(56)

PRESS. 5

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O. DATED 30 March 1890
No. 664 Mis.

First copy sent to Press. 31/5

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Confidential 56/1890

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr Lockhart [illegible]
this paper

D AGAIN Order of Government, dated
188 No. Miscellaneous.

BACK PAPER, No. of 188 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188 .

ENCLOSURES.

one (D0)

CURRENT No

Mr. Croles letter 21-3-86
Minute by H.E. the Govr.
do by Hon. Mr. Brandt } — a

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c. OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.
(not paged.)

Order —
Letter —
Collection 30 but these proofs +
[illegible]

Papers sent to me - ask
what Mr. [illegible] minute is

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume

6/66

Mr. Croles protest agst
Mr. Thomas' appt. to
Madura -

DISPOSED OF
No. 664 Mis
DATE 30-3-86
BY GOVT. ORDER

Minute by H.E. the Governor
& Drft. G.O. drawn under
instructions are herewith
circulated
In the margin of the rough
copy of the G.O. will be
found H.E.'s Instructions
as to circulation.

E.F.W.
25/3/86

Hon. Mr. Master
Hon. Mr. Sullivan

DLS
JW 28/3

proof, if proof were needed, that he has in his ~~frantic~~ hostility to the authority which was bound to supervise his work – altogether lost his perception of what is right or wrong, fitting & unfitting.

March 24th, 1886 –

Sd/ M. E. Grant Duff.

Minute by the Hon. C. G. Master – d/ 26-3-86.

Order – 30/3/86, No 664, Mis

The Government sees no reason for doubting that Mr Thomas will make an excellent report. They chose him after mature consideration as the best man they could select for a difficult and disagreeable duty.

26/3

The Government deeply regret

regret to observe that, although Mr Crole was recently punished for insulting the Board of Revenue, he cannot, even now, address Government without speaking most disrespectfully of that high authority. Mr Crole has been long enough in the service to know that the Board of Revenue would have grossly neglected its duty if it had not censured him when it conceived that he was wrong and no Collector can be permitted to speak of the exercise of its legitimate powers by the Board of Revenue as Mr Crole has done in the letter read above, his phrase being that the Board of Revenue has since May 1884 made several unsuccessful attacks upon him.

Mr Crole is warned that if he continues to speak in this insubordinate manner of the Board of Revenue it will become a question whether after his period of suspension has passed he can be again employed in the service of Government.

FW
25/3

C. S. Crole Esq. despd. 30/3.
Cop. 29/3

16/

Mr Crole's protest agst
Mr Thomas' appt to
Madura -

DISPOSED OF
No. 664 Mis
DATE 30.3-86
BY GOVT ORDER

Minute by H.E the Governor
& Dft. G.O drawn under
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In the margin of the rough
copy of the G.O. will be
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E.F.W.
25/3/86

Hon Mr Master
Hon Mr Sullivan

DLS

---

the Board of Revenue; but to write in a letter to Government of the "unsuccessful attacks made on him by the Board of Revenue" seems to me an act deserving of the severest reprehension.

That Mr Crole having some time ago, as I believe quite ~~falsely~~, asserted that he did not mean to insult the Board of Revenue by his letter about Mr Sub-Secretary Laffan should now have allowed himself to use such language in a letter to Government is a further

untruly

Public Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following:-

Letter from C. S. Crole, Esqr. dated, Madras 21st March 1886.

Minute by H.E. the Governor, d/ 24th March 1886

It is high time that discipline should be ~~stoutly~~ sternly enforced when a Collector under suspension or not under suspension objects to the District which he has recently managed being examined into by a high officer of the Madras Govt. because

because he is a member "of a Board of Revenue which has since May 1884 made several unsuccessful attacks (?) upon him."

This passage in Mr. Crole's letter of March 21st, 1886, is, I submit, of great importance as confirming what we already believe as to the extraordinary views which Mr. Crole holds about the Board of Revenue. No wonder that when checked by that ~~very~~ ~~important~~ body he once and again insulted it if he thought of it as a hostile power making attacks upon

upon him successful or unsuccessful!

The Board of Revenue would have grossly neglected its duty of supervision if when it thought Mr. Crole or any other Collector in the wrong ~~way~~ it had not said so.

The Government in its turn has the responsibility of saying, when any matter of the kind is appealed to it, whether it agrees with the Board or the Collector and if it supports the Collector he may very properly rejoice in his heart that he has received the support of an even higher authority than the

6

G O

The G. sees no reason for doubting that Mr Thomas will make an excellent report. They chose him after mature consideration as the best man they c'd select for a difficult & disagreeable duty. para / The G. deeply regrets to observe that, altho' Mr Crole was recently punished for insulting the B of Rev. he cannot, even now, address Govt without speaking most disrespectfully of that high authority. Mr Crole has been long enough in the service to know that the B. of R. w'd have grossly neglected its duty if it had not censured him when it conceived that he was wrong & no Coll. can be permitted to speak of the exercise of legitimate powers by the B of R as Mr C. has done in the letter read above, the phrase being that the B of R has since May /84 made several unsuccessful attacks upon him. Mr C. is warned that if he continues to speak in this insubordinate manner of the Board of Revenue ~~body to wh. he is bound to give implicit obedience subject to appeal~~ ~~or even~~ ~~to higher authority~~ it will become a ? question whether after his period of susp. has passed he can be again employed in the service of Govt

From dictation H.E.'s order 25/3/86 F.W.

Send to Mr Master
Mr Sullivan will naturally not wish to take any part; but he s'd see the papers

Minute

The passage in Mr Crole's letter to which His Excellency the Governor has in his Minute drawn attention did not, when I first read it, strike me as anything out of Mr Crole's ordinary way. It seemed to me simply in accord with the attitude towards the Board which Mr Crole has adopted throughout the correspondence which has led to the present letter. At the same time I quite agree with H.E. that the position of insubordination which Mr Crole has openly adopted should not be left unnoticed. The order which it is proposed to issue is appropriate

E Masters
26.3.86

(1)

It is high time that discipline should be sternly enforced ~~in a very emphatic way~~ when a Collector under suspension or not under suspension, objects to the District which he has recently managed being examined into by a high officer of the Madras Government because he is a member "of a Board of Revenue which has since May 1884 made several unsuccessful attacks (!) upon him".

This passage in Mr Crole's letter of March 21st 1886 ~~does not seem to have arrested the attention of my hon. Colleague Mr Martin but~~ is I submit ~~that it is~~ of great importance as ~~showing~~ confirming what some already believe as to the extraordinary views which Mr Crole ~~held~~ holds about the Board of Revenue. No wonder that when checked by that ~~very~~ ~~important~~ body he once or again insulted it if he thought of it as a hostile power making attacks upon him successful or unsuccessful!

The Board of Revenue would have grossly neglected its duty of supervision if when it thought Mr Crole or any other Collector in the ~~was~~ wrong it had not said so.

The Government in its turn had the responsibility of saying, when any matter of the kind is appealed to it, whether it agrees with the Board or the Collector & if it supports the Collector he may very properly rejoice in his heart that he has received the support of an even higher authority than the Board of Revenue; but to ~~tell~~

write in a letter to Government of the "unsuccessful attacks made on him" by the Board of Revenue" seems to me an act deserving of the severest reprehension.

That Mr Crole having some time ago, as I believe quite ~~falsely~~ entirely, asserted that he did not mean to insult the Board of Revenue by his letter about Mr Sub-Secretary Laffan should now have allowed himself to use such language in a letter to Government is a further proof if proof were needed that he has in his ~~[illegible]~~ hostility to the authority which was bound to supervise his work — altogether lost his ~~clear~~ perception of what is right or wrong, fitting or unfitting.

M E Grant Duff

March 24th 186

Eo. 662.
30-3-86

For Pub
Correct & strike
20f.
CO c/o

Your most Obedient Servant

C. S. Crole

M. C. S.

P.S. In order to save further reference a copy of Mr. Thomas' letter referred to is enclosed.

There is no reason for any change. The Senior Member of the Board of Revenue is the natural person to inquire into the condition of one of our districts & he has recently done very admirable work in examining into Tanjore affairs.

The horse transaction as I understand the extract from the letter amounted to this. Mr Thomas offered for Rs 250 a horse which he thought unfit for a hunter but good for a carriage horse likely to be lightly worked. Mr Crole very possibly rightly thought the said horse worthless.

Further Mr Crole asked Mr Thomas to pay Rs 1000 for another horse which Mr Thomas thought only worth Rs 600. That is all I can find in the inclosure.

MSO
Mar 24/86

Circulated
22/3/86
FW

I see no reason for any change nor for doubting that Mr Thomas will make an honest & impartial report.

Mr Crole shd have copy of G.O.
12 March 86 No 532

CEC
22/3

Done 25/3/86
FW

possession, and I protest most vehemently against an Officer capable of even dreaming of such a transaction sitting in judgement upon me.

8. If my conduct is to be enquired into, as I trust after the attacks which there is good reason to believe have been made on it behind my back, that it may be, I have the honour hereby earnestly to beg that H.E. the Viceroy be addressed to depute for the purpose a Civilian of standing from another Province, and that Mr. Thomas' appointment may be cancelled.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

I asked Rs 1000, although only his importunity induced me to agree to part with it for that sum. The proposal was that I should transfer Mr. Thomas' broken down horse to the Palace Stables of the Queens of Tanjore, of whose property I was the Trustee, and reimburse myself from the funds of the estate. I consulted Mr. Webster, for whom I was going down to officiate. He will remember the astonishment and indignation which he expressed, when I informed him that Mr. Thomas had said that such things were usual. Mr. Thomas had recently been Receiver of the Palace himself. The negotiation fell through.

7. A letter supporting the above statement, together with my reply, is in my

1

Madras

It is high time that

21 March 1886

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Madras

CHIEF SECRETARY
22 MAR 86
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Sir,

Intelligence, at once detailed and evidently authentic, has reached me that Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas has been directed to proceed to Madura to enquire into my administration of that District. Mr. Thomas has himself already let drop that evidence is wanted for the purpose of showing the corrupt character of the Revenue administration during my time.

2. This proposition may be either true or false. I assert it to be the latter. The point is, however, of small moment, as

I do not shrink from, but on the contrary court the most searching enquiry, in the event of there being any grounds for Govt. to entertain doubts in the matter.

3. But such an enquiry ought surely to be a fair enquiry by an officer above suspicion of bias or of having any object or interest to ~~save~~ serve save the elucidation of the truth. I respectfully submit that Mr. Thomas does not fulfil these conditions. Besides belonging to a Board of Revenue, which has, since May 1884, made several unsuccessful attacks upon me, Mr. Thomas, if not actually a relative, is, at all events, a friend of the Honble Mr. Sullivan.

4. These facts would of themselves, preclude the employment of Mr. Thomas on an enquiry into my official character and personal honour.

5. But it so happens that I am otherwise well aware of the ideas which influence Mr. Thomas in such matters, and, in support of my protest against my fate being committed to a man who entertains such extraordinary notions of the scrupulous rectitude which a gentleman conducting such an enquiry should possess, I have the honour to lay before Govt. the following.

6. In July 1879, Mr. Thomas attempted to induce me to take from him a broken down horse, which was absolutely valueless, in part payment of another which he wanted to buy from me, and for which

Proof for [illegible]

3/6

30TH MARCH 1886, MIS. NO. 664, PUBLIC.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From C. S. CROLE, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st March 1886.

Intelligence, at once detailed and evidently authentic, has reached me that Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas has been directed to proceed to Madura to inquire into my administration of that district. Mr. Thomas has himself already let drop that evidence is wanted for the purpose of showing the corrupt character of the Revenue administration during my time.

2. This proposition may be either true or false. I assert it to be the latter. The point is, however, of small moment, as I do not shrink from, but, on the contrary, court the most searching inquiry, in the event of there being any grounds for Government to entertain doubts in the matter.

3. But such an inquiry ought surely to be a fair inquiry by an officer above suspicion of bias or of having any object or interest to serve, save the elucidation of the truth. I respectfully submit that Mr. Thomas does not fulfil these conditions. Besides belonging to a Board of Revenue, which has, since May 1884, made several unsuccessful attacks upon me, Mr. Thomas, if not actually a relative, is, at all events, a friend of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan.

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6. In July 1879, Mr. Thomas attempted to induce me to take from him a broken-down horse, which was absolutely valueless, in part payment of another which he wanted to buy from me, and for which I asked Rs. 1,000, although only his importunity induced me to agree to part with it for that sum. The proposal was that I should transfer Mr. Thomas's broken-down horse to the Palace stables of the Queens of Tanjore, of whose property I was the Trustee, and reimburse myself from the funds of the estate. I consulted Mr. Webster, for whom I was going down to officiate. He will remember the astonishment and indignation which he expressed, when I informed him that Mr. Thomas had said that such things were *usual*. Mr. Thomas had recently been Receiver of the Palace himself. The negotiation fell through.

7. A letter supporting the above statement, together with my reply, is in my possession, and I protest most vehemently against an officer capable of even dreaming of such a transaction sitting in judgment upon me.

8. If my conduct is to be inquired into, as I trust after the attacks which, there is good reason to believe, have been made on it behind my back, that it may be, I have the honor hereby earnestly to beg that His Excellency the Viceroy be addressed to depute for the purpose a Civilian of standing from another Province, and that Mr. Thomas's appointment may be cancelled.

P.S.—In order to save further reference, a copy of Mr. Thomas's letter referred to is enclosed.

Enclosure.

Dear Crole,

* * * * * * * *

Here's my Grey also for you to look at. He has strained his back sinew as you may see, and can't carry me to hounds again; but he can run in single harness, and will in trappings make a very handsome show horse for processions. I paid over Rs. 600 for him, and I think that for such purposes he is worth Rs. 300; but if you think not, I will not quarrel with Rs. 250 to get him a comfortable berth like a pension, for I know a horse sent there is as good as pensioned.

Stet 9/

If I bought the roan, I should have to sell again at Rs. 500 as soon as the new horses come in to get myself one to go to hounds at my daughter's pace, which I fear that the roan, though a perfect hack, could not do, and Rs. 100 is as much as I should care to lose for two months' use and risk of not getting a purchaser. What a pity that defect is/ but for it, the horse would be well worth Rs. 1,000. 3/

Received, 28th.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. S. THOMAS.

Replied, 29th July 1879.
Webster says no horses required for the palace at present.
(Signed) C. S. C.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor, dated 24th March 1886.

Stet Rom. !/

It is high time that discipline should be sternly enforced when a Collector, under suspension or not under suspension, objects to the district which he has recently managed being examined into by a high officer of the Madras Government, because he is a Member "of a Board of Revenue which has *since May 1884 made several unsuccessful attacks* (!) *upon him.*" Rom.

2. This passage in Mr. Crole's letter of March 21st, 1886, is, I submit, of great importance as confirming what we already believe as to the extraordinary views which Mr. Crole holds about the Board of Revenue. No wonder that when checked by that body, he once and again insulted it if he thought of it as a hostile power making *attacks* upon him successful or unsuccessful!

3. The Board of Revenue would have grossly neglected its duty of supervision if, when it thought Mr. Crole or any other Collector in the wrong, it had not said so.

4. The Government in its turn has the responsibility of saying, when any matter of the kind is appealed to it, whether it agrees with the Board or the Collector, and if it supports the Collector, he may very properly rejoice in his heart that he has received the support of an even higher authority than the Board of Revenue; but to write in a letter to Government of the "unsuccessful attacks made on him by the Board of Revenue" seems to me an act deserving of the severest reprehension.

5. That Mr. Crole having some time ago, as I believe quite untruly, asserted that he did not mean to insult the Board of Revenue by his letter about Mr. Sub-Secretary Laffan, should now have allowed himself to use such language in a letter to Government is a further proof, if proof were needed, that he has in his hostility to the authority which was bound to supervise his work, altogether lost his perception of what is right or wrong, fitting and unfitting.

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.

Minute by the Hon'ble C. G. MASTER, dated 26th March 1886.

The passage in Mr. Crole's letter to which His Excellency the Governor has in his Minute drawn attention did not, when I first read it, strike me as anything out of Mr. Crole's ordinary way. It seemed to me simply in accord with the attitude towards the Board which Mr. Crole has adopted throughout the correspondence which has led to the present letter. At the same time, I quite agree with His Excellency that the position of insubordination which Mr. Crole has openly adopted should not be left unnoticed. The order which it is proposed to issue is appropriate.

Signed. C. G. Master

Order—dated 30th March 1886, Mis. No. 664, Public.

The Government sees no reason for doubting that Mr. Thomas will make an excellent report. They chose him after mature consideration as the best man they could select for a difficult and disagreeable duty.

2. The Government deeply regret to observe that, although Mr. Crole was recently punished for insulting the Board of Revenue, he cannot, even now, address Government without speaking most disrespectfully of that high authority. Mr. Crole has been long enough in the service to know that the Board of Revenue would have grossly neglected its duty if it had not censured him when it conceived that he was wrong; and no Collector can be permitted to speak of the exercise of its legitimate powers by the Board of Revenue as Mr. Crole has done in the letter read above, his phrase being that the *Board of Revenue has since* May 1884, *made several unsuccessful attacks upon him.*

3. Mr. Crole is warned that if he continues to speak in this insubordinate manner of the Board of Revenue, it will become a question whether, after his period of suspension has passed, he can be again employed in the service of Government.

(True Extract.)

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

To C. S. Crole, Esq.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Eo. 662.
30-3-86

For Press
Correct & Strike
20
CD

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

Read—the following letter from Colonel W. S. TREVOR, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Civil Works—Irrigation), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 16th October 1885, No. 269 I. :—

In reply to your letter, No. 683 I., dated 5th August 1885, I am directed to explain that the reasons which influenced the Government of India in declining to accept responsibility for any share in the cost of the extraordinary repairs of the Red Hills tank, rendered necessary by the effects of the cyclone of November last, are as follows :

2. From the reports and proceedings forwarded with your endorsement, No. 263 I., dated 12th March last, it appears that the main, if not the sole, cause of the disaster at the tank in November last was the maintenance at a dangerously high level of the water surface in order to supply the town of Madras by direct flow; and the Government of India considers that the claim for aid in repairing an accident so caused should be preferred to the Municipality of Madras, instead of the Supreme Government, if the Local Government find itself unable to meet the whole cost of repairs from Provincial funds.

3. With reference to the decision of the Secretary of State, which is quoted in your letter under reply, as affording a reasonable expectation that the expenditure on repairs of the tank should be met in part from Imperial funds, I am to observe that His Lordship, in his despatch referred to, expressly limited the annual contributions for maintenance from Imperial funds to Rs. 5,704 per annum, and that the incidence of extraordinary repairs expenditure follows that of ordinary repairs outlay, not that of capital expenditure.

4. In this office letter, No. 94 I., dated 11th May 1885, it was pointed out how very far short the actual returns from the tank had fallen of the estimates of revenue put forward, and a request was made for *satisfactory explanations* of the reasons for supposing that any better results would be attained with a volume in the reservoir reduced by 583 millions of cubic feet. This quantity was advisedly mentioned, in spite of Colonel Pennycuick's statement that practically the reduction would amount to only 35 millions of cubic feet, as from the papers it appeared that this might be the case so far as the Madras water-supply is concerned; but there was absolutely nothing to show how the irrigation interests would be affected by the lowering of the crest of the escape weir. Instead of furnishing reduced levels of the floors of the irrigation sluices and of the upper and lower contours of the 548 million cubic feet so as to show how this volume could be newly made available for irrigation purposes, or giving explanations of the reason for taking credit for it as a fresh supply if it has hitherto been available for irrigation, the Government of Madras merely sent a brief letter reiterating Colonel Pennycuick's bare statement pointing out that in *ordinary* years there would be plenty of water to spare, and restating the former anticipations of largely increased revenue on the extension of the distributary system.

5. With reference to the two latter explanations, I am to observe that, unless the supply of water can be depended on by the cultivators during time of real need, *i.e.*, during dry years, its value is so largely diminished as to throw grave doubts on the

soundness of mere anticipations of increased irrigation until these anticipations have been verified by experience; and the records of the Government of Madras show that during the year of drought, 1876-77, the irrigation from the tank was stopped by the order of Government in order to prevent the water-supply of the town running short; also that the possibility of restrictive orders of this nature being again issued had exercised a prejudicial effect on the area irrigated and revenue obtained from the tank. The sufficiency of the supply during ordinary years is therefore not the only point to be taken into consideration, and, with reference to the anticipated increase from proposed extensions of the distributary system, I am to ask attention to the proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue, No. 2508, dated 23rd July 1875, in which it is pointed out that the land not already taken up is "specially poor," and that a thorough system of drainage should precede any extension of irrigation in order to get rid of the salt and soda with which the soil is impregnated. The Collector of Chingleput also thought it a question "for consideration how far the supply of water would suffice for the town of Madras and for the extended cultivation," his remark referring to the tank with the crest of waste weir at a level 3 feet higher than it is now proposed to place it.

6. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the mere extension of the distributary system will lead to the extension of irrigation and increase of revenue anticipated by the Madras Government. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, regrets that he is unable to admit the contention of the Madras Government that 42 per cent., or Rs. 86,940, of the cost of the restoration of the Red Hills tank should be borne by the Imperial revenues. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council no part of the cost of the work should be chargeable to the Imperial Government. It appears, however, from the concluding paragraph of your letter under reply, that the Government of Madras anticipate difficulty in meeting the entire charge from the reduced Provincial grant for the current year. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 86,940 from Provincial funds during the current year, in order to enable the Government of Madras to meet the cost of the work.

ORDER—dated 27th January 1886, No. 86 I., Public Works.

Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Government of India:—

(Here enter No. 87 I., dated 27th January 1886.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 27th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 27th Jan. 1886, No. 86 I.

JANUARY.

Red Hills Tank

Orders on letter from the Government of India declining to accept the charge to Imperial of a portion of the cost of the restoration of — and sanctioning a grant from Provincial to meet the cost.

Do. 225/86

54

27th January 1886, No. 87 I., Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

Letter—from
Colonel J. O. HASTED, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation Branch,

To
The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Public Works Department (Irrigation).

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 269 I., dated the 16th October 1885, by which, and the telegram in the Finance Department of the 26th November, the Government of Madras have been relieved of the difficulty of providing Rs. 86,940 for the restoration of the embankment of the Red Hills tank.

I am now to express the regret of His Excellency in Council that the Government of India should have been led to suppose that the disaster in November 1884 was due to the maintenance of the water at a dangerously high level in order to supply the town of Madras by direct flow.

2. The large reservoirs in the southern districts, such as the Chembrambakam, the Madurantakam, the Veeranam, and other tanks, discharge surplus water over flush masonry weirs, which are constructed of the length that is calculated to be sufficient to pass off a maximum fall of rain over their drainage areas. There cannot therefore be a dangerously high level of water surface in reservoirs so provided except the water rises to an abnormal height above the crest of the weir; and in 1884 the water rose in the Veeranam and Madurantakam tanks to a height greater than that which was recorded as the highest water level in former years. Similarly, for the Red Hills tank, the weir crest was taken as the limit of safety for the storage of water, for the supply for irrigation as well as for the direct flow into the town of Madras, so that had there been no system providing for the delivery of water to the presidency town, the water surface would undoubtedly have been maintained on the 20th November 1884 at the level to which it had been reduced, viz., about 3 inches below full tank level.

3. With regard to the reduction in the capacity of the reservoir, alluded to in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am directed to point out that a complete statement of the area and content of the Red Hills tank, at vertical intervals of half-a-foot, is printed as an appendix to G.O., No. 603 I., of 2nd August 1882, and is already in possession of the Government of India.

For convenience of reference a copy of this statement is forwarded herewith; but it must be borne in mind that one foot has to be added to the level therein used on account of the subsequent alteration in the accepted value of M.S.L.; that is to say, that the level called 31·00 in the printed statement would now be called 32·00. In the following remarks the old values are given above the new ones.

From the statement forwarded it will be seen that the cubic content of the tank up to the old weir level of $\frac{46{\cdot}31}{47{\cdot}31}$ was 2,745 millions of cubic feet; but as it was necessary for the supply of the town of Madras that the water level should never be allowed to fall below $\frac{31{\cdot}31}{32{\cdot}31}$, the then level of the sill of the municipal sluice, no use could be made of the quantity of water, 1,548 millions of cubic feet, below that level; and this amount was for all practical purposes non-existent, the useful capacity of the reservoir being 2,197 million cubic feet.

The new municipal sluice, which has lately been completed and will shortly be brought into use, has its sill at $\frac{21{\cdot}00}{22{\cdot}00}$, a level which renders available the whole content of the tank; and if the weir were retained at its former level, there would be practically an increase of storage amounting to 548 millions of cubic feet.

The weir crest has, however, been lowered from $\frac{46{\cdot}31}{47{\cdot}31}$ to $\frac{43{\cdot}31}{44{\cdot}31}$, at which level the total capacity of the tank, which is all now available, is 2,162 millions of cubic feet, or 35 millions less than that available before the breaching of the tank.

In other words there has been, on the one hand, a reduction of storage to the extent of 583 millions of cubic feet by lowering the weir; and, on the other, by lowering the sill of the municipal sluice, an amount equal to 548 millions, which was not formerly available for irrigation, has been made available.

The sills of the various irrigation sluices are at $\frac{20{\cdot}66}{21{\cdot}66}$, $\frac{21{\cdot}10}{22{\cdot}10}$ and $\frac{27{\cdot}31}{28{\cdot}31}$; the content of the tank below the highest of the three being only 254 millions of cubic feet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick's statement that "practically the reduction would amount to only 35 millions of cubic feet" was therefore strictly accurate, and being directly deducible from figures known to be in the possession of the Government of India, did not appear to require any further explanation.

4. While bearing in mind the decision of the Secretary of State, that the annual contribution for maintenance from Imperial funds is limited to Rs. 5,784, I am to say that His Excellency in Council, being of opinion that extraordinary repairs, amounting to partial but improved reconstruction, should not be treated as annual maintenance, regrets that the Government of India do not see their way to admitting the usual percentage of the cost of restoration as a charge against Imperial funds.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th January 1886.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 27th.

Recd. *Encl.*

27th Jan. 1886. No. 87 I.

JANUARY.

Red Hills Tank

Affording explanation as to the cause of the recent disaster to the —.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

We left Ootacamund soon after 2 o'clock on the 8th of September under a cloudy sky. The Kaity Valley was full of mists up to the road, which runs from the toll-bar to the Lawrence Asylum; but we rapidly got below them to see the avenue of *Acacia dealbata*, in exceptionally good flower, and the barley of the Badagas ripening around their prosperous villages. Light rain accompanied us nearly as far down as Burliar, and the whole ghaut was one mass of green foliage, except where great wreaths of the large lilac *Argyreia* or the white *Trichosanthes* broke its delicious monotony.

2. I walked from Kalar through the Areca grove, and observed that the plantations of the *Manihot Glaziovii* were doing as well as we could desire. The introduction of that plant is one of the noiseless changes of the last few years,—more really important than many that have been more talked of.

3. At Mettupálaiyam we were joined by Colonel Blair, who reported that the Coimbatore tanks were pretty full and the Noyel River coming down in flood. The dry weather of July and August had developed some highway robbery in the eastern part of the district; but the heavy rain of the night of September 7th would, he thought, if followed by other showers, soon send the extemporised Robin Hoods back to their fields. So surely, in this as in many other countries, does crime fall with prosperity and rise with bad times.

4. Mr. Leman was laid up with fever after a visit to Kollegál, and excused himself from appearing at Pothanore; but Colonel Blair's account satisfied me as to there being at present a fair average of well-being in Coimbatore. In the Polláchi region there had been, if possible, too much rain, and even that corner of the district through which the Amarávati takes its course after leaving the mountains,—a corner too often avoided by both monsoons,—had this year drunk its fill.

5. I got up early on the morning of the 9th, having arranged the first part of our journey, in order that I might see by daylight the country between Salem and Vellore, which I had always hitherto traversed in the night. The beautiful but deadly woods at the foot of the Shevaroys, which I crossed in 1883, were in the greatest beauty, and no wonder; for when Mr. McWatters joined me at Mallápuram, he told me that they had had more than eight inches of rain at Salem on the night of the 7th and two inches last night. The rain has come too late to make the early crop a good one; but all fears of a water-famine have been dispelled. Up to last Monday Mr. McWatters was sending three miles for his drinking water.

6. The fine hill ranges which stand up on the right as the train runs northward from the Shevaroys were admirably seen, as were the Javadis and the Yerragiris. Thousands and thousands of acres here want nothing to enable them to be brought into highly profitable cultivation but a sufficient amount of labour; and that labour we shall not obtain till we can help the peasant to fight a more than even battle with fever. This, as my honorable colleagues know well, we can only do with the aid of Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hooper. Salem, with its great extent, some 8,000 square miles,—say a fourth of Scotland,—only gives us, I think, a clear revenue of eighteen lakhs or so,—less than is brought in by some English noblemen's estates, which, by comparison, are mere cabbage gardens.

7. I did not know that in the Krishnagiri taluk the vine is grown to a very great extent in the backyards of the inhabitants, the grapes being of very fine quality, and bringing in twice a year large returns to the cultivators. Surely there are many other places where as much might be effected.

8. I was glad to see Tirupatúr and the scenery round it, so much admired by Sir Thomas Munro. At Jalárpet Mr. McWatters took his leave, after reporting all profoundly quiet in his district. The townspeople, who gave so much trouble in 1882, are now behaving as well as possible.

9. Not long after leaving Jalárpet we passed into North Arcot and reached Vellore, where Mr. Worsop of the Police had a good account to give of the general tranquillity; but the recent beneficent rains did not reach thus far. The thermometer, however, was not high, only 91° at 11 o'clock.

10. At Tirupati the Mahant received us with the usual ceremonies, and we advanced through a very garden to the dry bed of the Cheyár River. There is in this part of the country a great deal of cholum (*Holcus sorghum*) and some indigo cultivation under wells.

11. At Cuddapah Mr. Bird reported a rather abnormal rainfall in his district,—heavy where it was usually light, and light where it was usually heavy. Mr. Higgins had fewer forest fires than usual to complain of, and Mr. Thomas, the Police officer, had, as was natural, some fears of increased highway robbery, if the drought of the last fortnight continued. The natives whom I saw were much pleased with the prospect of an improved water-supply.

12. At Tadpatri, I heard from the Deputy Collector a far less good account of prospects in Anantapur than we have received from the Collector, and trust that he took a pessimist view. Certain it is that everything appeared very dry, and the atmosphere was extremely oppressive.

13. The early morning of the 11th found us in the Nizam's country, and at Hotgi, whence the new line goes off to Beejapore and Bellary, we passed into the charge of the Bombay officials.

14. From Hotgi to Dhond the country was,—little or no rain having fallen,—dreary beyond description, like the Castiles when no crop is on the ground, or the plains of Hungary without their picturesque inhabitants; but as we neared Poona hills began to lift themselves on the southern horizon, and we passed into a fertile region covered with sugar-cane.

15. We remained five days at Ganesh Khind, and I need not say that I discussed a great variety of subjects with the Governor of Bombay. Amongst these were—

(1) Decentralisation;
(2) The Presidential Armies;
(3) Native agency;
(4) The recent relinquishments made by the Provincial, in favor of the Imperial, finances;
(5) Industrial and technical education.

I have stated or shall state verbally to my honorable colleagues the substance of what passed with regard to these important matters, as to which Lord Reay and I were absolutely at one.

16. From Poona we passed rapidly, by way of Bombay, to Ahmedabad, where the Municipality met me with a very friendly address, in which they expressed a hope that I should find the town improved since I was there eleven years ago; this certainly is the case, not the least creditable improvement being the repair and refilling with water of the great Kankria tank,—one of the finest masonry tanks which exists, I suppose, in India.

17. From Ahmedabad we passed to Mount Abu, where I had the opportunity of comparing notes upon a great many Indian questions with Sir Edward Bradford, Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana, whose conversation, accustomed, as he is, to look at a totally different side of our affairs from that which is chiefly presented to the notice of those who govern the Southern Presidency, was, I thought, peculiarly instructive.

18. A halt for a day at the capital of Jeypore brought before me the excellent architectural work that had been done for that State by Colonel Jacob, and somewhat modified my view about a Consulting Architect to replace Mr. Chisholm, which was, it will be remembered, one of the subjects on which it was settled at the Council of the fifth of September, I was to make representations at Simla.

19. A building is now nearly completed in the public gardens at Jeypore, which is called the Albert Hall, but is about as unlike as it can be to its well-known namesake. If we could only call to our assistance the man who created this, or any one who would work in the same spirit, we should be able to secure that adaptation of Indian forms to modern exigencies, for which we sigh in vain. A Consulting Architect from Europe would be but too likely to give us repetitions of the nondescript edifices with which we are but too familiar; but I am afraid that the Government of India, with the best will in the world to help us, may not be able to give us either Colonel Jacob or any one like him.

20. At Agra, I had the benefit of conferring with my old friend Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the highly prosperous North-West Provinces. I could not name any member of the Indian services, who seems to me to have looked so deeply as he into the problems,—ever increasing in complexity,—which are gathering round the gigantic task we have undertaken in India.

21. From Agra we transferred ourselves to Simla, after a brief halt at Delhi, and immediately entered upon the discussion of the various topics which, it had been settled, were to be treated of by me when there. I will take, first, those that had to be discussed with General Wilson. The first of these was the defence of the Madras coasts. For that purpose it seems probable that about five-and-a-quarter lakhs will be assigned to us. The method in which that sum is to be utilised was under consideration, and we shall have our say about it. (1

22. The second was the purchase of a steamer. The last word of the Government of India about this would seem to be that we should pay for the steamer, say twenty-seven thousand pounds; that we should keep it up, say at the rate of from four thousand to five thousand pounds a-year; and that we should have the entire control ofit, except when, on an emergency, we put it at the disposal of the Government of India. (2

23. These are hard terms, though perhaps the best that can be offered; but, great as our necessities are, we must scan the proposals made very severely before we accept them; for the existing Madras Government will certainly never get any benefit from the steamer, while their successors will get all the benefit, and be able, if they think fit, to deplore our extravagance!

24. The third topic discussed was the acquisition of the building, known as the Mansion, for the Military Accounts Offices at Madras. It seems to me out of the question to get the Government of India to grant at present the much larger sum of money which, we are now told, will be necessary. The matter is not extremely urgent, and our late colleague, Sir F. Roberts, who so much desired the removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St. George, will himself soon be a Member of the Government of India, and able, if he thinks fit, to get his colleagues to agree to the increased expense much more readily than we can. (3)

25. It will be remembered that we agreed that it was high time to call attention to the disproportion, so unfortunate for this Presidency, which exists between the admissions to the C.S.I. of officers employed in Bombay and in Madras. A careful note of this was drawn up, and left in the proper hands. The same course was pursued with reference to the two native gentlemen, whose merits we considered to deserve some recognition. (4) ✓

26. The question of the importation of salt into Mahé was also discussed, and will, I apprehend, be settled substantially as we wish. (5]

27. Colonel Brownlow was absent, so that I was not able to mention to him several matters of which I had desired to speak, but notes on all these were left with Mr. Hope.* (6)

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* (1) The Periyár Project.
(2) The continuance of the special establishment for tank maintenance.
(3) The Bellary, Rushikulya and Barur Projects.

28. I talked over the recent order about the creation of new districts with Sir Auckland Colvin, and explained to him that their creation would entail considerable expense, which he would no doubt arrange to meet. It will be in the recollection of my honorable colleagues that when Bellary was divided, there was no little difficulty in getting adequate establishments for Anantapur.

(7) Under [illegible]

29. Our recommendations with reference to the Survey Department, the necessities of which are so urgent, have, I understood, been brought to the favorable notice of the Secretary of State, and, in compliance with a suggestion from the Financial Member, I instructed our Chief Secretary to get the reduction of our balance to seventeen lakhs, which was settled in the spring of 1884, put on official record.

(8) & (9) ✓ Dm

30. Mr. Hooper's position with reference to travelling allowances was also brought before the Financial Member.

(10) ✓ Settled

31. Hopes were held out that, before the next five years' contract has to be arranged, Sir Auckland Colvin would endeavour to visit Madras, say next October, and go, on the spot, into the different questions which will require to be settled.

(11)

32. I spoke, as arranged, to Mr. Buck about a Geological Surveyor for Vizagapatam, about Miss Pogson's case, and about the best method of arranging the information supplied by our Government Mineralogist, so as to meet the wants of the Government of India in his Department.

r4, (3) & (4)

33. I think I can best put before my honorable colleagues the outcome of our conversations with Mr. Hope, by quoting *in extenso* the note drawn up by Mr. Webster under date of September 30th and initialled by Mr. Hope, together with the material portion of a letter from him to Mr. Webster, dated 4th October:—

"SIMLA,
"*30th September* 1885.

1 "The Hon'ble Mr. Hope, Member of the Government of India, in charge of the Public Works and Railway Departments, called on His Excellency this morning to discuss various subjects connected with the administration of the Presidency of Madras.

2 "I. Mr. Hope informed His Excellency that he expected to be able to pass, at the next meeting of the Council, an Act enabling local Authorities to guarantee interest on capital raised for the construction of local lines of railway. He pointed out the necessity of passing a short Enabling Act in the Madras Legislative Council on lines which would be sufficiently indicated in the speech he proposed to make when introducing the Imperial Act; and he added that, as soon as this was done, a reply would be despatched to our letter of the 11th of December last.

3 "With respect to the question as to the best way of raising the required capital, Mr. Hope stated that he would not object to the South Indian Railway Company forming a separate company for this purpose; and he thought that the form of agreement (for a similar purpose) between the Tarkeswar Railway Company, the E. I. Railway Company, and the Secretary of State, which is now under consideration, might be taken as a model for the Máyavaram-Mutupet line. Mr. Hope kindly added that he would be glad to furnish the Madras Government with a copy of the Tarkeswar agreement, as soon as it is completed.

4 "The next subject mentioned was the Nílgiri-Rigi line. Mr. Hope informed His Excellency the Governor that, if the promoters of the line fail to form a company within the period allowed them, he, personally, would raise no objection to the Madras Railway Company undertaking the work out of the sale-proceeds of the Bellary-Guntakal line; but he pointed out that the last word on this subject would remain with the Secretary of State.

5 "Turning then, to the question of the extension of the railway from Pálghat, Mr. Hope informed His Excellency that the Government of India had addressed the Secretary of State on the subject on the 3rd of July, but had not, as yet, received a reply from His Lordship.

6 "The Madras Railway Company are, Mr. Hope added, in possession of sufficient capital to enable them to undertake the work.

7 "Colonel Shaw-Stewart's case was next discussed. Mr. Hope stated that the rule requiring the retirement of an officer, on promotion to the rank of Major-General, is never relaxed, except in the exceedingly rare instances in which the Government of India might find it impossible to supply the place of the officer required to vacate office; and he added that Colonel Shaw-Stewart was mistaken in supposing his case to be a peculiar one, the fact being that it was on all fours with those of Colonels Innes and Brownlow, who would shortly be required to retire, and, Mr. Hope added, there are many other officers in the same position. For these reasons, Mr. Hope said he felt himself unable to recommend the Government of India to reconsider the orders already issued.

8 "The application for a personal allowance to Mr. Mellis, which the Government of India had already rejected, was next mentioned, and Mr. Hope said that he was unable to see any good reason for acceding to the request, as he thought it unadvisable, on public grounds, that an officer should be retained in the same post for any great length of time; and that if Mr. Mellis really is the valuable public servant that he is represented to be, his best course would be to seek advancement from some other Railway Company; further, as the Madras Railway Company does not pay its way, any increase to the allowances now given to Mr. Mellis would be a charge thrown on the State.

9 "Next, adverting to the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore Railways, Mr. Hope informed His Excellency that Mr. Lambert has recently received a lakh of rupees, and that if the Secretary of State agrees to certain proposals of the Government of India, as to the distribution of the sum of 60 lakhs (Midland Railway Refund), another 15 lakhs will be given at once to the Bellary-Kistna project, and 10 lakhs to the Cuddapah-Nellore line.

10 "The matter has been referred to the India Office by wire, and the orders of His Lordship are expected immediately.

"E. F. W.
"T. C. H."

"*4th October* 1885.

"MY DEAR WEBSTER,—I have initialled the memorandum which is quite correct. I may add a few remarks.

"The order for draft of the letter to Madras about the local railways has gone to my office, so the letter should issue in a day or two. I will send you a copy of it, and an early proof of my speech.

"A careful reply about Colonel Shaw-Stewart's case shall be sent, putting the matter rather more fully than in the notes. As to Mr. Mellis, the opinion I gave seems right; but the matter is not a very large one, and if His Excellency had any strong wish regarding it, I would endeavour to meet it.

4. "The Red Hills case is, I understand, settled, to His Excellency's satisfaction, Sir A. Colvin having agreed to give back to the Provincial Government the sum required. X X X

"I am making the inquiries about Colonel Jacob of Jeypore, which His Excellency desired, and will let him know.

"I will also telegraph if the Secretary of State sanctions the grants for the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore Railways.

"Believe me, &c.,
"(Signed) T. C. HOPE."

34. I have already laid verbally before Members of Council the substance of the very important conversations which I had about our recent Provincial relinquishments. These matters can hardly, just at present, be dealt with on paper; but I could not have desired to be met in a more equitable spirit, or one more worthy of the Government which controls, under the general direction of the Secretary of State for the time being, the destinies of this great Empire. Altogether I cannot speak too warmly of the courtesy and desire to meet our wishes of all with whom I had to transact business at Simla, from the Viceroy downwards.

35. From the summer capital of India I went, in some thirty hours, to Ulwar, a small Native State in Rajputana, about the size of our district of Tanjore. The Dewan is a very intelligent man, and bears a high character, and I heard from our Resident, Colonel Peacock, an excellent account of its management. When I was at the India Office, it had the reputation of being about the worst-governed part of India; but a long minority, combined with the judicious management of Colonel Powlett and others, enabled the present highly-intelligent Ruler to start on quite new lines.

36. From Ulwar I passed, *viâ* Ajmere, to Udaipur, where we were splendidly received by the Maharana, at a very beautiful fête which he gave us, on the lovely Peshola Lake. The following address was read in his presence by the Dewan:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am extremely glad of having had the pleasure of seeing Your Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff. In former days it was very dangerous and difficult to come down from Madras,—a place lying far and far away; but owing to the excellent arrangements made by the British Government of opening railways all over India, these difficulties have been removed, and I am thereby afforded the pleasure of Your Excellency's company to-night. I have gathered from newspapers and other sources of Your Excellency's noble qualities, but I find the accounts fallen far short of what these qualities really are, after I have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance.

"I sincerely hope Your Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff have enjoyed your visit to my territory, and hope Your Excellency will again give me the pleasure of a visit whenever it is convenient to you."

I replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When, ten years ago, I left the shores of India, little dreaming that I should ever tread them again, my keenest regret was that I had been unable to visit Udaipur. That misfortune has now been repaired under the most agreeable conditions, thanks to the great kindness and the magnificent hospitality with which you have received us.

"The mountain-girt centre of Your Highness' wide domains equals, in its loveliness, all that Oriental poets have told the sober West, about Paradise, and your architects, inspired by the genius of the spot, have covered it with buildings, whose marble terraces seem to have been intended to be trodden by creatures superior to man.

"Great however as is the beauty of this place, its historical associations are not less remarkable. We, Europeans, look with interest and pride upon those of our ancient houses which have entwined their history with that of their respective countries; but we know that none of them can surpass, if, indeed, they can equal, the antiquity of that house of which Your Highness is the honored head.

"May the prosperity of Meywar, protected by the ægis of British power last, under the guidance of you and yours, for as many ages as it has already lasted. I need not say *esto præclara!* I will say *esto perpetua!*

37. From Udaipur I returned to the railway at Chittor, and travelled to Bombay, where I had a further opportunity of talking over matters of common interest with Lord Reay, with the additional advantage of knowing the views entertained about them at the centre of affairs.

38. It had been intended that I should say a good deal at Simla, both on his behalf and my own, with reference to decentralisation; but, in all that concerned the relations of the Imperial and the Provincial finances, I found the views prevailing so just and liberal that I had to listen rather than to speak.

39. From Bombay I steamed along the coast in the *Investigator*, looking in at Ratnagiri and Goa; my visit to the latter place having been kindly arranged by the Viceroy, through the Foreign Office.

40. I also landed at Karwar, one of the most beautiful places in India, or any where else. Its inhabitants, who still retain a most kindly recollection of their old connection with this Presidency, presented me with an address, of which the following is a copy:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—We, the members of the Karwar Municipality representing the town of Karwar, while approaching Your Excellency with this mark of our loyalty, beg to express the great satisfaction that we feel in welcoming Your Excellency to this small seaport town.

"We also beg to say that in thus welcoming Your Excellency, we do not feel that we are simply discharging our duty towards a representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Empress; but that we are honoring the head of a Government under the benevolent administration of which we had passed the first half century of British rule. We beg to congratulate ourselves for the opportunity thus afforded to us to give expression to our gratitude to that Government under which we first enjoyed the fruits and blessings of the benign and paternal British administration, when these provinces were finally rescued from the hands of Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore.

"The honored name of Munro, who first restored order and peace here, and that of Harris, whose concern for the welfare of the ryot is so well known,—both of whom befriended the people, and whose mild administration of the district secured the attachment of its people to the British Government, are remembered here with love, esteem and gratitude to this day.

"It was in 1862 that, tempted by the existence here of this small and lovely bay, the enterprising Government of Bombay got this district transferred under its jurisdiction, with a view to make this port the terminus of a line of railway from its cotton-producing districts of the Southern Mahratta country. And the people of the district submitted to the change, stimulated by the hope that a line of railway passing through their district to this town would materially increase their prosperity and conduce to their general advancement.

"Now that a foreign port has been preferred to fulfil the purpose which this port was once intended to serve, the project of a railway to Karwar seems to have been all but practically abandoned; and the chief object of the transfer of the district remains yet to be fulfilled.

"The town is now in a declining state, but it is a matter for some consolation to find that it still continues to hold a place among the places that are deemed worth visiting by heads of Governments, which circumstance, indeed, makes us no little hopeful of its future.

"It is a very happy coincidence that we should welcome Your Excellency on a very auspicious day,—a day that marks an important epoch in the history of the district. This is the day appointed to hold Municipal elections in this town under the scheme of local self-government,—a boon which does honor to the British rule and those statesmen who helped to introduce it.

"Lastly, we beg to offer our most sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the interest Your Excellency has manifested for this town by visiting it, and to assure Your Excellency that this day of your visit will ever remain fresh in our grateful remembrance."

To this I replied:

"It is very agreeable to me to find myself at this most lovely spot, the name of which has been so long familiar to me, and your most friendly reference to the Government of Madras is an additional satisfaction.

"You refer, I observe, to Munro, whose name is so familiar to us in the South, and you speak also of my predecessor, Lord Harris. You must, I am sure, have learnt with pleasure, as I did, that, when the recent change of Government took place in England, his son was selected to take charge of the interests of India in the Upper House.

"You allude to the circumstances under which your connection with the Southern Presidency came to an end. Believe me, gentlemen, that if, with any decent regard to the obligations of the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal," I could get you back again, you would soon be reunited with your old friends.

"As to the railway, although a line is now going to be opened to the sea through the Goanese territory, you must remember the saying, "That which is deferred is not lost." I think it is quite possible that, in the fulness of time, some of you, who are here present, may see the schemes of 1862 revived and carried into effect.

"I see you are just going to have your Municipal Elections. I trust that they will be in all respects successful. Certainly a new system could not be inaugurated under better auspices, for your present Governor, Lord Reay, is not only one of the most highly-trained political students who ever came to India, but he is showing, and will show himself one of the most conscientious and painstaking Governors to whose care was ever confided the destinies of any portion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects."

41. From Karwar, we steamed down to the mouth of the Kundapur River, but no telegraph comes within many miles of the northernmost of our stations on the Western Coast. My arrival was, therefore, unexpected, and the intelligence of the most sagacious inhabitant of the town on the northern bank of its *embouchure* was not sufficient to pilot my boat among the shallows, which intervened between it and the house of the Head Assistant, who, however, as it turned out, was absent.

42. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very attractive, and very similar to that of the Cochin backwaters.

43. From the Kundapur River we passed to Beypur, where I inspected the commencement of the new bridge, by which the railway will pass to Calicut, and thence went on to Madras, receiving at Pothanur a telegram from the Viceroy, in which he informed me that our troops would have the principal share in the Burmese expedition; and added that he felt sure he could rely on the co-operation of this Government. I telegraphed immediately "most certainly".

44. While passing through the Coimbatore district on the 23rd, I saw both Mr. Leman and Colonel Blair. The season prospects had become excellent; indeed I never observed so much land under cultivation along the railway, and Colonel Blair's anticipation as to the decline of highway robbery alluded to near the beginning of this paper, had become true.

45. Not less agreeable was the account that Mr. McWatters was able to give me of things in Salem. Showery weather had continued ever since I had passed that place in September, and agricultural operations were going on admirably.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

Madras,
October 30th, 1885.

A.L's Tour (Simla)

minutes

Ls

[9]

D. O. No. 225 DEPARTMENT.

From D. Mackenzie Wallace Esqr.

No.

Dated 6th March 86

Received 6 —

Enclosures 4

SUBJECT.

Returning certain papers regarding the Red Hills Tank.

Notes on H. E. the Governor's Simla Tour Minute.

1-1-86 C.S.I.

Mandara

Para 25. There has been no communication from the Govt. of India on the general question of titles. One minor title has been conferred – Vide G.O. 52 of 16 Jany. 86 (Pol).

Para 28. The subject is now in the Revenue Dept. where Board's Pro: No: 2855 of 13 Octr 85 are being considered.

Para 29. The latest paper on this subject is letter from India No: $\frac{1438}{42\text{-}2}$ of 13 Feby. 86 which has been referred to the Supdt. Revenue Survey for remarks.

Para 30. Proposal has been sanctioned Vide G.O. 143

d/27 Octr 1885:

Para 32.	– Vide C. No 714 which quite disposed of in G.O. 415 d/23 Feby. 86 (Public)
Mr. Webster's note · para 2.	Vide Act XV of 1885 (India) & Madras draft Bill now in the Legislative Dept. Has been sent to the Advocate General for remarks
Do para 3.	As regards the Mutapet Ry. – vide cover pinned received from the P.W. Dept.
" 5	Palghat Railway – Vide G.O. 1115R d/19 Novr/85.
Mr. Hope's note —"— 4	Red Hills tank expenditure. Vide para 6 of G. of I. letter No 269 I d/16 Octr/85. India insists on the charge being borne by Provincial.

The above are the subjects appertaining to the Chief Secretary's Depts., or regarding which information is procurable in this office.

C.S.
3.3.86

Yes but what about the Geological Survey for Vizagapatam & the working of the [illegible] [illegible] Both points have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible]

Letter to India No 1037 Rev. d/12.2.86 is the latest paper the Revenue Dept. say. C.S. 3.3.86

Please see note from the Revenue Dept. – nothing beyond the periodical diaries has been arranged for. [illegible] Summary later on –

H.E. the Governor's
Simla Town Minute

Please see notes from the Pub. Dept.
Nothing has been done as yet
by this [illegible]

Very [illegible]

See my other notes—

Let me know
by what was done on
para 21 and verify
my remarks on
paras 21 & 23 & 24—

Confidl.

Let me have the
papers not later
than 9 to-morrow
morning or I have to
breakfast [illegible]
11 O'Clock
H
3/3/86

Attach also
'Tourists' letter to
India No. 683 I
of 5-8-85 regarding
'Red Hills' lands
transfer of part
of present file [illegible]
to 'Imperial'
H
3/3/86

Papers attached
[illegible]
3.3.86

Vide [illegible] D.
H S L [illegible] 20 Feby
1886.

Attach also [illegible]
[illegible] on "Railways"
[illegible] 27-1-86

Nº 153 D. GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS CHIEF SECRETARY 4th March 1886.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie Wallace,

Please see para 4 of Mr. Hope's letter to Mr. Webster on page 5 of H.E. the Governor's Tour Minute, attached, which runs as follows:-

"The Red Hills case is, I understand, settled, to His Excellency's satisfaction, Sir A. Colvin having agreed to give back to the Provincial Government the sum required" — and in connection with this, kindly refer to para 6 of of letter from the Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the P. W. Department, No. 269 I, dated 16th Octr./85, written just 12 days after Mr. Hope's letter.

It will be observed that the Government of India have not given effect to the promise made to H. E. the Governor by Mr. Hope.

The following papers bring the record down to

the

the present time:-

G. O. No. 86 I. d/ 27th January/86
— " — 87 I. d/ 27th — do —

Yours Sincerely,
W. Wilson

To
D. Mackenzie Wallace, Esqre.

D? 1o. 228/86

Note for Chief Assistant
P. D.

Besides the periodical
diaries submitted by
the Government Minera
gist, there is no genera
review or resumé of his
work since he took charg
about ~~the~~ May last.

SR
Ad Clerk RD
3/3

[illegible]

C.A.P.

In compliance with your telephone message, I send herewith 682.83 I of 5.8.85.

The Pros. are in hills & all the clerks have gone home — I therefore send the origl. paper. Kindly have copy taken, & return the origl. tomorrow if practicable.

Spare copies of connected papers are sent.

Cs

3.3.86.

origl. returned
5/3

Telephone Message

From C.A. Pub. Dept
To C.A.W.

Please send copy of Govt of India order declining to allow any expenditure on Red Hills restoration works being charged to Imperial - See India's Financial No 3706 dated 24 Oct/85. Also say whether this order is related. the latest -

2/2/

2/2

C.A.P.

I forward herewith letter from India No 269 I d 16-10.85 - the previous letters refer

Imperial aid are short
M/s papers, which do
not go into reasons –

We have not
apparently received
G of I. Finl. Resolution
No 8706 of 27.10.85,
but it may be
the Finl Dept endt
on the P.W. letter
now sent.

CM
2.2.86

Chief Secy

H/
15-3-86

On board the Clive
6 March '86

Dear Mr. Wilson,

I return you herewith, as requested by you, the papers regarding the Red Hill Tank, which you gave me on the day of our departure from Madras.

We all carry away from Madras most pleasant recollections and our only regret is that our stay should have been so short

Yours Sincerely

D. Mackenzie Wallace

Lodged

R.S. 15.3.86

£1

Para 21

JK
4/3/86

My dear Mr Parsons

There has not been a word in the P.W.D. about these 5 1/4 lakhs for coast defences, & the money has certainly not been allotted in connection with the Mily. works grant for 1886-87.

Yrs sincly

C. Simpson

3.3.8

The only

to offer. is tha
relationship b
dates about a
back. I believe h
-mother was a co
in some degree of
grandfather - I ne
proud to say he is n
friend but then I had
many or until quite recen
I used to boast that I had
not an enemy in the
country - & now I can
only reckon up one or
two - H.E.S. 23/3