	...	38 3 2	...	4 4 0	58 9 6	
Total ...	220 11 6	52 12 0	74 15 1	1,332 10 10	126 4 4	303 0 0	71 8 0	2,181 13 9	

Credit Statement.

Trade.	Materials on the 31st March 1891.	Manufactured articles on the 31st March 1891.	Outstandings on the 31st March 1891.	Work turned out for the school in 1890–91.	Cash paid into the Treasury in 1890–91.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Carpentry	61 7 9	21 8 0	101 12 0	107 10 11	664 11 3	957 1 11	If Rs. 2–12–0, the value of conjee water sold in the year is added, it will give the total amount paid into the Treasury (Rs. 1,598–1–7).
Blacksmith's work	125 12 9	10 4 0	9 4 3	83 7 6	424 12 5	653 8 11	
Weaving	121 11 0	31 2 0	*51 13 6	27 12 0	184 6 11	416 13 5	
Tailoring	...	...	21 15 8	155 5 11	80 9 6	257 15 1	
Gardening	...	...	18 5 5	...	240 13 6	259 2 11	
Total ...	308 15 6	62 14 0	203 2 10	374 4 4	1,595 5 7	2,544 10 3	

CHINGLEPUT,
22*nd September* 1891.

(Signed) S. C. SARKIES, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Superintendent.

From the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chingleput, 26th September 1891, No. 1206.

In reference to your official memorandum, dated the 24th instant, No. 11345, calling for further information relative to the annual report of this school for 1890–91, I have the honour to submit the following particulars:—

(1) There was no juvenile refused admission during the year for want of accommodation.

(2) The following statement gives particulars of the juveniles admitted in 1890–91:—

No.	Admission number.	Names.	Age on admission.	District belonging to.	Caste.
1	123	A. Kaliyaperumal	12	Tanjore	Padayachi.
2	124	R. Munisami	14	North Arcot ...	Vanniya.
3	125	V. Murugesan	15¾	Madras	Vellala.
4	126	Ch. Venkatasami	14	Godávari	Chakkalavadu.
5	127	G. Sibakdalla	13	North Arcot ..	Mussalman.
6	128	K. Sellappan *	Over 16	Coimbatore ...	Vettuvan.
7	129	Timma Kala *	Do.	Nilgiris ...	Pariah.
8	130	P. Aiyavu	Do.	Coimbatore ...	Vellala.
9	131	M. Karuppanasari *	Do.	Do. ..	Kammalan.
10	132	V. Angappan	15	Do. ...	Agamadiyan
11	133	K. Chinna Kolandan * ...	17	Do. ...	Vellala.
12	134	Ch. Munisami	12	Nilgiris ...	Pariah
13	135	K. Venugopal Mariyan * ...	17	Do. ...	Native Christian.
14	136	P. Subbandi *	Over 16	Coimbatore ..	Andi.
15	137	V. Periyakaruppan ...	14	Madura ...	Kalla.
16	138	K. Arunachella	15	Trichinopoly ...	Padayachi.
17	139	Irisetti Narasigadu	13	Nellore	Kavarai.
18	140	Sheik Chinna Mowla ...	15	Do.	Mussalman.
19	141	Iga. Venkatesigadu ..	14	Do. ...	Odda Dasiri.
20	142	G. Zainul-Abdin	12	South Arcot ..	Mussalman.
21	143	N. Nariveti	12	Tanjore	Patnachetti.
22	144	M. Velaiyan	14	Do.	Palla.
23	145	A. Ramasami	13	Madras	Edayan.
24	146	P. Ankadu	10	North Arcot ..	Odda Dasari.
25	147	Husain Kalai	13	Do. ...	Mussalman.
26	148	P. Ankadu	14	Do. ..	Vellala.
27	149	B. Mustan	11	Madras	Mussalman.
28	150	A. Sheik Imam	10	Do.	Do.
29	151	R. Venkatachellam ...	14	Do.	Pariah.
30	152	N. Dasari	14	Do.	Uppavan.
31	153	M. Shani Munisami ...	13	Do.	Patnachetti.
32	154	P. Palaiyattan	13	North Arcot ...	Do.
33	155	T. Mahomed Usman	12	Do.	Mussalman.
34	156	M. Mahomed Beg	11	Madras	Do.
35	157	S. Pachai Mudali	15	Coimbatore ...	Vellala.
36	158	M. Rangasami	15	Do. ...	Kavarai.
37	159	A. Karuppan	13	Madras	Shaner.
38	160	M. Mahomed Ummar ...	12	South Canara ...	Mussalman.
39	161	S. Appu	15	Madras	Brahman.
40	162	Umayi	13	Do.	Edayan.
41	163	A. Chengalroyan	14	Chingleput ...	Kapula.
42	164	Munisami	15	Coimbatore ...	Vellala.
43	165	Pazhany	14	Trichinopoly	Kavarai.
44	166	R. Palaniyandi	13	Do. ...	Do.
45	167	P. Ratnam	14	North Arcot ...	Pariah.
46	168	G. Perumalu	14	Do. ...	Edayan.
47	169	M. Kandasami	13	Nilgiri	Kavarai.
48	170	P. Antony	14	Madras	Native Christian.
49	171	A. Varadan	14	Do.	Kavarai.
50	172	Kuppan Munisami			Patnachetti.

The youths marked with asterisks were released during the year under G.O., dated 6th January 1891, No. 20, as they were over age on admission as decided by the School Visiting Committee.

(3) The following statement gives the required particulars as to the pupils released during the year :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Names.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Present employment as far as is known.	Caste.
			YRS.			
1	3	Ellaiya Madura	15½	Madras	(In Jail)	Shanar.
2	38	R. Nagamuttu	15	Trichinopoly ...	(No report)	Korava.
3	23	K. Armugam	15	Tanjore	Village Talayari	Pariah.
4	125	V. Murugasan *	18	Madras	Compositor	Vellala.
5	14	A. Deva Das	15	Godávari ...	Blacksmith	Native Christian.
6	27	M. Ramalingam	15	Trichinopoly ...	Cart-driver	Kalla.
7	9	M. Rasundram	15	Bangalore ...	Carpenter	Native Christian.
8	10	Innasi Chouri	15	Do.	Blacksmith	Do.
9	39	P. Raman Nair	15	Malabar	(No report)	Nair.
10	40	M. K. Ahmad	15	Do.	Village Schoolmaster ...	Mussalman.
11	68	T. Madurai	15½	Tanjore	Carpenter	Kammala.
12	128	K. Sellappan	Over 16	Coimbatore ...	Occupation not known. These youths were transferred to jail under G.O., 6th January 1891, No. 20, because they were over age on admission as decided by the Committee.	Vettian.
13	129	Timma Kalai	Do.	Nílgiri		Pariah.
14	130	P. Aiyavu	Do.	Coimbatore ...		Vellala.
15	131	M. Karuppannasari ...	Do.	Do. ...		Kammalan.
16	133	K. Chinna Kolandan ...	17	Do. ...		Vellala.
17	135	K. Venugopal Mariyan ...	17	Nílgiri		Native Christian.
18	136	Subbandi	Over 16	Coimbatore ...		Andi.
19	156	Mahomed Beg	12	North Arcot ...	Cart-driver	Mussalman.

* Murugasan, No. 125, was released under G.O., 8th September 1890, No. 1498, as his father proved to be satisfaction of the committee that the youth had attained his 18th year of age. He remained only four months in the school.

The last named boy was released only after four months' stay in the school, as the judicial sentence passed on him was quashed on appeal, and Government thereupon ordered his release in its order, dated 24th March 1891, No. 540.

(4) Mr. Nurse has not yet held any examination in tailoring for 1890–91. The results of the examination held in May 1890 for 1889–90, are printed as Appendix IV to the report for that year. These results were reviewed in your Proceedings, dated 12th June 1890, No. 6008. You were of opinion that Mr. Nurse demanded too much of the boys in the Second and Third standards.

(5) The committing Magistrates who failed to fix proper ages of pupils during the year were—

Presidency Magistrate, Black Town, Madras.
Acting Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry.
District Magistrate, Coimbatore.
Deputy do. Madura.
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
District Magistrate, Nílgiris.

(6) The reason why not more than two meetings were held in 1890–91, is, that the Committee made no arrangements in that year to hold regularly monthly meetings, but they have done so during the current year; they have now fixed a day and hour for the monthly meetings. In 1890–91 I called the two meetings to have the ages of certain pupils fixed.

(7) Although the local members of the committee, have, on the whole, frequently visited the school, the only members who visited at least once a month as required in the Act are—

The District Judge.
The Tahsildar.
M.R.Ry. M. Rámánuja Chárriar Avargal.

(8) The boy who has been sent back to the Reformatory is Munisámi *alias* Rámasámi, No. 164. His former number is 12. He was admitted into the school on the 18th October 1887, and was released five months after that date, under G.O., 23rd March 1888, No. 725, because the order transferring the boy from the jail to the Reformatory was illegal, as he had not been previously sentenced to imprisonment within the meaning of section 8 of the Act. Having committed him again, the Joint Magistrate of Vellore has ordered his present detention in the school, his age being fixed at 14.

From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th May 1891, No. 2582.

It will be seen from table (*a*) of the report that 8 per cent. of the total cost was derived by the sale of manufactured articles from the different departments of industry practised in the Reformatory; the remaining 92 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. In view of ascertaining the outlay on general and special education, the suggestion of the Assistant Inspector may be adopted.

2. The teaching staff comprises one master who has passed the First-in-Arts examination, one Matriculate, two who have passed the Special Upper Primary examination and one the Middle School examination. With the exception of Vijayaranga Mudali, the rest are trained and certificated teachers. It is desirable that the uncertificated gymnastic instructor should also qualify for a certificate. There are besides four teachers for industrial subjects.

3. Sudras predominate among the pupils; next come Muhammadans; then "others," Native Christians, Brahmans and Vaisyas. All the classified occupations with the exception of mendicants are represented, coolies and traders being most numerous. All the pupils are reported to belong to the "poorer" classes.

4. Since last inspection, the attendance has shown an increase of 21 pupils or about 20 per cent. of the former strength. It is to be remarked that the increase in the attendance of pupils is not accounted for by the Assistant Inspector. It is believed that the increase is due to the admission of juvenile convicts from a larger number of jails in the Presidency.

5. The results of the school in the Middle School examination were excellent and those at inspection were very good. On account of the limited time devoted to general education, it is reported that more optional subjects have not been taught.

6. The suggestions of the Assistant Inspector for the improvement of the library and accommodation may be given effect to.

7. On the whole, the management and discipline of the school are reported to be satisfactory.

No. 2583.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

(Signed) G. BICKLE,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.

16*th May* 1891.

From the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, to the Director of Public Instruction (through the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle), dated Madras, 15th April 1891, No. 1710.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the tabular inspection report on the Reformatory School, Chingleput, inspected on the 29th January last.

2. There were 130 boys in the school, of whom 7 were under two months in school, one sick in hospital and the remaining 122 were presented for examination.

All the races and castes were represented excepting Europeans and Eurasians, the Sudras being the most numerous and next to them the Muhammadans.

The boys were all of the poorer classes, the children of coolies preponderating, but it is a matter for surprise that there were no children of mendicants.

3. The receipts and expenditure in table (*a*) are for the whole institution; and such of them as appertain to education proper cannot, as the table stands, be distinguished from the rest. It would be well, in my opinion, if the items are classified under—

(1) Education, General and Industrial;
(2) Boarding and Clothing; and
(3) Supervision.

4. The staff consists of four teachers of industrial subjects, a gymnastic instructor and two drill peons, and three teachers of general education subjects, who are also assisted by the gymnastic instructor and the school peon. The opening of a Fifth standard class will necessitate the appointment of an additional teacher. The second teacher, T. Antonisawmi Pillai, is under training in the Teachers' College, and on his return will also be employed as the teacher of drawing. The industrial subjects taught are carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring and weaving.

5. The routine of daily life is given in the following statement:—

5 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Sweeping the room, washing and early repast.
6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	Employment in the workshop and garden.
9-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Washing after work and morning meal.
10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ...	General education.
1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. ...	Recreation.
2-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. ...	Employment in the workshop and garden.
4-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Drill, garden and gymnastics.
5 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bathing and evening meal.
6 P.M. to 7 P.M.	Recreation.
7 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.	Locking up.
7-30 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Night classes (voluntary attendance).

6. It will be seen from the above statement that only 3 hours a day can be allotted to general education. The optional subjects taught at present are Geography and English in the third standard and Indian History and English in the fourth. The teaching of a larger number of optional subjects was required in Proceedings No. 3899-G, dated 16th April 1890, but this will be a difficult matter, I submit, with the limited time available, of which the greater portion should be devoted to the teaching of two languages. Night classes are, however, held for such of the boys as wish to attend them, of whom the number varies from 10 to 25, and some more optional subjects are taught. The teachers attend by turns and the taste for reading and the desire for improvement are being steadily cultivated.

It is recommended that the Geography of the Third standard may be continued in the Fourth, instead of, or in addition to, Indian History during the regular school-hours.

7. The school was examined as for grant and the results are summarised below:—

Class.	Number examined.	Number of merit passes.				Number of ordinary passes.				Number failed.
		Compulsory subjects.	English.	Indian History.	Geography.	Compulsory subjects.	English.	Indian History.	Geography.	
IV Standard	10	5	...	3	..	5	6	5	...	...
III do.	15	11	...	...	2	3	8	...	3	1
II do.	31	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5
I do.	20	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2
Infant	21	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Total ...	97	59	...	3	2	29	14	5	3	9

8. Instruction in gymnastics was introduced only in November last and the boys have not as yet been organized. They are regularly taken through drill; and for exercise combined with amusement they have their sports, races and action songs.

Some attempt is made at instruction in singing, but it has not as yet assumed a definite shape. A number of Tamil songs have been learnt by the ear, some of which are well meant and well suited to their present condition.

9. The accommodation is quite inadequate. The pupils are seated in the verandahs which are exposed to sun and rain. A *pandal* over the open enclosure erected in such a manner as not to shut out ventilation is desirable as a temporary arrangement.

10. A small library has been formed, which consists of the back numbers of the *Janavinodhani* and the *Maharani* and some Christian Vernacular Education tracts. The publications of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society may well be added and other Vernacular bazaar books that are unobjectionable.

11. The organization is all that is desirable and good discipline is maintained. The supervision book is full of remarks and instructions which are being acted up to. Among the defects that I noticed were lengthy ways of working arithmetic and a neglect of manuscript reading; and among the recommendations I have to make is the greater attention to be paid to the teaching of Geography, English and Telugu.

12. The results were, on the whole, very good and may be pronounced creditable, considering the short time the pupils have been in school and the fact that from their antecedents and parentage few of them could read and write when they were brought to Chingleput.

13. The progress made within this short period speaks, I think, to the earnestness with which the boys have begun to reform themselves—a wholesome resolution that is carefully fostered by the kind treatment they receive in school and by the numerous provisions made for their forgetting the past and making themselves good and useful citizens in future.

14. The delay in the submission of the report is, I submit, due to the heavy inspection work in the Nellore district that I have had in the meantime.

From the Professor of Engineering, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 26th May 1891.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Chingleput Reformatory School on the 22nd and 25th of April for the purpose of examining the boys in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code for the examination under the result system for industrial schools. A fifth industry, tailoring, is also taught, but as I was informed that it was customary for a professional tailor to conduct the examination, I did not consider it necessary to include that industry in my inspection.

2. The detailed results of the examination are appended in tabular forms prepared for me by Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent in charge; they show the name, general educational attainments, age and caste of each boy, the period during which he has been learning the trade, and his success at previous examinations.

The brief summary is given in the following statement:—

Trade.	Standard presented for examination.	Passed.		Failed.	Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.		
Carpentry	IV	...	...	1	1
	III	1	2	2	5
	II	1	4	4	9
	I	...	5	10	15
		2	2	...	4
Blacksmith's work	III	1	2	1	4
	II	2	6	7	15
	I	...	1	...	1
Weaving	IV	1	3	...	4
	III	3	1	3	7
	II	3	6	4	13
	I	2	...	...	2
Tape-making	III	2	1	...	3
	I				

3. The carpentry class consists of 33 boys, of whom 30 were presented for examination. The percentage of failures is much larger than last year, amounting

to 56·6 per cent., and is attributable to (1) the inadequate accommodation for so large a class, (2) the inability of a single instructor to efficiently teach so many boys, (3) the great difficulty which is usually experienced by first year boys in performing the tests for the First standard as compared with the difficulty experienced by second and third year boys in the Second and Third standards. In respect to these causes it may be remarked—

(1) That the carpenter's shop is far too small and very badly equipped. There are only four dilapidated benches, all unprovided with bench screws. The tools are totally insufficient in quantity and are in a very bad state. To put the shop into a fair working order an expenditure of about Rs. 500 is necessary. The school might be furnished with a model bench either from the College of Engineering or the School of Arts, from which pattern at least seven more should be made by the boys under the supervision of the maistry. Shooting boards and metre boxes, which are seldom seen in Native workshops, are badly required and can easily be made in the shop. One very marked fault in nearly every boy's work was inaccuracy in setting out the work to the dimensions given. The errors were generally not more than one-fourth inch and were mainly due to the roughly marked sticks which were used in place of two foot-rules. This is very false economy as the rules are not expensive and a proper supply of them should be procured as early as possible.

(2) Since the boys work for five and a half hours every day, they must necessarily all be in the workshops at the same time. The maistry is a fair carpenter, but not a very good teacher. Were he, however, as good as could be desired, it would still be quite impossible for him to properly look after more than 30 boys at once. Boys just commencing carpentry require a large amount of individual attention. They must be shown how to use the tools and their early essays with them carefully watched to prevent the acquirement of bad habits. Instead of this the maistry is mainly engaged with the more advanced boys and the beginners are left to shift for themselves.

(3) The first standard in carpentry is undoubtedly more difficult to pass than the corresponding standards in most of the other trades; it is also more difficult to pass at the end of the first year than it is to pass the second standard at the end of two years' training. The reason is that, before the tests can be properly performed, a fair amount of skill in the use of a number of tools is required, but this once acquired progress becomes much more rapid and the subsequent standards can be passed with ease at intervals of a year. It is useless to attempt to render them simpler or to accept a less degree of finish about the work as that would increase the failures in the higher standards afterwards. It should be strongly impressed upon the managers of industrial schools that carpentry can only be successfully taught by the most careful attention to beginners. The criterion by which the success of the instructor must be judged is the results obtained in the first standard and it is generally here that most failures are to be found.

A set of carpentry models has been provided, but they are too small and many of them defective in design and the quality of the finish.

The principal faults observed in the boys' work are inaccuracy in working to dimensions, inability to form the shoulders of tenons perfectly square, bad planing and a general extreme want of finish. One boy was presented for the fourth standard and was asked to work to a drawing which was furnished him. Neither he nor the maistry had the slightest idea what it meant, and even after it was carefully explained to the boy he set to work and made something else which he had made before. As long as the maistries of industrial classes are ignorant uneducated workmen, little better than coolies, this style of doing work will necessarily be in vogue and so long will these classes make no great stride in improving the technical skill of artisans. Every carpentry instructor in Government or Aided schools should be required to produce evidence that in the first place he is a good workman; secondly that he is able to work to a sketch or drawing; and thirdly that he is sufficiently acquainted with the principles of carpentry to make a good teacher. I have dwelt at some length upon the defects which are exhibited in the working of this class because most of them are easily

remedied, but I should not wish to give the impression that during the past two years no progress has been made. Much has been done and I do not doubt that, with larger and better equipped workshops and more instructors, this class will soon be one of the best in the Presidency.

4. In the blacksmith class there are 29 boys, of whom 23 were presented for examination. Of these 15 passed, a result fairly creditable, as most of the failures were either among the younger boys or those who had been learning the trade for not more than six months. I saw each boy in turn use the sledge hammer and many of them wielded it in very good style. The physique of the boys is good and with but one or two exceptions they were able to do their work with ease and rapidity. The main defect exhibited in all their work was its roughness. None of them were able to use the file correctly, and the work sent in was well forged, but entirely wanting in finish. The shop is not large enough; the number of forges might with great advantage be doubled. At present there are two English forges and two provided with country bellows. The former are excellent and the bellows large enough to feed two or more fires at the same time. This could easily be arranged by providing double delivery tubes fitted with valves to regulate the supply of air. Additional bellows might be made in the school so that the total cost would be small. Two new anvils, two vices, a drilling machine and a moderate supply of files are also urgently required.

The patterns which the boys have been taught to copy are in several cases bad, notably the bolt and nut and the chisel in the second standard tests. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the school if it were provided with a thoroughly good set of models, not only the finished forgings, but also the various stages through which each has to pass in the process of manufacture. The school possesses only one grindstone for both the carpenter and smith's shop. This is bad, as each class should have one for its exclusive use. In connection with this class, I think it would probably prove of great advantage to the boys if instruction in farriery could be given. There are no doubt considerable difficulties in the way, but they are not insurmountable, and it would be an immense benefit to the country to train blacksmiths to shoe horses properly.

5. In the weaving class there are 26 boys, of whom 25 came up for examination and 18 passed. Five of the weavers also took up tape-making and all passed. From the results it might appear that these trades are better taught than the others, but in reality it is not so. The work is much simpler, and the tests for examination easier. No boy can possibly hope to pass the fourth standard in carpentry or blacksmith work with less than four years' training, but the boys who had been working as weavers for not more than two years were able to perform the tests laid down in the code for the third and fourth standards.

Suggestions have been made that the tests for examination in the different trades should be rendered more uniform in difficulty, but I do not think that it is possible and it is certainly not desirable. Trades like those of the carpenter and blacksmith are difficult to acquire skill in, but they command high wages; whereas a weaver, who learns his trade in one-half the time, is in comparison very poorly paid. The only change, therefore, that appears to me desirable is a reduction in the number of standards in such trades as weaving, in which the first and second standards can easily be passed after 12 months' work and the third and fourth at the end of two years. At present greater encouragement is given to the managers of industrial schools to teach this trade because in the first place it can generally be made to pay its expenses; there is little waste of raw material and the woven cloths have practically an unlimited market; and, secondly, the grants-in-aid are much larger and more certain, for there is little difficulty in passing nearly all the pupils. By reducing the number of standards the grants-in-aid will be materially reduced and the energies of managers will be directed to the improvement of the teaching in industries requiring more skill, which it is highly desirable should be fostered. Moreover, I would suggest that tape-making is simply a branch of weaving and should be included in it. The tests in this industry are extremely

simple and any boy of moderate parts with a previous knowledge of weaving could pass all four standards with six months' practice.

An alternative to reducing the number of standards is to revise the syllabus and render them more difficult by the introduction of pattern-weaving in either cotton or silk, but I question very much whether it will be of any material advantage to teach the use of complicated and costly looms to people who are scarcely likely to be able to afford to set them up. The weaver caste has already been reduced to great destitution by the severe competition they have had to work against, and sooner or later in India as in England hand looms will become extinct.

The weaving department is well equipped; most of the looms have been made by the boys in the carpentry and blacksmith classes from a pattern which was purchased. A considerable addition to the number is contemplated as soon as accommodation is provided for them. When this occurs it would be well to have them better made. The present looms do their work well enough, but they are not specimens of workmanship such as is likely to reflect credit on the school.

6. Two years ago, I examined the school not long after industrial work had been started, and since then the weaving and tailoring departments have been opened and in all branches great progress has been made.

The financial results of the industrial work are rapidly increasing in importance.

* * * * *

This is satisfactory when compared with the preceding years, but there is no doubt the returns might be immensely increased if the workshops were larger, more conveniently arranged and better equipped with tools and appliances. The * * statement of the sums paid into the treasury during the three years the industrial classes have been at work shows not only the rapid way in which the receipts have increased, but affords some indication how, with care and attention to the teaching and by the exercise of constant readiness on the part of the Superintendent to meet the wants of the public, they may increase in future years.

* * *

7. As yet it is too early to express an opinion as to whether the school is really achieving its main object, viz., the reformation of boys of a decidedly vicious turn of mind. Nothing is more likely to succeed than the course pursued; habits of industry, regularity and order are being formed and each boy as he passes out will have received a fairly good general education and will have acquired sufficient knowledge of a trade to enable him to earn a comfortable livelihood and thus will be preserved from temptation to relapse into his former evil courses.

General remarks on Mr. Chatterton's report, dated 26th May 1891, as called for by the Director in his endorsement, dated 2nd June 1891, No. 6300.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Chatterton's ideal standard for testing the work of carpentry is very high. I attribute some of the failures in carpentry to the severity of the test.

2. In para. 3 Mr. Chatterton attributes the failures in carpentry to three causes. I admit that causes 1 and 2, for which the school is not responsible, have retarded progress, but as regards cause 3, I do not think that the tests for the first standard for the first year boys are comparatively more difficult than the remaining standards, provided the tests during examination are not made much more difficult than what they really are by insisting on accuracy, finish and working to measurements, while these are features which belong only to finished workmen who have had some years' experience in the trade.

3. Mr. Chatterton recommends an expenditure of about *Rupees five hundred* to equip the carpenter's shop alone. I agree that, with a much greater expenditure than I have been allowed, the shop could have been better equipped, but the

annual provision the school has hitherto been assigned for furniture and apparatus has never exceeded *Rupees two hundred for five industries* (carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring and gardening). For obvious reasons we prefer efficiency combined with economy to efficiency resulting partly from high expenditure. Moreover, it is open to question whether it will be of any material advantage to teach the use of costly benches and tools to boys who are not likely to be able to purchase or obtain such articles after they leave the school.

4. Mr. Chatterton states that inaccuracy in setting out the work to the dimensions given was one very marked fault in nearly every boy's work. On this point I beg to remark that Mr. Chatterton expected too much. I do not think it fair that boys for the first and second standard tests should be asked to set out work to given dimensions. The tests do not provide for work done to measurements. It is too soon to expect uniform accuracy in setting out the work amongst boys in the first and second standards.

5. Mr. Chatterton thinks that "the maistry is a fair carpenter," whereas this man has passed Branch XIX of the late Middle School examination, carpentry, joining, cabinet-making and turning in the *first class securing the maximum number of marks assigned to that subject*, and he was examined in such a practical place as the Madras Gun Carriage Factory. It is true that he is rather slow in his work and that he is not a trained teacher in carpentry and therefore unsystematic in his teaching, but for the salary given (Rs. 18) a better man cannot be had. The Deputy Superintendent, who has a fair practical insight in the trade, sees that the teaching is carried on systematically and that the pupils receive the attention they need. I however agree with Mr. Chatterton that the master carpenter is not able to look after more than 30 boys at one time. He needs an assistant, and I shall recommend the entertainment of one in the budget for 1892–93.

6. I do not know what authority Mr. Chatterton has in stating that "the maistry is mainly engaged with the more advanced boys, and the beginners are left to shift for themselves."

7. I do not concur with the views of Mr. Chatterton as expressed in para. 3 of his report. It is a well known fact in all trades that the essays of beginners are, as a rule, deficient in that finish which comes only after some experience in the trades.

8. The models condemned by Mr. Chatterton were supplied by the Industrial schools at Nazareth and Ramnad, and we had to pay dearly for them.

9. The boy who failed for the fourth standard was asked to turn out a complete wheel, 2 feet in diameter. This is not provided for in the tests.

10. In para. 4 Mr. Chatterton states that the main defect in the work of the blacksmith boys was its roughness. My remarks in para. 7 *supra* apply herewith equal force.

11. Mr. Chatterton suggests that the blacksmith class should be provided with "a thoroughly good set of models." I concur; but Mr. Chatterton would have given his suggestion a practical turn if he had named the place where they could be had. They cannot, I think, be had in this country. They should be ordered out from London.

12. Mr. Chatterton is of opinion that it is neither possible nor desirable to render the tests for examination in the different trades more uniform in difficulty than they are now. I am not of the same opinion. Weaving can be made as difficult as any other trade by introducing tape-making, the weaving of kammarbands in cotton and silk, pattern-weaving, silk-weaving, &c.

13. In a country like India where labour is cheap, weaving is practised as a caste profession, and hand looms supply certain special requirements of the people, and such looms will never, therefore, become extinct, although Mr. Chatterton

thinks that they will. To prove that hand looms are useful in their own way, I need only mention the fact that there are at present in France upwards of 600,000 hand looms at work.

(Signed) S. C. SARKIES, Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Superintendent, Reformatory School.

His Excellency Lord Connemara visited the institution in October.

2. *Superintendent and staff.*—Surgeon-Major Nailer was in charge of the school till 24th July 1890, when he was transferred to Tanjore. Surgeon Patch, who was appointed to act, entered on his duties only on the 24th August following, and he held charge till 14th February 1891, when he was relieved by Surgeon-Major Sarkies, the present Superintendent. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of a Telugu Assistant and a Gymnastic Instructor.

3. *Strength.*—The year opened with 109 boys on the rolls and closed with 140. There were 50 admissions and 19 discharges against 27 and three, respectively, in the previous year. It is to be regretted that the school cannot accommodate more than the present number. No steps can, however, be taken to provide the necessary additional accommodation until Government has passed final orders as to the place where the school is to be located permanently. It will be seen from the figures recorded in the margin, relating to pupils transferred to the Reformatory during the year from the different districts, that Madras contributed 14 and Coimbatore and North Arcot nine each, while nine other districts sent in only 18 in all. Of the 19 pupils discharged during the year, seven were transferred to jails as being over the maximum age limit, nine are reported to have been employed in various capacities, and one is in jail for an offence committed after leaving the school. On the remaining two no report has been received. All the districts in the Presidency, with the exception of the Ceded Districts, were represented as in the previous year. The greater part of the increase appertained to Madras, North Arcot and Nílgiris.

Districts.	Number sent in 1890-91.
Tanjore	3
North Arcot	9
Madras	14
Godávari	1
Coimbatore	9
Nílgiris	4
Madura	1
Trichinopoly	3
Nellore	3
South Arcot	1
South Canara	1
Chingleput	1
Total ...	50

4. *Ages of the pupils.*—Compared with the figures of 1889–90, there was a marked increase in the number of pupils of 12, 13 and 14 years of age, while the number under 12 years rose slightly—from 19 to 23.

5. *Castes and classes.*—As usual, Sudras predominate, and next to them come Muhammadans and Native Christians. Eight Muhammadans were admitted into the school during the year. It is worthy of note that only a small proportion belongs to the professionally criminal classes. Most of the Sudras belong to inferior sections, and have been subjected to little or no intellectual or moral discipline in their early years. This is to some extent evidenced by the troublesome conduct of many of the new pupils. There was an increase in the number convicted of theft and of house-breaking and theft.

6. *Health and general condition.*—In consequence of the unfavorable season and partly owing to increased attendance the number of admissions into the hospital rose from 208 to 284. Otherwise the health of the pupils continued satisfactory. There was no case of death during the year, and attention was paid to the vaccination of the pupils.

7. *General education.*—The pupils were tested in literary standards by the Assistant Inspector and in industrial subjects, Tailoring excepted, by Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering. There was a very appreciable improvement in the general attainments of the pupils. The strength of the various standard classes and the number of examinees are given in the margin. In the Primary School Examination, five out of ten that appeared secured complete certificates, two passing in the first class, while the remaining five pupils passed in compulsory subjects and in an optional subject. Greater attention should be paid to the method of instruction in Arithmetic, to the teaching of Geography and Telugu and to the Conversation and Translation Exercises in English. The Superintendent is requested to report on the Assistant Inspector's recommendation to introduce Geography into the Fourth standard class. Out of 112 pupils presented under the Infant and first three standards, no less than 78 secured merit and 25 ordinary passes. The high percentages of passes reflect much credit on the zeal and capacity of the staff. As in the previous year, the number in the night class did not exceed 25. Voluntary attendance and study need special encouragement. For want of accommodation a larger number could not be admitted into the class.

	1890-91 Strength.	Number of examinees.
IV Standard	24	10
III do.	29	15
II do.	45	31
I do.	31	41
Infant	11	25
Total ...	140	122

8. *Industrial education.*—Mr. Chatterton's exhaustive report on the progress of the Industrial departments is very interesting and deserves the special attention of the managers of all industrial schools. The pupils were tested by him in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making. Thirty pupils were presented in carpentry in the first four standards. Out of the 15 pupils examined for the first standard, only five earned ordinary pass, five out of nine succeeded in the second with one merit, and three out of five in the third, while the only pupil entered for the Fourth standard failed. The large percentage of failures in the First standard is due, partly at least, to inefficient teaching, the only carpenter maistry being unable to pay sufficient individual attention to all the beginners. Much remains to be done in this branch of industry to train the pupils to perfection, and the attention of the Superintendent is drawn to the various defects pointed out. Definite proposals should be submitted for the employment of a competent assistant carpenter and for providing the shop with the necessary appliances in addition to those sanctioned in Proceedings No. 10565 of the 9th ultimo. Provision has been made for these items in the budget estimate for 1892–93.

In the blacksmith class, of the 23 presented 15 passed, five obtaining merit and ten ordinary passes. It is satisfactory to note that only one pupil failed out of eight that appeared for the Second and Third standards. The suggestion of Mr. Chatterton to give instruction in farriery deserves consideration. The Superintendent should place himself in communication with that officer and ascertain and report on the supply of a good set of carpentry models suited to the requirements and condition of the boys.

The results of the weaving class were also favourable, 18 out of 25 passing. The five weavers who took up Tape-making also passed.

No examination has yet been held in Tailoring for 1890–91, but arrangements will shortly be made. Thirty-three pupils were under instruction in this branch of industry. The master Tailor has been replaced by a more competent workman.

Eighteen pupils were taught practical Gardening in addition to those in the Industrial classes.

9. *Physical education.*—Instruction in gymnastics has been regularly given since November 1890 in addition to exercises in drill, and the Reformatory pupils successfully competed at the annual sports which were thrown open to pupils from other schools in the town. The Gardening work also tends to improve the physique of the pupils.

10. *Manufactures.*—The account rendered in para. 25 of the report shows a net profit of Rs. 362–12–6 on the whole, against Rs. 321–2–2, in the previous year.

Owing to waste of materials, which is, however, unavoidable, the carpentry industry worked at a loss of Rs. 256–0–7. The amount of loss under weaving is insignificant. The main object of teaching trades being to fit the boys to gain an honest living in after-life, efficiency in training should not be sacrificed to profit. It would to be false economy to lessen the amount of practical instruction by trying to avoid the necessary waste of materials. The Acting Director awaits the report on the experiments that are being made in Tassa silk culture.

11. *Former pupils.*—Of the 20 juveniles released during the last three and a half years, the institution has been at work, 13 were reported to be well-conducted, two of these pursuing trade in Blacksmithery, two in Carpentry and others in occupations which they followed prior to conviction, as they were not sufficiently long in the school to learn any trade. The conduct of two former students is reported on as unsatisfactory, and one, as already said, is in jail. When a youth is released the Superintendent should request the Magistrate of the District to require the Village Officials to exercise some sort of supervision over him, avoiding, however, everything of the nature of police surveillance.

12. *Daily routine.*—No change is noticed in the daily routine of the school. The Superintendent will consider and report on the advisability of extending the time fixed for the general education of the pupils to allow them time to study a larger number of optional subjects.

13. *Mark system.*—The mark system has worked with much success. The total earnings for the year of 136 pupils amounted to Rs. 338–9–8, against Rs. 221–4–1 earned by 84 pupils in the previous year, and the deposit in the Savings' Bank has more than doubled.

14. *Tone and discipline.*—The conduct of 76 or more than one-half of the boys was so good that no punishment whatever was recorded against them. Owing to the refractory conduct of some of the newly admitted boys, the number of cases of corporal punishment rose from 60 to 119. There were but two attempts at escape in spite of the ample facilities, which the present arrangements afford for eluding the watch.

The Acting Director endorses, with much gratification, the various measures adopted for the moral training of the pupils. Some years must, of course, elapse before it can be fully known how far the institution has fulfilled its aim.

15. *State of premises.*—The Acting Director is fully aware of the unsuitability and insufficiency of the accommodation, and how greatly these defects tend to retard the progress of the institution in several ways. But the orders of Government as to the permanent location of the school must be received, before any steps can be taken to remedy them.

16. *Cost of maintenance.*—As the average number on the rolls rose from 101 to 128, the cost of upkeep fell to Rs. 140–9–7 per head, notwithstanding the additional expenditure on establishment and rations.

17. *Committee of visitors.*—Only two meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year, and these on the requisition of the Superintendent to fix the ages of certain pupils. The provisions of section 18 of the Reformatory Act were thus not carried out in their entirety, but regular monthly meetings have since been arranged for. The District Judge, the Tahsildar and M.R.Ry. M. Ramunja Chariyar are the only three, out of twelve members, who visited the school once a month as required by the Act. This state of things does not speak well for the interest evinced in the welfare of the institution by the other independent gentlemen on the committee.

18. *Fixing of ages.*—Six of the committing Magistrates failed during the year to fix the age of juveniles, and the committee had to fix it under the Reformatory rules. The Acting Director trusts that the omission will be guarded against in future, as it leads to unnecessary correspondence and expense.

19. Considering the short period the school has been in existence, the creditable results secured at the various public examinations, the successful working of the mark system, the settling of most of the released pupils to some

trade or other in life, the prospects of the school must be regarded as most encouraging. With increased interest on the part of the Visiting Committee, sustained energy on the part of the teaching staff and Superintendents and improved accommodation, there is every hope of the institution fulfilling its object.

20. The Superintendent, his Deputy and the Staff deserve much credit for their unsparing exertions for the well-being of the institution.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with 38 copies.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division.
" Managers of all Superior Industrial Schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Inspector-General of Jails,
" " of Police,
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
" Members of the Visiting Committee,
" District Magistrates,
" District and Sessions Judges,
" Editor, *Madras Journal of Education.*
" Government, with covering letter.

} for information.

ORDER—dated 9th December 1891, No. 2508, Judicial.

Recorded.

2. Only two meetings of the Visiting Committee were held during the year, and these on the requisition of the Superintendent to fix the ages of certain pupils; but the Government is glad to observe that regular monthly meetings have since been arranged for.

3. The question of providing additional accommodation must be deferred until that of the permanent location of the school is settled; this point is now under the consideration of Government.

4. The attention of District Magistrates and the Inspector-General of Police will be called to the remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report, and that of the Magistrates mentioned in paragraph (5) of the same officer's letter, No. 1206, dated 26th September 1891, will be drawn to their failure to fix the age of the boys sent by them to the Reformatory.

5. The report is very creditable to those entrusted with the management of the institution.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Inspector-General of Jails.
" the " " Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 9th December 1891, No. 2508A., Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Order No 57 w 27 Jan/92

Recorded
27 W.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 9th December 1891,
Nos. 2508, 2508A.

DECEMBER.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording, with remarks, Director's Proceedings reviewing the report on the working of the — during 1890–91.

18TH DECEMBER 1891, No. 1209, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ— the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 14th December 1891, No. 796 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read— the following paper from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 9th December 1891, R.P.R. No. 468 :—

(*From 22nd November to 5th December* 1891.)

STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops.*—Mungari crop is partly harvested. In red and sandy soils the outturn ranges from 2 to 6 annas and in black soil the crop has generally failed. The later sown crops have partly been grazed or gathered for fodder. The standing crops are very thin and scanty and are not likely to prosper.

Wet crops are in fair condition in Bellary division.

Fodder.—Great scarcity in Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, and Kúdligi ; in Hospet and Sandúr also, hitherto the main source of supply of grass, it is failing ; sufficient in red and sandy soil villages of Adóni division and scarce in other parts ; insufficient in Bellary division.

Water-supply—Sufficient for domestic purposes and cattle in most places, but great difficulty already felt in others.

Agricultural operations.—No sowing ; mungari crop is being harvested in parts. A small extent is being cultivated with ragi or cholum under wells in a few red soil villages.

Cattle—Fair in Hospet division. In red soil villages of Adóni division they still continue fairly strong. In most other parts they are becoming weak and emaciated. Large numbers are being and have been driven to other places in search of fodder. Prickly-pear is in some instances resorted to. There have been a good many deaths from starvation.

General remarks on above subjects.—No likelihood of getting any rain nor of the hingari crop proving in the least successful. Probably the whole will be lost. Cattle are being sold for almost nothing.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE—*On works.*—Works not started yet.

In villages—Generally good. No general decrease in the condition of the poor though a change is beginning to be noticed. Many laborers hitherto maintained by richer ryots are now thrown over on account of the latters' dispair of rain, so that the

distress will become suddenly much intensified. Complaints of one meal are becoming frequent. Migration has commenced.

Mortality.—None from distress.

Sickness.—Cholera in one village of Adóni taluk ; nothing special elsewhere.

Remarks.—Begging and crime seem to have increased in parts. Many people have left their villages in search of labour.

RELIEF MEASURES—*Relief works in what taluk opened.*—None.

Poor-houses in what places and the numbers at each.—None.

Village relief, number of villages in each taluk for which reports of—have been received.—None.

Number of cases of death from want of food with brief note of circumstances if possible.—None.

Remarks.—None.

GRAIN SUPPLY—*Private trade, active or not, whether in rice or dry staple food-grain.*—In Hospet division it is not active. Those that have grain are holding back; active in Adóni, especially in cholum ; in Bellary very active both in rice and grains.

State of imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grain.—Large import of grain by rail to Bellary from north to west.

Known or estimated stock in taluks.—Stocks are held both by traders and ryots, but are held back, hoping for higher prices or for fear of worse season in the future.

STATE OF MARKET—*Prices of principal food-grain*—

Chief market places.	Rice.	Cholum.		Ragi.	Cumbu.	Rising at	Falling at	Stationary at
		White.	Yellow.					
Bellary	8·64	13·91	15·45	15·52	12·22	Bellary.	Hospet.	..
Ráyadrug	7·56	12·88	..	14·07	..	Rayadrug.	Hadagalli.	..
Hospet	8·10	16·48	17·51	17·46	15·20	Kudligi.	Harpanahalli.	..
Kúdligi	7·02	..	16·48	16·49	..	Adóni.	..	..
Hadagalli	7·56	..	17·51	..	..	Alúr.	..	..
Harpanahalli	8·64	..	16·48	17·46	15·04	..	..	..
Alúr	8·10	..	16·48	..	..	..	..	..
Adóni	8·64	13·39	15·45	..	13·30	..	..	..

STATEMENT OF LOANS GRANTED—

Amounts granted under															
Land Improvement Loans Act.								Agriculturists' Loans Act.							
For the construction and repair of wells.		For the removal of nuth grass.		For other improvements of land.		Total.		For the purchase of cattle.		For the purchase of seed-grain.		For the purchase of fodder.		Total.	
In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.	In the fortnight.	Up to the fortnight.
..	RS. 950	..	RS 2,976	..	..	..	RS. 3,926	..	RS. 325	..	RS. 273	..	RS. 1,450	..	RS. 2,048

Resolution—dated 14th December 1891, No. 796.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During November there were only a few small showers of rain, which, though of some local value, effected no change in the prospects of the district. Particulars are given below for the whole season :—

Stations.	April—September.		October.		November.		December expected average.
	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	
Yemmiganúr	17·46	5·05	4·28	1·27	1·59	..	0·20
Adóni	21·30	11·02	4·80	2·18	0·81	0·20	0·07
Alúr	16·14	7·42	5·26	1·15	0·86	0·50	0·07
Siruguppa	15·13	4·80	4·76	1·45	0·92	1·20	0·09
Kampli	14·04	6·25	5·10	4·30	2·42	..	0·12
Bellary	12·23	6·81	4·39	1·00	1·52	0·65	0·15
Ráyadrug	12·03	4·67	5·06	0·55	1·59	1·05	0·19
Hospet	19·14	16·43	5·28	3·80	1·40	0·20	0·40
Harpanahalli	16·23	6·92	4·59	2·55	1·58	0·75	0·46
Kúdligi	17·44	6·15	5·03	2·85	1·24	0·60	0·13
Huvinahadgalli	15·24	4·22	4·52	1·48	1·00	1·35	0·30
District average ..	16·21	7·25	4·85	2·05	1·21	0·59	0·22

The total rainfall from April to the end of November, which represents practically the total rainfall of this year, has amounted to only 9·89 inches or less than half the average fall during the same period of the twenty years ending 1889, which amounts to 22·27 inches. In only one year during the past twenty years has the rainfall been as low and this was the year 1876, which ushered in the great famine. The rainfall to the end of November was then 8·47 inches. In 1884, when the district was saved from distress by a heavy rainfall in October, the total for the same period was 11·40 inches. In one other year of the series, the rainfall—April to November—was 16·43. In two others it was between 18 and 19 inches. In the remaining fifteen years it has ranged between 20 and 30 inches.

In no year of the series has the rainfall of October and November, on which the cultivation of the large area of the black-cotton soil depends, been so light.

3. Except under the small number of wells found in the district, no cultivation is going on and no sowings are being made, so that the areas reported to have been sown up to November given below may be accepted as the final result for the year. The result is that nearly 630,000 acres of dry land lie waste, and, as there is practically no hope of further rain, cannot be cropped this year. The deficiency is common to all parts of the district, but is most marked on the eastern side, where the crop is usually a late or *hingari* one grown under the north-east monsoon. The area of waste in the Alúr and Bellary taluks, which have fared the worst, amounts to 166,000 acres and 68,000 acres, respectively, that in Ráyadrug to 100,000 acres, while Hadagalli and Adóni have each about 50,000 acres waste. The Commissioner, who made during the past month a tour of inspection through the western taluks in company with the Collector and has since traversed Alúr, Bellary and Adóni, is satisfied as to the general accuracy of the cultivation returns. That the area of waste in Alúr and Bellary is enormous is patent to any one travelling from the east to Bellary by rail. In the western taluks and in Adóni a large area of *mungari* or early crop is usually raised. The latter crop is partly harvested. It will yield only from one to three-eighths of an average crop on light soils in Ráyadrug, Kúdligi and Hadagalli, but the yield is likely to be more favorable in Harpanahalli, Hospet and Adóni, where it will probably amount to from half to three-quarters of an average crop. The dry crops seen by the Collector and the Commissioner in Ráyadrug, Kúdligi and Hadagalli were uniformly bad, very few fields coming up to even half an average crop. The later sowings are being largely removed for fodder. The cotton crop is a failure and the same may be said of large areas on which white cholum was planted. Except in

Hospet under the Tungabhadra channels, the area of wet land sown this year is small and the total area in the district is insignificant :—

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year. *
	During November.		April to November.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Adóni	44,537	84,127	280,687	279,470	327,057
Alúr	64,644	53,005	291,363	157,872	324,110
Bellary	73,692	23,864	385,346	143,406	411,071
Ráyadrug	53,625	77,209	232,575	149,895	251,001
Hospet	6,508	17,235	80,703	72,548	86,282
Kúdligi	12,444	30,710	141,314	139,246	150,860
Hadagalli	17,288	15,314	214,793	178,101	230,357
Harpanahalli	8,207	45,521	173,508	163,273	177,320
District average * ..	241,987	346,985	1,748,728	1,283,811	1,912,121

Taluks.	Wet cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During November.		April to November.		
	Average. *	1891.	Average. *	1891.	
	7	8	9	10	11
Adóni	834	306	3,112	1,414	4,013
Alúr	52	..	134	19	261
Bellary	481	237	4,262	3,840	5,226
Ráyadrug	1,263	599	8,430	7,848	16,099
Hospet	705	754	12,669	12,481	14,153
Kúdligi	314	331	4,726	4,768	6,157
Hadagalli	120	82	1,296	1,089	1,678
Harpanahalli	30	432	3,171	3,043	3,347
District average* ..	2,906	2,741	38,244	34,502	49,892

* Taluk averages for three years and district average for five years.

4. Only in Hospet, where the south-west monsoon rains were good, and in parts of Adóni and Harpanahalli, do the cattle continue in fair condition. Elsewhere they are deteriorating and many deaths from starvation have already occurred. The supplies of fodder in Hospet and Sandúr, are failing owing to the enormous demands made from other taluks, and the supply is insufficient elsewhere, whilst great scarcity prevails in parts of the western taluks and in the Alúr and Bellary taluks. Arrangements are being made to bring in fodder by rail from the forest reserves on the Nallamala hills of Kurnool for sale to the ryots by which means it is hoped that the better cattle at least may be preserved. The eastern taluks of Bellary breed very few cattle and the tilling cattle are chiefly imported and valuable animals. At present cattle are being sold by their owners for next to nothing.

The Commissioner trusts also that it will be found possible to bring down from the Kistna delta to Bellary, at a cost well within the means of the ryots, large quantities of the rice straw for which on the spot there is believed to be very little demand. Mr. Arundel, the Collector of Kistna, has been requested to make a small trial consignment of two or three railway truck-loads, in view to determining the cost at which the straw can be delivered in Bellary, and the demand likely to arise for it in Bellary. Regarding this latter point the Commissioner believes that the demand for the fodder at prices which would be highly profitable to importers will be very large.

When the Commissioner visited Alúr on the 13th, cholum straw, which had had to be imported by carts from a distance of thirty miles, was selling at one rupee per bundle of 50 to 60 lb.

5. Prices rose very sharply during the latter part of November, and though they have since fallen slightly, they are extremely high. Everywhere the price of rice is above the scarcity rate for the district, and at Ráyadrug that for all grains is also, whilst for the district as a whole the prices of the dry grains are approaching the scarcity rates, that of cholum, the chief staple food of the people, being only 11·7 per cent. below it, as will be seen below :—

Stations.	In seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, 2nd sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for November.	5th December.	1891.			Normal for November.	5th December.
	September.	October.	November.			September.	October.	November.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Yemmiganúr	11·34	10·80	9·18	12·51	..	20·99	19·06	15·83	28·25	..
Adóni	10·26	9·72	9·18	12·24	8·64	20·34	19·06	15·71	29·82	14·42
Alúr	11·07	10·26	9·45	12·51	8·10	24·98	22·02	18·56	30·13	16·48
Siruguppa	12·85	12·64	11·45	15·75	..	22·66	19·36	15·04	35·73	..
Kampli	9·99	9·72	8·64	12·51	..	20·49	21·63	15·33	30·68	..
Bellary	10·53	9·72	9·24	13·46	8·64	20·44	20·86	16·74	29·14	14·68
Ráyadrug	10·80	11·61	10·26	14·40	7·56	20·86	21·63	17·77	29·44	12·88
Hospet	9·45	9·72	8·64	11·25	8·10	22·54	24·20	16·74	28·79	17·00
Harpanahalli	9·90	9·72	9·18	12·51	8·64	27·60	25·75	19·98	38·11	16·48
Kúdligi	10·08	9·45	8·64	12·46	7·02	21·63	24·20	18·03	33·65	16·48
Huvinahadgalli ..	9·72	9·72	9·72	11·70	7·56	27·30	22·92	18·54	34·50	17·51
District average ..	10·50	10·30	9·40	13·60	8·03	22·70	21·90	17·10	32·00	15·32
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	In seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for November.	5th December.	1891.			Normal for November.	5th December.
	September.	October.	November.			September.	October.	November.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Yemmiganúr	18·52	18·05	14·97	25·00	..	..	..	..	30·18	..
Adóni	..	16·15	13·78	22·49	13·30	..	..	..	..	..
Alúr	..	..	..	26·60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siruguppa	21·24	17·30	14·66	25·96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kampli	15·98	15·04	14·57	22·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	16·69	16·69	14·34	22·61	12·22	22·55	20·86	16·79	34·92	15·52
Ráyadrug	19·95	21·61	15·68	27·36	..	22·07	22·07	17·95	37·99	14·07
Hospet	18·52	21·85	14·73	22·56	15·20	23·28	27·65	21·58	34·01	17·46
Harpanahalli	25·47	22·56	19·08	21·31	15·04	32·20	27·16	22·99	52·86	17·46
Kúdligi	21·53	19·00	17·10	27·97	..	25·22	24·74	18·92	42·60	16·49
Huvinahadgalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·92	..
District average ..	19·70	18·70	15·40	26·60	13·94	25·10	24·50	19·60	36·80	16·20
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

The grain trade is active and large quantities of food-grains are being imported at Adóni and Bellary, but stocks are being held back in anticipation of a further rise in prices.

6. The condition of the people is generally good, but signs of suffering are said to be appearing and many laborers are being thrown out of employment, and wandering is said to have begun. So far no relief works have been opened; the Collector is making arrangements to open some in Adóni, Alúr, Ráyadrug and Bellary taluks. In the two former taluks, owing to the entire absence of irrigation works suitable for giving employment to the people, the Collector will be compelled to employ all labour on the breaking and stacking of metal for the repair of roads. In Ráyadrug and Bellary, the Public Works Department will be able to give employment to considerable numbers on irrigation works. The Commissioner does not anticipate that the number immediately resorting to the works will be large, but an early opening of the works is considered necessary if only that the supervising establishment may be trained to its duties before it has to deal with the large numbers which it is feared will have to resort to public works within a few months.

7. Up to the 5th December Rs. 950 had been advanced for sinking wells, Rs. 2,976 for removing nuth grass (*Ischæmum pilosum*), and Rs. 2,048 for the purchase of fodder, cattle and seed-grain.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Bellary.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

ORDER—dated 18th December 1891, No. 1209, Revenue.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION.
5 JAN. 92
No.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

75 Copies.

E. I

P. W. CURRENT No. 82

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. 5.1.92 *Encl.*

G.O., 18th December 1891, No. 1209.

DECEMBER.

Season, Bellary.

Board's Proceedings submitting report of the Collector on the state of the season in the district for the fortnight ending 5th December 1891, recorded.

No 685 M 7th January 1892

Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer III Circle

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer III Circle

145c

6.1.92

S 6/1

S.E. III Circle 7/1/92

S.E. III Circle

C.E. for Irrigation

C. for S.

Submitted 28-1-92

28/1/92 J.C. 8/1

with orders

Annexure A.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Circular No. 11 P. W., dated 17th December 1891.

No. 588 D., dated 8th August 1890.

From—Colonel J. PENNYCUICK, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In reply to your reminder No. $\frac{41 \text{ P. W.}}{1}$, dated 26th July 1890, I am directed to state that the Public Works Accounts Committee's proposal to substitute a new form under the title of Works Ledger for the forms of Day-book at present in use, is under consideration in connection with other recommendations of the Committee.

2. I am at the same time to invite attention to the remarks of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in paras. 106 to 109 of his note forwarded with this office letter No. 444 W., dated 11th February 1890, and to state that a further report on the subject from that officer is under consideration.

No. $\frac{100}{8843}$, dated 19th August 1890.

From—J. H. GLASS, Esq., C.E., C.I.E., Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Government of India Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, and subsequent reminder dated 25th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a report on the working of the Works Abstract form for the record of outlay on works, I am desired to state that the Executive Engineers of the Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad Divisions, who have given the form a trial, intimate that it is a great improvement on the Day-books, is easily understood, and is thoroughly satisfactory in every respect. The adoption of it also materially reduces work.

I am to add that the Superintending Engineer concurs in these views.

No. 2487 S., dated 26th August 1890.

From—Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. MARSHALL, R.E., Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commr., Rajputana and Central India, P. W. Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 41 P. W., dated the 19th December 1889, regarding adoption of a form of Works Abstract for the record of outlay on works, I am directed by the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India to submit herewith copies of letters noted in the margin addressed by the Executive Engineers, Ajmere Provincial and Indore Divisions, to the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, reporting the result of the trial that was given to the form in question in their respective divisions.

Letter No. 1371 of 12th August 1890, from the Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

Letter No. 1788 of 16th August 1890, from the Executive Engineer, Indore Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

2. I am also to remark that the recommendations made by Executive Engineer, Indore Division, appear reasonable, and are therefore supported by the Agents to the Governor-General. The remarks of the Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, however, appear to be based on misapprehension; as from the terms of the Government Circular above quoted, it appears that the Register of Works is to be retained and not done away with.

No. 1371, dated 12th August 1890.

From—The Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division,
To—The Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, Indore.

Adoption of a form of Works Abstract for the Record of Outlay on Works.

In reference to your letter No. 369 R., dated 1st February last, requesting me to give a trial to and report on the working of the Work Abstract, I have the honour to report I have given the new form a trial, and I am of opinion that the substitution of the Work Abstract in place of Day-book and Register of Works is most desirable for works under Rs. 5,000 for which expenditure by sub-heads is not shewn. In the case of works over Rs. 5,000 for which expenditure is shewn separately by sub-heads, the proposed Work Ledger (Appendix W) suggested by the Public Works Department Accounts Committee, I recommend to be introduced in place of Day-books and Register of Works.

I am of opinion that much clerical work will be reduced by the introduction of these two new forms (*viz.*, the Work Abstract and Work Ledger).

No. 1788, dated 16th August 1890.

From—The Executive Engineer, Indore Division,

To—The Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, Indore.

In reference to your No. 762 C. I., dated 8th instant, I have the honour to state that after a trial of four months with the Work Abstract form prescribed in Government of India Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, I am of opinion that the form appears to be a very suitable one, and its introduction is therefore recommended.

The following modifications are also suggested :—

(*a*) The total up to date may be dispensed with as the Register of Work will show this.

(*b*) That the Work Abstract form be a monthly record only and not a continuous one.

No. $\frac{543}{340}$, dated 29th August 1890.

From—L. S. NEWMARCH, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Coorg, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 41, dated the 19th December last, on the subject of a new form of Works Abstract, I am directed to state that the form in question has not been tried in Coorg, because the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the trial of the form in an isolated division like Coorg would be productive of no good results.

No. 3372, dated 25th September 1890.

From—E. L. GRAMATZKI, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Proposals of the Public Works Committee—Works Abstract.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Public Works Circular No. 41, dated the 19th December 1889, on the adoption of a form of Works Abstract for the record of outlay on works, and requesting that a trial may be given to the form recommended by the Committee under the title of Works Ledger, and a report on its working be furnished.

2. In reply, I am to state that this form has had a prolonged trial in the Naga Hills Division of this Province, and that the Executive Engineer reports that he does not anticipate any decided advantages from the introduction of the Works Abstract, particularly in the accounts connected with scattered works. I am to add that the form has not been tried on large concentrated works as there are none in this Province.

No. 326 G. A., dated 29th September 1890.

From—H. F. STOREY, Esq., Secy. to the Resident at Hyderabad, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In compliance with Government of India Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, I am directed to forward copies of the reports on the working of the "Works Abstract" received from the Executive Engineers of the two divisions in which a trial of it has been given, and to say that although these officers do not recommend its introduction in its present form, the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that with slight modifications, as indicated in the reports, it will be an improvement on the "Day-book" if it may be used as set forth in para. 237 of the Report by the Committee on Public Works Accounts, that is, that it be filled up as far as possible by the Sub-Divisional Officer and completed in the Divisional Office, and after it is posted in the Register of Works kept in that office, it be returned to the Sub-Divisional Officer for record in his office; and no copy is kept in the Executive Engineer's Office; this will save clerical labour; otherwise if a copy is kept in the Divisional Office, there does not seem any necessity to keep up the Register of Works.

2. The objection raised by both the Executive Engineers to the unnecessary amount of clerical labour entailed by copying monthly into the Works Abstracts all the sub-heads of an estimate whether there are any transactions under that head or not, is due, the Superintending Engineer considers, to a misapprehension on their part, and that it is not required that this should be done when the abstract is kept on loose sheets, which, under the circumstances that he recommends their being used, would have to be done.

3. I am therefore to say that the Resident advocates the adoption of the "Works Abstract" with slight modifications.

No. 1727, dated 18th August 1890.

From—The Executive Engineer, South Berar Division,

To—The Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, P. W. Dept.

In continuation of my No. 1684, dated 11th current, I have the honour to report as follows on the working of the "Works Abstract" form.

2. The only points of advantage in it when compared with the present Day-book (Form 7 C) in use in this division are—

(*a*) Reduction of the number of formal signatures.

(*b*) It collects in a more compact form the information now scattered over Parts I, II and III of the present Day-book, as regards progress of work, liabilities and actual cash, stock and adjustment charges.

3. On the other hand, the time and clerical labour entailed in copying the details of lengthy estimates and previous expenditure incurred against them is very considerable; and in many instances quite what would be employed in posting a month's transactions for large works in the present Day-book's form. Moreover, the Works Abstract form does not afford the same facilities as the Day-book for shewing the details of materials issued from stock to a work, or of arrears due to or from contractors on account of it.

4. In my opinion unless it is intended that the Works Abstract should be issued in substitution of Day-book and Register of Works combined, its introduction will not be attended with any practical saving in point either of time or labour; nor will it, if the Register of Works is maintained in addition to it, help to exhibit the record of outlay on works in any degree more clearly than is now done by means of the two forms (30 A and 7 C) in use.

Report by Executive Engineer, Head-Quarters Division, on the new form of Work Abstract which has lately been used instead of the old Day-book forms.

The new printed forms were received in the latter part of May 1890 and are thus used for expenditure in June 1890. For June, Day-books were received from subordinates; they were, however, cast into the new form in the Executive Engineer's Office, and these Work Abstracts were sent to subordinates for information and guidance.

The subordinates have submitted their accounts for July and August on the new form.

The following is a summary of certain differences between the old and the new forms :—

Old.	*New.*
I. The information as to vouchers, payments, stores, progress, &c., is scattered over the four sides of the form and involves inconvenience in the preparation, check, reference and comparison.	I. All the information is on one side of the form and thus can be seen at a glance.
II. Numerical abstract of labour was required for each day in some of the old forms.	II. This is dispensed with in the new one as it was quite unnecessary, the muster sheets giving all the necessary information when required.
III. Memorandum of arrears due on account of work was given.	III. It is recommended this may be provided for in the new form.
IV. Day-books were prepared by Sub-Divisional Officers and completed in the Executive Engineer's Office and then sent back to the Sub-Divisional Officer for noting the corrections and return for record in the Executive Engineer's Office.	IV. For this reason the recommendation by the Account Committee as embodied in para. 237 of the report seems to be satisfactory, *i.e.*, that the Work Abstracts be prepared by Sub-Divisional Officers in the first instance, then completed in the Executive Engineer's Office, and after the Work Ledger be posted, these abstracts be returned to the Sub-Divisional Officer for information and final record.
Day-books were prepared by the Sub-Divisional Officer, so that that officer may have a prominent share in the responsibility of allocation of charges to the sub-heads of estimates.	V. It is recommended that the account of materials at site be provided also in the new form as it was in the old.
V. Account of materials at site was given.	It is noticed that a separate form is sanctioned in Government of India Circular No. 44, dated 31st December 1890. But multiplicity of forms is a disadvantage. The information may therefore be given in the new form of Work Abstract.

VI. The old form did not record sanctioned quantities, amounts and rates for each sub-head of a work; but was generally concerned only with current items.

VI. The new form compares estimates with the outlay as regards quantities, rates and amounts for each item, and not only those which are affected by the month's transactions but also those not so affected. This seems to be an unnecessary elaboration of the form, and costs a good deal of time.

In fact it is renewing the old work voucher form in another shape, which form has already been abolished.

A Work Abstract for Comptroller's Office, Bolarum, for July, has been prepared as per sample of illustrated form received from Government for trial.

Perusal of this form is solicited, which will at once show that no saving of clerical labour will be made if all the sub-heads are to be brought forward month by month whether work is being done or not.

From the above it will be seen that the old form was not altogether defective, neither is the new an improvement in every way. Unless the recommendations Nos. III, IV, V and VI above mentioned be introduced in the new form, the old Day-books had better be adhered to.

No. 10915, dated 11th November 1890.

From—Colonel W. G. CUMMING, R.E., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Burma, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular letters Nos. 204 A.—G., and 210 A.—G., dated 5th and 10th December 1889, and Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, I am directed to report that the "Daily Labour" forms, and forms of "Contractor's Book" and "Works Abstract" therewith received, having been submitted to the test of practical experience in certain selected divisions, have all been found suitable.

2. I am therefore directed to recommend their adoption.

No. 221 A., dated 27th November 1890.

From—The Director General of Railways,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, regarding the adoption of a form of Works Abstract for the record of outlay on works, I have the honour to state that, as ordered, the proposed form of Works Abstract has been tried by the Manager, North Western Railway, on the Mianwali-Mari Branch, and by the Superintendent of Works, Chaman Extension, and in both cases the opinions expressed are, that it is an improvement on the form of Day-book at present in use, and its adoption is therefore recommended by those officers.

No. 26 W. A., dated 3rd January 1891.

From—The Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution, Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889, I am directed to state as follows.

2. The proposed new form of Works Abstract for the record of outlay on works has been tried in three Divisions of the Buildings and Roads Branch of these Provinces (*i. e.*, in one Division of each Circle), and the officers who have worked it, including the Superintending

always be kept up in addition under its present title, the alternative plan would be to show in the Works Abstract those sub-heads only on which there may be any expenditure during the month, completed or suspended items being shown in lump. This will no doubt reduce a great deal of duplication of work.

Extract paras. 4 to 8 of letter No. 140, dated 15th January 1891, from the Executive Engineer, Khandesh District.

4. The Works Abstract is kept in the Divisional Office, posted from the information obtained from Sub-Divisional Officers, who were instructed as follows:—

(*a*) To keep muster-rolls for works costing Rs. 2,500 and upwards by sub-heads of estimates, and in cases where it is impracticable to do so, the workmen being likely to be frequently shifted from one sub-head to another, to keep muster-rolls as hitherto, but to give at foot thereof as well as in daily report (for 15 days) this allocation of labour by sub-heads.

(*b*) To give distribution of charges by sub-heads with the quantities at foot of all material bills and miscellaneous vouchers for works costing Rs. 2,500 and upwards, this distribution being also shown in Part II of the daily report (for 15 days).

(*c*) To keep and submit to this office an account of materials at site in a separate form—5 A.

5. The Committee, in para. 211 of their report, recommended that "the works accounts should, as a rule, be based on *cash payments* only, and that no further account be taken of liabilities than to include wages unpaid on muster-rolls partially paid and amounts due to contractors on certificates on which some payment has been made." As I do not consider this sufficient for the proper control of works in progress, liabilitiesof the classes 5, 6 and 7 as below, have also been shown in the "Works Abstract" separately for three classes as recommended in para. 234 of the Committee's Report:—

(5) Materials supplied direct to works but not paid for.

(6) Labour for a period on account of which no disbursements have been made.

(7) Contract certificates passed but not paid.

6. The "Register of Works" being ordered to be kept in addition to "Works Abstract," the latter becomes a monthly document which dispenses with the necessity for filling in the lines, "estimate," "expenditure" previous and to end of the month, "progress" and "rate" as suggested by the Committee in para. 232 of their Report and accepted by the Government of India. These entries have accordingly been omitted by this office from the "Works Abstract."

7. In my opinion the "Works Abstract" document as kept in this district, including the liabilities of classes 5, 6 and 7 above referred to, works admirably well as a substitute for the present Day-book, and is a much handier document. If finally adopted, it will no doubt afford considerable relief to Sub-Divisional Officers.

8. The keeping of "Works Abstract" in the Divisional Office has thrown unusually heavy work on this office, my present establishment being almost always required to work extra hours in consequence. The relief to Sub-Divisional Officers will thus be gained at the expense of the Head office. In case the general adoption of this form in this Presidency is ordered, and this office is required to continue keeping on the "Works Abstract," I shall have to apply for at least one additional hand on the temporary establishment of this office. The posting of Works Abstract is being continued until further instructions.

No. D.—74, dated 2nd February 1891.

From—W. S. HOWARD, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer, Central Division,

To—The Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Referring to your No. E. R.—340, dated 16th August last, I have the honour to state that a trial of the new form of Works Abstract has been made in the Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Khandesh Districts, as directed by Government, for a period of three months commencing from the 1st of September last, and extracts of the Executive Engineer's reports thereon are attached for submission to Government.

2. The expression of my own opinion in each case has been requested by Government, but perhaps it will be simpler and as convenient if I record my own opinion separately and not in the form of criticism on the opinion expressed by the three Executive Engineers. In this view, then, I beg to offer the following remarks.

3. The Works Abstract is, in my opinion, preferable to the Day-book as being simpler and affording more ready information; but so long as the Register of Works is maintained, some of the details in the Works Abstract might, I think, be omitted with a view to the reduction of the clerical labour; for instance, in a large work with numerous items in the estimates, it would be a great labour, and as far as I can judge an unremunerative task, to copy out each month the whole detail of the estimate and totals to end of last month.

Further, I consider that unless the whole of the liabilities, such as are incurred in an ordinary work in the district, are brought to account, it would serve no useful purpose to enter the progress to date or to work out the rate as correct. Information on all these points can be obtained from the Registers of Works; whereas if cash outlay during the month is only brought to account, the rate in almost every case would be fictitious, as the whole of the liabilities due to the progress of the work can rarely be liquidated in the month in which they are incurred. It seems to me then that if the document is to be maintained, from an accounts point of view the form might be modified and much of the detail omitted. If on the other hand it is intended to be a guide and assistance to the Sub-Divisional Officer who has no register to refer to, I consider that the document should be complete in every respect and should include all liabilities incurred during the month for labour and materials. The progress of work to date and the rate would then be figures of real value, and the register of works would for all practical purposes then be a superfluous document.

4. When the Sub-Divisional Officers are at head-quarters, as they are for instance at Ahmednagar, the preparation of the Works Abstract should be effected I think in the Divisional Office, because the Sub-Divisional Officer can readily obtain all the information he requires in regard to his accounts from the head office. In cases, however, where Sub-Divisional Officers are scattered over the district and many of them, as they are at a considerable distance from head-quarters, as for instance in Khandesh, I should be inclined to allow the Sub-Divisional Officer to keep the Works Abstract.

During my tour I have inspected several Sub-Divisional Offices and gone fully into the question of sub-divisional accounts, and discussed the matter with those who were in a position to give an useful opinion, with the result that I find that there is a consensus of opinion as to the necessity of some form of register being maintained by the Sub-Divisional Officer, to enable him to exercise a control over expenditure, and to afford him ready information as to the cost and progress of the several items of the work. It must be remembered that more oftener than not the works embraced in a sub-division are scattered over miles of country, in the hands of poorly paid and often very inefficient karkuns, men who take service in the department because they can get nothing better, and not because they have any aptitude or liking for the work.

In such circumstances as these it seems to me that if the Sub-Divisional Officer is to be held responsible, as no doubt he should be, for the economical and efficient management of his works, he must be allowed to maintain some form of account which will afford him ready information in concise and handy form.

This the Works Abstract will do, and I should therefore let him keep it and strictly forbid his keeping any other document of an unauthorised nature, as I find he is very prone to do.

Memorandum by Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Bombay, No. A.—348, dated 24th February 1891.

Submitted to Government, with reference to the Under Secretary's memorandum No. $\frac{1411}{A.}$, dated 12th August 1890, and subsequent reminder No. 2232A, dated 31st December 1890.

2. The Examiner agrees with the Chief Engineer, and with the three Executive Engineers in whose offices the form has been tried, that the "Works Abstract" is a great improvement on the present forms of Day-book, and would recommend its general adoption subject to the following remarks.

3. Since the Government of India has ruled that the Register of Works should always be kept up in addition to the "Works Abstract," the latter might be made a monthly record to take the place of the Day-book (Form 7 A to 7 D), in which case the lines for progressive totals, the reference to allotment, and the additional column for "expenditure during current year" (proposed by Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar) would be unnecessary.

4. Much stress is laid upon the desirability of including, in works accounts, liabilities of the kinds noted below:—

(*a*) Materials supplied direct to works, but not paid for.

(*b*) Labour for a period on account of which no disbursement has been made.

(*c*) Contract Certificates passed, but not paid.

(*d*) Sums unpaid on Contract Certificates or on Muster Rolls on which part payments have been made.

Government of India Circular No. 35 Public Works of 1889 (communicated to the Department for information and guidance under Government Resolution No. 188, dated 27th January 1890), while making the inclusion of liabilities of class (*d*) imperative, leaves it optional with Chief and Superintending Engineers to allow classes (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to be either included or excluded. Apparently, therefore, the existing orders on this point are sufficiently elastic, and there seems no objection to their being liberally construed, provided due attention be paid to the injunction imposed by para. 2 of the Circular quoted, *viz.*, that measurements and payments should be kept closely up to date in order that the liabilities may be as low as possible.

5. The suggestion of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, that the "Works Abstract" should contain provision for arrears being detailed by *months*, does not commend itself to the

Examiner. With strict attention to the concluding portion of the preceding paragraph, the items should be few in number, and the proper place to record them is the muster roll, the unclaimed wages register (if kept), and the running accounts of contractors.

6. As to whether the "Works Abstract" should be kept in the Sub-Divisional or in the Divisional Office, the Examiner is in favour of the latter; it could seldom be completed in the Sub-Divisional Office, for the general rule is to limit sub-divisional payments to daily labour charges and bills of small amount, contractors' and suppliers' bills exceeding Rs. 10 being paid by the Executive Engineer; moreover the underlying principle of the Public Works Accounts Committee's recommendations is that Sub-Divisional Officers should be relieved as much as possible of accounts work in order to give them more time for out-door supervision. The procedure followed by Khandesh District, as described in paragraph 4 of Executive Engineer's No. 140, dated 15th January 1891 (see extract among these papers), embraces all the information that Sub-Divisional Officers need be called upon to supply. Examiner would go even further and say that where the allocation of charges is given on the muster roll or bill, the daily report might be dispensed with. In cases where it may be considered necessary or desirable to keep Sub-Divisional Officers informed of the progress of outlay on their works, this might be done in the manner recommended in para. 226 of the preamble of Government of India's Circular No. 41 Public Works of 1889.

7. If the "Works Abstract" be finally adopted, it would be advisable to have the form printed in different sizes, full sheet with inner pages for works that are required to be accounted for by sub heads and half sheet size for works that have not to be accounted for in detail.

No. A.—186, dated 25th April 1891.

From—T. D. Little, Esq., M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

In reply to Government memorandum No. 384 A. of 13th March 1891, and accompaniments herewith returned, I have the honour to recommend the adoption of the proposed "Works Abstract" subject to the modifications shown below.

2. In the first place I agree that the abstract should be a monthly document, and I consequently do not concur in certain suggestions which have been made to use it as an annual record in place of the Register of Works. A register must embrace all items, and it is necessary in such a document to repeat every item monthly, though it would often happen that only 10 per cent. of the items might be in progress in a month. The waste of labour and stationery this repetition would involve, would in my opinion much more than counterbalance any advantages.

3. As a monthly document the "Works Abstract" should only contain those items on which there is work or expenditure during the month. The vertical column for rate provided for each item should be omitted. Rates may be shown at the bottom in a horizontal line if required, but as this information is given in the registers, it is a question whether it is necessary at all in the "Works Abstract."

4. The horizontal columns noted in margin may be dispensed with altogether for they are useless when the "Works Abstract" is treated as a monthly document. All the information in these columns will be in the register, and all that the abstract is required to supply is the data necessary for filling in the register.

Estimated quantities, rates, and amounts.
Total to end of last month.
Total to end of month.
Progress to same date.
Rate.

5. In the "Works Abstract" labour cannot be shown daily as in some of the Day-book forms, and to meet this an allocation sheet for labour is required, and Form 3 A* is suitable.

6. In addition, an allocation sheet for materials is also necessary in order that debits may be made to the proper items. To allocate to items on the bills themselves would often be very complicated in practice.

7. Casual labour including railway charges, piece-work, &c., will also require to be allocated. Form 3 B* will be suitable, provided names are given, but this is essential in my opinion as a check against fraud. To make payment without giving the names of payees would facilitate fraud to an extent that I should consider most dangerous. Form No. 18† is quite unsuitable for ordinary payments in regard to railway charges, piece-work, &c., for in such cases there are no running accounts and only about 7 or 8 columns are required out of the 18 provided. Form 3 B before referred to, with slight modifications and with the names inserted in every case, might be generally adopted for sundry labour.

8. According to my proposals the "Works Abstract" would be compiled from—

(1) the allocation sheet for muster roll,

(2) the allocation sheet for material,

(3) the sundry labour bill,

(4) contract bills,

with stock, adjustments, &c., as required.

---

* Circulated with Government of India's No. 204 A.—G., dated 5th December 1889.

† Standard Public Works Department forms.

9. I consider that all liabilities should be shown ; for if this is not done, rates will not be reliable. So long as rates are required endeavours should be made to ensure accuracy as far as practicable.

10. I consider that the question of keeping the " Works Abstract " in Divisional or Sub-Divisional Offices should be left to Executive Engineers, as apparently contemplated by the Accounts Committee. The Government of India too have not limited discretion on this point, and in my opinion the matter is one which should be decided by Executive Engineers.

Encl 1
Pr. CN 43620 4 92

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 167 A. G. P. W. D.—19-12-91—1,724.

P. W. CURRENT No. 4

805 e
Enclosure 1 (805 e)
Regd: 2.1.92

Subject being dealt with in W Branch
3-1-92

[For General distribution.]

Circular No. 11 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1891.

Works Abstract.

Read—

Paras. 214—237 and 239—241 of the Report of the Public Works Accounts Committee.

Circular No. 41 P. W., dated 19th December 1889.

The Reports by Local Governments and Administrations printed as Annexure A to this Resolution.

RESOLUTION.—In Public Works Department Circular No. 41, dated 19th December 1889, the Government of India desired that the form of Works Abstract recommended by the Public Works Accounts Committee should be given a trial, and a report on the result of its working submitted in due course.

2. The reports received shew that while the adoption of such a form in lieu of the existing day-books is generally approved of, certain modifications in details are considered necessary before the proposed form can be brought into use.

3. The Government of India has accordingly decided that the form of Works Abstract already circulated shall be regarded as a standard form that may be used in supersession of day-books, but it is left to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations to modify the details of the form in the directions indicated as desirable in the reports on the results of the trial, or to continue to use the present forms of day-books if such a course be preferred.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin,* for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department and the other Officers noted in the margin† for information.

* *For information and guidance.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General and Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.

† *For information.*

The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Central Division.
The Comptroller General.

Documents accompanying.

Annexure A.

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

G. I. C. P. O. No. 167 A. G., P. W. D.—19-12-91.—1,724.

To
The Joint Secy to the Govt of Madras P.W.D Rly Branch.

805 c sent by P.R.L

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd January 1892, No. 2.

B.Nr. 103 W dt 11/1/92

JANUARY.

Season, Ganjam.

Board's Proceedings submitting letter from the Collector regarding the condition of the district recorded, with remarks.

Nr 103 W dt 11 January 1892

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer I Circle and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The latter officer will report on the suggestion contained in the latter part of para 4 of the Boards Proceedings

(Sd) J. P.
Sr.

SE I circle
CE for Irrigation

Order—dated 2nd January 1892, No. 2, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The reports referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Proceedings read above should be submitted to Government when received.

3. The suggestion contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the Proceedings will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

90 Copies.

5. The Collector will be requested to report the result of his efforts to induce the ryots to sink wells by aid of State loans, as in a district like Ganjam, with its large area of rain-fed paddy, wells might often enable them to save their crops in seasons of short rainfall.

6. The Collector's action in suspending coercive processes for the collection of land revenue in Berhampore is approved, but he will be requested to cause detailed examination to be made as to the extent of the failure, and to report the result with specific recommendations as to the duration of the postponement he would suggest.

7. A further report on the condition of the district, based on the information Mr. Johnson is collecting, will be awaited, and he will be requested to submit a monthly report on the condition of his district (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th February 1891, No. 58, and 2nd October 1891, Mis. No. 5516) until further notice.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjam, with copy of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5516, dated 2nd October 1891.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

APPENDIX.

Statement of rainfall in Ganjam.

Stations.	April—September.		October.		November.		December.
	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Average.
Coast tract.							
Purushottapur	32·01	31·95	9·40	1·43	2·53	2·20	1·00
Ganjam	26·12	28·41	9·92	1·47	3·20	2·79	1·46
Chatrapur	27·62	25·83	10·28	1·98	3·17	2·20	1·31
Berhampore	29·75	31·49	8·19	1·71	4·76	2·21	1·46
Gopálpur	28·52	24·71	10·67	1·29	4·23	2·94	1·05
Ichápur	28·26	25·28	10·12	1·38	3·93	1·32	0·98
Sómpet	27·35	29·20	9·69	1·45	4·57	1·55	1·89
Pándi	24·27	20·66	7·12	1·13	3·78	0·40	1·73
Tekkali	29·21	27·65	7·49	0·25	2·81	0·05	2·41
Narsannapet	18·00	20·77	6·11	0·58	2·20	0·62	1·56
Calingapatam	25·38	16·35	8·70	1·32	3·62	0·03	2·37
Chicacole	25·77	19·73	8·43	1·62	3·14	0·03	2·64
Average ..	26·86	25·17	8·84	1·30	2·50	1·36	1·65
Inland or hill tract.							
Balliguda	36·62	47·50	3·19	3·25	1·13	..	0·31
Udayagiri	47·12	43·20	5·82	6·05	3·18	0·55	1·40
Russellkonda	39·94	42·13	5·36	0·29	2·52	1·13	0·76
Suradá	37·18	30·71	6·42	2·27	2·47	1·03	0·88
Aska	35·66	28·87	7·40	0·12	3·01	1·22	0·77
Pithápuram	32·00	27·25	7·30	5·90	4·80	1·00	1·23
Parlákimedi	37·55	21·66	6·87	3·97	2·56	...	1·62
Average ..	38·01	34·47	6·05	3·12	2·74	0·70	1·00
District average ..	30·95	28·59	8·10	1·97	3·03	1·10	1·35

I find that there is any prospect of their doing so, I shall apply for a grant under this head. Hitherto all efforts have proved unavailing. Many ryots, to whom I spoke on the subject lately, informed that they did not care to dig wells *because well cultivation was such hard work.*

6. I am arranging to make some experiments in boring for water in the worst parts of Chicacole and Tekkali, and propose to call upon the District Board at their meeting on Saturday next to allot Rs. 10,000 for boring for, and sinking, drinking-water wells, and for improving drinking-water tanks.

7. In the northern portion of the district the Rushikulya works will provide for the employment of large numbers. There are in hand, besides the ordinary earth-work of the main canal, the Suradá reservoir, the Russellkonda reservoir, and the Gullery channel. On the latter alone there is said to be several months' work for 8,000 men, but the situation is feverish, and it will be difficult to get coolies to go there. The Ichápur distributary is being laid out and will be available for work in some three months; it is from 25 to 30 miles in length. I trust steps will be taken to ensure that the funds at the disposal of the Executive Engineer do not fall short. He has, I understand, sufficient funds for all work likely to be undertaken in the current financial year.

8. So far I have seen no great sign of falling off in the condition of the people, though in parts of Chicacole and Tekkali the poorer classes do not look as well furnished as those farther north. The price of rice is already high (last week seers 13·63 per rupee, scarcity rate being 11·20), and stocks are low owing to considerable export to Madras and Malabar during the year; but the Collector of Pooree tells me that he expects a 12-anna crop in his district, and if that is obtained, our stocks will be replenished from Orissa. Before the cyclonic rainfall of the 5th instant, an almost complete failure in Orissa was apprehended, which naturally tended to increase my anxiety.

9. There is still a heavy arrear balance against the Berhampore taluk, for most of which lands have been attached. In view of the state of the season, I have, pending orders from the Board, suspended coercive measures in the villages which have lost the bulk of their crop, and request sanction to do so till another crop is reaped. On receipt of further information from the Principal Assistant Collector, I will submit proposals for the postponement of peishkush in the case of some of the zemindars and proprietors of Chicacole and Tekkali.

10. To sum up the situation, I consider that it will be advisable to do all that is possible to provide ordinary work for those who are in need; but I trust that this, if done, will obviate the necessity for relief works proper.

Resolution—dated 18th December 1891, No. 812.

In his letter read above, the Collector of Ganjam makes a brief report on the condition of his district, and states that he is collecting further information as to the extent to which the crops have suffered.

2. As has already been reported, the pre-monsoon rainfall of May was remarkably heavy in Ganjam this year, but the south-west monsoon rains set in very late, though the fall was on the whole fairly up to the average. In October, however, the fall was very light, being less than two inches against an average for the whole district of over eight. The deficiency was greatest near the coast, where the fall is usually heaviest in that month, but less in the hill tracts. During November there was very little rain, except that of a cyclonic nature which fell early in the month, chiefly in the northern coast parts of the district. All through the season the southern portion of the district has suffered most. For the district as a whole the outturn is estimated at half an average crop, but in Chicacole and in the Narsannapet and

Tekkali divisions it is only under river channels that the crops have yielded well, whilst in some upland villages and a few villages in Berhampore near the coast paddy has failed entirely. In the only three Government taluks of the district—Goomsur, Berhampore and Chicacole—the area of land reported as sown up to November was not far short of the normal, and in Goomsur the crops are safe, and it is only regarding the south of the district that any anxiety need be felt. In these parts there is already great want of drinking water, and the Collector states that unless some more rain falls later, there must be a regular water famine. During the last 21 years, taking the district as a whole, the average rainfall in December has been 1·35 inches, but this includes specially heavy rainfall in the years noted on the margin,* and in eleven years of the period none or less than half an inch of rain was recorded. The rainfall of December 1878 was especially heavy at the southern stations in the district as noted on the margin.† The chances therefore of heavy rain in December are small, but it is possible that a cyclonic fall may occur.

	Dry.	Wet.
Sowings up to November—		
Normal	202,313	186,258
1891	201,516	181,063

	INCHES.
*1878, December	11·77
1886	4·52

Stations.	INCHES.
†Sómpet	16·40
Pundi	21·95
Tekkali	23 40
Narsannapet	16·00
Calingapatam	28·69
Chicacole	31·16
Parlákimedi	16·40

3. Prices have risen considerably in Ganjam since September when rice stood at 15·3, and on the 12th December rice was sold at 13·1 seers, the scarcity rate for the district being 11·2 seers. The price of rice, which has been ordered to be taken as the standard food-grain for the district, is therefore still 17 per cent. cheaper than the scarcity rate. Excluding the prices for 1889 and 1890, the highest rate ever quoted during the past ten years in November before, was that of 1886 when rice was sold at 13·3 seers per rupee. Seeing that the crop of the district is expected to give about half an average outturn, and the crop in Orissa is a fair one, although there may be some further rise in prices, there does not appear to be any cause for anticipating serious distress in the district. The district has been exporting food-grains very briskly during the first seven months of the current official year, but the nature of the trade has decreased a good deal during the three later months, and in November sunk to a smaller figure than had been given for any single month during the past year. This trade began to expand in November 1890, and in March last the net exports amounted to 160,960 cwts. The total net exports since January last (603,800) would, however, only suffice to feed about 150,000 persons for one year, and the depletion of the district stocks does not appear to have been serious as yet.

Month.	Net exports from Ganjam. 1890. CWTS.	1891. CWTS.
April	9,810	74,408
May	10,212	57,565
June	9,437	89,884
July	7,980	59,647
August	9,593	29,254
September	4,582	15,970
October	8,514	28,622
November	16,358	13,154
Total ..	76,486	368,504

4. Relief may, however, have to be afforded in the shape of employment in the southern portion of it, and the Collector proposes to put in hand an extension of the Nagarikattakam channel from the Vamsadhara through the worst part of the Chicacole taluk, and the repair of minor irrigation works in the same taluk. He will be informed that he may proceed with such works of the latter description as may be absolutely required to afford employment to those needing it, and that he may incur the necessary expenditure in excess of the allotment already made for the purpose in his district if necessary. The Board considers that the Public Works Department should also be prepared to start a large work in the southern part of the district in the course of two or three months.

5. The Collector will be requested to report the result of his efforts to induce the ryots to sink wells by aid of State loans, as in a district like Ganjam, with its large area of rain-fed paddy, wells might often enable them to save their crops in seasons of short rainfall.

6. The Collector's action in suspending coercive processes for the collection of land revenue in Berhampore is approved, but he will be requested to cause detailed examination to be made as to the extent of the failure, and to report the result with specific recommendations as to the duration of the postponement he would suggest.

7. A further report on the condition of the district, based on the information Mr. Johnson is collecting, will be awaited, and he will be requested to submit a monthly report on the condition of his district (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th February 1891, No. 58, and 2nd October 1891, Mis. No. 5516) until further notice.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjam, with copy of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5516, dated 2nd October 1891.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of rainfall in Ganjam.

Stations.	April—September.		October.		November.		December.
	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Average.
Coast tract.							
Purushottapur	32·01	31·95	9·40	1·43	2·53	2·20	1·00
Ganjam	26·12	28·41	9·92	1·47	3·20	2·79	1·46
Chatrapur	27·62	25·83	10·28	1·98	3·17	2·20	1·31
Berhampore	29·75	31·49	8·19	1·71	4·76	2·21	1·46
Gopálpur	28·52	24·71	10·67	1·29	4·23	2·94	1·05
Ichápur	28·26	25·28	10·12	1·38	3·93	1·32	0·98
Sómpet	27·35	29·20	9·69	1·45	4·57	1·55	1·89
Púndi	24·27	20·66	7·12	1·13	3·78	0·40	1·73
Tekkali	29·21	27·65	7·49	0·25	2·81	0·05	2·41
Narsannapet	18·00	20·77	6·11	0·58	2·20	0·62	1·56
Calingapatam	25·38	16·35	8·70	1·32	3·62	0·03	2·37
Chicacole	25·77	19·73	8·43	1·62	3·14	0·03	2·64
Average ..	26·86	25·17	8·84	1·30	2·50	1·36	1·65
Inland or hill tract.							
Balliguda	36·62	47·50	3·19	3·25	1·13	..	0·31
Udayagiri	47·12	43·20	5·82	6·05	3·18	0·55	1·40
Russellkonda	39·94	42·13	5·36	0·29	2·52	1·13	0·76
Suradá	37·18	30·71	6·42	2·27	2·47	1·03	0·88
Aska	35·66	28.87	7·40	0·12	3·01	1·22	0·77
Pithápuram	32·00	27·25	7·30	5·90	4·30	1·00	1·23
Parlákimedi	37·55	21·66	6·87	3·97	2·56	...	1·62
Average ..	38·01	34·47	6·05	3·12	2·74	0·70	1·00
District average ..	30·95	28·59	8·10	1·97	3·03	1·10	1·35

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd January 1892, No. 2.

JANUARY.

Season, Ganjam.

Board's Proceedings submitting letter from the Collector regarding the condition of the district recorded, with remarks.

ORDER—dated 2nd January 1892, No. 2, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The reports referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Proceedings read above should be submitted to Government when received.

3. The suggestion contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the Proceedings will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
,, the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

90 Copies.

5. The Collector will be requested to report the result of his efforts to induce the ryots to sink wells by aid of State loans, as in a district like Ganjam, with its large area of rain-fed paddy, wells might often enable them to save their crops in seasons of short rainfall.

6. The Collector's action in suspending coercive processes for the collection of land revenue in Berhampore is approved, but he will be requested to cause detailed examination to be made as to the extent of the failure, and to report the result with specific recommendations as to the duration of the postponement he would suggest.

7. A further report on the condition of the district, based on the information Mr. Johnson is collecting, will be awaited, and he will be requested to submit a monthly report on the condition of his district (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th February 1891, No. 58, and 2nd October 1891, Mis. No. 5516) until further notice.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of Ganjam, with copy of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5516, dated 2nd October 1891.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of rainfall in Ganjam.

Stations.	April—September.		October.		November.		December.
	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Average.
Coast tract.							
Purushottapur	32·01	31·95	9·40	1·43	2·53	2·20	1·00
Ganjam	26·12	28·41	9·92	1·47	3·20	2·79	1·46
Chatrapur	27·62	25·83	10·28	1·98	3·17	2·20	1·31
Bérhampore	29·75	31·49	8·19	1·71	4·76	2·21	1·46
Gopálpur	28·52	24·71	10·67	1·29	4·23	2·94	1·05
Icháp̀ur	28·26	25·28	10·12	1·38	3·93	1·32	0·98
Sómpet	27·35	29·20	9·69	1·45	4·57	1·55	1·89
Pándi	24·27	20·66	7·12	1·13	3·78	0·40	1·73
Tekkali	29·21	27·65	7·49	0·25	2·81	0·05	2·41
Narsannapet	18·00	20·77	6·11	0·58	2·20	0·62	1·56
Calingapatam	25·38	16·35	8·70	1·32	3·62	0·03	2·37
Chicacole	25·77	19·73	8·43	1·62	3·14	0·03	2·64
Average	26·86	25·17	8·84	1·30	2·50	1·36	1·65
Inland or hill tract.							
Balliguda	36·62	47·50	3·19	3·25	1·13	..	0·31
Udayagiri	47·12	43·20	5·82	6·05	3·18	0·55	1·40
Russellkonda	39·94	42·13	5·36	0·29	2·52	1·13	0·76
Suradá	37·18	30·71	6·42	2·27	2·47	1·03	0·88
Aska	35·66	28.87	7·40	0·12	3·01	1·22	0·77
Pithápuram	32·00	27·25	7·30	5·90	4·30	1·00	1·23
Parlákimedi	37·55	21·66	6·87	3·97	2·56	..	1·62
Average	38·01	34·47	6·05	3·12	2·74	0·70	1·00
District average	30·95	28·59	8·10	1·97	3·03	1·10	1·35

I find that there is any prospect of their doing so, I shall apply for a grant under this head. Hitherto all efforts have proved unavailing. Many ryots, to whom I spoke on the subject lately, informed that they did not care to dig wells *because well cultivation was such hard work.*

6. I am arranging to make some experiments in boring for water in the worst parts of Chicacole and Tekkali, and propose to call upon the District Board at their meeting on Saturday next to allot Rs. 10,000 for boring for, and sinking, drinking-water wells, and for improving drinking-water tanks.

7. In the northern portion of the district the Rushikulya works will provide for the employment of large numbers. There are in hand, besides the ordinary earth-work of the main canal, the Suradá reservoir, the Russellkonda reservoir, and the Gullery channel. On the latter alone there is said to be several months' work for 8,000 men, but the situation is feverish, and it will be difficult to get coolies to go there. The Ichápur distributary is being laid out and will be available for work in some three months; it is from 25 to 30 miles in length. I trust steps will be taken to ensure that the funds at the disposal of the Executive Engineer do not fall short. He has, I understand, sufficient funds for all work likely to be undertaken in the current financial year.

8. So far I have seen no great sign of falling off in the condition of the people, though in parts of Chicacole and Tekkali the poorer classes do not look as well furnished as those farther north. The price of rice is already high (last week seers 13·63 per rupee, scarcity rate being 11·20), and stocks are low owing to considerable export to Madras and Malabar during the year; but the Collector of Pooree tells me that he expects a 12-anna crop in his district, and if that is obtained, our stocks will be replenished from Orissa. Before the cyclonic rainfall of the 5th instant, an almost complete failure in Orissa was apprehended, which naturally tended to increase my anxiety.

9. There is still a heavy arrear balance against the Berhampore taluk, for most of which lands have been attached. In view of the state of the season, I have, pending orders from the Board, suspended coercive measures in the villages which have lost the bulk of their crop, and request sanction to do so till another crop is reaped. On receipt of further information from the Principal Assistant Collector, I will submit proposals for the postponement of peishkush in the case of some of the zemindars and proprietors of Chicacole and Tekkali.

10. To sum up the situation, I consider that it will be advisable to do all that is possible to provide ordinary work for those who are in need; but I trust that this, if done, will obviate the necessity for relief works proper.

Resolution—dated 18th December 1891, No. 812.

In his letter read above, the Collector of Ganjam makes a brief report on the condition of his district, and states that he is collecting further information as to the extent to which the crops have suffered.

2. As has already been reported, the pre-monsoon rainfall of May was remarkably heavy in Ganjam this year, but the south-west monsoon rains set in very late, though the fall was on the whole fairly up to the average. In October, however, the fall was very light, being less than two inches against an average for the whole district of over eight. The deficiency was greatest near the coast, where the fall is usually heaviest in that month, but less in the hill tracts. During November there was very little rain, except that of a cyclonic nature which fell early in the month, chiefly in the northern coast parts of the district. All through the season the southern portion of the district has suffered most. For the district as a whole the outturn is estimated at half an average crop, but in Chicacole and in the Narsannapet and

Tekkali divisions it is only under river channels that the crops have yielded well, whilst in some upland villages and a few villages in Berhampore near the coast paddy has failed entirely. In the only three Government taluks of the district—Goomsur, Berhampore and Chicacole—the area of land reported as sown up to November was not far short of the normal, and in Goomsur the crops are safe, and it is only regarding the south of the district that any anxiety need be felt. In these parts there is already great want of drinking water, and the Collector states that unless some more rain falls later, there must be a regular water famine. During the last 21 years, taking the district as a whole, the average rainfall in December has been 1·35 inches, but this includes specially heavy rainfall in the years noted on the margin,* and in eleven years of the period none or less than half an inch of rain was recorded. The rainfall of December 1878 was especially heavy at the southern stations in the district as noted on the margin.† The chances therefore of heavy rain in December are small, but it is possible that a cyclonic fall may occur.

Sowings up to November—	Dry.	Wet.
Normal	202,313	186,258
1891	201,516	181,063

	inches.
* 1878, December	11·77
1886	4·52

Stations.	inches.
† Sómpet	16·40
Pundi	21·95
Tekkali	23·40
Narsannapet	16·00
Calingapatam	28·69
Chicacole	31·16
Parlákimedi	16·40

3. Prices have risen considerably in Ganjam since September when rice stood at 15·3, and on the 12th December rice was sold at 13·1 seers, the scarcity rate for the district being 11·2 seers. The price of rice, which has been ordered to be taken as the standard food-grain for the district, is therefore still 17 per cent. cheaper than the scarcity rate. Excluding the prices for before, was that of 1886 when rice was sold at 13·3 seers per rupee. Seeing that the crop of the district is expected to give about half an average outturn, and the crop in Orissa is a fair one, although there may be some further rise in prices, there does not appear to be any cause for anticipating serious distress in the district. The district has been exporting food-grains very briskly during the first seven months of the current official year, but the nature of the trade has decreased a good deal during the three later months, and in November sunk to a smaller figure than had been given for any single month during the past year. This trade began to expand in November 1890, and in March last the net exports amounted to 160,960 cwts. The total net exports since January last (603,800) would, however, only suffice to feed about 150,000 persons for one year, and the depletion of the district stocks does not appear to have been serious as yet.

Month.	Net exports from Ganjam. 1890.	1891.
	cwts.	cwts.
April	9,810	74,408
May	10,212	57,565
June	9,437	89,884
July	7,980	59,647
August	9,593	29,254
September	4,582	15,970
October	8,514	28,622
November	16,358	13,154
Total ..	76,486	368,504

4. Relief may, however, have to be afforded in the shape of employment in the southern portion of it, and the Collector proposes to put in hand an extension of the Nagarikattakam channel from the Vamsadhara through the worst part of the Chicacole taluk, and the repair of minor irrigation works in the same taluk. He will be informed that he may proceed with such works of the latter description as may be absolutely required to afford employment to those needing it, and that he may incur the necessary expenditure in excess of the allotment already made for the purpose in his district if necessary. The Board considers that the Public Works Department should also be prepared to start a large work in the southern part of the district in the course of two or three months.

Order—dated 2nd January 1892, No. 2, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The reports referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Proceedings read above should be submitted to Government when received.

3. The suggestion contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the Proceedings will be considered in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
,, the Public Works Department.
Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

90 Copies.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th December 1891, No. 812:—

Mr. Clogstoun.

Read—the following letter from E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 26th November 1891, No. 1567-Ver.:—

I have just returned from accompanying His Excellency the Governor in a hurried tour through those parts of the district where the want of rain has been most severely felt, and although I have not as yet any detailed information as to the extent to which crops have suffered, am in a position to give a general survey of the condition of the district.

2. Most of the northern portion of the district has had sufficient rain, though rain-fed paddy has failed in a good many places and the crop is light in most. In Chicacole taluk only lands under river channels have yielded well; in some 30 upland villages the paddy crop is a complete failure. The same is the case throughout the zemindari and proprietary villages of Narsannapet and Tekkali divisions and in a few villages of Tarla, Mandasa, and Jalantra zemindari; also in about 13 ryotwari villages of the Berhampore taluk along the coast. Parlákimedi has fair crops. On the whole the average outturn of the district is likely to be about 8 annas.

3. In parts of Chicacole taluk in the Tekkali division and some other places there is already great want of drinking water, and, unless some unusual rain falls later, there must be a regular water famine.

4. In those tracts where much loss of crop has occurred, it will be necessary to make special arrangements to provide work for the needy. The East Coast Railway passes right through the worst parts of the district and will afford some employment for labour, but the bulk of the earthwork is already done, and what remains will be finished in a couple of months at latest. It will then be necessary to undertake some special works which will afford labour and wages. I have under examination a scheme for extending the Nagarikattakam river channel some 25 miles through the very worst part of the Chicacole taluk; levels have been taken which show that the project is feasible without any exceptionally heavy work and that it will bring a large extent of Government land under irrigation from the Vamsadhara—land which now draws a most precarious supply either from rain-fed tanks or from the Gareebulagedda. I have asked the District Engineer to hurry on the estimate for this work and would urge its being taken in hand at once. His Excellency Lord Wenlock is of opinion that this should be done.

5. Meanwhile I would ask the Board to give me at once, if possible, an extra allotment of Rs. 10,000 for minor irrigation works to be expended mainly in Chicacole taluk. I am having special inquiries instituted with a view to induce the people of Chicacole and Tekkali taluks to accept loans for digging wells, and, should

I find that there is any prospect of their doing so, I shall apply for a grant under this head. Hitherto all efforts have proved unavailing. Many ryots, to whom I spoke on the subject lately, informed that they did not care to dig wells *because well cultivation was such hard work.*

6. I am arranging to make some experiments in boring for water in the worst parts of Chicacole and Tekkali, and propose to call upon the District Board at their meeting on Saturday next to allot Rs. 10,000 for boring for, and sinking, drinking-water wells, and for improving drinking-water tanks.

7. In the northern portion of the district the Rushikulya works will provide for the employment of large numbers. There are in hand, besides the ordinary earth-work of the main canal, the Suradá reservoir, the Russellkonda reservoir, and the Gullery channel. On the latter alone there is said to be several months' work for 8,000 men, but the situation is feverish, and it will be difficult to get coolies to go there. The Ichápur distributary is being laid out and will be available for work in some three months; it is from 25 to 30 miles in length. I trust steps will be taken to ensure that the funds at the disposal of the Executive Engineer do not fall short. He has, I understand, sufficient funds for all work likely to be undertaken in the current financial year.

8. So far I have seen no great sign of falling off in the condition of the people, though in parts of Chicacole and Tekkali the poorer classes do not look as well furnished as those farther north. The price of rice is already high (last week seers 13·63 per rupee, scarcity rate being 11·20), and stocks are low owing to considerable export to Madras and Malabar during the year; but the Collector of Pooree tells me that he expects a 12-anna crop in his district, and if that is obtained, our stocks will be replenished from Orissa. Before the cyclonic rainfall of the 5th instant, an almost complete failure in Orissa was apprehended, which naturally tended to increase my anxiety.

9. There is still a heavy arrear balance against the Berhampore taluk, for most of which lands have been attached. In view of the state of the season, I have, pending orders from the Board, suspended coercive measures in the villages which have lost the bulk of their crop, and request sanction to do so till another crop is reaped. On receipt of further information from the Principal Assistant Collector, I will submit proposals for the postponement of peishkush in the case of some of the zemindars and proprietors of Chicacole and Tekkali.

10. To sum up the situation, I consider that it will be advisable to do all that is possible to provide ordinary work for those who are in need; but I trust that this, if done, will obviate the necessity for relief works proper.

Resolution—dated 18th December 1891, No. 812.

In his letter read above, the Collector of Ganjam makes a brief report on the condition of his district, and states that he is collecting further information as to the extent to which the crops have suffered.

2. As has already been reported, the pre-monsoon rainfall of May was remarkably heavy in Ganjam this year, but the south-west monsoon rains set in very late, though the fall was on the whole fairly up to the average. In October, however, the fall was very light, being less than two inches against an average for the whole district of over eight. The deficiency was greatest near the coast, where the fall is usually heaviest in that month, but less in the hill tracts. During November there was very little rain, except that of a cyclonic nature which fell early in the month, chiefly in the northern coast parts of the district. All through the season the southern portion of the district has suffered most. For the district as a whole the outturn is estimated at half an average crop, but in Chicacole and in the Narsannapet and

Tekkali divisions it is only under river channels that the crops have yielded well, whilst in some upland villages and a few villages in Berhampore near the coast paddy has failed entirely. In the only three Government taluks of the district—Goomsur, Berhampore and Chicacole—the area of land reported as sown up to November was not far short of the normal, and in Goomsur the crops are safe, and it is only regarding the south of the district that any anxiety need be felt. In these parts there is already great want of drinking water, and the Collector states that unless some more rain falls later, there must be a regular water famine. During the last 21 years, taking the district as a whole, the average rainfall in December has been 1·35 inches, but this includes specially heavy rainfall in the years noted on the margin,* and in eleven years of the period none or less than half an inch of rain was recorded. The rainfall of December 1878 was especially heavy at the southern stations in the district as noted on the margin.† The chances therefore of heavy rain in December are small, but it is possible that a cyclonic fall may occur.

Sowings up to November—	Dry.	Wet.
Normal	202,313	186,258
1891	201,516	181,063

	INCHES.
* 1878, December	11·77
1886	4·52

Stations.	INCHES.
† Sómpet	16·40
Pundi	21·95
Tekkali	23·40
Narsannapet	16·00
Calingapatam	28·69
Chicacole	31·16
Parlákimedi	16·40

3. Prices have risen considerably in Ganjam since September when rice stood at 15·3, and on the 12th December rice was sold at 13·1 seers, the scarcity rate for the district being 11·2 seers. The price of rice, which has been ordered to be taken as the standard food-grain for the district, is therefore still 17 per cent. cheaper than the scarcity rate. Excluding the prices for 1889 and 1890, the highest rate ever quoted during the past ten years in November before, was that of 1886 when rice was sold at 13·3 seers per rupee. Seeing that the crop of the district is expected to give about half an average outturn, and the crop in Orissa is a fair one, although there may be some further rise in prices, there does not appear to be any cause for anticipating serious distress in the district. The district has been exporting food-grains very briskly during the first seven months of the current official year, but the nature of the trade has decreased a good deal during the three later months, and in November sunk to a smaller figure than had been given for any single month during the past year. This trade began to expand in November 1890, and in March last the net exports amounted to 160,960 cwts. The total net exports since January last (603,800) would, however, only suffice to feed about 150,000 persons for one year, and the depletion of the district stocks does not appear to have been serious as yet.

Month.	Net exports from Ganjam. 1890. CWTS.	1891. CWTS.
April	9,810	74,408
May	10,212	57,565
June	9,437	89,884
July	7,980	59,647
August	9,593	29,254
September	4,582	15,970
October	8,514	28,622
November	16,358	13,154
Total ..	76,486	368,504

4. Relief may, however, have to be afforded in the shape of employment in the southern portion of it, and the Collector proposes to put in hand an extension of the Nagarikattakam channel from the Vamsadhara through the worst part of the Chicacole taluk, and the repair of minor irrigation works in the same taluk. He will be informed that he may proceed with such works of the latter description as may be absolutely required to afford employment to those needing it, and that he may incur the necessary expenditure in excess of the allotment already made for the purpose in his district if necessary. The Board considers that the Public Works Department should also be prepared to start a large work in the southern part of the district in the course of two or three months.

5. The Collector will be requested to report the result of his efforts to induce the ryots to sink wells by aid of State loans, as in a district like Ganjam, with its large area of rain-fed paddy, wells might often enable them to save their crops in seasons of short rainfall.

6. The Collector's action in suspending coercive processes for the collection of land revenue in Berhampore is approved, but he will be requested to cause detailed examination to be made as to the extent of the failure, and to report the result with specific recommendations as to the duration of the postponement he would suggest.

7. A further report on the condition of the district, based on the information Mr. Johnson is collecting, will be awaited, and he will be requested to submit a monthly report on the condition of his district (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th February 1891, No. 58, and 2nd October 1891, Mis. No. 5516) until further notice.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjam, with copy of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5516, dated 2nd October 1891.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of rainfall in Ganjam.

Stations.	April—September.		October.		November.		December.
	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Normal.	1891.	Average.
Coast tract.							
Purushottapur	32·01	31·95	9·40	1·43	2·53	2·20	1·00
Ganjam	26·12	28·41	9·92	1·47	3·20	2·79	1·46
Chatrapur	27·62	25·83	10·28	1·98	3·17	2·20	1·31
Berhampore	29·75	31·49	8·19	1·71	4·76	2·21	1·46
Gopálpur	28·52	24·71	10·67	1·29	4·23	2·94	1·05
Icháp ur	28·26	25·28	10·12	1·38	3·93	1·32	0·98
Sómpet	27·35	29·20	9·69	1·45	4·57	1·55	1·89
Púndi	24·27	20·66	7·12	1·13	3·78	0·40	1·73
Tekkali	29·21	27·65	7·49	0·25	2·81	0·05	2·41
Narsannapet	18·00	20·77	6·11	0·58	2·20	0·62	1·56
Calingapatam	25·38	16·35	8·70	1·32	3·62	0·03	2·37
Chicacole	25·77	19·73	8·43	1·62	3·14	0·03	2·64
Average ..	26·86	25·17	8·84	1·30	2·50	1·36	1·65
Inland or hill tract.							
Balliguda	36·62	47·50	3·19	3·25	1·13	..	0·31
Udayagiri	47·12	43·20	5·82	6·05	3·18	0·55	1·40
Russellkonda	39·94	42·13	5·36	0·29	2·52	1·13	0·76
Suradá	37·18	30·71	6·42	2·27	2·47	1·03	0·88
Aska	35·66	28.87	7·40	0·12	3·01	1·22	0·77
Pithápuram	32·00	27·25	7·30	5·90	4·30	1·00	1·23
Parlákimedi	37·55	21·66	6·87	3·97	2·56	..	1·62
Average ..	38·01	34·47	6·05	3·12	2·74	0·70	1·00
District average ..	30·95	28·59	8·10	1·97	3·03	1·10	1·35

that he would station the Head Assistant at Ootacamund. This, however, the Board does not approve. The Collector adds that if this proposal is rejected, he would have the Head Assistant's office located at Naduvatam. His objections to Gúdalúr are (1) that its climate is deadly; (2) that though formerly a resident officer in Wynaad was considered necessary to protect mining interests, the place is now fast diminishing in importance and the mines are being closed; (3) that in his capacity of District Munsif, the Head Assistant Collector has to spend ten days in every month at Gúdalúr, and that Wynaad interests would not therefore be neglected as apprehended by Government if his head-quarters were transferred elsewhere. As regards Naduvatam, the Collector reports that its climate is healthy, that good sites are available for providing the necessary accommodation, and that the place is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Gúdalúr by bridle-path.

8. As regards Gúdalúr, the Board observes that it is situated in Wynaad, where it has been thought hitherto that the Head Assistant Collector ought to be, that as shown in paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter the existing buildings afford nearly all the accommodation required (that is to say for the office, a house would have to be built for the Head Assistant Collector), and that the Head Assistant Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar are allowed to move up to Naduvatam for the fever season, *i.e.*, the hot and dry weather, when people can get up and down the ghât easily; as against Naduvatam, it has to be observed that it is at the head of a ghât which is exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon; that travelling in those parts is understood to be very difficult at that time of the year, travellers being reported to have died on the ghât owing to exposure to the monsoon, and that it is inconvenient therefore that it should be the head-quarters of the second Revenue officer in the district; and lastly, that the provision of accommodation there for the Head Assistant Collector, &c., will involve considerable expenditure.

9. On the other hand it may be urged that stationing the Head Assistant Collector at Gúdalúr will result in his spending more time at Ootacamund than would be the case were he at Naduvatam.

10. With these remarks, the Board leaves it to Government to decide as to which of these places should be selected for the future head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
for Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the Accountant-General, with two proposition statements and Head Assistant Collector's letter, in original (to be returned).

Copy to the Collector of the Nílgiris.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 14th October 1891, Mis. No. 7297 :—

THE HON. MR. J. GROSE.

MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., Acting Collector of the Nílgiris, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 29th September 1891, No. 334 :—

With reference to memorandum, No. 113, dated 18th instant, calling for reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 18th April 1891 and 16th May 1891, Mis. Nos. 2722 and 3424, respectively, regarding accommodation at Naduvatam for office and establishment of the Head Assistant Collector and Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr, I have the honour to state that these references have been answered in paragraphs 9 and 10 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th August 1891, No. 475.

2. My recommendations as contained in the above letter are (1) that the Head Assistant Collector's head-quarters be removed to Ootacamund, in which case no accommodation for his office and residence for himself and his establishment would be necessary at Naduvatam. The requisite office accommodation at Ootacamund can be provided at moderate cost either by extending the present out-offices attached to the Collector's cutcherry or by finding him accommodation in the Deputy Tahsildar's office. The urgency recently attached by Government to finishing off Forest Settlement work in the Nílgiris is an additional argument in favour of this proposal being accepted, at any rate pending completion of Forest Settlement work. In the event of Government rejecting this proposal, the second proposition is to make Naduvatam the Head Assistant Collector's head-quarters. In this case a suitable bungalow should be built for his residence as well as quarters for his clerks and office accommodation; and (3) that if Government adheres to its decision to retain Gúdalúr as the Head Assistant's head-quarters, a bungalow should be built at Upper Gúdalúr which would, however, entail considerable expense together with office and quarters for the Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment at Naduvatam for occupation during the fever season.

3. Separate quarters are necessary at Naduvatam for the Deputy Tahsildar and his clerks besides office accommodation during the feverish season in Wynaad. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that no buildings are available for the purpose in the Government Cinchona Plantations at Naduvatam. Mr. Lawson has given me the same assurance. Should the Government accept the proposal to station the Head Assistant Collector at Naduvatam, building him an office there, he can easily arrange to find room for the Deputy Tahsildar and office during the fever season.

Resolution—dated 14th October 1891, Mis. No. 7297.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 10th August 1891, No. 475.

2. So far as mere cost goes, the two sites, Gúdalúr and Naduvatam, appear to be much alike; in the case of the former, a costly bungalow there for the Head Assistant Collector and quarters and an office for the Deputy Tahsildar at Naduvatam will be needed, against a bungalow for the Head Assistant Collector and quarters and an office for his office staff needed in the case of the latter.

3. Ootacamund has the advantage of both sites in this respect and though the Board is opposed to it as a permanent location for the Head Assistant Collector, it is prepared to support the Collector's recommendation that as a temporary measure, to hasten the disposal of Forest Settlement, the Head Assistant Collector should be permitted to make Ootacamund his head-quarters for the present. The forests to be settled lie along the slope of the hills from the Sígúr Ghât eastwards and southwards right round the eastern end of the Nílgiris and can certainly be more easily visited from Ootacamund than from the Wynaad.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter, in original, to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Nílgiris.,

ORDER—dated 5th December 1891, No. 1162, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's recommendations contained in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the first paper read above are approved except as regards the Wynaad allowance which, in the opinion of Government, should be fixed at the same rate in all cases, viz., 50 per cent. of the pay.

2. As the pay and allowances of the additional clerk should be debited to the Registration Department, the provision made on this account will be struck out of the proposition statement which will be forwarded to the Financial Department for sanction. The Inspector-General of Registration will be called upon in the Judicial Department to submit a proposition statement for the reductions ordered in the Sub-Registrar's office at Gúdalúr.

3. The Government adheres to the decision that Gúdalúr should be the permanent head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, Nílgiris. In view, however, of the strong representation that it is unsuitable for the permanent *residence* of a European officer, the Head Assistant Collector will be permitted to *reside* at Naduvatam, but his *office* should be located at Gúdalúr which will be his official head-quarters under Article 69 of the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department for the preparation of plans and estimates for the necessary buildings in consultation with the Collector.

5. The Board's recommendation that, as a temporary measure, the Head Assistant Collector should be allowed to make Ootacamund his head-quarters in order to expedite the disposal of Forest Settlement, is approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with the Collector's letter returned.
" the Financial Department, with an amended proposition statement.
" the Judicial Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 5th December 1891, No. 1162.

DECEMBER.

Head-quarters.

Approving the proposals of the Board of Revenue for revising the Gúdalúr taluk establishment and adhering to the decision that Gúdalúr should be the permanent — of the Head Assistant Collector, Nílgiris, but permitting that officer to *reside* at Naduvatam.

No 35 Wdy 5th Jany 1892

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer IV circle who will, in consultation with the Collector, Nilgiris, arrange for the preparation of the plans and Estimates referred to in para 4 of the Proceedings in the Revenue Dept.t

pf ovB
OW

To

The S.E. IV circle

5TH DECEMBER 1891, No. 1162, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 10th August 1891, No. 475 :—

THE HON. MR. H. W. BLISS.
THE HON. MR. J. GROSE.
MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., Acting Collector of the Nílgiris, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 23rd June 1891, No. 216 :—

With reference to Government Order, dated 17th January 1891, No. 31, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 30th idem, Mis. No. 630, I have the honour to submit two proposition statements, one relating to the staff of the Gúdalúr taluk and the other to that of the Head Assistant Collector for whose head-quarter station Naduvatam is now recommended for reasons which will be stated below, instead of Gúdalúr as ordered by Government. In this connection, I beg to submit a copy of the Head Assistant Collector's report, dated 31st March 1891, No. 539.

2. *Taluk Establishment.*—The present Revenue Inspector's pay is Rs. 90 per mensem (without Wynaad allowance which he does not draw) under the arrangement sanctioned in Government Order, dated 21st February 1887, No. 187, Revenue, communicated with Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1887, Mis. No. 1418. In the proposition statement submitted it is proposed to reduce the pay to Rs. 50 and to grant the Revenue Inspector, like other taluk establishment, the usual Wynaad allowance of 50 per cent., or Rs. 25, but I would strongly recommend that the present Revenue Inspector, who has done exceedingly well, may be permitted to draw Rs. 90 as hitherto as long as he continues to hold the post, the proposed reduction being brought into force on his vacating the appointment. The village agency is inefficient to the verge of utter uselessness and quite unused to the system of village accounts introduced only two years ago. The Revenue Inspector has rendered most valuable service in endeavouring to get the accounts kept correctly. The combined amount seems to be sufficient to induce a good stamp of man to take up the appointment. The Deputy Tahsildar of Gúdalúr recommends Rs. 70 for this post, and the Head Assistant Collector Rs. 80, including the Wynaad allowance.

3. The salary proposed for the Taluk Sheristadar is Rs. 50 *plus* Rs. 20 on account of the Wynaad allowance. These amounts seem ample, considering the character of the work demanded which is mere routine in-door work. The Inspector-General of Registration has recommended the employment of the present Sub-Registrar, L. Parasuramier, a West Coast man, as Taluk Sheristadar. He has passed the F.A. Examination, Translation (Lower grade), with Malayalam as his vernacular, and Précis writing (Higher grade). Mr. Cobb approves, as the greater portion of the Taluk Sheristadar's work will be more routine in connection with Treasury and Registration. Parasuramier may, therefore, be exempted from the Revenue Test as long as he is in Gúdalúr, but he must pass the Lower Criminal Test within a specified period.

4. It may, perhaps, be objected that the Revenue Inspector is placed in a slightly better position than the Taluk Sheristadar pecuniarily speaking, but the work to be performed by both bears no comparison. Mr. Cobb remarks—

"In my opinion the work of the latter official (Revenue Inspector) is more harassing, more important and much more arduous than will be that of the Taluk Sheristadar. The remarks made by the Deputy Tahsildar in paragraph 4 of his report are true, and experience has shown the extreme difficulty of getting even a second rate man to accept the post of Revenue Inspector in the Wynaad. Moreover the Taluk Sheristadar will have no travelling to do which of itself is the most expensive and frequently the most unpleasant of Wynaad experiences, * * * * * It is true that an arrangement under which a Revenue Inspector draws higher pay than a Taluk Sheristadar is anomalous, but then it must be remembered that the very appointment of a Taluk Sheristadar is anamalous so that comparisons with the regular plain establishments are of little or no value."

5. Provision is also made for an extra clerk on Rs. 15 *plus* Rs. 7–8–0 as Wynaad allowance for the discharge of all scriptory work in connection with the registration of documents and any miscellaneous work in the taluk office. The Inspector-General of Registration observes as follows in his letter, dated 16th March 1891, No. 771 :—

"I find from the order of Government above referred to that the services of the clerk in the Sub-Registrar's office are to be dispensed with. This arrangement will, I apprehend, cause considerable inconvenience in connection with the despatch of registration work. Now that the Sub-Registrar's office is to be placed in charge of the Taluk Sheristadar, the services of the clerk now employed are all the more necessary. In all Registration offices placed in charge of Revenue officers, a special clerk is employed for doing registration work, the cost being debited to the Registration Department."

6. The present Deputy Tahsildar, in communication with the Sub-Registrar also, points out the necessity for an extra clerk for copying documents, writing up nominal and descriptive index in duplicate and preparing ten monthly statements, all of which work he estimates will occupy the clerk on an average two hours every day. Moreover the Taluk Sheristadar will be a Sub-Magistrate, and diaries, registers, and returns have to be maintained and submitted separately. The additional clerk will thus have ample work to do, and he can also be utilized for the revenue work in the taluk office when, as frequently happens, any of the other subordinates are ill owing to the notorious unhealthiness of the Wynaad and Gúdalúr in particular. As the Inspector-General of Registration says that it is usual to allow a clerk for the Taluk Sheristadar entrusted with registration work, the cost being debited to his department, the provision made for the clerk in the enclosed proposition statement may be struck out and the same sanctioned as debitable to the Registration Department.

7. The next and the last item of increase to the staff proposed is a head peon on Rs. 7 *plus* Rs. 3–8–0 Wynaad allowance. The present staff consists of 3 peons on Rs. 6 each *plus* Wynaad allowance of Rs. 3, two of whom are detailed as sub-jail warders. The Deputy Tahsildar requires a peon when on circuit; a peon has to be deputed to Ootacamund with the monthly cash remittance and a second time to fetch the stamps required for local sale. It is necessary that a peon should be attached to the Taluk Sheristadar and for general work in the office.

8. I come now to the question of the Head Assistant Collector's head-quarters and office accommodation for himself and establishment. In paragraph 3 of the Government Order under reply, it has been decided to remove the office of the Head Assistant Collector to Gúdalúr and a report is required as to what arrangements are necessary for providing office accommodation. Paragraph 5 of the Head Assistant Collector's report refers to the office accommodation available at Gúdalúr. On the abolition of the office of Sub-Registrar there will be available the main building containing two big rooms, one of which can be used by the Head Assistant Collector both for office and as court-room for the trial of magisterial and District Munsif's cases; the other room can be utilized for the District Munsif's or Head Assistant Collector's establishment. At the back of the main building there are quarters erected for the residence of the Sub-Registrar and his clerk consisting of a verandah and four small rooms which the Head Assistant Collector has not noticed in his report. These quarters have never been utilized since they were built. I think the main building and quarters will furnish the necessary accommodation with the addition of one wing to the Sub-Registrar's office for which there is ample space.

9. I would here strongly urge a reconsideration of the order constituting Gúdalúr as the Head Assistant Collector's quarters for the very cogent reasons adduced in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Mr. Cobb's letter. The absence of suitable or any accommodation in Gúdalúr or its immediate vicinity renders it necessary that quarters should be built at the expense of Government and rent recovered from the Head Assistant Collector. Moreover the deadly character of the climate and want of good drinking water make Gúdalúr absolutely unsuitable for the permanent residence of a European officer. Gúdalúr, I may here mention, consists of two divisions, upper and lower. Lower Gúdalúr is a dense jungle of lantana and bamboo interspersed by swamp containing absolutely not an acre of building site. Furthermore the water-supply is absolutely villainous. There is a well of scanty and inferior water near the travellers' bungalow, but natives depend on a stream diverted from the range above Gúdalúr which runs in an open gutter along the main road through the bazaars and past the shambles. Its condition on reaching Lower Gúdalúr can better be imagined than described. I provided Rs. 5,000 for piping this supply in the Local Fund budget, but the Government cut it out as not emergent. I am going at the Local Fund Department again about this. Upper Gúdalúr is *pro tanto* healthier than Lower Gúdalúr, because it is higher and the water is less polluted, but it is covered with coffee which would render the acquisition of a building site an expensive matter. Under these circumstances and unless Government is prepared to reconsider its rejection of Ootacamund as head-quarters for the Head Assistant Collector, I beg to support the Head Assistant Collector's proposal to transfer his head-quarters to the neighbourhood of Naduvatam, where I have chosen three sites nearest to Gúdalúr where a bungalow cutcherry and quarters for Head Assistant Collector's establishment can be built with quarters for Deputy Tahsildar and staff to be occupied during the feverish months when they are permitted to leave the Wynaad. The temporary hot weather office and quarters were recently burnt down as was reported to the Board in my letter No. 119, dated 24th March 1891, and the erection of permanent buildings will save an annually recurring expenditure on thatching and repairs. One and the best of the three selected sites lies within the Government Cinchona Plantation and was the site of a police station in former days. It is within 5 or 6 miles of Gúdalúr by the main road, but about 3½ miles by the bridle-path. All three sites are above fever range and in full view of Gúdalúr which can be reached walking from any one of them in less than an hour; all also are close to the main road. In the foregoing remarks I have confined myself to endeavouring to save the Head Assistant Collector from being planted in a very malarious station of the evils of which no one can speak with better authority than myself, as I spent the best years of my life in catching and recovering from jungle fever. At the same time I am bound to say that the interests of economy and efficiency can best be served by stationing the Head Assistant Collector in Ootacamund. The Wynaad is fast going down, estates are being abandoned and mines closed; hence there is not enough work to require the constant residence of a Divisional officer whose spare time can be much more profitably utilized here as is pointed out in my original letter. The Board imagines the Treasury Deputy Collector can be utilized for occasional out-door work; this is impossible as the treasury here requires a whole-time official owing to the complicated character of its transactions, though its bulk may not be enormous. The interests of Wynaad cannot be neglected as Government seem to fear so long as the Head Assistant Collector remains District Munsif because *quâ* Munsif he must remain 10 days in every month in Gúdalúr. If, however, Government finally decide to negative the Ootacamund proposal, then the whole Revenue and Magisterial establishments should be transferred bodily to Naduvatam, where a bungalow and cutcherry will have to be built with quarters for Head Assistant Collector's establishment.

10. The immediate effect of the transfer of the Head Assistant Collector's office to Ootacamund or Naduvatam as recommended by the Head Assistant Collector will be a saving of Rs. 90–8–0 per mensem now paid to the establishment on account of Wynaad allowance, the particulars of which will be found in the second proposition statement submitted with this letter, and at the same time the work of the division office will be better performed by the location of the office all the year round in a healthy locality.

11. It may then perhaps be desirable to transfer the Naduvatam village to the jurisdiction of the Head Assistant Collector from that of the Deputy Tahsildar, Ootacamund; on this matter I will report soon after orders are passed on this letter.

12. I will make separate proposals for utilizing a small portion of this sum in my own office on receiving the final orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Letter from the Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Nílgiris, dated 31st March 1891, No. 539.

Resolution—dated 10th August 1891, No. 475.

The Collector's letter read above, which is in reply to Government Order, dated 17th January 1891, No. 31, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In this Government Order, Government directed—

(*a*) The abolition of the post of Sub-Registrar of Gúdalúr.

(*b*) The appointment in lieu thereof of a Taluk Sheristadar who would undertake the registration work, be in charge of the Deputy Tahsildar's Treasury, and exercise magisterial powers.

(*c*) A reduction in the pay of the Revenue Inspector who now draws Rs. 90.

(*d*) The transfer of the office of the Head Assistant Collector (whose removal from the Wynaad, proposed by the Collector, was disapproved) from Pandalur to Gúdalúr. Government also required a report as to the arrangements that might be necessary for providing the necessary office accommodation at the latter place.

3. The letter read above contains the report called for.

4. *Points* (*a*) *and* (*b*).—The Collector proposes to appoint the present Gúdalúr Sub-Registrar to the post of Taluk Sheristadar to be newly created, and recommends that he may be exempted from the Revenue Test so long as he continues at Gúdalúr, but that he should be required to pass the Criminal Test within a specified time. The Board does not think that the Sub-Registrar should be exempted from any test, but that he should be allowed two years' time to pass both the tests, Criminal Lower (II-B), and Revenue Lower (III-B).

5. For the scriptory and other work connected with the registration of documents and for attending upon the Taluk Sheristadar and doing other miscellaneous work, two additional hands, viz., one clerk and one peon on salaries of Rs. 15 and 7 *plus* Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$, Wynaad allowance, are recommended. The Board considers that the additional aid is necessary. With reference to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Registration, recorded in paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter, the Board further recommends that the pay and allowance of the additional clerk may be debited to the Registration Department.

6. *Point* (*c*).—With regard to the future pay of the Revenue Inspector, Government remarks that it is undesirable that it should be equal to or greater than that of the Taluk Sheristadar. The Collector, however, proposes, including the Wynaad allowance, to give Rs. 75 to the Revenue Inspector and Rs. 70 to the Sheristadar. His reasons are that the work of the Revenue Inspector is more important and much more arduous than that of the Taluk Sheristadar; that he has besides heavy expenses to meet in the shape of travelling charges, and that the appointment is a special one and not to be compared with that of an ordinary Revenue Inspector on the plains. For these reasons, the Board thinks that the Collector's proposal in respect of the future pay of the Revenue Inspector may be allowed to stand. In this connection, the Collector further requests that the proposed reduction may be brought into force after the present office-holder vacates the appointment. The present Revenue Inspector is reported to have done his work exceedingly well, and the Board thinks it would be hard that he should lose pay.

7. *Point* (*d*).—The Collector requests reconsideration of the orders of Government as to making Gúdalúr the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, and says

that he would station the Head Assistant at Ootacamund. This, however, the Board does not approve. The Collector adds that if this proposal is rejected, he would have the Head Assistant's office located at Naduvatam. His objections to Gúdalúr are (1) that its climate is deadly; (2) that though formerly a resident officer in Wynaad was considered necessary to protect mining interests, the place is now fast diminishing in importance and the mines are being closed; (3) that in his capacity of District Munsif, the Head Assistant Collector has to spend ten days in every month at Gúdalúr, and that Wynaad interests would not therefore be neglected as apprehended by Government if his head-quarters were transferred elsewhere. As regards Naduvatam, the Collector reports that its climate is healthy, that good sites are available for providing the necessary accommodation, and that the place is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Gúdalúr by bridle-path.

8. As regards Gúdalúr, the Board observes that it is situated in Wynaad, where it has been thought hitherto that the Head Assistant Collector ought to be, that as shown in paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter the existing buildings afford nearly all the accommodation required (that is to say for the office, a house would have to be built for the Head Assistant Collector), and that the Head Assistant Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar are allowed to move up to Naduvatam for the fever season, *i.e.*, the hot and dry weather, when people can get up and down the ghât easily; as against Naduvatam, it has to be observed that it is at the head of a ghât which is exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon; that travelling in those parts is understood to be very difficult at that time of the year, travellers being reported to have died on the ghât owing to exposure to the monsoon, and that it is inconvenient therefore that it should be the head-quarters of the second Revenue officer in the district; and lastly, that the provision of accommodation there for the Head Assistant Collector, &c., will involve considerable expenditure.

9. On the other hand it may be urged that stationing the Head Assistant Collector at Gúdalúr will result in his spending more time at Ootacamund than would be the case were he at Naduvatam.

10. With these remarks, the Board leaves it to Government to decide as to which of these places should be selected for the future head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
for Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the
Accountant-General, with two proposition statements and
Head Assistant Collector's letter, in original (to be returned).

Copy to the Collector of the Nílgiris.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 14th October 1891, Mis. No. 7297 :—

THE HON. MR. J. GROSE.

MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., Acting Collector of the Nílgiris, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 29th September 1891, No. 334 :—

With reference to memorandum, No. 113, dated 18th instant, calling for reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 18th April 1891 and 16th May 1891, Mis. Nos. 2722 and 3424, respectively, regarding accommodation at Naduvatam for office and establishment of the Head Assistant Collector and Deputy Tahsildar, Gúdalúr, I have the honour to state that these references have been answered in paragraphs 9 and 10 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 10th August 1891, No. 475.

2. My recommendations as contained in the above letter are (1) that the Head Assistant Collector's head-quarters be removed to Ootacamund, in which case no accommodation for his office and residence for himself and his establishment would be necessary at Naduvatam. The requisite office accommodation at Ootacamund can be provided at moderate cost either by extending the present out-offices attached to the Collector's cutcherry or by finding him accommodation in the Deputy Tahsildar's office. The urgency recently attached by Government to finishing off Forest Settlement work in the Nílgiris is an additional argument in favour of this proposal being accepted, at any rate pending completion of Forest Settlement work. In the event of Government rejecting this proposal, the second proposition is to make Naduvatam the Head Assistant Collector's head-quarters. In this case a suitable bungalow should be built for his residence as well as quarters for his clerks and office accommodation; and (3) that if Government adheres to its decision to retain Gúdalúr as the Head Assistant's head-quarters, a bungalow should be built at Upper Gúdalúr which would, however, entail considerable expense together with office and quarters for the Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment at Naduvatam for occupation during the fever season.

3. Separate quarters are necessary at Naduvatam for the Deputy Tahsildar and his clerks besides office accommodation during the feverish season in Wynaad. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that no buildings are available for the purpose in the Government Cinchona Plantations at Naduvatam. Mr. Lawson has given me the same assurance. Should the Government accept the proposal to station the Head Assistant Collector at Naduvatam, building him an office there, he can easily arrange to find room for the Deputy Tahsildar and office during the fever season.

Resolution—dated 14th October 1891, Mis. No. 7297.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 10th August 1891, No. 475.

2. So far as mere cost goes, the two sites, Gúdalúr and Naduvatam, appear to be much alike; in the case of the former, a costly bungalow there for the Head Assistant Collector and quarters and an office for the Deputy Tahsildar at Naduvatam will be needed, against a bungalow for the Head Assistant Collector and quarters and an office for his office staff needed in the case of the latter.

3. Ootacamund has the advantage of both sites in this respect and though the Board is opposed to it as a permanent location for the Head Assistant Collector, it is prepared to support the Collector's recommendation that as a temporary measure, to hasten the disposal of Forest Settlement, the Head Assistant Collector should be permitted to make Ootacamund his head-quarters for the present. The forests to be settled lie along the slope of the hills from the Sígúr Ghât eastwards and southwards right round the eastern end of the Nílgiris and can certainly be more easily visited from Ootacamund than from the Wynaad.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter, in original, to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Nílgiris.,

ORDER—dated 5th December 1891, No. 1162, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's recommendations contained in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the first paper read above are approved except as regards the Wynaad allowance which, in the opinion of Government, should be fixed at the same rate in all cases, viz., 50 per cent. of the pay.

2. As the pay and allowances of the additional clerk should be debited to the Registration Department, the provision made on this account will be struck out of the proposition statement which will be forwarded to the Financial Department for sanction. The Inspector-General of Registration will be called upon in the Judicial Department to submit a proposition statement for the reductions ordered in the Sub-Registrar's office at Gúdalúr.

3. The Government adheres to the decision that Gúdalúr should be the permanent head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, Nílgiris. In view, however, of the strong representation that it is unsuitable for the permanent *residence* of a European officer, the Head Assistant Collector will be permitted to *reside* at Naduvatam, but his *office* should be located at Gúdalúr which will be his official head-quarters under Article 69 of the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department for the preparation of plans and estimates for the necessary buildings in consultation with the Collector.

5. The Board's recommendation that, as a temporary measure, the Head Assistant Collector should be allowed to make Ootacamund his head-quarters in order to expedite the disposal of Forest Settlement, is approved.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with the Collector's letter returned.
" the Financial Department, with an amended proposition statement.
" the Judicial Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

P.W. CURRENT No. 13409

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 5th December 1891, No. 1162.

DECEMBER.

Head-quarters.

Approving the proposals of the Board of Revenue for revising the Gúdalúr taluk establishment and adhering to the decision that Gúdalúr should be the permanent — of the Head Assistant Collector, Nílgiris, but permitting that officer to *reside* at Naduvatam.

No 35 Wdy 5th January 192

B.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer IV

the Supdg. Engineer IV Circle who will, in consultation with the Collector, arrange for the preparation of the plans and Estimates referred to in para 4 of the Proceedings in the Revenue Department.

Revenue Dept.

5

S.E. IV Circle

S.E. IV Circle

28-1-92

1st December 1891, No. 1261, Financial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Accounts and Finance—Provincial Finance), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 23rd October 1891, No. 4384.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the terms of the contract which will govern the relations of the Government of India and the Government of Madras with reference to the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for the five years commencing 1st April 1892.

2. The following statement shows the general results of the present contract so far as the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are concerned:—

(In thousands of rupees.*)

	Opening balance.	Revenue.			Expenditure.					Closing balance.
		Special assignments for tank restoration and special contribution to Imperial.	Other revenue.	Total revenue.	Civil Works.	Tank restoration.	Railways.	Other expenditure.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assignments ..	..	..	2,56,36	2,56,36	20,00	1,50	..	2,34,86	2,56,36	..
1887–88	43,37	..	2,73,54	2,73,54	20,28	3,60	..	2,39,12	2,63,00	53,91
1888–89	53,91	5,00	2,77,73	2,82,73	22,55	5,69	..	2,43,09	2,71,33	65,31
1889–90	65,31	2,76	2,90,35	2,94,11	23,99	6,07	1,00	2,48,60	2,79,66	79,76
1890–91, Revised ..	79,76	—12,50	2,88,55	2,76,05	28,00	6,80	5,68	2,52,11	2,92,59	63,22
1891–92, Budget .	63,22	5,00	2,94,88	2,99,88	43,32	7,00	9,31	2,63,02	3,22,65	40,45

* In this table, and all the tables in this letter, the figures are entered in thousands of rupees to save space.

The result has been eminently favorable to the Local Government. In the first year of the period, the ordinary Provincial revenues exceeded the estimate on which the contract was based by over 17 lakhs; and they have since further increased, the budget estimate for the current year being for nearly 295 lakhs, as against the contract estimate of over 256 lakhs. This increased revenue has enabled the Local Government, in addition to paying a special contribution to Imperial of 17½ lakhs, to increase considerably the civil expenditure, to spend on Public Works sums largely in excess of the amount allowed under that head in the contract assignment, and to construct a Provincial railway. The balance of the Local Government has been throughout the period considerably in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs.

3. Passing to the proposals regarding the contract which will come into force from 1st April next, I am directed first to state the alterations which it is proposed to make in the terms of the current contract.

4. The expenditure under 5—Salt in Madras is at present Imperial, with the exception of one item (to which there are corresponding receipts) which has arisen since the current contract was framed, and has been made Provincial. But the establishments required for Salt and Excise work are in many places one and the same; and the Madras Government have in respect of them been given practically the same powers as they exercise in respect to Provincial establishments. It is therefore proposed to make the Salt expenditure in Madras Provincial to the same extent as Excise expenditure is. The reasons for this change do not apply with the

same force to expenditure on "Salt purchase and freight," but for the sake of simplicity it will be convenient to include that minor head also in the change.

5. The cost of stamped paper issued in Madras has, apparently through some oversight, never been charged as Provincial expenditure in Madras. It is proposed to make three-fourths of that a Provincial charge, as in all other Provinces.

6. The receipts and expenditure of Forests are in all other Provinces divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and it is proposed to apply this proportion in Madras also. The present rule, by which these receipts and expenditure are wholly Provincial in Madras, was continued during the present current contract for the special reasons mentioned by the Finance Committee in paragraph 80 of their note on which the contract was based.

7. At present no railways are Provincial in Madras, but the Madras Government is now constructing from Provincial and local balances a railway from Máyavaram to Mutupet, and a portion of the receipts and charges of that railway will be Provincial under the new contract.

8. It is also proposed to put a stop to Inter-Provincial Adjustments in order to relieve Account Offices and Local Governments of the trouble which the adjustments involve, the Government of India being of opinion that the advantages derived from the system are not commensurate with the labour required for the preparation of the quarterly statements of adjustments.

Inter-Provincial Adjustments are now admissible under the orders contained in Resolution No. 1124, dated 4th March 1887, and in the second half of the Resolution No. 1596, dated 30th March 1887.

9. Under the first of those Resolutions adjustments are made on account of—

(1) the duty on rum manufactured in one Province and exported to another;
(2) the duty on ganja exported from one Province to another; and
(3) the duty on Colombo arrack imported by sea into Madras.

These adjustments are connected with the Excise Revenue of the several Provinces, and no allowance will be necessary on account of their stoppage as the new contracts will be based on the revenue brought to account in each Province under V—Excise. The only loss—and corresponding gain—to the Provinces concerned will be that on account of the Provincial share of the increase during the period of the contract in the amount of duty on account of which the adjustments have hitherto been made, and that increase is not likely to be such as to affect materially the finances of any Province.

10. The orders, repeated from previous Resolutions in the second of the Resolutions quoted in paragraph 5, contain the general rules regarding Inter-Provincial Adjustments. The majority of these adjustments are petty, and even the aggregate amounts are not large enough in most Provinces to have any practical effect on the Provincial finances. But the Governor-General in Council proposes to make allowances in the new contracts for the stoppage of these adjustments, the allowances being based on the average amounts of the adjustments of each class in the past five years; statements are being prepared which will show the amounts.

When these statements are ready the amount of the allowance to be made, by a modification of the balancing entry under I—Land Revenue, will be intimated.

The orders contained in this paragraph are subject to the reservation that if in future any considerable charge of an exceptional nature which ought to be borne by one Province is paid in another Province, the question of a corresponding adjustment between the two Provinces will be specially dealt with.

11. I am directed next to state the figures which the Government of India propose to adopt as the standard figures for the new contract under each head of Revenue and Expenditure. In accordance with the usual practice, the figures to be taken as the standard should, except under a few heads which require to be exceptionally treated, represent the revenue and expenditure at the existing stage of growth in 1891–92, future increases of expenditure being left to be met from future increases of revenue. The budget estimates for 1891–92 will accordingly be taken as the starting point in the examination which follows. Over and under estimates will, as

far as possible, be eliminated, and items peculiar to the year will be thrown out. The figures now proposed under each head will be subject to revision when the revised estimate of the year is ready, as that estimate will in most cases furnish a closer approximation to the existing stage of growth than one framed now.

12. In the following paragraphs tables showing the figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the five years of the present contract under each head will be given, a column being added for the figure which it is proposed to adopt for the new contract. Explanations will be added when that figure appears to require explanation; when no explanation seems called for, no remarks will be added to the table. In cases in which the Revenue or Expenditure is divided in shares between Imperial and Provincial, the total for the head will be given: the Provincial share under the existing and the new contract will be found in the tables A and B appended to this letter:—

13. Refunds.

Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
1,01	1,11	1,09	1,21	1,07	1,00	1,00

14. I & 3.—Land Revenue.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Ordinary revenue	..	4,82,05	4,74,03	4,92,25	4,74,40	4,87,11	..
Sale of Government estates	..	3	3	3	2	3	..
Sale of waste lands	..	15	28	16	15	15	..
Rent, &c., of fisheries	..	16	86	1,35	6	18	..
Miscellaneous	..	59	57	52	62	53	..
Total ..	4,53,67	4,82,98	4,75,77	4,94,31	4,75,25	4,88,00	4,88,00

15. *Expenditure.*

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Charges of District Administration ..	34,87	34,76	35,24	36,32	36,11	37,69	37,65
Charges on account of fishery collections	15	9	20	44	8	6	6
Survey and Settlement	10,70	10,95	10,13	9,30	9,04	9,43	6,73
Land Records and Agriculture ..	* 21	51	52	56	47	75	75
Inam Commissioner	10	14	16	14	9	12	12
Total ..	* 46,03	46,45	4,625	46,76	45,79	48,05	45,31

* Including 21 transferred from Scientific and other Minor Departments.

(1) A reduction of Rs. 4,000 has been made from the Budget Estimate of charges for District Administration, as that estimate provides Rs. 54,000 on account of one-fifth of the pay of additional Subordinate Magistrates, while the provision should be Rs. 50,000 only, the Government of India having decided that the total expenditure on those new appointments shall not exceed 2½ lakhs.

(2) For Survey and Settlement the amount taken is the average annual expenditure according to the estimate made by the Government of Madras for the five years of the contract in letter No. 3893, dated the 7th July 1891, to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

(3) The acceptance of the budget estimate under Land Records and Agriculture is subject to sanction being ultimately obtained to the proposed new appointment of an agricultural expert.

16.

III & 5.—Salt.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Rents of warehouses	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fees and cesses	..	59	93	1,55	1,84	1,34	..
Fines and forfeitures	..	20	1	1	2	2	..
Miscellaneous	..	64	43	26	23	22	..
Total ..	1,37	1,44	1,37	1,82	2,09	1,58	1,58

The Budget Estimate under this head is entered for the present. But an addition will be necessary on account of the cess levied on licensees to cover the cost of works executed for them. The amount of those fees always exceeds the cost of the works; but in the Budget Estimate the expenditure appears to exceed the receipts. The information called for by the Madras Government in para. 4 of their order No. 44, dated 14th January 1891, will enable you to intimate the amount of the addition which should be made on this account to the receipts under this head.

17.

Expenditure.

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
4	24	74	47	1,01	1,04

Only one item under this head is now Provincial, namely, the expenditure on works executed for licensees referred to in the preceding paragraph. But under the proposal made in para. 4 of this letter one-fourth of the whole expenditure will be Provincial; and with this change the figure to be adopted for the head will be 19 lakhs, the Budget Estimate for both Imperial and Provincial expenditure.

18.

IV & 6.—Stamps.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Sale of General Stamps	..	21,89	22,59	24,00	24,35	24,67	..
Sale of Court-fee stamps (including Stamp Paper for copies	..	37,10	38,05	40,27	39,35	40,46	..
Other items	..	73	72	75	87	87	..
Total ..	58,00	59,72	61,36	65,02	64,57	66,00	66,00

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Superintendence	..	20	19	19	19	20	..
Charges for the sale of general stamps ..	..	96	1,01	1,05	1,05	1,09	..
Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps ..	..	38	39	41	40	41	..
Total ..	1,46	1,54	1,59	1,65	1,64	1,70	1,70

An addition will be made to the figure above entered for expenditure to cover the cost of stamped paper, as explained in paragraph 5 of this letter. I am directed to request that you will report what the amount of the addition should be.

19.

V & 7.—Excise.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue—							
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ..	..	91,36	98,57	1,08,55	1,14,16	1,12,59	..
Opium receipts	..	5,93	6,08	5,25	5,55	6,20	..
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	..	10	10	22	26	21	..
Total Revenue ..	88,00	97,39	1,04,75	1,14,02	1,19,97	1,19,00	1,22,00
Expenditure	2,57	2,69	3,29	3,83	4,70	5,00	5,00

In view of the increases of Excise Revenue in the past, it is considered safe to assume that the revenue this year will exceed that of 1890–91 by at least two lakhs.

20.

VII & 9.—Customs.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue	27	27	29	30	33	30	30
Expenditure	1,58	1,61	1,63	1,62	1,56	1,62	1,62

21.

VIII & 10.—Assessed Taxes.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue	11,20	15,29	15,12	16,50	16,43	16,50	16,50
Expenditure	30	33	16	16	16	16	16

22.

IX & 11.—Forest.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue	13,00	13,75	15,15	15,58	17,95	18,00	18,90
Expenditure—							
Conservancy and Works ..	..	5,62	6,62	5,90	6,56	6,77	..
Establishments	..	5,65	5,54	5,61	5,89	6,63	..
Total ..	10,50	11,27	12,16	11,51	12,45	13,40	13,40
Net Revenue ..	2,50	2,48	2,99	4,07	5,50	4,60	5,50

The increase of the net revenue in past years justifies the expectation that the net revenue this year will not be less than that of 1890–91.

23.

X & 12.—Registration.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	Actuals, 1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue	8,75	9,08	9,53	10,27	10,84	11,00	11,00
Expenditure	6,25	6,21	6,55	6,59	6,77	7,07	7,07
Net Revenue ..	2,50	2,87	3,03	3,68	4,07	3,93	3,93

24. XII & 13.—Interest.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Revenue—							
Interest on local loans	..	..	33	31	41	35	56
Interest on Government securities ..	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Total Revenue ..	3	2	35	33	43	38	59
Expenditure	..	..	28	31	* 38	56	56

* Revised.

As interest on loans to cultivators, municipalities, &c., is usually charged at a higher rate than 4 per cent., the rate which the Local Government has to pay on the expenditure side, the receipts from those loans should exceed the charges; but the budget estimate provides for a receipt of Rs. 35,000 only against a charge of Rs. 56,000. The receipts have therefore been raised by Rs. 21,000.

25. 15.—Post Office.

Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
1,07	1,06	1,06	1,06	96	1,07	1,07

26. 18—General Administration.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
1. Salary of Chief Commissioner, Burma	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
2. Salary of the Governor (10,000) ..	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20
3. Staff and household of the Governor	39	53	38	37	42	46	46
4. Expenditure from contract allowance	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5. Tour expenses	4	2	1	11	1	2	2
6. Executive Council	1,23	1,27	1,36	1,26	1,35	1,28	1,28
7. Legislative Council	14	13	14	12	12	12	12
8. Civil Secretariats	2,76	2,79	2,87	3,23	3,15	2,82	2,82
9. Military Secretariat	58	65	64	63	64	63	63
10. Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments ..	2,60	1,80	1,72	1,55	1,67	1,62	1,62
11. Civil Offices of Account and Audit.	63	35	37	36	42	39	39
Total ..	10,47	9,64	9,59	9,80	9,88	9,44	9,44

27. XVI-A & 19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed, &c., property	..	15	11	16	11	16	..
Court fees in cash	..	21	14	17	25	20	..
General fees, fines and forfeitures—							
Magisterial fines	..	3,40	3,60	4,04	4,33	4,18	..
Other items	..	70	97	96	80	97	..
Pleadership examination fees ..	..	5	7	9	10	10	..
Miscellaneous fees and fines	..	1	1	1	1	2	..
Miscellaneous	..	6	5	7	5	7	..
Total ..	4,01	4,58	4,95	5,50	5,65	5,70	5,70

28. *Expenditure.*

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
High Court	4,65	4,92	5,41	5,50	5,33	5,51	5,00
Law Officers	90	1,18	1,34	1,21	1,41	1,20	1,20
Administrator-General	..	4	4	..	..	4	..
Coroner's Court	9	14	9	2	..	..	..
Presidency Magistrate's Court ..	52	49	49	48	48	50	50
Civil and Sessions Courts	22,70	22,65	22,58	23,09	23,79	23,30	23,30
Courts of Small Causes	85	82	84	88	87	87	1,01
Criminal Courts	9,26	9,03	9,38	9,41	9,29	11,79	11,64
Pleadership Examination charges ..	10	3	5	6	9	10	10
Refunds	55	59	59	63	58	56	56
Total ..	39,62	39,89	40,81	41,28	41,84	43,87	43,31

In fixing the figure to be adopted as the standard for the new contract, the following deductions have been made from the Budget Estimate for the current year :—

(1) Rs. 15,000, the provision for new Subordinate Magistrates, Rs. 2,15,000 being in excess of the expenditure which will be sanctioned, as explained in paragraph 15 (1) of this letter.

(2) Rs. 37,000, the net saving which will result from the adoption of the arrangements in contemplation involving the reduction of the present number of High Court Judges by one.

(3) Rs. 4,000, the provision of that amount made in the budget for the salary of the Administrator-General being very unlikely to be required.

I am directed to inquire whether it is not probable that the cost of the Sheriff and his establishment will be reduced in the near future in accordance with the scheme which has been for some years under consideration.

29. XVI-B & 19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Manufactures—							
Revenue	..	1,39	1,57	1,28	1,90	1,74	1,74
Expenditure	..	1,45	1,27	1,03	1,32	1,45	1,45
Net Revenue ..	..	— 6	30	25	58	29	29
Jails—							
Revenue	..	10	9	17	13	16	16
Expenditure	..	7,18	7,02	6,97	7,07	7,15	7,15
Net Expenditure ..	..	7,08	6,93	6,80	6,94	6,99	6,99

30. XVII & 20.—Police.

Receipts.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Police supplied to Railways	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do. to Municipal, &c. ..	..	16	16	8	..	..	..
Do. to Public Departments.	33	19	18	23	23	25	..
Presidency Police	..	..	25	20	29	28	..
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fees, fines and forfeitures (Pounds) ..	2,52	2,86	2,92	3,05	3,35	3,31	..
Superannuation receipts	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
Miscellaneous	14	39	31	33	32	35	..
Total ..	3,02	3,62	3,84	3,90	4,20	4,20	4,20

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Presidency Police	1,71	2,16	2,23	2,42	2,37	2,52	2,52
Superintendence	1,20	1,12	1,14	1,15	1,19	1,20	1,20
District Executive Force	32,80	32,57	31,87	32,32	33,89	34,00	33,81
Village Police	6	7	6	6	7	7	7
Special Police	..	..	5	9	9	9	9
Railway Police	..	4	4	7	1	6	6
Cattle Pounds	1,40	1,97	2,18	2,26	2,32	2,45	2,45
Refunds	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	37,19	37,93	37,57	38,37	39,95	40,39	40,20

From the Budget Estimate of expenditure a deduction of Rs. 19,000 has been made. That estimate includes a provision of Rs. 58,000 (70,000 *minus* 12,000) for the revision of the grading of the superior officers; the increase which the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State is Rs. 39,000 only.

31. 21.—Marine.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Revenue	6	14	..	..	..	3	3
Expenditure—							
Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	..	3	3	3	2	2	..
Purchase and hire of ships, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	7	1,50	..
Marine establishment	..	10	8	7	8	7	..
Pilotage, &c.	..	14	..	..	..	10	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	73	12	..	..
Total Expenditure ..	19	27	11	83	29	1,69	19

The provision for the purchase of new vessels in the Budget Estimate has been omitted from the figure for the new contract.

32. XIX & 22.—Education.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Fees, Government Colleges, General ..	..	53	53	49	45	50	..
Do. do. Professional	..	22	27	30	34	30	..
Do. Schools, General	..	14	12	12	12	16	..
Do. do. Special	..	13	10	11	12	7	..
Contributions	..	..	2	2	3	3	..
Miscellaneous	..	61	61	43	29	31	..
Total ..	1,65	1,63	1,65	1,47	1,35	1,37	1,37

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Direction	44	45	46	49	53	54	..
Inspection	1,99	2,82	2,70	2,58	2,65	2,62	..
Government Colleges, General ..	1,87	1,99	2,05	2,11	2,23	2,22	..
Do. Professional ..	23	23	50	67	65	88	..
Government Schools, General ..	73	70	74	73	96	93	..
Do. Special ..	1,46	1,51	1,31	1,42	1,56	1,80	..
Grants-in-aid	3,33	4,27	3,55	4,12	5,15	5,05	..
Scholarships	20	15	16	16	20	20	..
Miscellaneous	41	37	33	15	10	11	..
Refunds	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,66	12,50	11,80	12,43	14,03	14,35	14,35

The Budget Estimate of expenditure provides for the salary of an additional Professor in the Presidency College. I am directed to inquire whether proposals have yet been submitted for sanction to that new appointment.

33. XX & 24.—Medical.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Medical College fees	14	16	19	16	22	17	..
Hospital receipts	9	8	10	11	9	11	..
Lunatic Asylum receipts	22	14	15	8	7	8	..
.. .. ..	72	75	64	33	32	35	..
Contributions	3	2	5	2	3	2	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,20	1,15	1,13	70	73	73	73

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Medical establishment	5,13	4,36	4,66	4,54	4,30	4,57	..
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,14	3,72	2,88	3,12	3,07	2,86	..
Sanitation and Vaccination	68	66	56	54	88	80	..
Grants for Medical purposes	17	10	10	11	7	5	..
Medical Schools and College	59	1,50	1,48	1,48	1,40	1,46	..
Lunatic Asylums	80	87	88	83	82	85	..
Lock Hospitals	13	14	8	..	..	..	..
Chemical Examiner	18	15	17	15	18	17	..
Refunds	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	11,84	11,51	10,81	10,77	10,72	10,77	10,77

34. 25.—Political.

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Political Agents	* 75	81	72	75	85	75	75

* Sanctioned subsequently.

35. XXI & 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Botanical and other public garden receipts	3	4	4	5	5	4	..
Veterinary receipts	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Cinchona plantations	81	4	4	5	29	60	..
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	1	3	1	..	1	1	..
Public exhibitions and fairs	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Emigration fees	11	2	7	14	19	12	..
Examination fees	67	76	89	1,46	1,19	71	..
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
Total	1,65	90	1,16	1,72	1,75	1,49	1,49

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Exploration of coal and minerals	10	10	6	..	..	..	..
Archæological Department	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Provincial Museums	21	25	26	27	27	27	..
Public Observatories'	20	20	20	17	19	22	..
Donation to Scientific Societies	4	4	52	5	5	4	..
Experimental cultivation	6	5	7	7	2	9	..
Cinchona plantations	84	72	69	68	75	76	..
Public exhibitions and fairs	16	16	12	11	1	2	..
Veterinary charges	43	40	49	43	32	10	..
Botanical and other public gardens	25	25	25	25	26	25	..
Emigration	21	21	21	13	13	13	..
Provincial statistics	37	51	34	46	44	52	..
Examinations	69	74	79	87	1,37	69	..
Refunds	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total	* 3,59	3,64	4,01	3,50	3,82	3,32	3,32

* Excluding 21 on account of the Assistant Director of Agriculture and his establishment now charged under Land Revenue.

36. XXII & 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Revenue	24	35	56	27	34	33	33
Expenditure—							
Superannuation and retired allowances	..	10,32	11,10	11,94	12,85	13,00	..
Covenanted Civil Service Pensions	..	..	..	2	15	..	..
Compassionate allowances	..	26	22	22	21	22	..
Gratuities	..	20	19	14	17	18	..
Refunds	..	..	2	1	1	1	..
Total Expenditure	9,76	10,78	11,53	12,33	13,39	13,41	13,41

37. XXIII & 30.—Stationery and Printing.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Stationery receipts	..	19	26	21	25	27	..
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications	..	39	43	41	36	49	..
Other Press receipts	..	30	26	26	24	30	..
Total	78	88	95	88	85	1,06	1,06

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Stationery office	..	37	30	23	26	25	..
Government Presses	..	2,78	2,77	2,90	2,92	2,72	..
Printing at Private Presses	..	22	38	44	49	50	..
Lithography	..	12	12	1	..	..	..
Stationery supplied from Central stores	..	5,49	4,57	3,88	3,80	4,00	..
Refunds	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	7,66	8,98	8,14	7,46	7,47	7,48	7,48

38. XXV & 32.—Miscellaneous.

Revenue.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Unclaimed deposits	..	14	24	22	30	20	..
Fees for Government Audits	..	6	8	9	9	9	..
Contributions	..	64	76	70	65	70	..
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	..	26	22	24	24	25	..
Other items	..	12	13	15	18	14	..
Total	75	1,22	1,43	1,40	1,46	1,38	1,38

Expenditure.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Rewards for proficiency in languages	..	2	5	3	4	6	..
Contributions	..	7	7	7	7	7	..
Subscriptions to periodicals	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Cost of books and publications	..	17	12	3	3	3	..
Donations for charitable purposes	..	55	62	53	54	55	..
Charges on account of vagrants	..	4	2	3	3	2	..
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	..	40	48	37	27	25	..
Petty establishments	..	22	19	19	19	20	..
Special commissions of inquiry	..	8	10	6	2	2	..
Rents, rates and taxes	..	4	4	3	3	3	..
Charges on account of pearl fishery	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
Miscellaneous unforeseen charges	..	1	4	9	3	2,05	..
Do. refunds	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total	2,34	1,63	1,75	1,45	1,28	3,35	1,35

From the Budget Estimate of expenditure the provision of two lakhs made as a "reserve" has been struck out. The provision will certainly not be required for expenditure under this head; and if it was made with a view to its transfer to other heads, its insertion in the estimate was opposed to the principles laid down for the preparation of Budget Estimates.

39. XXVI & 38.—State Railways.

It is proposed to take (as the net revenue which the Local Government will derive from the Provincial railway which is now being constructed from Provincial and Local revenues) the sum of Rs. 40,000, being at the rate of about 3½ per cent. on the Provincial portion of the capital expenditure.

XXX & 43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

40. *Revenue.*

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project	..	9	12	11	11	12	..
Buckingham Canal	..	69	74	79	88	81	..
Other Works	..	2	2	2	6	6	..
Total ..	..	80	88	92	1,05	99	..
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ..	..	11	14	14	12	9	..
Agricultural Works	..	9	9	17	22	17	..
Grand Total ..	54	1,00	1,11	1,23	1,39	1,25	1,50

In view of the steady increase of the revenue in the past four years it seems safe to assume that the receipts of this year will exceed those of 1890–91 by Rs. 11,000.

41. *Expenditure.*

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	Proposed contract.
(1) Capital—							
Tungabhadra Channel	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Pálár Anicut System	..	45	18	31	43	48	..
Buckingham Canal	..	2,23	2,70	1,93	2,12	2,49	..
Ganjam-Gopálpur Canal ..	..	..	54	64	— 2	..	..
Pelandorai Anicut System ..	..	6	6	..	5	..	..
Other projects	..	2	4	1	8	32	..
Total ..	..	2,76	3,52	2,95	2,66	3,29	2,50
(2) Revenue—							
Chembrambakam Tank ..	..	— 4	— 2	17	5	— 1	..
Buckingham Canal	..	1,34	1,25	1,50	1,14	1,15	..
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Project	..	16	9	5	5	2	..
Pelandorai Anicut System ..	..	13	16	18	13	20	..
Vadarniem Canal	..	6	6	6	— 11	10	..
Pálár Anicut System	..	60	62	99	98	82	..
Other projects	..	..	..	2	1,78	1,99	..
Total ..	..	2,25	2,16	2,97	4,02	4,27	4,27
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
(3) Tank restoration scheme ..	..	3,60	5,69	6,07	23,01	7,00	5,00
(4) Other works	..	13,60	17,01	15,99		18,12	17,00
(5) Agricultural works	..	4,07	4,57	4,45	5,77	4,32	4,32
Grand Total ..	* 26,51	26,28	32,95	32,43	35,46	37,00	33,09

* Including 1,50 for Tank Restoration, but excluding the 5,00 to be paid to the Local Government for the purpose on terms of interest.

(1) The Buckingham Canal will be the only large work on which capital expenditure will remain to be incurred after the current year. The sum of 2½ lakhs has accordingly been entered for Capital expenditure.

(2) For Revenue expenditure the Budget Estimate has been adopted.

(3) Regarding the expenditure to be incurred on Tank Restoration the Government of Madras has been addressed by the Government of India in the Public Works Department. But I am directed to propose that the provision to be made in the new contract should be five lakhs, and that expenditure in excess of that amount

should be incurred only on the condition that the Government of Madras can meet it from increases in revenues over and above the contract assignment or from balances. It seems very desirable to discontinue the complicated arrangement now in force under which the expenditure on Tank Restoration involves every year no less than three special adjustments through the Land Revenue head. If the Government of Madras accepts the provision of 5 lakhs on the condition stated, those adjustments will not occur in regard to future expenditure. The Government of India are also willing to forego from 1st April next the interest adjustment on account of the special assignments to Provincial in the past, the adjustment for the estimated increase of Land Revenue due to the works ceasing at the same time.

(4) For "Other works" it is considered sufficient to make a provision of 17 lakhs.

(5) For Agricultural works the Budget Estimate has been adopted.

XXXII & 45.—Civil Works.

42. *Revenue.*

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Provincial.							
By Public Works Department ..	..	1,07	98	1,03	98	1,00	..
By Civil Department	..	21	22	8	31	7	..
Total, Provincial ..	1,10	1,28	1,20	1,11	1,29	1,07	1,07

43. *Expenditure.*

—	Contract figure.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	Budget, 1891–92.	New contract.
Original Works—							
Civil Buildings	..	6,75	9,02	9,25	12,80	22,66	..
Communications	..	3,00	2,52	4,31	3,18	3,43	..
Miscellaneous	..	50	58	18	43	4	..
Total ..	7,77	10,25	12,12	13,74	16,41	26,13	10,00
Repairs—							
Civil Buildings	..	1,72	1,47	1,82	2,22	2,00	..
Communications	..	86	1,28	1,34	1,31	1,06	..
Miscellaneous	..	15	19	12	14	14	..
Total ..	2,30	2,73	2,94	3,28	3,67	3,20	3,20
Establishment	6,50	5,83	5,40	5,72	4,36	4,90	4,90
Tools and plant	50	50	57	25	15	1,00	1,00
Suspense, &c.	..	11	— 28	— 29	21	..	..
Civil Officers	2,93	85	1,77	1,29	1,41	8,09	1,00
Total, Provincial ..	20,00	20,27	22,52	23,99	26,21	43,32	20,10

The budget estimate has been adopted under all the minor heads except "Original Works" and "Civil Officers."

For Original Works the Government of India consider that it will be enough to allow 10 lakhs as the standard for the new contract, that amount being more than two lakhs in excess of the amount allowed in the current contract.

From the head "Civil Officers" since the present contract was framed, charges for petty construction and repairs, estimated at Rs. 2,31,000, have been transferred

to the departmental Civil heads. For the charges now shown under the head the present contract figure was Rs. 62,000 only. The high provision in the budget estimate is due to special grants to municipalities for water-works and other public works. For such special grants the standard figures cannot make allowance, and one lakh has been entered under this head.

44. Contributions between Provincial and Local.

—	Contract figure.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	New contract.
From Provincial to Local—							
For Public Works	1,00	1,68	1,21	84	1,25	1,50	90
Other accounts	1,17	1,96	1,66	1,98	1,17	1,20	1,20
Total ..	2,17	3,64	2,87	2,82	2,42	2,70	2,10
From Local to Provincial.—							
For Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,59	..
For Inspector (Education)	..	61	4	3	..	..	..
For other accounts	1,79	2,11	2,17	2,27	1,76	1,36	1,36
Total ..	1,79	2,72	2,21	2,30	1,76	3,95	1,36
Net from Provincial to Local	38	92	66	52	66	— 1,25	74

The only grants to local for Public Works which can be separately allowed for in the contract are those to the Nílgiri and South Canara District Boards, which are of a permanent nature; and the figure under that head has been fixed at the average of those grants in the last four years. The railway contribution from local is exceptional and has been omitted. Under the other heads the budget estimates have been adopted.

45. The adjustments through the Land Revenue head will be consolidated into one under the new contract. But in order to estimate the financial effect of the revision of the contract, all the adjustments in the budget estimate must be taken into account, with the exception of that for Tank Restoration works; the latter must be omitted, as it is made on the condition of paying interest. The net figure for adjustments is Rs. 35,16,000 from Imperial to Provincial.

46. In columns 2 to 7, Statements A and B annexed to this letter, the Provincial share of the Revenue and Expenditure in the estimate for the current contract, and in each of the years of the contract, is shown. In column 8 of those statements the result of the adoption of the figures proposed for the new contract in this letter with the terms of the existing contract unaltered is exhibited. The final result is that the Provincial Government has a surplus of Rs. 16,23,000, which it is proposed to resume in the new contract. In column 9 of the same statements the figures for the new contract, after the alterations in terms proposed in this letter, are shown.

47. I am directed to request that the Government of India may be favored with any remarks which His Excellency the Governor may desire to make on the proposals in this letter.

Copy forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agriculture and Public Works Departments for information.

Statement A.

Provincial Revenue.

(In thousands of rupees).

Heads of Revenue.	Contract figure.	Accounts. 1887-88.	Accounts. 1888-89.	Accounts. 1889-90.	Revised, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.	Estimate for new contract.	Provincial share as proposed in the new contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Principal Heads.								
I.—Land Revenue	1,13,42	1,20,75	1,18,94	1,22,33	1,18,65	1,22,00	1,22,00	1,22,00
III.—Salt	1,37	1,44	1,37	1,82	2,21	1,58	1,58	1,58
IV.—Stamps	43,50	44,79	46,02	48,76	49,13	49,50	49,50	49,50
V.—Excise	22,00	24,35	26,19	28,51	29,65	29,75	30,50	30,50
VII.—Customs	27	27	29	30	33	30	30	30
VIII.—Assessed taxes	5,60	7,64	7,56	8,25	8,12	8,25	8,25	8,25
IX.—Forest	13,00	13,75	15,15	15,58	18,00	18,00	18,90	9,45
X.—Registration	4,38	4,54	4,79	5,14	5,50	5,50	5,50	5,50
Total, Principal Heads ..	2,03,54	2,17,53	2,20,31	2,30,69	2,31,59	2,34,88	2,36,53	2,27,08
Interest.								
XII.—Interest	3	2	35	33	41	38	59	59
Civil Departments.								
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts.	4,01	4,58	4,95	5,50	5,60	5,70	5,70	5,70
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,93	1,49	1,66	1,45	1,90	1,90	1,90	1,90
XVII.—Police	3,02	3,62	3,84	3,90	4,20	4,20	4,20	4,20
XVIII.—Marine	6	14	..	..	3	3	3	3
XIX.—Education	1,65	1,63	1,65	1,47	1,38	1,37	1,37	1,37
XX.—Medical	1,20	1,15	1,12	70	72	73	73	73
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,65	90	1,16	1,72	1,88	1,49	1,49	1,49
Total, Civil Departments ..	13,52	13,51	14,38	14,74	15,71	15,42	15,42	15,42
Miscellaneous.								
XXII.—Superannuation ..	24	36	57	27	33	33	33	33
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	78	88	95	88	92	1,06	1,06	1,06
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	75	1,22	1,43	1,40	1,42	1,38	1,38	1,38
Total ..	1,77	2,46	2,95	2,55	2,67	2,77	2,77	2,77
Railways.								
XXVI.—State Railway, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
Irrigation.								
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	54	1,00	1,11	1,23	1,25	1,25	1,50	1,50
Buildings and Roads.								
XXXII.—Civil Works ..	1,10	1,28	1,20	1,10	1,17	1,07	1,07	1,07
Contributions between Provincial and Local.	1,79	2,72	2,21	2,30	1,76	3,95	..	..
Total ..	2,22,29	2,38,52	2,42,51	2,52,94	2,54,56	2,59,72	2,58,28	2,48,83
Adjusting Contributions.								
Original portion	+ 33,76	+33,76	+33,76	+33,76	+ 33,76	+ 33,76	+ 33,76	+ 25,42
For tank Restoration	..	..	+ 5,00	+ 5,00	+ 5,00	+ 5,00	..	..
For increase of Revenue due to Tank Restoration Works	..	..	..	+ 25	+ 20	+ 30	+ 30	..
Miscellaneous Adjustments ..	+ 31	+ 1,26	+1,46	+ 216	+ 3	+ 1,10	+ 1,10	..
Special Contribution to Imperial ..	..	..	..	..	— 17,50	..	..	..
	+ 34,07	+35,02	+40,22	+41,17	+ 21,49	+ 40,16	+ 35,16	+ 25,42
Total ..	2,56,36	2,73,54	2,82,73	2,94,11	2,76,05	2,99,88	2,93,44	2,74,25
Balance ..	..	43,37	53,91	65,31	79,76	63,22	..	..
Grand Total ..	2,56,36	3,16,91	3,36,64	3,59,42	35,81	3,63,10	..	..

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Order No. 29 W dy 4-Jan-92
Received
5/1/92

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

C. Ebor I
C Ebor Rys
Eyt Mra

G.O., 1st December 1891, No. 1261.

DECEMBER.

Provincial Contract.

Directing that the Government of India be addressed on the subject of the terms of the approaching —.

[R.O. / 10] 10,000-19-5-11.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Block No. III

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer,

Dept. P W Press / Mis. / Rout. No. 22 W, dated 4-1-92 191 . Rack No. Range,

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
3/5/13	Mde	1466/12			14/7/13	
	~~For~~ For Rw D					
	Stock file					

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

No. 218 A.—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1891.

Dates for submission of Revised Estimates for 1891-92 and Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

Read—

Finance Department Resolution No. 4922, dated 9th December 1891.

Resolution.—The Government of India is pleased to fix the undermentioned dates for the submission of the Revised Estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1891-92 and the Budget Estimates for 1892-93.

Civil Works, Irrigation and Telegraphs.

(*Imperial, Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds.*)

Abstract of Revised and Budget Estimates for 1891-92 and 1892-93, respectively, in forms prescribed in Public Works Department No. 186 A.—G., dated 6th December 1890.	To reach the Public Works Department not later than the 15th January 1892.
Preliminary issues of detailed Budget Estimates for 1892-93.	Ditto ditto 15th February 1892.

Railways.

The Revised and Budget Estimates, Capital and Revenue, should be submitted on the dates prescribed in Public Works Department letter No. 403 A.—R., dated 5th August 1891.

Income Tax.

Revised and Budget Estimates for 1891-92 and 1892-93, respectively, of Income Tax realizations from officers serving in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.	To reach the Public Works Department not later than the 15th January 1892.

2. The preliminary issues of the estimates relating to the different branches of the Department,* should be submitted with separate covering letters and be accompanied by notes explaining fully all important variations between—

(i) Revised and Budget Estimates for 1891-92.

(ii) Budget Estimate for 1892-93 and Revised Estimate for 1891-92.

3. If any alteration becomes necessary after the estimates have been submitted, a report of the modification, together with an explanation of the reasons for such alteration, should be submitted, so as to reach the Government of India not later than the 26th February next.

* In the case of Railways, the estimate for each line or survey should have a separate covering letter and note, and in the case of Civil Works, the estimates pertaining to each fund, *i.e.*, Imperial, Provincial, or Local.

4. The date up to which telegraphic information of any change likely to seriously affect the estimates may be sent, will be communicated hereafter.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General and Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 16 W dd 4th January 192

Communicated to the Offr concerned for information & guidance.

15/1/92

To the C.E. for I
" C.E. for R
Supt P.W. Accts
Exr E.C. Rly Accts

Government of India, Central Printing Office.—No.1007 .—18-12-91.—1,200.

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 14th.

Encl.

Recd.

G.O., 14th Nov. 1891, No. 3053 W.

NOVEMBER.

Completion reports

Certain modification of the rules respecting — proposed by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with slight alterations suggested by the Chief Engineer, approved and ordered to be at once carried into effect.

orders previously left unembodied in the Code; the omission of unnecessary repetitions; the rectification of ambiguous expression; the re-arrangement in logical sequence of the account rules in chapters XIV to XVII, and the thorough revision of the index and appendices. This laborious work was done mainly out of office hours, and has been completed in a comparatively short space of time. The new edition, in many respects, is an improvement on the second edition, and the work reflects credit on the Examiner, Mr. D. C. Gordon, and on the officers mentioned in paragraph 5 of his letter No. 107 W. above recorded. In consideration of the heavy work out of office hours entailed on the latter, the Government will have much pleasure in recommending to the Government of India the grant of an honorarium of one month's salary to Mr. H. M. Gaynor, Honorary Assistant Examiner, and to Mr. J. D. L. Calder, Accountant, 1st grade, substantive *pro tem.* The grant of one month's salary to A. Tyaga Raja Aiyar, temporary Fifth-grade Accountant, is sanctioned.

2. The second edition of the Code, including a reprint of the book of forms, cost Rs. 10,000; and, calculating on the data thus obtained, the third edition, without the forms, was estimated to cost Rs. 6,000. The expenditure, chiefly owing to the adoption of inexpensive binding, has, however, been only Rs. 1,500, and there is therefore an ample saving from which the honoraria abovementioned can be met.

3. The Government have also much pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered to the Code Committee by Mr. C. S. Simpson, Assistant to the Secretary to Government, and the value of many suggestions made by him.

4. The Examiner's remarks relative to the assistance given by the Lawrence Asylum Press are noted with satisfaction.

5. The new edition should be distributed as quickly as possible, and will be quoted, in supersession of the second edition, in all official communications, on and after 1st December 1886. A note to this effect should be added as a fly-leaf to each copy of the Code.

6. A further report will be made by the Examiner as to the price to be charged for private copies, after considering the actual cost of the new edition.

(Here enter No. 2768 W., dated 21st October 1886.)

(True Extract.)

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

To the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Fort St. George, 21st October 1886, No. 2768 W.

In forwarding a copy of the proceedings of this Government, No. 2767 W., dated 21st October 1886, relative to the completion of the third edition of the Madras Public Works Code, I am directed to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction the grant of a month's salary to Mr. H. M. Gaynor, Honorary Assistant Examiner, and to Mr. J. D. L. Calder, Accountant, 1st grade, substantive *pro tem.*, in consideration of the heavy work entailed on those officers out of office hours.

2. It will be seen that the honoraria can be met from savings in the estimate for the work.

3. Copies of the new edition are being forwarded to the Government of India by packet post.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated October, 21st.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st Oct. 1886, Nos. 2767, 2768 W.

OCTOBER.

Madras Public Works Code

Orders on report of completion of the third edition of the —,

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

READ—the following papers :—

Office-note from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated Madras, 6th November 1891, No. 6822.

With reference to G.O., No. 2590 W., dated 28th September 1891, and similar orders which are issued quarterly, I beg to suggest the desirability of a modification of the rules respecting completion reports.

2. In the lists on which the Government Order quoted was based, which are sent herewith in original (for favour of return), a comparison has been made between the amount of sanctioned estimate and of outlay, and it will be noticed that in most cases the works were insignificant both in character and outlay, that in many cases works were executed within sanctions, and that where excesses occurred they were trifling. Out of the 345 works included in the list for which completion reports were overdue, only 26 (as specified in enclosed list) would appear to call for the submission of such documents.

3. Divisional offices are, as a rule, overburdened with clerical work, and I know from considerable experience that in consequence of this the preparation of completion reports is put off from week to week, in the hope of finding a more convenient time for the work. It will therefore be an appreciable relief to them to be saved the trouble of sending in completion reports for any but the works specified below, and I would earnestly recommend that the lists herewith submitted may be accepted in lieu of completion reports for the other works.

4. I propose to deal in a similar way with the report of overdue completion reports for the current quarter, and with effect from 1st December 1891 I would propose, for favorable consideration of Government, the following procedure in respect of (i) *all* annual repairs, (ii) special repairs and original works *for this department* (that is works for which completion *certificates* are not required) costing Rs. 5,000 and less :—

(i) that completion reports be dispensed with ;
(ii) that in place of them a simple statement (in the enclosed form) be furnished to the Examiner by each Executive Engineer monthly of all completed works or repairs showing nothing beyond—
  (*a*) number and date of sanctioned estimate ;
  (*b*) name of work ;
  (*c*) amount of sanctioned estimate ;
  (*d*) amount of outlay (to nearest rupee) ;
  (*e*) differences between (*c*) and (*d*), excesses being entered in red ink.
(iii) that these lists after verification be forwarded by the Examiner to Superintending Engineers.

5. I do not think the absence of completion reports for these works or repairs will in any way diminish the control of Superintending Engineers over Executive Engineers in reference to outlay, as I believe Superintending Engineers are furnished, by means of progress reports and other returns, with full particulars as to progress and cost of works long before completion reports reach them.

6. But while I make these proposals, with the desire of reducing work in Divisional offices, without in any way giving up check over expenditure, it is very necessary that the work in Divisional offices in connection with the statements recommended in paragraph 4, and completion reports generally, should be done systematically and not spasmodically as at present. A certain portion of each month should be set aside for it, and the most convenient time would be immediately after the despatch of monthly accounts to the Examiner. Work that can be done at any time is never done, and I would therefore urge that Executive Engineers may be instructed to insist upon this work being taken in hand and completed between the 20th and 30th of each month. That is to say, as soon as their monthly accounts have been rendered, the accountant should be required to prepare (i) completion reports for all works and repairs costing more than Rs. 5,000 and (ii) completion statements for all works and repairs costing Rs. 5,000 and less *on which final payments were made in the accounts of the month that had just been rendered.*

_____ CIRCLE.

_____ DIVISION.

Completion statement (revised) for the month of _____ 189 .

NOTE.—This form should be used—

1. Monthly for all special and extraordinary repairs, and for all original works costing less than Rs. 5,000 each.
2. Annually for all annual repair estimates.

Estimate. No.	Estimate. Date.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay (to nearest rupee).	Difference.
			RS.	RS.	RS.

No. _____, dated _____ 189 .

Forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg, for verification and transmission to the Superintending Engineer, _____ Circle.

_____

Executive Engineer,
Division.

No. _____, dated _____ 189 .

Verified and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, _____ Circle.

_____

Examiner, Public Works Accounts,
Madras and Coorg.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

The Examiner's proposals are the outcome of personal discussion with myself, and with some slight modifications to be noticed below have my entire concurrence.

2. I may say broadly that in the whole of my service I have never known the smallest practical use to be made of a completion report.

3. It is desirable that a formal record should exist of the details of expenditure on a large work, and the completion report furnishes this record in a convenient form; but for minor works and repairs there is no occasion and no use for any such record, and its place may conveniently be taken by a completion statement in the form submitted by the Examiner.

4. I would, however, modify the form so as to include all repairs whatever their amount, and make the first part of the title run—

"1. Monthly for all special and extraordinary repairs, and for all original works costing less than Rs. 5,000 each" instead of as at present.

5. It should also be understood that the Chief or Superintending Engineer can order the submission of a separate completion report for any individual work, whatever its nature or cost, when he considers such a course desirable.

6. The Examiner's proposals in paragraph 3 of his note may, it is thought, be accepted with regard to works for which completion reports are due under existing rules; their practical effect will be, as far as I can make out, to dispense with the necessity for further action in the following cases:—

I Circle	...	..	58	out of	63	V Circle	...	...	22	out of	23
II "	...	...	93	"	104	VI "	...	...	61	"	61
III "	...	...	15	"	15	Architect	...	...	32	"	34
IV "	...	...	20	"	22	Periyár	...	...	21	"	23

7. For the remainder, amounting to twenty-three cases for the whole Presidency, there should be no difficulty in submitting completion reports within a reasonable time.

8. The Examiner's proposals in paragraph 6 of his note cannot be carried out in their integrity. So far as the "completion statements" are concerned they can and should be, but completion reports for large works cannot as a rule be prepared within the month following that in which the final payments have been made. The actual time required must depend upon the nature of the work, the time it has been in operation, and the extent of deviations from the original estimate. It will be enough to say that the completion report must be submitted within three months of the making of the last payment.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

11th November 1891.

ORDER—dated 14th November 1891, No. 3053 W., Public Works.

His Excellency the Governor in Council cordially approves of the proposals of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, which, with the slight modifications suggested by the Chief Engineer, will be at once carried into effect. The statements of overdue completion reports submitted by the Examiner will accordingly be accepted in lieu of completion reports for all the works included therein, excepting "Original works" costing Rs. 5,000 and above.

2. The statement of overdue completion reports for the quarter ending 30th November 1891 will be similarly dealt with; and, with effect from the 1st December next, the procedure sketched in paragraph 4 of the Examiner's note will be adopted, the form of "completion statement" being modified as suggested in paragraph 4 of the Chief Engineer's note. The form thus revised will be issued as soon as possible by the Examiner for use by Executive officers.

3. The completion reports necessary under these orders should be submitted within three months from the date of last payment for works.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineers.
" the Consulting Architect.
" the Superintendent of Works, Periyár Project.
" the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with statements.

Exd. A. Aubert.
Spare Copies