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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	<u>1044</u>	Press.
B.P. No.	<u>1044A.</u>	Mis.
Dated	<u>16. 9. 1884.</u>	<u>197</u> .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

187

 * மு.சாரங்கபாண்டி
 * செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட
 * செப்பணம்
 * செப்பணம் 1985 வருடம்
 * செப்பனிட முடிந்த
 * செப்பணம் 1985 வருடம்
 * செப்பணம்
 * இராயசீனி அலுவலரின்
 * கையொப்பம்.
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SEPTEMBER 1884, No. 18, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
 THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

My Lord,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Government of India of a copy of your Lordship's despatch to that Government, dated the 22nd May last, No. 75, Statistics and Commerce, conveying your Lordship's sanction to our proposals for the temporary appointment of a Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures and of a Government Mineralogist for this Presidency.

Miscellaneous.

2. With regard to the former appointment we propose to address your Lordship again at a later date, deferring our recommendations for the present pending the result of preliminary inquiries which we have directed to be made. But as regards the appointment of a Government Mineralogist, we think it very desirable that this portion of the scheme should be carried out at once. The qualifications which we should desire to see in an officer to be employed in the manner proposed are that he should be young, well acquainted with his science and its economical applications, fond of travelling and not afraid of exposure to climate in pursuit of his researches, and with such enthusiasm and curiosity as would lead him to take pleasure in travelling over the Madras Presidency with the purpose of adding to our mineralogical knowledge of the country and to the collections in our Museum.

3. We desire to leave the selection and appointment of a suitable officer entirely in your Lordship's hands, and have only in conclusion to express the hope that a qualified candidate may be speedily discovered so that the cold weather, the most convenient season for travelling, may not have passed away before his arrival in India.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.
 (") FRED. ROBERTS.
 (") H. E. SULLIVAN.
 (") C. G. MASTER.

OOTACAMUND,
 September 1884.

Exd. W. H. French.

OCTOBER 1884, L... 18, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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OOTACAMUND,
October 1884.

Exd. W. H. French.

Ootacamund

21 April 1884.

My dear Buck

Referring to

Your letter of the 7th

last, regarding Dr. Watt.

I am directed by ~~the~~ ^{the} Gov^r

~~to say that as no answer has~~

H.E. the Gov^r has ~~had~~ no answer

to a letter he wrote to you in

London on the subject on the 9th

Jan^y last, and has not yet

heard from the India Office

in reply to letters written by
him in March, ~~and in which~~
~~on the subject of~~
~~about~~ the selection of men
for the proposed employments,

This Government ~~are not in~~
~~position to~~ ^{are to come to} ~~make~~
a position to ~~make~~ a definite
decision ~~shall on your proposal~~
~~about~~ ~~on your proposal~~ of Watt.
~~Committee~~

Yours sincerely

J. S. M. W.



27/4/84.
Hindia

My dear Sir,

Have since my
return to India read the
correspondence wh. has
lately been renewed on
the subject of the appointment
of two scientific explorers
in the Madras Presidency

I have on one or
two occasions during the
past year mentioned
to Mr the position &
qualifications of Mr.

W. Wall who is shortly
expected at Simla.
~~from~~ He is coming here
for the purpose of completing
his first edition of a
dictionary of economic
products and will be
free before next cold
weather. It might be
very useful to future
editions of this work
that W. Wall should
have one or two years
experience in the South

of India, and in the
other hand I venture
to think that an official
of his experience might
be of more service to the
Madras Govt than a
stranger to India. I
bring forward these
arguments not so
much with the view
of pressing the selection
in the Madras Govt.
as of explaining that
if the Madras Govt think
it expedient to employ

Mr. Watt, we should have
a good case in applying
for the extra 300/- required
to complete his full salary
(now 1000/-) from the Govt
of India.

Should the selection
of Mr. Watt be taken in any
way into consideration
you might wish to obtain
an opinion of his quali-
fications from Mr. Bidie
who had an opportunity
of seeing his work in
Calcutta. Yours truly
E. Buck.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From Mr. E. C. Buck

Dated 7 April

1884.

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Buck suggests appar-
ently that the Honorable
Government should accept
Mr. Watt as one of the
Joint Inspectors of Art and
Industries proposed for
this Presidency, his em-
ployment in Madras
to last for one or two years.

and the Govt of India making up the difference between the Rs 700 a month proposed by this Govt & Rs 1000 a month which it seems Dr. Watt draws from the Govt of India.

Dr. Watt would perhaps work for his dictionary rather than with reference to the development of Arts & Industries in this Presidency; and at the end of the one or two years which it is proposed that he should spend in Southern India, this

Dr. Watt could
be sent to the
Govt of India
about Dr. Watt.

Govt might find it difficult to supply his place for the short period that would remain one of these purposes for the Experiment.

No reply has been received from India to the letter of the 11th Jan. 1834.

Orders are requested.

H. P.

FOR ORDERS.

Council

Bring these papers
to Council. I have
consulted Dr Bidie Mr
Buck makes no allusion
to a letter of mine which
should have reached him
in London. We could have
by do anything definite
till we hear from Mr S.

S. 1880
16th Apr / 84

Jr. Wall's Employment

Statistics & Comce.

N^o 75

To.

London 22nd May. 1884.

India Office.

His Excellency the Most Honorable,
The Governor General of India
in Council

M^y Lord Marquis.

I have considered in Council
your Letter N^o 67 Finance and Commerce
dated 4th March last, recommending for
my approval proposals of the Madras Govern-
ment for the temporary appointment of a
Government Reporter on Arts and Manu-
factures, and of a Government Minerals-
gist for that Presidency.

2. The Government of Madras express
their concurrence with the Famine Com-
missioners that it is desirable to encourage
a diversity of occupations, and to develop
new branches of industry in the Presidency.
I am far from dissenting from their
view as a general proposition, but I am
not very sanguine that these objects will be

secured by the creation of the appointments contemplated particularly by that of a Reporter on Arts and Manufactures. Unless the gentleman nominated to this post possesses qualifications for it, it is not impossible that he may do more harm than good; and the period of his employment now proposed seems scarcely to be sufficient to enable him to acquire that experience of the people and Country without which it would be unreasonable to expect him to achieve any considerable practical results.

3. Looking however to the importance attached to their proposals by the Government of Madras and the complete concurrence in them of your Excellency in Council, I will not refuse my sanction to the arrangements you have recommended.

4. I desire that the information referred to in the last para. of your Letter may be supplied, and that I may be informed whether my Assentance is needed to

to select gentlemen to fill the proposed appointments.

I have &c.

(sd) Kimberley.

N^o. 1808

Government of India.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Secila, the 26th June 1884.

Copy, together with a copy of the despatch to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for the issue of necessary orders to the Government of Madras.

By Order &c.

(sd) J. E. O'Connor

Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India.

(True Copies)

A. W. Laker

Offg. Registrar.

Rev. & Agril. Dept.

2074 Jan 1884

Revenue (1884) Department

No. 4.664

From

the Govt of India

Rev. & Agric. Dept.

No. 596 A.

Enc. 1

27th July 1884

Rev. 17. 1884

Forwarding copy
a letter Des. No. 75 from
the Secy. of State for India,
and requesting that the
information called for in
para 4 may be supplied.

Received, 14th July 1884
No. 1579.
Transferred to the Revenue
Department.

(By order)

H. D. Mencher
29. 2nd. Secy.

5.7.84

26-8-84

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Enclosure of Despatch No. 67 of 1884.

No. 1331 (Confidential), dated 28th November 1882.

From—E. F. WEBSTER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

In reply to your letter, No. 6-157, dated the 8th February 1881, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 1330, of this date, containing the views of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India, and the suggestions of His Excellency in Council to that end.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—1330, dated 28th November 1882.

Read the following papers:—

Extract from the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, (Chapter VI, Section I), forwarded with letter from Government of India (Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department), dated 8th February 1881, No. 6-157.

We have elsewhere expressed our opinion that at the root of much of the poverty of the people of India and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be complete, which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments.

2. It will be almost self-evident that such a change in the condition of the people could not be brought about by any direct action of the State, and that there would be much risk of interference of this description, discouraging the spread of sound principles of trade and retarding the operation of private enterprise. So far as we are able to form an opinion on a question so difficult of solution, the desired result can only follow upon an increased desire to apply capital to industrial pursuits in India, which again will be a consequence of a growing conviction that adequate profits may be secured on investments, under a condition of continued peace and good government.

3. The State should certainly use its utmost endeavours to assist in the preparation of the country for reaching such an advanced condition; but it will, we believe, be by indirect means, such as the extension of railways and the development of local trade and foreign commerce, that the end will be attained, rather than by any attempts to give adventitious aid to particular branches of industry. Capital will accumulate in the country, or will flow into it for investment in proportion as security is maintained and facilities for obtaining profitable markets for all sorts of produce are enlarged.

4. The obstacles that stand in the way of the investment of English capital in India, such as the climate, the distance, and the want of exact knowledge of the country, are still very great, and it may be feared that the disinclination to risk such investments has been rather increased than diminished by the system of giving a guarantee of interest at a high rate on the large capital of the great railways. So long as the opportunity was afforded to capitalists to make advantageous investments on a large scale on the security of the State, the inducement to attempt any enterprise without such security must have been greatly diminished.

5. Looking to the very great importance of fostering the growth of diverse branches of industry, we should see with satisfaction any steps taken which would tend to it, but we are satisfied that the circumstances can now hardly arise in which the Government could beneficially extend any system of guarantee to such undertakings for the purpose of encouraging their introduction, or should otherwise offer direct assistance to them. Direct State aid could not be given without some corresponding power of control or interference, and the exercise of any such power would be almost certainly incompatible with the successful management of industrial occupations. It is probable, moreover, that the whole available means of

the State will yet be required for many years, either for railway extension, with or without the co-operation of private enterprise, or for the extension of irrigation works, which are no less necessary, and which experience has shown to be unsuited for management by private companies.

6. There are, however, directions in which we have no doubt the Government might usefully aid in fostering the inception of new industries. The introduction of tea cultivation and manufacture is an instance of the successful action of the Government, which should encourage further measures of a like character. In this case, the Government started plantations, imported Chinese workmen, distributed seed, and brought the industry into a condition in which its commercial success was no longer doubtful. It then retired from any share in it, sold its plantations, and left the field to private capitalists. The cultivation of Chinchona is a measure of a somewhat similar description, though it has not yet passed entirely into the hands of private persons.

7. In treating of the improvement of agriculture, we have indicated how we think the more scientific methods of Europe may be brought into practical operation in India by help of specially-trained experts, and the same general system may, we believe, be applied with success both to the actual operations of agriculture and to the preparation for the market of the raw agricultural staples of the country. Nor does there appear any reason why action of this sort should stop at agricultural produce, and should not be extended to the manufactures which India now produces on a small scale or in a rude form, and which, with some improvement, might be expected to find enlarged sales, or could take the place of similar articles now imported from foreign countries.

8. Among the articles and processes to which these remarks would apply may be named the manufacture and refining of sugar; the tanning of hides; the manufacture of fabrics of cotton, wool, and silk; the preparation of fibres of other sorts, and of tobacco; the manufacture of paper, pottery, glass, soap, oils, and candles.

9. Some of these arts are already practised with success at Government establishments, such as the tannery at Cawnpore, which largely supplies harness for the army, and the carpet and other manufactures carried on in some of the larger jails, and these institutions form a nucleus around which we may hope to see a gradual spread of similar industry. They afford practical evidence of the success of the arts practised and are schools for training the people of the country in improved methods; and so long as any such institutions fairly supply a Government want, which cannot be properly met otherwise, or carry on an art in an improved form, and therefore guide and educate private trade, their influence can hardly fail to be beneficial. The same may be said of the workshops of the Government and the Railway Companies, which are essential for the special purposes for which they are kept up and gradually train and disseminate a more skilled class of artisans.

10. The Government might further often afford valuable and legitimate assistance to private persons desiring to embark in a new local industry or to develop and improve one already existing by obtaining heedful information from other countries or skilled workmen or supervision, and at the outset supplying such aid at the public cost. So far as the products of any industries established in India can be economically used by the Government, they might properly be preferred to articles imported from Europe, and generally the local markets should be resorted to for all requisite supplies that they can afford. We are aware that steps have been taken within the last few years to enforce these principles, but more can certainly be done and greater attention may properly be paid to the subject.

11. Otherwise than as above indicated, we do not think it desirable that the Government should directly embark in any manufacture or industry in an experimental way. Such experiments to be really successful or valuable must be carried out on a commercial basis. The conditions of any Government undertaking are rarely such as to give it this character, and the fear of incurring an undue expenditure on what is regarded as only an experiment will often lead to failure, which will be none the less mischievous because it was thus caused.

12. There is no reason to doubt that the action of Government may be of great value in forwarding technical, artistic, and scientific education, in holding out rewards for efforts in these directions, and in forming at convenient centres museums or collections by which the public taste is formed and information is diffused. The great industrial development of Europe in recent years has doubtless received no small stimulus from such agencies; and the duty of the Government in encouraging technical education is one to which the people of England are yearly becoming more alive, and which, it is certain, will be more adequately performed, in the future. All the causes which render such action on the part of Governments desirable in Europe apply with greater force to India. Experience, however, is still wanting, even in England, as to how such instruction should be given, and for India it will be hardly possible at present

to go beyond the training of ordinary workmen in the practice of mechanical or engineering manipulation.

13. To whatever extent it is possible, however, the Government should give assistance to the development of industry in a legitimate manner and without interfering with the free action of the general trading community, it being recognised that every new opening thus created attracts labor which would otherwise be employed to comparatively little purpose on the land, and thus sets up a new bulwark against the total prostration of the labor market, which, in the present condition of the population, follows on every severe drought.

Notes on the proposed Survey of the Natural History of Southern India.

General Remarks.—The importance of a thorough scientific investigation of the natural history of Southern India can hardly be overestimated. Individual workers in the past have, no doubt, done a great deal more perhaps than in any foreign part of Her Majesty's Empire, but science has made such advances since these distinguished men conducted their gratuitous investigations, that the work accomplished by them needs, to a certain extent, verification and revision. As a rule, too, they could only devote a portion of their time to their self-imposed tasks, and, owing to this and the vast and varied nature of the country to be explored, the investigations of these pioneers were necessarily of a limited character.

Of late years the special agencies at work on the rich mine of South Indian natural history have been the *Geological Survey*, the *Museum*, and, to a certain extent, the *Forest Department*. As regards the Geological Survey, it has, from an imperial point of view, done admirable work, but it has not had the time, nor has the nature of its inquiries tended directly to the disclosure in detail of the mineral wealth of districts and provinces. What it has accomplished in systematic geology has been embodied in that splendid work the "*Manual of the Geology of India*," to which a third volume has been added, treating of the economic portion of the subject, so far as known. What is now wanted, as regards our mineral wealth, is a more detailed survey of the country, and the collection and arrangement in the local Museum of specimens, so as to enable the student to acquaint himself with the leading facts regarding the geological formations and mineralogy of Southern India, and to afford the miner, merchant, &c., the preliminary information they require. It is further our duty, as a civilised Government, to make patent the mineral treasures of the country to the scientific world. Something has already been done towards these ends by the Museum, but the specimens hitherto collected by the Geological Survey have been transferred to a general collection in Calcutta. This, no doubt, has been necessary in carrying out an imperial survey, as many things could only be properly worked out by experts at headquarters, but local wants now require attention.

As regards the Museum, one of its objects has been to illustrate the natural history of Madras by the collection, preservation, naming and scientific arrangement of specimens. It has also endeavoured to increase the instructive value of these by the acquisition of objects from parts of the world and to make South Indian specimens common scientific property by carrying out exchanges.

It has steadily labored to increase its local collections by employing collectors, but these men, from the limited resources at command, have had no knowledge beyond that necessary to enable them to preserve specimens coming in their way, nor could they, as a rule, distinguish novelties from objects already in the Museum, so that in this way much labor and time and material have been needlessly expended in accumulating duplicates. As regards the superior staff, it has been, and must be constantly occupied at headquarters in working the institution, although the Superintendent has generally endeavored to spend one or two months annually in making collections at a distance from Madras. As the operations of the Museum are not confined to natural history, and as each branch of its work requires special attention, efforts have been made to train the Assistants, so that each might, as far as possible, undertake the care of one or two departments. This arrangement has been so far successful, but the need is constantly felt of having some one in the field capable of appreciating and meeting the wants which are discovered as work proceeds, and of relieving the Museum staff of much of the heavy labor and responsibility of identifying specimens. The plan has hitherto been for an Assistant to go over the ground in advance, and for the Superintendent to take up the various sections thereafter in rotation, the more urgent receiving attention first. It need hardly be said that progress has been slow owing to the magnitude of the task and the impossibility of one or two officials making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the numerous subjects which claim their attention in such a large institution. With well-qualified naturalists working in the field, and in the Museum during recess, the staff would be relieved of much of the preliminary work with which they have now to grapple, and have more leisure

to attend to the arranging, cataloguing, &c., of the collections, so as to realise their scientific value and increase their educational and economic importance.

The Forest Department has also done valuable work in identifying timber trees, and the elaborate forest floras compiled by members of the staff are of much practical scientific value. It has also placed in various Museums admirable collections of authenticated specimens of indigenous woods. The existence of such botanical knowledge in the Forest Department must, however, be regarded as exceptional. A great deal yet remains to be done towards the identification and utilization of little known jungle products, and there can be no doubt that some of these are destined, in course of time, to create new industries. But here as in the other sections—animal and mineral—a scientific survey, embracing the collection and exhibition of specimens, must be the precursor of industrial development. Amid the ever-increasing wants of civilisation and the refinements of chemistry and mechanical art, it is hard to say what articles may not be utilized and made sources of wealth to the country. It is most important, therefore, that we should take stock of our natural wealth, including things that may at present appear trivial and useless.

Mineral Products.—Although the "Manual of the Geology of India" has given us general information, much more is still needed in detail. In short, mineralogy is a science in itself, and, in its present developments, requires undivided attention and special training. The facts brought to light by the investigations of mining engineers and others interested in the gold and diamond fields of Southern India, may serve as an illustration of what remains to be done, even in tracts that may have come under the observation of the Geological Survey. As already stated, the geologist cannot spare the time necessary for detailed inquiry, but must be content with illustrating the broad facts of the systematic geology of the country—a task which has been done in a manner that has commanded the admiration of fellow-workers in every part of the world. The work thus accomplished has paved the way for minute inquiry into the mineralogical wealth of Southern India, and such an investigation may now be conducted with facility and celerity. We know of the existence of gold, iron, copper, &c., but we need further precise information as to the nature of the ores, the localities in which they exist, and the extent of the deposits. The detailed natural history of our constructive and decorative materials, such as granite, gneissic rocks, quartzites, limestones, laterite, marbles, and such like, is also required. Equally is information needed regarding the rarer and more valuable minerals used for personal ornament, and for the production of some of which India has long been famous. A better knowledge of the substances employed in the making of cements, and for the manufacture of pottery and glass would also be of great industrial value to India at the present day. Of late years various minerals have become of great importance owing to their chemical composition, and it can hardly be supposed that a systematic survey would fail to detect the existence of some of these in so vast a field as Southern India, or to discover others equally valuable for chemical manufactures. These remarks contemplate chiefly the economic importance of such an inquiry, but it is equally necessary from a scientific point of view, as our knowledge of the mineralogy of the Madras Presidency is still vague and imperfect, and a scientific collection of local specimens urgently required. Such a survey and collection would not only be of immense value to India, but to every quarter of the world where science is cultivated.

Animal Kingdom.—The natural history of the inanimals of Southern India has been worked out by various naturalists, and Jerdon's work embodies all the information that was available when he wrote. A good deal now requires to be done in the revision of species and nomenclature, and many fresh facts have to be garnered and made available to the ordinary student and inquirer. As regards the birds of the Peninsula, a thorough revision of Dr. Jerdon's nomenclature and species is perhaps even more necessary than in the case of the mammals. Mr. A. O. Hume, one of the many amateur naturalists who have done so much in India, has long been working at this section of the fauna, but the scene of his investigations has been more especially the northern parts of the country. The presence of a field naturalist is, therefore, much required, not only to revise and increase our knowledge of the birds which permanently inhabit or periodically visit the Southern Presidency, but more particularly to ascertain the geographical distribution of species, to investigate their habits, and to give the agriculturist practical information as to the individuals that are usefully protecting his crops from the ravages of insects. Search in our forest tracts and hill regions is sure to be amply rewarded, as there man has had less chance of interference than in cultivated districts. Many important biological questions, especially regarding the reproduction of mammals and birds, also await the patient investigation of a competent observer.

As regards the fishes of India, Dr. Day's great work probably embraces most of the species that exist in southern fresh waters, but novelties are sure to be found amongst the salt-

water inhabitants, and a great deal has yet to be learned regarding the numbers, geographical distributions, habits and migration of fishes. Such an inquiry would form a fitting basis for an estimate of the value of our fishes as articles of food,—more especially in times of scarcity,—and as sources of products useful in the arts. The protection and culture of indigenous, and introduction of foreign, species are also important considerations, and questions that can only be satisfactorily settled on a scientific foundation. Much has also to be learned regarding the reptiles of Southern India, and there can be no doubt that systematic search will be rewarded by the discovery of a great number of species new to science, more especially amongst the batrachia. The mollusca on account of the beauty of their tenements, and the ease with which shells can be preserved, have always been favorite objects with amateur collectors, but the field of scientific inquiry is far from exhausted, and much valuable information has also to be elicited regarding the gastronomic value of shell-fish, and the artistic uses of the beautiful nacreous lining of many of their shells. With respect to insects, a splendid field awaits the naturalist, not only on the arid plains of the eastern portion of the country, but also on the moist western coast, and in the mountain regions and various forest tracts of the Presidency. The collections of specimens hitherto acquired in these localities have generally been small and made mostly by unqualified observers, so that a rich harvest awaits scientific inquiry. On the hills and in the forests not only will varieties of insects, common on the plains, but specialised to live under changed conditions, be found, but also species peculiar to these regions and others indicative of geographical relations that have long ceased to exist. In fact, these points and the general subject of the geographical distribution of insects in Southern India have yet to be worked out. As regards the habits of our insects, very little is known, and ignorance very often regards as hurtful individuals that protect our books, clothing, crops, &c., from the ravages of destructive kinds. Again, as regards the locust, which periodically devastates our fields, nothing certain is known as to whether it is a permanent resident multiplying rapidly under favourable conditions, or a visitor from some distant quarter where it has its perennial abode. In certain seasons also other insects destructive to coffee, sugarcane or rice appear in amazing numbers, and we can rarely say why they increase to such an extent and show such a predilection for the fruits of man's industry. Nothing but a careful study of their habits will enable us to combat the visitations of these insect-pests; and, as an example of what may be done in this direction, it may be mentioned that the simple discovery in 1867 that the coffee-borer did not live under the shade of forest trees, saved that industry from ruin. The industrial value of certain insects is also of great importance, and it is desirable to know more regarding our silk-worms and bees, and whether an indigenous cochineal insect may not be profitably cultivated. These illustrations, which might be greatly multiplied, of our ignorance are given here to show the immense practical results that would ensue from a more extended and accurate knowledge of the insect-life of this part of India. As regards other sections of our *Arthropoda*, such as scorpions, spiders, myriopod and crustacea, we know very little. One scorpion, the *Androctonus quinquestriatus*, *Ehrenberg*, found in the Kurnool District, has lately become notorious, as the Police report that numbers of persons perish annually from its sting. Other groups, lower in the animal kingdom, such as Vermes, Echinodermata, Cœlenterata and Protozoa, have received very little attention.

These remarks will, it is hoped, show how much has yet to be done in the mere collection and identification of species. Besides that there are many biological and other questions that would press themselves on the notice of naturalists investigating the natural history of the Madras Presidency. As examples of biological questions, the subjects of embryology, protective and warning colours, and the relations of animals to their surroundings may be mentioned. The geographical distribution of the fauna, and the indications afforded by certain species of remote geographical changes, will also be found fertile and interesting fields of inquiry.

It is hoped that the necessity for a scientific survey of the mineral wealth and fauna of Southern India has been made obvious by these brief remarks; and, in conclusion, I would merely observe that its execution appears to me an imperative duty—

- (1st) as a tribute which we owe to science;
- (2nd) as a means of educating the people whom we rule; and
- (3rd) with the object of bringing to light articles which may become sources of wealth to the country.

To attain these aims we must further have a complete collection of specimens carefully identified and systematically arranged. To a country like India the economic aspect of the inquiry is perhaps the most pressing, but if the working out of this be left, as hitherto, to private enterprise, it will take the efforts of generations to secure the results that will immediately ensue from a careful scientific survey.

The 11th October 1899.

G. BIDIE.

6
Note by the Right Hon^{ble} the President.

India has been, through all ages, and is likely to remain for untold ages more, chiefly an agricultural country.

A Government which is about to create an Agricultural Department, on a somewhat comprehensive scale, cannot fairly be accused of overlooking that self-evident fact.

Because, however, India is chiefly an agricultural country, is it the part of wise rulers to neglect the fostering of other industries?

To that question I reply, "most certainly not, provided always they do not, in fostering them, depart from true principles, and fall into some of those blunders which have brought so much misery upon every one of the great European States and on many of their colonies."

Of all those blunders, the most deadly has been protection,—protection in any form, for any time, under any disguise.

I am simply aghast to see opinions advocated in these papers, and advocated by officers of the very highest merit, which are as dealt in England, amongst educated men, as is the belief in witchcraft.

A good deal of use is made in one paper of Mr. Mill's famous expression about "protecting duties being defensible when they are imposed temporarily, especially in a young and rising nation in hopes of naturalising a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country."

It was no doubt necessary for Mr. Mill to introduce that sentence to make his theory philosophically complete, because it would be quite possible to imagine a case where, as he says, on mere principles of political economy, such duties would be defensible. Of course, there might be two countries situated under precisely the same circumstances, one of which had got the start of the other with regard to some particular industry; and in the second of which the ultimate advantages to all would outweigh the inevitable evils of protecting such industry for a time against its rival; that is, of fixing its consumers for indulging in its rival's products: but where are those countries? History is silent or murmurs something unintelligible, and we should certainly not be *prima facie* inclined to look for them in widely severed regions of the globe, which have infinitely less in common than Monmouth and Macedon.

Then, again, Mill's *dictum* only justifies protecting duties when they are imposed in the hopes of naturalising a foreign industry. Did James Wilson impose the Indian cotton duties for that purpose? The bare hint of such a thing is enough to make that most enthusiastic free-trader shudder in his grave! Further they had to be imposed, if they were to suit Mr. Mill's requirements temporarily, as to which I will ask two questions, "when and where have such duties once imposed been taken off, with the good-will of the protected interest?" and "if twenty years is not a sufficiently long period, what does the word temporarily mean?"

Then the industry was to be a foreign industry in a young and rising country. Why, the cotton industry existed in India when the ancestors of our Lancashire manufacturers were hunting the wild deer along the backbone of England in full suits of sky-blue paint!

Lastly, the industry was to be perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. *Fiat experimentum*: we have had a temporary protection of the cotton industry; but I venture to prophesy that, in so far as that industry has merely existed through protection, it will perish and come to naught, while, in so far as it has existed independently of protection, and is perfectly suitable to the circumstances of India, it will continue to flourish.

I was looking some time ago with Mr. Purdon Clarke at some of our *pintados*, and I said to him: "The Manchester people will soon be imitating these." "Doubtless," he replied, "but they can't do it at the money, and your people, even if they could, would have the advantage of being able to offer a hand-made, and therefore more artistic article."

I see, too, that honourable mention is made of the protective policy of Victoria. As an Ex-Under-Secretary for the Colonies, I can only say that that portion of the Australian Continent is usually considered, by politicians at home, as "the shocking example" of the utter failure of protection even in a young community, and that it is to its free-trade rival, New South Wales, that we are accustomed to look for an example of real and solid progress.

Here are one or two of the material facts, taken from *Free Trade and Fair Trade* by Mr. T. H. Farrer, whose position, as Secretary to the Board of Trade, gives him opportunities of studying these matters, inferior to those of no contemporary Englishman.

While the population of Victoria has increased by 18 per cent., that of New South Wales has increased by 53 per cent.

While the value of rateable property has increased in Victoria by less than one-half, it has more than doubled in New South Wales.

7
While the Customs revenue has been stationary in Victoria, it has risen by nearly one-half in her rival, and is with a less population and a low tariff, nearly as great in New South Wales as it is in Victoria with her high tariff and far greater population.

While the imports of Victoria have crept up by 17 per cent., those of New South Wales have bounded up by 80 per cent.

While the exports of Victoria have crawled up by 23 per cent., those of New South Wales have sprung up by 94 per cent.

God save India from Victorian prosperity!

We hear something in the same paper about Canada; but in Canada the results of her new protective tariff have been in little more than two short years even more grievous. "She has," say Mr. Farrer, "probably succeeded in calling into existence some weak manufacturing interests, which will prove a thorn in her side; but she has done so at the expense of her natural industries, and has checked the flow of capital and labour from Europe, of which she stands in so much need."

As to the United States. I was under the impression that no one who, like the author of the paper to which I am at this moment referring, "subscribes to the doctrines of free-trade" had one word to say for the fiscal system of that country. It was calculated 12 years after the great change in the tariff that protection had cost the States 7,200,000,000 of dollars, or three times the amount of their war debt. "That great sum of money," it has been well said, "would have bought the freedom of all the slaves in the South before the war," and would, at the time the calculation was made, "have bought all the ships in the world, cargoes included."

Whatever superiority there may be in certain American manufactures to English ones, that superiority is due to the proverbial inventiveness of the people, to the greater readiness of the manufacturers to adapt themselves to the wants of new markets, or to natural advantages of various kinds.

Establish absolute free-trade between America and England to-morrow, and you will find that, in certain classes of goods, America will continue to under-sell you in your own markets, just as you will under-sell her in others. Even now, so great are your natural advantages, for certain purposes, that you under-sell her to the tune of millions and millions a year in her own markets, so that her protected industries keep howling for more and more protection. Our manufactures sell in her market protected up to the eyes to the amount of 2½ millions a year; hers sell in our open market to the amount of 2½ millions!!

I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word with regard to a statement made in another paper by another very able man to the effect that "if the future is to be judged by the past, there is little doubt that the interests of the population of this country, even though they may involve the actual existence of a portion of the population, will always be sacrificed to those of English voters and manufacturers."

I will say nothing of the future. Every one has a right to speculate on equal terms about that; but having known as much as any man living and more than all, except three or four, about Indian affairs in the House of Commons, where English "voters and manufacturers" are most potent, from December 1868 until I left Europe for this country in 1881, I deliberately put on record the statement, that it would be impossible to formulate a more inaccurate account of what occurred during these years. The abolition of the Indian cotton duties and the sweeping away of all import duties except the few which are now retained, was an object distinctly set before themselves, and steadily pursued by some of the men who were most active in Indian affairs at home during all that period,—men who had no connection with nor interest in Lancashire or any other cotton manufacturing districts.

It was a policy which I myself distinctly avowed in the House of Commons, when making the Indian Financial Statement of 1869. If we used the desire of Lancashire manufacturers to get a wider market for their cottons to do what we considered would greatly benefit India, who shall blame us? Such ignorant criticism should be left to anonymous irresponsibility.

The Board of Revenue observes that "it would be good policy to relinquish the tea and coffee duties in favour of India and some other of our dependencies." It is almost incredible that such a suggestion should be hazarded in a State paper representing the views of officials serving under the British crown. Its adoption would imply the abandonment of one of the most cardinal doctrines of our British fiscal system,—a doctrine which has been thoroughly accepted for a generation by all men of any importance on both sides of politics. That the growing importance of our Indian tea and coffee industries will be one of the forces which will eventually sweep away the duties upon tea and coffee in England, and bring about what has been known since the early winter of 1868 as the "free breakfast-table" I make no doubt whatever; but there is just as much chance of a British Parliament introducing differential

duties for the benefit of India, or any other country upon earth, as there is of the Ganges running up to its source.

It is the one fiscal monstrosity which we forbade our self-governing colonies to indulge in. Rightly or wrongly we have allowed them to follow every other economical heresy to its utmost consequences, thinking it well that young people should buy their experience; but we drew the line at differential duties.

Turning to the letter of the Government of India, which invites our attention to the views expressed by the Famine Commission, as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India, I would say, if it is thought that the letter is intended to be answered, and not merely to be acted on; that we entirely agree with the views of the Commissioners, and shall do our utmost to carry them in effect. Much more might doubtless be done than is done.

I consider that the additions which the present generation has made to the industries of India are very encouraging, if we take due account of the circumstances, and if I am right in thinking that Government has never applied itself to the development of the country in a sufficiently systematic way. The cotton manufacture of Bombay, now that the curse of Protection is removed, will, I doubt not, soon establish itself on a sound basis, making some articles, for the making of which Bombay has an advantage over Manchester, and letting Manchester send us others, for the making of which she has peculiar facilities.

A great deal of British capital is employed in the Jute factories and the Indigo factories of the North, while an ever-increasing amount is invested along the Himalayas and in our southern plantations. Colonel Sankey has shown that the great iron concern, which he has described, simply failed from lack of capital. And why was not capital forthcoming when any amount of it would come here if it saw its way to a moderately safe six per cent.? Because two things were wanting,—*knowledge and confidence*.

The British investing classes know very little about India, and profoundly distrust her securities. Government securities are an exception, because the British investor believes that if the worst comes to the worst, the British Exchequer will guarantee them.

The British speculating classes labour under the same disadvantage, and have as good openings in other countries.

India, considering all things and especially the Mutiny, has in this generation had her fair share of British money.

I believe that Government can do little *directly* to help or to create new industries. *Indirectly* it can do much.

In the first place, it can govern well, preventing by wise foresight any of those calamities which frighten alike the investor and the speculator. In other words, it can promote *confidence*.

In the second place, it can promote *knowledge*.

I do not think much would be gained by appointing such a Committee as my Honourable Colleague Mr. Hudleston has suggested. Greatly as I respect the officers named, and excellent as I think them, in a variety of ways, I do not believe that they could help us in this matter, nor do I think that the addition of any other person, now in this Presidency, Native or European, with the single exception of Dr. Bidie, would be of any avail. We must look, I regret to say, outside our own limits for the assistance we need. It is a cruel necessity when we have a Forest Service, a Medical Service, and a large body of Chaplains, scattered over the face of the country.

If we are to do anything more than to acquiesce in the views of the Commission, and say *alors comme alors*, I would propose to appoint forthwith and to pay out of Provincial Funds—

1 Government Geologist and Mineralogist,

1 Government Botanist,

1 Government Naturalist,

1 Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures,

over and above Mr. Robertson, who will, I trust, soon find a suitable niche as Reporter in the Agricultural Department.

I would choose young and able men, full of ardour and with a name to win; give them three years' appointments and high allowances, subject to dismissal at three months' notice. I would keep them perpetually travelling up and down through the length and breadth of the Presidency, with their eyes fixed partly on the scientific, but much more on the economic, aspect of their subject, reporting once a month to Government, and, from time to time purchasing such articles as Government should specially sanction for the Madras Museum, which I would greatly develop under its present excellent head, and round which I would group local Museums, one in every district.

I would, as a rule, lay the reports upon the Editor's table, suppressing any passages which it was thought better to keep confidential.

A body of information would be thus collected, which would be of the greatest possible money-value to this Presidency. A man of the type either of Sir George Birdwood or of Mr. Purdon Clarke,—two very different men—moving about for three years in Madras,—would do more to wake up Art and Industry than all our overworked Collectors have done in fifty, and there would be no difficulty in getting equally good work out of the other three.

Nor would any practical politician deny that in doing these things a Government would keep strictly within its functions. A Government should do nothing that private enterprise can do as well or better, but the collecting and diffusing the information I speak of can only be done by Government.

I am far from saying that there are no other steps to be taken. Several of Colonel Sankey's suggestions, for example, seem to me valuable; but they would all be brought under our notice in the best and most systematic manner, if only the plan I suggest could be set on foot.

The cost would not be great, while we might have the men on the spot and at work by the 1st of January 1883.

There could not be a moment better suited than the present to launch such a scheme. Home manufacturers are crying out for new raw or half-prepared products, and the interest in the manufactures of India has never been so great. Not in England only but all across Europe as far as Vienna, a strong taste for them has set in. If our people can gratify that taste at reasonable prices, good and well; if they cannot, they must yield the palm to other Oriental countries, such as China and Japan; but, however that may be, I trust it will not be truly said that Government did not do all that it could do, without transgressing sound principles, to forward their commercial interests.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The important subject discussed in the extract from the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, forwarded with the letter from the Government of India noted in the margin, has received the careful consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and he now proposes to put on record the conclusions at which he has arrived.

2. His Excellency in Council entirely agrees with the Famine Commissioners that it is desirable to foster the introduction or development of a diversity of occupations in this part of India, and is no less persuaded that they are right in saying that the desired result can only follow upon an increased disposition "to apply capital to industrial pursuits in this Presidency, which, again, will be a consequence of a growing conviction that adequate profits may be secured on investments under a condition of continued peace and good government."

3. There seems no doubt that capital is slowly flowing into Southern India. The increased cultivation of Chinchona, the gold enterprise in the Wynnad, and other similar facts are at hand to show it.

4. The Famine Commission has, however, put its finger upon the real obstacle that stands in the way of the investment of English capital in these regions, when it calls attention to the want of exact knowledge of the country. True it is that much is known about it; but there are vast gaps in our knowledge, and no sensible capitalist will risk his fortune upon a series of perhappes.

5. In the Note by Surgeon-Major Bidie, read at the commencement of these Proceedings, will be found a number of instances of imperfect knowledge, both scientific and economic, to which it would be perfectly easy to make large additions.

6. It may, for instance, be asserted, with the utmost confidence, that there is no single district under the Government of Madras in which a trained expert, such as Sir George Birdwood or Mr. Purdon Clarke, who visited India last winter, would not, after a study of a few weeks, be able to bring to the notice of even the ablest district officers a variety of products, manufactured or unmanufactured, and possessing a marketable value, with which these gentlemen were unacquainted, while no information is possessed by any one at the centre of affairs, which can supplement the ignorance prevailing amongst the local depositories of power.

7. The Government have, no doubt, in the Madras Museum the commencement of an admirable index of the products of this Presidency, but it is an index very far, indeed, from being complete, while what is really wanted is a place to which the agent of any capitalist can go and see at a glance how far Madras can assist him in his objects.

8. His Excellency in Council is far, indeed, from doubting that the greater part of the

available means of the State will be required, for many years, for the extension of irrigation and of railways, with or without, in either case, the co-operation of private enterprise, nor has he anything to say against the wisdom of Government, in certain rare and exceptional cases, directly engaging in industrial pursuits, provided always it gets out of them as soon as it conveniently can, having regard to all relevant circumstances, after the industry in which it has been a pioneer, has been successfully established. It is, however, to the kind of work indicated in paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 of the extract forwarded by the Government of India that His Excellency in Council is disposed to attach for the present most importance. He is rejoiced to see the steps lately taken by the Government of India to give, *ceteris paribus*, preference to Indian Articles, and he would, with the Famine Commissioners, be prepared to assist new local industries by obtaining needful information from other countries or skilled workmen and supervision. It is quite possible, for instance, that it might be right to do something of this kind hereafter for the iron industry in Salem and Bellary. But the main work of a Government is to do what can be done by no other agency, and one of these things, in a country like India, is the collecting, storing, and making available full and correct information.

9. Within the last few weeks, the Forest Department in this Presidency has been, by the permission of the Government of India, put on a new and more scientific basis. A European botanist of considerable reputation is being sent out by the Secretary of State, and an Agricultural Department has been called into existence.

10. It may then be assumed that the collection in Madras of important facts in relation to one large department of human knowledge will go on more satisfactorily than it has hitherto done, and the only thing wanted in this connection is to unite the Madras Museum more closely with the Botany, Forestry, and Agriculture of the Presidency. This need cost little, but it should be carried into effect while that institution is under its present excellent head. Much, however, remains to be done. In the first place, the Government want to know, and do not know, all the manufactured articles which the Presidency produces, where they are produced, at what cost, and which of them are likely to be saleable in Europe. It is confidently believed that a considerable trade would spring up between not London only but various other capitals and Madras, if it were easy to procure all the articles which are even now manufactured in this Presidency, the first want of which would seem then to be a careful examination of the whole country by such an expert as the gentleman who was last year sent out from South Kensington by the Lord President of the Council.

11. Again, the Geological Survey of India has done admirable work in Madras as elsewhere; but its labours, if they are to be useful to the capitalist, should be supplemented by those of the mineralogist, whose attention would be directed, not to the broad outlines of the landscape and their underlying causes, but to the particular products of particular districts. It is believed that many decorative and constructive materials of value lie unworked and unknown, awaiting the attention of the expert, who shall supply possible investors with requisite knowledge as to the quality, locality, and extent of existing deposits.

12. The second want seems then to be a thorough examination of the Presidency by a competent mineralogist.

13. It will be observed that a considerable portion of Dr. Bidie's paper, read above, refers to natural history, and there can be no doubt that an examination of the Presidency by several competent persons, with reference to the economic aspects of the various sciences which are popularly included under that head, would be of great value. His Excellency in Council hesitates, however, to make any definite proposal with reference to this subject, until the results of the suggestions which he is about to make become visible.

14. The definite proposal, accordingly, which he makes is the temporary appointment, at an early date, of a Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures, and a Government Mineralogist for the Madras Presidency.

15. If this proposal commends itself to the Government of India, the pay and allowances of these officers could be subsequently arranged. It will suffice here to remark that both should be fixed on the liberal scale required to bring from Europe, for a short term of years, men of high acquirement and energy capable of communicating the knowledge they possess in such a clear and acceptable form as will allow of its being readily assimilated by the public and turned to practical advantage. The Government would propose that these officers should travel throughout the Presidency, and report to them every two months, chiefly, of course, on the economic aspect of their subjects. Their reports would be usually published soon after they were revised, and would pass into general circulation. The Government Museum at Madras would be a centre at which reports would be digested and specimens collected. Although science would thus be promoted, this is not the main end Government propose to accomplish by the scheme sketched in these proceedings. The chief end in view is the collec-

tion, in the manner indicated, of a body of information which would be of money-value to the Presidency and to the Executive. No time could be better suited than the present to launch such a scheme while home manufacturers are demanding new raw or half-prepared products, and the interest in Indian manufactures is unusually great. If the necessary inquiries be left to private enterprise, it is believed by His Excellency in Council that it will take the efforts of several generations to secure the results that would immediately ensue from a careful, scientific, and industrial survey, the commencement of which he now proposes.

No. 257A, dated 8th March 1883.

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Government of India has had under consideration the proposals of His Excellency the Honourable Mr. Grant-Duff for the employment of two officials to perform the duties described in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, received with your confidential letter No. 1331, dated the 28th November last, in connection with the encouragement of a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India.

2. The Government of India is prepared to support and submit the proposals to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for approval. While, however, completely concurring with the opinions to which His Excellency has given expression, the Government of India desires to be furnished with an approximate estimate of the cost of the proposed appointments, and to be assured that, in His Excellency's opinion, the charge is one which, with a due regard to the financial needs of the Presidency, can be borne by the Provincial Revenues.

3. I am further to ask whether it would meet the views of the Madras Government to allow any officials who may be appointed under the proposals now before the Government of India to be directly associated with the Agricultural Department, as that Department is, in the scheme developed in accordance with the Famine Commission's report, particularly entrusted with the duty of enquiry into the economic resources of the country. It is possible, if the enquiries of these officers should prove to be of the value which His Excellency anticipates in the Madras Presidency, their duties might possibly be extended to other parts of India, where the Agricultural Departments require assistance in that work of research for which they were intended to be specially responsible, and which they should make one of their most important duties.

4. The arrangement which the Government of India now suggests is not intended to preclude any association which the Government of Madras may desire to form between the new appointments and the Museum. On the contrary, it is the wish of the Government of India that the Agricultural Departments should combine with Museum authorities in working out an economic survey of each province, and the officials now suggested by the Government of Madras would form a useful and natural link between them.

5. The choice of the officials in this case is left entirely to the Government of Madras. But the Government of India anticipates that the industrial survey which is contemplated by His Excellency may be found to require a considerable knowledge of natural products as well as of the merits of such manufactured articles as would be classified as art manufactures. In the Exhibition which took place in Melbourne, it was discovered that many raw products and manufactures of a rough or simple character were quite unknown in the Colonies, and were, on being introduced, quickly made the subject of a new trade. Under these circumstances, I am to suggest that botanical knowledge and an acquaintance with the products of the country may be found useful qualifications in the official who would be entrusted with this inquiry. But I am to repeat the assurance of the Government of India that if the appointment be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State the nomination of these officials will be left in His Excellency's hands.

No. 32, dated 11th January 1884.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of my letter, dated 16th October 1883, No. 4171, I am directed to inform you that, after full consideration, His Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at the conclusion that, with every regard for the more pressing financial needs of this Presidency, a sum of Rs. 25,000 can be spared annually for three years for the purposes described in my letter dated 28th November 1882, No. 1331, and to request that in these circumstances

the proposals already submitted may be recommended to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for approval.

2. The following is a rough estimate of the cost of the scheme—

	Per mensem.		Per annum.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Salaries of 2 inspecting officers, at Rs. 700	1,400	0	16,800	0
Fixed travelling allowances of 2 inspecting officers, at Rs. 250	500	0	6,000	0
Pay of office establishment at Rs. 50	100	0	1,200	0
Travelling allowances of office establishment at Rs. 14-1	28	2	337	8
Purchase of tents	...	...	662	8
			25,000	

In view of the fact that the services of Mr. Lawson have recently been secured as Director of Cinchona Plantations and Botanical Gardens for Rs. 600 per mensem with an official residence, the salaries of the officers now to be entertained should not, it is thought, exceed Rs. 700. Suitable candidates may possibly be found willing to come out for less, in which case it will remain for Her Majesty's Secretary of State to fix the rate of salary accordingly. The provision for establishment is intended to provide for a clerk, an attender, a tent lascar, and a peon or messenger, which, it is thought, is the lowest scale of establishment that could reasonably be assigned. The allotment for tents is hardly adequate, but will doubtless be supplemented by savings under other heads during the first year.

SALARIES, &c.
Minor Departments.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1884.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to Part II, Chapter VI, Section I of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, in which the Commission expressed its views as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India, the Government of Madras in November 1882 submitted certain proposals which embraced the temporary appointment at an early date of a Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures and a Government Mineralogist for the Madras Presidency.

2. While completely concurring with the opinions of the Madras Government, as expressed in its Proceedings No. 1330 (Revenue), dated the 28th November 1882, we asked, before submitting the proposals to Your Lordship, to be furnished with an approximate estimate of the cost of the proposed appointments, and to be assured that the charge is one which, with a due regard to the financial needs of the Presidency, can be borne by the Provincial Revenues.

3. The Madras Government has replied that, with every regard for the more pressing financial needs of the Presidency, a sum of Rs. 25,000 can be spared annually for three years for the purposes explained in the enclosures of its letter No. 1331, dated the 28th November 1882.

4. We have the honour to enclose a copy of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject, and beg to recommend the proposals of the Madras Government for Your Lordship's favourable consideration. In the event of their meeting with Your Lordship's approval, we propose to instruct the Government of Madras to supply Your Lordship with more definite information as to the qualifications of the officers whom it is sought to appoint.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants

(Signed) RIPON.

" D. M. STEWART.

" J. GIBBS.

" T. F. WILSON.

" C. P. ILBERT.

" S. C. BAYLEY.

" T. C. HOPE.

" A. COLVIN.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Revenue Department.*

List of Enclosures.

- Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1331, dated 28th November 1882, and enclosure.
- Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 257A., dated 8th March 1883.
- Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 32, dated 11th January 1884.

Copy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Department of Finance and Commerce.
SALARIES, &c.
Minor Departments.

FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To
THE SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 67.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1884.

Received

Requests sanction to certain proposals of the Madras Government to give effect to the views of the Famine Commission as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India.

No. 193A.

FROM
T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Revenue & Agri. Dept.
Agriculture.

SIR,

CALCUTTA, 17th March 1884.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 32 of the 11th January, I am directed to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of a despatch which has been addressed to the Secretary of State, recommending the proposals submitted by the Government of Madras to give effect to the views of the Famine Commission as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India.

2. I am at the same time to invite attention to paragraph 3 of Mr. Buck's letter No. 257 of the 8th March 1883, and to ask that, in the event of the appointments being sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the officers appointed may be associated with the Agricultural Department of the Government of Madras, and the arrangements for their work made in communication with the Government of India. The Government of Madras is aware * that the Government of India has under preparation a standard dictionary of economic products, and that it is desired that the various collections of such products in the different museums throughout the country should be so numbered as to correspond with the dictionary, which will thus serve the purposes of both a guide and descriptive catalogue to all the principal collections in India. As it is quite possible that the work of the officers whose appointment to Madras has now been recommended to the Secretary of State may ultimately be extended beyond that Presidency, or that investigations such as they will make may be undertaken elsewhere, it is desirable that the work should be systematised from the outset on some such lines as have been laid down in connection with the dictionary and collections of economic products.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

N^o 734. A. 4P 39.

From

J. W. Holderness, Esquire, C.S.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Simla, the 6th August 1884.

Revenue and
Agricultural
Department }

Sir,

In compliance with the request
(Agriculture) contained in your letter N^o 3140 of
the 21st ultimo, I am directed to
forward copies of the papers as noted

* Copy of Despatch N^o 67, dated 4th March 1884,
from the Department of Finance and
Commerce, with enclosures.
This Department letter N^o 193 A dated the 17th
March 1884.

in the margin,
regarding the
appointment of

a Government Reporter on Arts and
Manufactures and a Government
Mineralogist for the Madras Presi-
dency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. Holderness

Under-Secretary to the Government of India

W. H.

1884-8-9/1/1001/3 213

27/11/1884

REVENUE (1884) DEPARTMENT.

No. 5274

From The Govt of India
Revenue & Agricul Dept

Dated 6/13 } August 1884
Recd.

No. 7348

Encs. 2.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of papers
submitted for the letter No. 324
of the 21 July 1884.

Addition of State for a
Mineralogist
Say we shall address
him later about the other
Meantime try Havell
temporarily for the
work mentioned

Tham sketched. Sept 15/84
Dispatch to the Secy for
for our consideration.

Mr. Havell's report through
Agriculture Dept

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current. No. 4664 and 5274.

From The Govt. of India.

Dated 7th July & 6th Aug. 1884.

FOR ORDERS.

In the first paper the
Govt of India, referring
to a previous letter of
theirs, communicate the
Secretary of State's sanc-
tion to the proposed
employment of a
Govt. Mineralogist and
Reports on Arts and In-
dustries in India, and
request that certain in-
formation called for by
the Secretary of State may
be furnished to him and
that he may be informed
whether his assistance
is required in selecting
the officers. As the previous
letter of the Govt of India
enclosed copies of their dis-
patch to the India Office
had never reached London
and as without it it was
not clear what further
information was required,
an application was sent
to India for copies, which
have just been received with
the second current paper.

It now appears that what the Secretary of State wants is (1) "more definite information as to the qualifications of the officers whom it is sought to appoint."

(2). information as to whether his assistance is required.

Orders are accordingly solicited on both these points. The passages marked in the printed correspondence, forwarded by the Govt. of India with their home despatch, contain much that bears on the first point, but the qualifications of the officers have never yet been categorically formulated. It will be remembered that in Mr. Ponck's letter of the 8th March 1843 some importance was attached to the Industrial Reporter's possessing botanical knowledge and an acquaintance with the natural products of the country, in addition to artistic knowledge.

In connection with the second point it will also be remembered that in April last a suggestion

This work came after we had read Mr. Howell's paper on the subject from Kew.

was received regarding Dr. Waltham's work on the first edition of his Economic Dictionary will be complete before next cold weather. The despatch official correspondence will be found in the sealed cover.

In paragraph 2 of their letter of the 17th March last, copy of which has only just reached this Govt., it will be seen that the Govt. of India attach much importance to the association of the proposed officers with the Agricultural Dept., and desire that arrangements for their work may be made in communication with the Govt. of India so that it may be "systematized" from the outset on some such lines as have been laid down in connection with "Dr. Waltham's Dictionary and the museum collections which are to be remembered to correspond therewith."

15/5.

10/5.

Go to the 9-10-11-12-13-14-15

FOR ORDERS.

Genl. Manager
+
Inspector of Arts &
Industries

Pl. the Comm.
H. W. S. C. C.
H. W. S. C. C.

with the qualifications required
for a ...

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

Letter from the Govt. of India, No. 1044 of 16. 9. 84.

July 1884. No 546. A.

August 84. No 734. A.

Indefinite, to the opinion of the
by the Secretary of State, as to the appointment
of a Deputy in Arts & Manufactures the Govt. will not at present
in order to enable the person to whom
the appointment is given to be able to
manage the business of the office who
will be assisted by the Secretary of
the Government to the person to whom
the appointment is given. It is expected
that the person to whom the appointment is
given will be able to manage the business of
the office but they resolve.

Order No. 1044 of 16. 9. 84.
On recommendation of the
Govt. of India, the
Govt. of Madras has decided to
appoint a Deputy in Arts & Manufactures
to the office of the Secretary of the
Government of Madras. It is expected
that the person to whom the appointment is
given will be able to manage the business of
the office but they resolve.

and collecting preliminary
information which may be of use
to Govt. in settling the question
of the appointment of a Deputy in Arts & Manufactures.
The person to whom the appointment is
given will be able to manage the business of
the office but they resolve.

The results
of the investigation should be reported from time
to time to Govt. through the
Director of the Public Works.
The Public Works will be
in charge of the investigation and
will be able to manage the business of
the office but they resolve.

with a deputation allowance
of Rs 100 per annum, with the regulated
allowance.

St. John's College, Madras.

Del. 8-10-84
of 7-19-84
Dec 9-10-84

18 of 1884

To Mr. N. Smith the Secretary of the
for India in C. I.

My dear Sir,

We have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt
from the Govt. of India
of a copy of your lord-
ship's despatch to that
Govt. dated the 22nd
May last no. 75. Statistics
and Commerce, conveying
your lordship's sanction
to our proposals for the
Temporary appointment
of a Govt. Reporter on
Arts and Manufactures
and of a Govt. Adminis-
trator for this Presby.

2. With regard to the
former appointment we
propose to address your
lordship again at a
later date, desiring
our recommendations
for the present pending
the result of ^{preliminary} ~~certain~~
inquiries which we have
directed to be made.
But as regards the ap-
pointment of a ^{preliminary} ~~preliminary~~
Govt. we think ~~it is very desirable~~
that this portion of the scheme

should be carried out at once
we desire ~~to leave the~~
selection and appointment
of a suitable officer in
your lordship's hands.

The qualifications which
we ^{should desire to see} ~~desire~~ in an
officer to be employed in
the manner proposed
are that he should be
young, well acquainted
with his science and its
economical applications,
fond of travelling and
not afraid of exposure
to climate in pursuit
of his researches, and
free of ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~intrusions~~ ^{intrusions} and
curiosity and of that
kind of interest in his
subject which would
lead him to take plea-
sure in travelling over
the vastness Presiding
with the purpose of
adding to our mineralogic-
cal knowledge of the
country and to the collec-
tions in our museums.

3. We desire to leave the
selection and appointment
of a suitable officer entirely
in your lordship's hands,
and have only in conclusion
to express the hope that a
qualified candidate may
be speedily ~~forthcoming~~ ^{discovered}
so that the cold weather, the
most convenient season for
travelling, may not have passed
away before his arrival in

Ootacamund
1884

85

Draft too

inspected

and then

re-

Print
6/16/9

[Handwritten signature]

25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Don't know

(49-A)

For approval -

The enclosure has
now been printed

approved

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

-57-
30

(Copy.)

Dated September,

No. 18 of 1884.

Proposing to address his Lordship again at a later date with regard to the appointment of a Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures, describing the qualifications requisite in an officer to be employed as a Government Mineralogist, and leaving the selection and appointment entirely with his Lordship.

Original
FORT ST. GEORGE.

REVENUE (1834) DEPARTMENT.

(Copy.)

LETTER to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for
India.

Dated 6th October,
No. 18 of 1884.

Proposing to address his Lordship again at
a later date with regard to the appointment of a
Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures,
describing the qualifications requisite in an officer
to be employed as a Government Mineralogist,
and leaving the selection and appointment entirely
with his Lordship.