

The Tenth Tour
of
H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Madras.



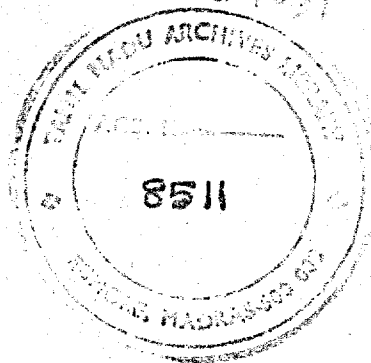
MADURA AND TINNEVELLY.



November 22nd to December 3rd, 1908.

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PARTY.

The party who accompanied His Excellency was—

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*

Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. ANNESLEY, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Nov. 22	Sun.	Madras..	Government House. Railway Station (Egmore). Railway Station ..	Dep.	...	5-15
				Arr.	...	5-20
				Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	7-58
				Dep.	...	8-13
Nov. 23	Mon.	Madura.	Railway Station...	Arr.	8-44	...
				Dep.	9-0	...
		Uchippuli.	Railway Station...	Arr.	...	12-47
				Dep.	...	1-2
		Mandapam.	Railway Station...	Arr.	...	1-15
				Dep.	...	1-55
			Marakayar's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	2-0
				Dep.	...	4-0
				Dep.	...	4-30
		Tonitorai ..		Arr.	...	...
				Dep.	...	...
			Marakayar's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-0
					...	8-0
Nov. 24	Tues.	Mandapam.	Marakayar's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-15	...
				Arr.	8-5	...
		Pāmban.	Railway Station...	Dep.	...	...
				Arr.	9-30	...
		Rāmés-varam.		Dep.	10-30	...
				Arr.	11-30	...
		Dhanushkodi.	Rail-head	Dep.	...	1-0
				Arr.	...	2-0
		Rāmés-varam.	Railway Station	Dep.	...	...
				Arr.	...	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By carriage.
...	By S.I.Ry. Special train. Departure private.
58	Dinner in train.
...	
286	
...	Breakfast in train.
...	
90	Luncheon in train. Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
...	Cassim Mahomed Marakayar received His Excellency.
...	His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon arrived by sea.
...	By special train.
...	Inspected the mainland terminus.
...	By special train.
...	
...	Dinner in dining-car.
...	
...	By steam launch.
4	
...	By Special train. Inspected site of proposed canal.
7	Arrival private.
...	Breakfast.
...	By Special train.
...	Inspected sites of landing places, etc., proceeding by boat to the point and back.
...	By Special train.
...	Luncheon.
...	Interview with—
...	1. M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. Arunachalam Chettiar
...	Avargal, Zamindar of Devakota.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Nov. 24	Tues.	Rámés-varam.	Railway Station...	...	...	...
				Dep.	...	3-30
		Pámban.	Railway Station .	Arr.	...	...
				Dep.	...	6-0
		Manda-pam.	Marakayar's Bun-galow.	Arr.	...	7-30
						8-0
Nov. 25	Wed.	Manda-pam.	Marakayar's Bun-galow.	Dep.	7-20	..
				Arr.	10-30	...
						1-0
						3-0
				Dep.	...	8-0
Nov. 26	Thur.	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly Bridge Railway Station.	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-5	..
		Palam-cottah.	Centenary Hall ...	Arr.	8-20	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interview with— 2. Ibramsa Marakayar. After luncheon visited the Temple. By Special train. Departure private.
7	By steam launch. Tea in launch.
4	
...	Dinner in dining-car.
...	By launch "Rámésvaram." At Kudigal Point Sir Henry McCallum with Sir Allan Perry bade farewell to His Excellency and party. Visited Port Amptill.
...	English mail closed.
...	Conference with Mr. T. R. Wynne, C.I.E., Mr. Priestley, Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Gillman.
...	Dinner in dining-car.
...	By special train. Departure private.
180	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
1½	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from— 1. Palamcottah Municipal Council. 2. Tinnevelly Municipal Council. 3. Tinnevelly District Board. Presented "Rao Bahader" Sanad to M.R.Ry. J. Dharmu Ranga Razu Garu and "Rao Sahib" Sanad to M.R.Ry. D. Diravia Nadar Avargal.

TINNEVELLY.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Nov. 26.	Thur.	Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. 9-0 Arr. 9-10 9-30 11-15	...	...
			C.M.S. College	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ..	1-30 1-45 4-55 5-10	
			Siva Temple	Arr. ..	5-30	
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	5-50 6-5 8-0	
Nov. 27.	Fri.	Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. 7-30	...	
		Palamcottah.	District Jail	Arr. 7-40 Dep. 7-55	...	

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By carriage.
1½	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
	1. The Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
	2. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
	3. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar, High Court Vakil and Member of the Legislative Council, Madras.
	4. Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Acting District and Sessions Judge.
	5. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur J. Dharma Ranga Razu Garu, Deputy Collector.
	6. M.R.Ry. P. M. Kailasam Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly.
	7. M.R.Ry. L. Machado Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah.
	8. M.R.Ry. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, retired Vakil.
...	Luncheon.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	By carriage. Drove round the four car streets. The Muhammadans of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah received His Excellency in the west car street.
1	Received and replied to address from the Siva and Vishnu Devasthanam Committees.
...	By carriage.
1½	
...	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
2½	
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Nov. 27	Fri.	Palam-cottah.	Deaf and Dumb School.	Arr.	8-0	...
			The Centenary Hall.	Dep.	8-30	...
				Arr.	8-40	...
		Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	9-10	...
				Arr.	9-20	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
						12-30
		Palam-cottah.	Sarah Tucker College.	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	4-30
			District Judge's Compound.	Dep.	...	4-45
				Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	5-30
		Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	7-0
				Arr.	...	7-5
					...	8-0
			Masonic Lodge ...	Dep.	...	9-5
				Arr.	...	9-15
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	10-0
				Arr.	...	10-10

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
$\frac{1}{2}$	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Received and replied to address from the Bishop in Tinnevelly and the clergy of the C.M.S.
...	By motor-car.
1	Breakfast.
...	Received deputation of the Settlement Representation Committee.
...	Interviews with—
...	1. M.R.Ry. K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, Mittadar of Puduk.
...	2. M.R.Ry. K. Ramanatha Aiyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge.
...	3. M.R.Ry. A. Sundara Sastriar Avargal, Government Pleader; Member of the Hindu College Committee; and Director of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.
...	4. M.R.Ry. A. Krishnama Razu Avargal, Chairman of the Kazapalayam Union.
...	5. Mr. C. Reilly, Probationary Deputy Collector.
...	6. Rev. E. S. Carr, Superintending Missionary, C.M.S.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Garden Party.
...	By motor-car.
3 fur.	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Nov. 28	Sat.	Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	7-35	...
		Palamcottah.	St. Francis Xavier's High School.	Dep.	7-55	...
			Settlement Office.	Arr.	8-0	...
		Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-20	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	8-30	...
		Palamcottah.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	9-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-5	...
		Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	9-30	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	1-30	...
		Palamcottah.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	4-15	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	5-15	...
		Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	6-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	6-10	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
1 1/4	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1 1/2	By motor-car.
5 fur.	Breakfast.
...	Luncheon.
...	By carriage. Saw the poor fed by the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram and drove round Palamcottah Maidan, and inspected <i>en route</i> the site of Miss Askwith's School for the blind.
1	By carriage.
1	By motor-car.
3 fur.	Dinner Party.
3 fur.	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car. Drove round Tinnevelly.
...	Breakfast.
...	Luncheon.
...	By carriage.
2	Attended Divine Service.
...	By carriage.
2	Dinner.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Nov. 30	Mon.	Tinnevelly	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-10	...
			Ancient	Arr.	8-15	...
		Srivaikuntam.		Dep.	8-25	...
				Arr.	9-0	...
		Nazareth.	Church		9-10	...
					9-30	...
					10-15	...
					11-15	...
			Hospital	Arr.	11-15	...
			Art Industrial School.	Arr.	12 noon.	...
			Girls' High School.	Arr.	...	12-25
			Bungalow	Arr.	...	12-40
		Tinnevelly		Dep.	...	1-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	2-15
Dec. 1	Tues.	Tinnevelly			...	3-45
					...	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	...	7-45	...
				...	8-45	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			Tinnevelly Bridge	Arr.	9-25	...
			Railway Station.	Dep.	9-31	...
				Arr.	10-30	...
		Māniyāchi.	Railway Station.	Dep.	11-20	...
		Tuticorin.		Arr.	...	12-30
			Railway Station ..	Dep.	...	12-35

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
16½	Presentation of local officials; inspected the Srivaikuntam anicut.
...	At Alwar Tirunagari the priests of the Tiruchendūr temple garlanded His Excellency.
7	Received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Nazareth.
...	Short service in the Church.
...	Breakfast.
...	Santhippa (Reception of Native Clergy of the S.P.G. Mission).
...	Received and replied to an address from the Clergy and Mission Agents.
...	Laid foundation stone of the new school.
¼	An address was presented to His Excellency but not read.
...	
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
23½	Dinner.
...	Interview with Hindu College Committee Members.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
...	By South Indian Railway ordinary train. Departure private.
18	
...	
18	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 1	Tues.	Tuticorin.	Caldwell Hall ...	Arr.	...	12-40
				Dep.	...	1-5
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	1-10
					...	1-15
				Dep.	...	1-50
			The Club ...	Arr.	...	2-0
				Dep.	...	3-0
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	3-10
					...	3-45
				Dep.	...	5-10
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	5-25
			Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao's House.	Arr.	...	5-30
				Dep.	...	6-0
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-15
					...	7-30
				Dep.	...	8-30
			Railway Station.	Arr.	...	8-40
				Dep.	...	8-44

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Arrival public.
	Received and replied to address from the Tuticorin Municipal Council.
...	By carriage.
$\frac{1}{4}$	
...	Received a Deputation of the Chamber of Commerce.
...	By carriage.
1	Luncheon.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	Interviews with—
	1. M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge.
	2. M.R.Ry. K. Ramachendra Aiyar Avargal, retired Subordinate Judge.
	3. Mr. Cruz Fernandez, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council.
	4. M.R.Ry. S. Ponnayya Nadar Avargal, Chairman, Kayalpatnam Union, and Member of the Tinnevely District Board.
	5. Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	
$\frac{1}{4}$	Tea.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	Dinner.
...	
1	
...	By South Indian Railway. Departure private.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Dec. 2	Wed.	Madura.	Railway Station.	Arr.	5-40	...
				Dep.	7-45	...
			Vishnu Temple ...	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	...	...
			Meenakshi Temple.	Arr.	...	...
				Dep.	...	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	...	...
				Dep.	...	...
			Albert Victor Hos- pital.	Arr.	...	...
				Dep.	9-30	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-45	...
				Dep.	10-0	...
				Dep.	12-30	...
			Railway Station.	Arr.	12-45	...
Dec. 3.	Thur.	Guindy ..	Railway Station.	Dep.	...	1-0
				Arr.	...	7-13
				Dep.	...	7-35
			Level crossing ..	Arr.	7-45	...
				Dep.	7-47	...
			Government House.	Arr.	8-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
99	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
...	
...	By carriage.
...	
...	By carriage.
...	
...	By carriage.
...	
...	By carriage.
...	
...	Breakfast.
...	By carriage.
...	
...	Departure private.
127	Dinner in Railway Refreshment room (22 minutes).
...	
212	Arrival private.
...	
1	

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley Nov. 22nd,
left Madras on his tenth official tour in Madura and 1908.
Tinnevely on Sunday the 22nd November 1908. At MADRAS.
5-15 P.M., His Excellency accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Departure.
Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain B. C.
Fairfax, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble
C. A. J. Annesley, Aide-de-Camp, left Government
House, Madras, and drove to Egmore station. He was
received there by Mr. T. R. Wynne, President, Railway
Board, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Secretary to the Government
of Madras, Public Works Department (Railways),
Mr. Neville Priestley, Agent, South Indian Railway,
and Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent of the
Government Railway Police, who accompanied His
Excellency to Mandapam, and by Mr. A. R. Cuming,
I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S.,
President, Madras Corporation, Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief
Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commis-
sioner of Police, Mr. W. D. Smith, Sheriff of Madras,
and Mr. A. E. Bice, District Traffic Superintendent,
South Indian Railway. His Excellency and party left
by special train at 5-30 P.M., the departure being
private. Captain Fairfax did not accompany the party
on tour.

Dinner was served in the dining car between
Acharapakkam and Tindivanam.

Nov. 23rd,
1908.

MANDA-
PAM.

Arrival.

His Excellency and party breakfasted in the dining car at 9 o'clock on Monday the 23rd November at Madura. Mandapam was reached at 1-45 P.M.

On arrival at Mandapam, His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., Collector of Madura district, Mr. R. Narayana Aiyar, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Ramnad, Mr. G. W. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. T. J. McCloughin, Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, Mr. E. S. Lindsey, Acting Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, Mr. W. B. Reynolds, Locomotive Superintendent, South Indian Railway, and Mr. A. E. Grosholz, Port Officer, Pámban. After a few minutes' conversation, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Gillman, Mr. Campbell, and Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley drove to the bungalow which is maintained by Mr. Cassim Mahomed Marakayar for the use of Europeans. A road from the station to the bungalow had been specially constructed by Mr. Marakayar for the occasion. Mr. Marakayar received His Excellency at the porch and conducted him into the bungalow. A few minutes' conversation followed in the course of which Mr. Marakayar obtained His Excellency's permission to call the new road the Lawley Road.

His Excellency and staff stayed at Mandapam in Cassim Mahomed Marakayar's bungalow, but meals were served in the dining car.

Arrival
of the
Governor
of Ceylon.

His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., A.D.C., Governor of Ceylon, accompanied by General Lawrence, General Officer Commanding Ceylon, Sir Allan Perry, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Ceylon, Mr. G. P. Green, General Manager, Ceylon Govern-

ment Railway, and Mr. A. J. Hedgeland, Private Secretary, arrived from Manaar about 4 P.M. on Monday the 23rd November, crossing by the S.S. "Ceylon" which was met about two miles from Mandapam by a B.I.S.N. Co.'s launch. On arrival at the Mandapam jetty, His Excellency and party were met by Mr. Gillman, Captain Annesley and Mr. Neville Priestley. They were accommodated in the railway bungalows situated close to Mr. Marakayar's bungalow.

Nov. 23rd,
1908.

MANDA-
PAM.

The questions which occupied the attention of Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Ceylon, the President of the Railway Board and the authorities of the South Indian and the Ceylon Railways, during their visit to Mandapam, related to the connection of Ceylon and India by Manaar.

India-
Ceylon
connec-
tion.

Mandapam on the mainland is the present terminus of the Madura-Pámban branch of the South Indian Railway. An isolated railway traverses the island of Rámésvaram from Pámban at its western extremity opposite Mandapam to Dhanushkodi at its extreme eastern end. The island railway was opened as far as Rámésvaram station, which is about a mile from the temple, on the 1st September 1906 and rails have now been laid as far as Dhanushkodi; the line was about to be opened for traffic throughout its whole length at the time of His Excellency's visit. The object immediately served by this island railway was to convey pilgrims to the sacred shrine and thence to Dhanushkodi, but it is also intended to serve as a link in the connection between Ceylon and India. It was understood that the Colonial Office had authorised the immediate construction of a railway from Madawachi to Manaar Island.

Nov. 23rd,
1908.

MANDA-
PAM.

India-
Ceylon
connec-
tion.

It was expected that this would be completed by the end of 1910. The breaks in the direct line of communication by railway between Madras and Colombo will then be reduced to one short gap of a little over a mile between Mandapam and Pámban and another gap of 38 miles or so between Dhanushkodi and the mainland of Ceylon.

On this side it is desired first to connect the Rámésvaram Island railway with the mainland. It will then be possible, when the Manaar railway has been completed, for passengers to proceed to Ceylon by the Madura-Pámban railway and by a short sea voyage to Manaar.

One proposal for connecting Rámésvaram Island with the mainland was the construction of a viaduct on the Pámban reef with an opening bridge over the artificially deepened gap in the reef which is known as the Pass. A second proposal was to close the present Pass, to connect Pámban and Mandapam by a solid causeway and to construct a canal across the Rámésvaram Island from Port Amptill on the south of the island not far east of Pámban, the canal crossing the railway at a point between Rámésvaram and Pámban. It was proposed that the canal should be a shallow one but of sufficient depth to enable vessels which now use the Pámban Pass to go through it. The first proposal has now been accepted.

The complete scheme of connection by railway between India and Ceylon contemplates a causeway across Adam's Bridge. Although this is understood to involve no engineering difficulties, its construction is a remote contingency owing to the cost which has

been estimated at about 280 lakhs. Until this work is undertaken, it is proposed that the connection between India and Ceylon *via* Manaar should be by means of ferry-boats plying between Mandapam or Dhanushkodi or the canal, if a canal were constructed, and Manaar. The vessels would run north or south of Adam's Bridge according to the monsoon prevailing at the time. In connection with the starting point from India it was necessary to consider what protective works would be required.

The question of the gauge on which the connection between Mandapam and Pámban is to be built is also of importance. The Ceylon Railway system is built on a standard of 5 ft. 6 inches and the South Indian Railway system to metre gauge. If therefore the line on Adam's Bridge is ultimately constructed, there must be a break of gauge at Manaar unless the link is built so that it can be adapted to broad-gauge requirements.

That however would not connect the Ceylon broad-gauge system and the Indian broad-gauge system unless some railway from Pámban connecting with the Indian broad-gauge system were constructed or converted to the broad-gauge.

It has been decided to construct the bridge for a metre-gauge line only.

If the projected lines from Panruti to Trichinopoly and from Trichinopoly to Ramnad are constructed, there will be more direct access between Madras and Mandapam. The former railway has already been surveyed and the latter was to be investigated during the cold weather 1908-1909. The projected railways either *via* Erode, Satyamangalam and Nanjangod or

Nov. 23rd,
1908.

MANDA-
PAM.

India-
Ceylon
connec-
tion.

Nov. 23rd, 1908. from Dindigul through Tiruppúr and Satyamangalam to Nanjangod, both of which have been surveyed, will afford more direct connection between Pámban and Bombay on the metre gauge. These railways, if sanctioned, should tend to draw more traffic to the Mandapam-Manaar route.

MANDAPAM.
TONITORAI.
On Monday at 4-30 P.M. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Ceylon accompanied by their respective parties and by Mr. Gillman, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. Neville Priestley, and Mr. E. S. Lindsey and other Railway officials travelled by special train to Tonitorai, the extremity of the mainland immediately opposite Pámban. Here, Their Excellencies were shown plans of the channel and the reef and a chart of soundings taken at various points of the reef, and the proposals for carrying the railway over the reef were explained to them. The inspection lasted an hour after which the party returned to camp at Mandapam by special train.

On their way back Their Excellencies visited an old choultry not far from the scene of inspection, now ruined but once no doubt of importance as the resting place of pilgrims crossing from Mandapam to Pámban *en route* to Rámésvaram.

Nov. 24th, 1908. PÁMBAN.
RÁMÉS-VARAM.
On Tuesday morning the 24th November, Their Excellencies and party left Mandapam at 7-15 A.M. and crossed to Pámban in the British India Steam Navigation Company's launch. They arrived at Pámban at 8-5 A.M. Their Excellencies and party were met at the jetty by the Port Officer. From Pámban they proceeded by train at a necessarily slow pace to Rámés-varam halting at the site of the proposed canal. Here,

Mr. E. S. Lindsey, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, explained to Their Excellencies, with the help of plans, the details of the canal scheme, the course of the canal being marked out by flags all along the route from Port Ampthill on the south coast to Palk Bay in the north. At Rámésvaram the party breakfasted at 9-30 A.M. At 10-30 A.M. they left Rámésvaram by rail for Dhanushkodi, the extremity of the Rámés-varam island which is nearest to Ceylon.

Nov. 24th, 1908. RÁMÉS-VARAM.
Inspection of the site for canal. Breakfast.
The arrangements, which under the scheme for the connection with Ceylon it was proposed to make for ferry steamers to start for Manaar from Danushkodi, were explained to Their Excellencies and the sites of the proposed canal across the island and basin near Danushkodi station were pointed out to them.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley made inquiries into the arrangements that existed for the convenience and comfort of pilgrims. The Chetty and Tanjore Raja's chatrams are apparently not adequate to meet the requirements of the growing pilgrim traffic. But these may perhaps fall into desuetude now that the Madura-Rámésvaram railway has been extended to Danushkodi. It was suggested that the Devasthanam authorities might consider the desirability of providing increased facilities for pilgrims at Setu which is the southernmost extremity of the Rámésvaram Island.

Nov. 24th, 1908. RÁMÉS-VARAM.
Inter-views.
Their Excellencies and party returned to Rámés-varam for lunch. After lunch His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley granted an interview to M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. Arunachellam Chettiar Avargal, Manager of the Rámésvaram Devasthanam, and to Ibraams Markayar.

Nov. 24th,
1908.

RÁMÉS-
VARAM.

Temple.

The Rámésvaram temple* was next visited. On arrival at the western entrance to the temple Their Excellencies were garlanded by Mr. A. L. A. R. Arunachellam Chettiar and the *stanees* of the temple, and, in strict conformity with the orthodox method of honouring distinguished visitors, presented with Benares silks which they put on their shoulders. They were conducted into the temple preceded by pipers piping and temple girls who strewed flowers in their path. They then went round the several *prakarams* of the temple and were shown all that was of architectural, antiquarian, or other interest. Their attention was specially drawn to the recently finished and painted tower at the eastern entrance. Near that entrance Their Excellencies were shown the several cars of the temple which were specially decorated for the occasion.

Among the portions of the temple visited by Their Excellencies and party were the *Ramalingaprathishtai*, and the *Agnitirtham* (which is used sometimes as a travellers' *lungalow*). A view of the *sanctum sanctorum* was obtained from the nearest point possible.

Numerous blocks of granite, some finely polished and others rough-hewn, which lay alongside a *prakaram* indicated the work of repair and renovation, which the authorities of the temple under the guidance of Mr. Arunachellam Chettiar have taken in hand.

* Some account of the Rámésvaram temple will be found in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Madras, Vol. II, pp. 253 to 255.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley was shown the plan of work the execution of which was expected to occupy three years.

Their Excellencies and party were finally shown the gold- and silver-plated *vahanams* and the splendid collection of ancient and valuable jewels which include gifts at various times from chiefs and personages from all parts of India.

Their Excellencies and party left the temple at 3-30 p.m. and returned to Mandapam by train and launch, tea being served on the launch.

At 7-20 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th November, Their Excellencies and party left Mandapam in the launch "*Rámésvaram*." On reaching Kudigal Point in the southern coast of the Island, Sir Henry McCallum with Sir Allan Perry bade farewell to Sir Arthur Lawley and party and went in a motor boat to inspect a plot of land which his Government had acquired, for a camp for coolies bound for Ceylon. The "*Rámésvaram*" rounded the point and heaved to close to the S.S. "*Ceylon*." Here, the rest of the Ceylon party took leave of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and party and boarded the "*Ceylon*." His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party proceeded further south towards the site of the proposed Port Ampthill in order to obtain some idea of the nature of the approaches to the proposed ship canal and the possibilities for the establishment of a harbour there for ocean-going vessels. Mandapam was reached at 10-30 a.m. after a pleasant cruise in the Gulf of Munaar.

At 3 p.m., His Excellency held a prolonged consultation with Mr. Wynne, Mr. Priestley, Mr. Lindsey

Nov. 24th,
1908.

RÁMÉS-
VARAM.

Temple.

MANDA-
PAM.

Nov. 25th,
1908.

Departure
of the
Governor
of Ceylon.

Inspection of
Port
Ampthill.

Conference.

Nov. 25th, 1908. and Mr. Gillman regarding the various proposals put forward for connecting India and Ceylon by railway and constructing a canal through the Rámésvaram Island.

MANDAPAM. His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and his staff accompanied by Mr. Wynne, Mr. Priestley and Mr. Fowler left Mandapam by special train at 10-40 P.M. arriving at Madura at 3-40 A.M. on the 26th. His Excellency and staff then proceeded by ordinary train to Tinnevely.

TINNEVELLY. His Excellency arrived at Tinnevely Bridge Railway station at 8 A.M. on Thursday the 26th November, the train being half an hour late. His arrival at the station being private, he was met only by Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., the Collector of the district, and Mr. P. B. Thomas, the Superintendent of Police. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Wynch and his staff drove in a carriage kindly lent by the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram to the Centenary Hall, Palamecottah, the route to which was spanned with numerous arches surmounted by loyal inscriptions. Near the clock tower, the children of the C.M.S. High School lined both sides of the road and cheered and sang the National Anthem as His Excellency drove past. On arrival at the entrance of the Hall, His Excellency was received by the Guard of Honour which was provided by the Reserve Police. Mr. Wynch then presented to His Excellency some retired Native Military Officers. His Excellency was then received on the steps of the Hall by the President (Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., District Judge) and office-bearers of the Reception Committee and by the Zamindars of Ettiyapuram and

Siagampatti and conducted to the dais. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Wynch presented Mr. L. Machado, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Palamecottah, who read the following address on behalf of the council:—

"We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Palamecottah, beg to tender to Your Excellency, our most cordial welcome on the auspicious occasion of this, your first visit to our historic town.

"Palamecottah, as its name implies, was originally a strongly fortified town, and played an important part in the arena of military politics during the period of the Hindu and Mohammedan Rulers. It was a commercial centre in the days of the Honourable East India Company, and subsequently formed the base of their military operations during the well-known Poligar wars.

"The people of this town have ever been loyal. We are deeply grateful for the many inestimable benefits and advantages, which we enjoy under the British Rule, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving attachment and loyalty to the British Throne.

"We are highly indebted to the Government of India for the recurring grant of 3½ lakhs of Rupees, which they have made to the Madras Government for expenditure on sanitation. No less are we indebted to Your Excellency for inviting proposals from Municipal Councils for schemes of sanitary improvement. The Shepherds' quarters in this town are overcrowded, and the Sanitary Commissioner at his last inspection suggested the opening up of their congested area. When an application for grant for effecting the said sanitary improvement will be made, we pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to make a liberal grant to us for the purpose.

"We are deeply conscious of the fact, that there is no other matter in Your Excellency's administration, which has Your

Nov. 26th, 1908. PALAMECOTTAH. Palamecottah Municipal Address.

Historical.

Sanitation.

Water-supply.

Nov. 28th,
1908.

PALAM-
COTTAH.
Palam-
cottah
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

"Excellency's greater sympathy, than the fulfilling of the
"desire of the people of this land to be blessed with a good and
"efficient water-supply, and an adequate drainage system for
"their large towns. A firm and lively hope is therefore
"instilled into our hearts, that during Your Excellency's regime
"a good water-supply to our town will become an accomplished
"fact. Manifold are the hardships which the inhabitants of
"this town undergo for want of good drinking water, particu-
"larly during the hot season. Various schemes have therefore
"from time to time been formulated, and the Sanitary Board
"has now approved of a scheme which provides for a good
"supply of water from the Tambraparni river, and the survey-
"ing in connection therewith is now nearing completion. The
"cost of the scheme, however, is likely to be close on 3 lakhs of
"rupees, a sum which is entirely beyond the financial resources
"of this poor municipality. It would be impossible for us to
"undertake an expenditure of such magnitude without a very
"liberal grant from Government, as otherwise we should be
"utterly unable to meet the annual cost of the scheme, including
"interest, sinking fund, and maintenance charges out of the
"then available revenues of the municipality, including water-
"tax. We therefore earnestly pray that Your Excellency may
"be pleased to make a very liberal grant for the purpose and
"thus confer an everlasting boon on the inhabitants of this
"town in the tablets of whose memory Your Excellency's
"name will ever be engraved.

"In conclusion we pray, that the Almighty may vouchsafe
"to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley the blessings of long life
"and prosperity."

After reading the address, the Chairman presented the remaining members of the Municipal Council who were present.

Tinne-
velly
Municipal
Address.

Mr. Wynch then presented M.R.Ry. P. M. Kaila-
sam Pillai Avargal, Chairman, who read the following
address on behalf of the Municipality of Tinnevely:—

Nov. 28th,
1908.

PALAM-
COTTAH.
Tinne-
velly
Municipal
Address.

"On behalf of the people of the Municipality of Tinnevely,
"we, the Chairman and Councillors thereof, beg to approach
"Your Excellency with feelings of joy and respect to accord to
"Your Excellency that cordial welcome to our town which is
"due to so high a representative of His Most Gracious Majesty
"the King-Emperor. We hope that the stay which Your
"Excellency proposes to make here, though short, will be
"pleasant.

"The people of this Municipality are glad that an oppor-
"tunity has been given them of thus publicly acknowledging the
"innumerable benefits conferred on them and the people of this
"land by British rule and of assuring Your Excellency through
"us of their gratitude for those benefits and their abiding
"loyalty and devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-
"Emperor and the British Government. They have no hesita-
"tion in condemning all anarchical methods and violent agitation
"as subversive of society and civilization and above all as black
"ingratitude.

"No one deploras the recent disturbances here more than
"ourselves and we heartily wish that nothing had occurred here
"or elsewhere in this country rendering it necessary to give
"assurances of our loyalty which we had hitherto given no room
"to doubt and which ought to be and has always been a matter
"of course and routine in our daily conduct.

"We are thankful to Your Excellency's Government for
"having withdrawn the additional police stationed in this
"municipality.

"The two pressing needs of this Municipality are the supply
"of pure drinking water and the extension of the town and its
"eastern suburb of Veeraraghavapuram. As regards the
"former, there seems to be no other feasible scheme than that
"of tapping the underground supply of water from some dry
"uplands two miles off and supplying it thence through distri-
"buting pipes. The cost of the complete scheme is estimated
"at Rs. 2,62,000 and the preliminary experiments at Rs. 32,750.
"The latter amount which the Municipality has agreed to place
"at the disposal of the department of public works absorbs the
"accumulated savings of many years and this, we venture to

Loyal
sentiments.

Addi-
tional
Police.

Water-
supply.

Nov. 26th, 1908. "hope, will convince Your Excellency that the remainder of
 PALAM- "the whole estimated cost is far too much for the slender
 COTTAH. "resources of the municipality; and any scale of water-tax
 "calculated to provide a sinking fund in addition to yearly work-
 Tinne- "ing expenses will be immoderately high and oppressive. We
 velly "therefore humbly pray that, should the preliminary experi-
 Municipal "ments prove promising, Your Excellency's Government may
 Address. "be graciously pleased to give us a liberal grant-in-aid.
 Water- "The town and its eastern suburb surrounded, as they are,
 supply. "by paddy fields and the river and hence not easily admitting
 Extension "of expansion are getting congested on account of the increase
 of the town. "of population and the growing commercial and professional
 "activities of the people, both the direct and calculated results
 "of the beneficent and progressive policy of the Government.
 "The Municipal Council contemplates rather large extensions
 "but is unable to provide in the first instance the cost of ac-
 "quiring the paddy lands whose price is necessarily high. We
 "humbly pray that, when the proposals are submitted, Your
 "Excellency's Government may be pleased to lend the Council
 "the amount required for this purpose.

"We wish Your Excellency, Her Excellency Lady Lawley
 "and Your Excellency's family long life and every manner of
 "happiness and prosperity."

After the address had been read, the Chairman
 presented the other members of the Tinnevely Municipal
 Council.

Tinne- The Collector next presented M.R.Ry. T. N. Siva-
 velly subrahmanya Tevar Thirthapathi Avargal, the Zamin-
 District dar of Singampatti, who read the following address on
 Board's behalf of the Tinnevely District Board:—
 Address.

"We, the members of the District Board, Tinnevely, beg
 "to offer Your Excellency hearty welcome to our district.

Taluk "We take this opportunity of expressing to Your Excel-
 Boards "lency our gratitude for the proposals to extend the franchise
 Elections. "to rural areas which you have recently sanctioned. The

Nov. 26th, 1908. "election of members for a proportionate number of seats on
 "the Taluk Boards and the election by Taluk Board members of
 "their own Vice-Presidents will render these Boards more
 PALAM- "representative than they are and will, in our opinion, tend
 COTTAH. "considerably to develop a more lively interest in the actual
 Tinne- "business of local Government. We feel sure that the results of
 velly "this forward step will soon be found to be so encouraging as to
 District "lead Your Excellency in the near future to extend it still
 Board's "further.
 Address.

"We deeply appreciate the warm interest that Your Excel- *Industrial*
 "lency's Government have displayed in the matter of Industrial *develop-*
 "Development and we are especially thankful for the recogni- *ment.*
 "tion, at the Industrial Conference, recently convened at Oot-
 "camund, of the necessity for State help in initiating Industrial
 "Enterprises and in providing Technical Education. In a small
 "way we have been maintaining a Board Technical Institute in
 "this town. We confess, however, that, with our limited
 "resources and our inexperience in that direction, we have not
 "been able to render the institute as useful as we could wish.
 "We hope therefore that, in pursuance of the policy enunciated
 "at the Industrial Conference, Government may be pleased to
 "sanction the proposal we have already submitted to place the
 "Institute under the immediate supervision of the Director of
 "Industries.

"The necessity for the supply of better, quicker and *Railways.*
 "cheaper means of communication is still great in the eastern
 "and northern taluks of this district. We have recently
 "approved of the draft agreement with the South Indian
 "Railway Company for working our Tinnevely-Tiruchendur
 "Railway, and we request that Your Excellency's Government
 "will do all in their power to expedite the work of commencing
 "the actual construction of the line. Should the line prove
 "successful financially--and we have no reason to think other-
 "wise--we propose to extend it to Kulusékarapatnam, a seaport
 "with a large trade. We also beg to invite Your Excellency's
 "attention to a project which, if carried out, would be of
 "immense advantage to the northern and western taluks of the
 "district and that is a Railway line from Sattur or Virudupatti

Nov. 26th, 1908. " to Sivakāsi and thence via Srivilliputtūr and several large
 PALAM- " union towns to Tenkāsi. Sivakāsi is a place of growing
 COTTAH. " importance and the centre of a cotton growing tract. Srivilli-
 " puttūr is a Municipal town and a place of pilgrimage, while the
 Tinne- " other large towns between Srivilliputtūr and Tenkāsi do a
 velly " considerable business in grain trade and forest produce.

District " We beg to convey to Your Excellency and, through you,
 Board's " to the Government of India, our warm and grateful appreci-
 Address. " ation of the financial help rendered to local bodies in meeting
 Sanita- " their expenditure on Public Works, Education and Sanitation.
 tion. " The improvement of the sanitation of villages and of growing
 " towns is a subject of the utmost importance, and we regret
 " that in the current year we were not prepared to take full
 " advantage of the Provincial grant in aid for sanitation. We
 " trust, however, that in future years we shall be able to acquit
 " ourselves better in this respect and deserve a still larger
 " measure of aid.

Loyalty. " Living, as we do, in a time of unrest, we cannot omit to
 " express to Your Excellency our sense of horror at the cowardly
 " weapons of anarchism which, we regret to notice, have made
 " their appearance in parts of the country. The people of this
 " Presidency, we beg leave to assure Your Excellency are
 " absolutely loyal to the British Throne and none of them are
 " more intensely devoted to the British connection than those
 " whom it is our privilege to represent on this District Board.

" In conclusion, we wish Your Excellency a pleasant stay
 " in our district and we pray that God will bless you and Lady
 " Lawley with long life and prosperity."

After reading the address, the Zamindar of Singampatti presented the remaining members of the District Board.

The Palamcottah Municipal address was engrossed on beautiful silk and enclosed in a silver casket mounted on an ebony plinth bearing in relief representations of ruins of the old Palamcottah Fort, a Muhammadan

mosque, a Hindu temple and a Christian church. The District Board's address was presented in a casket which bore engravings of the Courtallam Falls and the Tuticorin Harbour. Nov. 26th, 1908.

PALAM-
COTTAH.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses as follows:— His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.

" LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry that my first words
 " to you should be words of apology, but I feel that some
 " expression of regret on my part is due for my having kept you
 " waiting for so long a time this morning. But I hope that to
 " my numerous responsibilities I shall not have to add the
 " vagaries of the South Indian Railway. I wish to express to
 " you, gentlemen, if I may, and through you to the citizens of
 " Tinnevely, my high appreciation of the cordiality of the
 " welcome which has been extended to me this morning by the
 " large crowds in the streets, by the outward manifestations of
 " your desire to do me welcome, and last, but not least, for the
 " very kind words of welcome to which I have listened in the
 " addresses with which you have just presented me in caskets
 " of exquisite beauty, for which I wish to thank you very
 " heartily and which I shall value as very charming souvenirs
 " of my first visit to Tinnevely.

" I am exceedingly sorry that Lady Lawley was unable to Lady
 " accompany me on this occasion. She desired me to express to Lawley,
 " you her great regret, which is shared by myself, that she was
 " not able to come to Tinnevely with me.

" Gentlemen,—I welcome exceedingly the expressions of Loyalty.
 " loyalty and goodwill which are contained in these addresses.
 " They add themselves to the universal chorus of goodwill and
 " loyalty to the British Raj which rose from the whole of South
 " India on the recent anniversary of the Proclamation Day,
 " swelling in volume and intensity as it rose until it rippled to
 " the very steps of the King-Emperor's throne. I thank you
 " for your assurances of loyalty, and I welcome them exceed-
 " ingly. I do not believe that there is one man who claims to
 " know the meaning of mature civilisation who does not feel his

"sense of manhood, of chivalry and of honour moved to a deep
 "disgust and loathing of the dastardly deeds which have been
 "recently perpetrated in certain parts of India. I do not
 "believe there is one true lover of India who does not share
 "with you and me the hope that sedition and anarchy, which
 "infect with their deadly poison all those with whom they come
 "into touch, may be cut down and extirpated from the land.
 "I believe that will be the sincere desire of every one who has
 "at heart the betterment of India.

"Gentlemen, the first obligation to society of any Govern-
 "ment, in whatever part of the world it may be, is the
 "maintenance of law and order. I hope that it will never be
 "laid to my charge that I have been unmindful of my duty in
 "this respect. Allusion has been made this morning to recent
 "events in Tinnevely of an untoward nature. I need hardly
 "remind you that defiance of law and order made necessary the
 "introduction of the additional Police. I regret the necessity,
 "but I regret still more the cause, and indeed I am glad that it
 "has been possible for us to withdraw that force now at so
 "early a date. I sincerely hope and believe that our action will
 "not prove to have been premature. I am inspired by the
 "words of your addresses with confidence and hope that these
 "riots, of which I speak, were but transitory ebullitions of
 "misguided sentiment and that our confidence in the sobriety
 "and self-restraint and good feeling of your citizens will not in
 "the future be misplaced. I hope that henceforward we will,
 "you and I, Englishman and Indian, the Government and the
 "governed, move forward in future hand in hand, working
 "together, side by side, for the betterment of your town and
 "district and for the betterment of your Presidency as a whole.
 "Gentlemen, I think that to no better end and to no more
 "useful purpose can our energies be directed than in the way
 "you have indicated in your addresses.

"I believe that no Government can do a more beneficent
 "act than to improve the sanitary conditions of the towns
 "throughout this country. Water-supply, drainage, and the
 "improvement of the condition of the congested areas are
 "subjects which are brought to my notice to whatever part of

"the Presidency I may turn. Of course it must be that, if our
 "water-supply is inadequate and bad, the ingress of disease is
 "made easy and sure. If the area of your town is congested,
 "it means that if once disease comes into your midst it spreads
 "easily and most rapidly. Health, happiness, comfort and
 "convenience, this is what is meant by a good water-supply,
 "and there is nothing that has my more sincere sympathy.
 "There is no scheme which I desire to see advanced more than
 "sanitary improvements of the towns in this presidency. It
 "seems to me that, until recent years, but scant attention was
 "paid to this most important item of administration. Schemes
 "nowadays however come fast upon us one after another, and
 "they all of them involve a very close scrutiny by experts.
 "Many of them prove to be unsatisfactory, some are inadequate
 "in scope, others are faulty in design, while in regard to others
 "again the cost is prohibitive; so that there is necessarily
 "considerable delay in their being sanctioned for execution.
 "But I think that it is well to move cautiously in these matters.
 "I have seen in other lands money flung away like water on
 "ill-digested and ill-considered schemes. I think that it be-
 "hoves us to move slowly in these matters. In other parts
 "of the country Government, as you will have noticed, have
 "dealt liberally with local bodies in regard to sanitary schemes.
 "I think I may, without giving any definite assurance, give a
 "general assurance that they will act here in no more niggardly
 "fashion than they have acted elsewhere. But we must have
 "definite schemes before us; we must view from a professional
 "point of view their merits and demerits. We must satisfy
 "ourselves that the schemes are not extravagant, that they will
 "not press unduly upon the rate-payers of the town; and also
 "we must know whether Government are in a position to bear
 "part of the burden. Until we know all these it is difficult for
 "us to give any definite promise or assurance. It is impossible
 "for us to commit ourselves to any shadowy schemes or
 "imperfect designs of sanitary improvements.

"In regard to the water-supply of the towns of Palam-
 "cottah and Tinnevely, I understand that in a few days plans

Nov. 26th,
 1908.

PALAM-
 COTTAH.
 His Excellency's
 reply to
 addresses.
 Sanitary
 schemes.

Water-
 supply.

Nov. 26th, 1909. "and estimates for the Palamcottah water-supply scheme will be in our hands. I am afraid that the figure of Rs. 3 lakhs, which was quoted this morning, is if anything an under-estimate of what it is likely to cost. It may be that after scrutiny by the Sanitary Board and by the Public Works Department, some reduction in the estimate might be made but I believe that at present, roughly speaking, it amounts to no less than Rs. 4 lakhs. While I feel assured that when the scheme is ready the Government will be prepared to give a substantial donation in aid, you will not, I am sure, press us to do more than contribute up to 50 per cent. of the cost of the scheme. A contribution greater than this we have not given to any Municipality and, naturally, it would be invidious—and it would be difficult to defend it—to adopt a particular policy for any particular town.

"In regard to Tinnevely, the Municipal Council have, I understand, but recently sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 33,000 and odd for the investigation of a water-supply scheme, by means of an infiltration gallery. I sincerely hope that the scheme may be successful, so far as it goes; nay more, that it will prove capable of enlargement and that it will meet the requirements of the town. I think I can assure you that if you are able to put before us a satisfactory scheme, similar Government help will not be withheld from Tinnevely.

Congested areas.

"You also, in your address, call my attention to the congested condition of some parts of the towns of Tinnevely and Palamcottah. I would remind you that it was, I think, some years ago that the Municipal Council of Palamcottah undertook to provide the Government with some definite scheme for improving that undesirable state of things. Similarly, to the Tinnevely Municipality such suggestions have been made by Government indicating the direction in which some amelioration in the condition of Tinnevely might be effected, but we are still waiting for some definite scheme in regard to both of these towns. When we know what the magnitude of these schemes is likely to be, when we know what cost is likely to be involved, we shall then be in a

"position to say what proportion of the funds at our disposal we shall be able to contribute towards the same.

"The District Board in their address spoke of the desire on the part of the Government to extend the elective system to Taluk Boards directly, and by them indirectly to District Boards. I am very glad to hear that this proposal commends itself to you. I hope, indeed, that your anticipations may be correct and that the result may be an increase, a lively increase of interest in the working of local Government. I feel confident that if an increase in the interest in and efficiency of local Government results from this experiment of ours, the Government will be only too ready to make a further extension of this principle.

"Then, gentlemen, you go on to speak of a subject which interests me most deeply, and that is the question of industrial development in this presidency. As you are aware, it is but recently that we held a Conference on this subject at Ootacamund, and there, I think, I expressed myself with no uncertain voice as to my keen desire to see a resuscitation of the arts and industries of this presidency, and to see an advance made in its industrial development. I think I may promise you that the Government will be ready to play their part. I know that in doing so we stretch somewhat the line which demarcates what are the proper functions of the Government and what are not. I myself am prepared to take an extremely liberal view of what the functions of Government are in this respect, especially in a country such as this, and one of the first directions in which I think we may move is to improve our methods of industrial and technical education. I am sorry to learn that the Technical Institute, which was started here some time ago, has not fulfilled as satisfactorily as it might have the expectations with which it was initiated. However, I understand that you are undaunted in your efforts, and that though this particular plant of yours has not borne fruit, you propose that it should be transplanted to a new soil with new surroundings, and with a new hand to tend and guide its growth, to give it a fresh lease of life under the auspices of

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PALAMCOTTAH.
His Excellency's reply to addresses. Taluk Boards.

Industrial development.

Nov. 26th,
1908.

PALAM-
COTTAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.
Industrial
develop-
ment.

Railway
extensions.

"Government, and it will be, I take it, one of the very first
"of those institutions which will come directly under the
"control of the Director of Industries, instead of, as hitherto,
"being partly under the Educational Department and partly
"under the Director of Technical Inquiries. I sincerely hope
"that under these new conditions the Technical Institute of
"Tinnevely may do much to quicken the industrial life here.
"I can assure you that it is a movement which has my sincere
"sympathy.

"Gentlemen, the only other question to which attention
"has been called in your address is that of railways. First I
"may give you in regard to the Tinnevely-Tiruchendūr Rail-
"way an unequivocal assurance that the Government are doing
"all in their power to expedite the construction of this line.
"Whether the line should be extended to Kulasekharapatnam
"is, I think, a matter which should not be pressed at this
"juncture. Let us get the line first of all complete and then let
"us consider the extension afterwards. I would do so for this
"particular reason. If the question of extension is now seriously
"raised, it will involve the question of survey, plans and esti-
"mates, and that means delay to the original scheme of the
"construction of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendūr line. Therefore, for
"that reason alone, I would counsel postponement of the second
"question and ask you to be assured that no one is more anxious
"than we are to see the work of constructing the Tinnevely-
"Tiruchendūr line taken up with the least possible delay. I
"may also say that, in regard to the other line of which you
"speak, the South Indian Railway Company are at present
"contemplating the survey of a line from Virudupatti by more
"or less what would be your line with Virudupatti as the
"central point in the direction of Ramanad on the east and
"towards Tenkasi on the west. That will meet the suggestion
"in your address that this question should be investigated,
"and I have the assurance of the Agent of the South Indian
"Railway of the survey of that line. It is, of course, impossible
"to say what the exact alignment will be, taking Virudupatti as
"the central point east and west, as that is a matter which
"is about to be undertaken by the Railway Company.

"Now, gentlemen, I think I have touched upon all the
"points raised in your address. I would only again say how
"very much I appreciate the cordiality of the welcome which
"has been extended to me this morning. I would remind you
"that we are just now in our Church about to celebrate the
"season of advent. The advent of Christmas to us English-
"men betokens peace and goodwill, and I hope that my coming
"here to-day synchronising as it does with that season in
"our Church will also betoken the coming of peace and good-
"will to Tinnevely and its citizens. I hope most sincerely
"that the season here may be prosperous and the yield of
"crops may be abundant. I also hope that my coming here
"may in some way lead to some advancement and betterment
"in one direction or another of the town and district of
"Tinnevely. I thank you once again, gentlemen, for having
"assembled to do me honour to-day and for your kind words
"of welcome, which I reciprocate most cordially, and I sincerely
"hope that while I am here I may see this district advance
"in prosperity and material welfare."

At the close of his reply His Excellency presented
the *Sanad* of the title of Rao Bahadur recently conferred
on Mr. J. Dharmaranga Razu, Deputy Collector, and
in doing so, said :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have now a very pleasant
"duty to perform, and that is to present this *Sanad* whereby
"the title of Rao Bahadur is conferred upon Mr. Dharmaranga
"Razu. Mr. Dharmaranga Razu is a trusted servant of this
"Government. He represents the third generation of his family
"who have rendered good and loyal service to the Government,
"to their Queen and King and country. He is a man who has
"done his very best to promote education and agriculture, not
"for the personal advantage of himself, but for the sake of
"his fellow-citizens and his fellow-countrymen. He is a man
"who has consistently shown devotion to his duty, and he has
"recently, in strenuous and troublous times, given proof of
"his courage and of his loyalty to his Government. I have

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PALAM-
COTTAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.

Presentation
of
Sanada.
J. Dharmaranga
Razu.

Nov. 23th, 1908. "therefore the very greatest pleasure in recognising such meritorious services by conferring upon him this honour."

PALAM-
COTTAH.
Presenta-
tion of
Sanads.
Diravia
Nadar.

His Excellency presented the *Sanad* of the title of Rao Sahib on Mr. Diravia Nadar, Sub-Magistrate, and said :—

"I believe that this is almost the first, if not quite the first, occasion on which an honour of this kind has been conferred upon one of Mr. Diravia Nadar's caste. If I gauge aright the characteristics of the clan to which he belongs, they are essentially those of sturdy and staunch determination to do one's duty and to obey the dictates of one's conscience, whatever they may be. He, too, in recent difficult times and under difficult circumstances has shown himself to be a true, loyal and faithful servant of Government, and in this case also I have great pleasure in giving public recognition to the services which he has rendered."

TINNE-
VELLY.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Collector's house where they were Mr. Wynch's guests during His Excellency's stay in Tinnevely.

Inter-
views.

At 11-15 A.M. His Excellency granted a few interviews.

C.M.S.
College.

At 4-45 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Wynch and his staff drove to the Church Missionary Society's College. At the college he was received by the Rev. H. J. Schaffter, the Principal, and Mr. Anthony, the First Assistant. His Excellency was conducted round the building and saw the boys at work.

This institution, which was originally a high school at Palamcottah under the name of the C.M.S. English

institution, was affiliated to the Madras University in 1878 as a second-grade college, the first of its kind in this district. The college was transferred to Tinnevely in 1880, in the hope that it might be more useful there. It was at first accommodated in an old church building at Tinnevely, but as that was found inconvenient and most unsuitable for college purposes, a new building was erected in 1885 in close proximity to the church. The Government condemned the building as it was in a crowded locality and the present spacious and commodious building was erected in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 65,000, of which Rs. 10,500 was a grant from Government. According to the requirements of the New University Regulations, the C.M.S. must extend the college building by adding a third storey at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,000 and are intending to begin the work as soon as the Government grant for the building has been sanctioned, when the C.M.S. hopes to bring into the same building and under the same supervision the two lower secondary schools now held in two separate buildings in the town of Tinnevely. There is a hostel for the Christian students in the college premises. Arrangements were being made for the purchase of a football ground and the erection of hostels for the Brahmin and non-Brahmin students of the college.

This college is open to all classes of the community and is doing a useful work in aiming at not only preparing students for the University examinations, but making them worthy members of Society by inculcating virtue, regularity, politeness, obedience, submission to authority, loyalty to the Government; in short their duties as men towards God and man, and to

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TINNE-
VELLY.

C.M.S.
College.

Nov. 26th, 1908, this end, the Bible is taught regularly for one period daily in all classes.

TINNEVELLY.

C.M.S. College.

The strength of the college on the 31st March 1908 was 612. The cost is about Rs. 22,260 which is met by fees amounting to Rs. 12,551, a Government grant of Rs. 3,600 and a grant from the C.M.S. of Rs. 6,109.

Many of the old students are now occupying responsible situations in the Government service, and some are doing very useful work in other paths of life; among them are included M.R.Ry. Dharmaranga Razu Garu and M.R.Ry. Diravia Nadar Avargal to whom His Excellency presented sanads for titles at Tinnevely.

Drive through car streets.

After leaving the college, His Excellency drove round the four car streets which were profusely decorated with *thornans* and triumphal arches and pandals and were crowded with sightseers to the temple of Siva. *En route* His Excellency was greeted by the leading Muhammadans.

Muhammadans.

Mr. Sheikh Mira Rowther was presented by the Collector and he handed a garland to His Excellency who remained in his carriage. The Collector then presented Mr. Syed Jimiya Sahib who welcomed His Excellency in a few words and presented eight or ten of the principal Muhammadans present. His Excellency did not make a speech.

Siva temple.

At the Siva temple, which is called the Malliappar temple, His Excellency was received in strictly oriental fashion with *puṇakumbam* by the temple priests and by the Siva and Vishnu Devasthanam Committees and conducted to a seat in the unjal mantapam of the temple of the goddess. The following address was read by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar :—

"1. We, the members of the Siva and Vishnu Devasthanam Committees of the district of Tinnevely, beg to offer you a most cordial and loyal welcome to our district. Hitherto it has not been customary with us, as with municipal and local bodies, to present addresses to the representatives of the Crown, but, at the present juncture in the affairs of the country, and in view of the indiscreet utterances and abhorrent acts of some misguided and irresponsible people here and there, we have deemed it both desirable and necessary that assurances of the loyalty of our people should reach Your Excellency from as many sources as possible. The two Committees in whose name we speak have under their control about 350 temples with an annual income from lands, Government allowances and other sources, of over 6 lakhs of rupees. While many of them serve the needs of local worshippers, there are some, such as the Siva temples of Tiruchendūr, Tinnevely, Sankaranainārkōyil, Courtallam, and Papavinasam and the Vishnu temples of Srivilliputtūr, Alvārtirunagari and Srīvaikuntam, which attract and exercise a potent influence over pious pilgrims from far and near in this district and elsewhere. These numerous edifices are standing monuments of the piety and charity of our Hindu Kings of bygone centuries, and the British Government in India, of which Your Excellency is the visible embodiment before us to-day, have by securing to them their ancient endowments in lands and money illustrated their neutrality and sense of justice towards our religious institutions. Such a beneficent policy is a foundation for our loyalty well and truly laid. We believe further, Your Excellency, that the highest interests of our nation, religious, social and political, are closely wedded to British rule, and we can truly assure you and those in authority over you that it is as grateful and loyal to that auspicious wedlock as ever before. We beg leave to add here that in order to keep alive such a sentiment among our people everywhere and invoke in our own way the blessings of God on British rule, we have recently directed that every year special services should be held in our temples on the birthday of our beloved Sovereign.

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TINNEVELLY.

Siva temple. Devasthanam Committees' Address. Loyalty.

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1908.

TINNE-
VELLY.

Siva
temple.
Devasta-
nam Com-
mittees'
Address.
Election of
Members.
Religious
Endow-
ments
Act.

"2. The rules that obtained for the election of members to Committees such as ours are defective and we have now for some decades left it to the District Judges to fill up vacancies. We thankfully recognise that steps are now being taken in consultation with the public to modify the rules so as to ensure their proper working and the appointment of members agreeably to the choice of the really intelligent and interested among the worshippers.

"3. We have now for several years felt disappointed that the Government of India have neither taken the initiative nor encouraged non-official effort in the matter of substituting a suitable, adequate and effective enactment in the place of India Act XX, 1863, called the Religious Endowments Act. This, we regret to say, has been their attitude notwithstanding repeated representations from the public and recommendations from the Government of Madras. Public opinion on the subject has long been unanimous in this province in favour of such legislation, and opposition has generally come from elsewhere because of different conditions prevailing there. We beg to point out as the result of our experience of administering the Act, that fresh legislation is imperatively called for and that the problem cannot be satisfactorily solved unless it is dealt with separately for this province by its own Legislature. We have given our approval to the Bill that the Hon. Dr. Rashbehari Ghose has proposed to introduce in the Imperial Legislative Council, but we are anxious that it should not be deemed as at all meeting the needs of the situation. We presume that in circulating that Bill for public criticism the Government of India have given some indication of their willingness to relax the sternness of their policy of non-interference and we crave that Your Excellency's Government may now be pleased to apply for sanction for local legislation. This province has always been famous as a land of temples, and their income is annually at least as large as that of Municipal and Local bodies. The administration of such trusts requires the safeguard of equally effective legislation. We pray that Your Excellency may make it your immediate concern.

"In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of approaching you, and we pray that the Great Almighty may bestow long life, honour and happiness on you and Her Excellency Lady Lawley."

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1908.

TINNE-
VELLY.

Siva
temple,
Devasta-
nam Com-
mittees'
Address.
His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—It affords me very great pleasure to be here this afternoon, if only to see for myself the beauties of this temple. I think that you will agree with me when I say that, though this temple is not among perhaps the most splendid nor the largest of temples in this Presidency, which, as you say, sir, is a land of temples, yet I believe it to be unique in this that it was built at one time and upon one plan, and, therefore it is a building complete and self-contained, so to speak, in design. It is not a patch-work or a medley of designs in architecture. In that I believe it is almost unique and, therefore, it is very interesting to me to have an opportunity of seeing it. When my visit is made so agreeable, and when the welcome I receive is so cordial, and when you make manifest to me your desire to bid me welcome on my arrival here, the pleasure of visiting your temple is greatly enhanced. I thank you most sincerely for the trouble you have taken to do me honour on this occasion, for the words which you have addressed to me on my coming, and for the good wishes contained in your address. I only wish that Lady Lawley also could have accompanied me to Tinnevely, and I can assure you that she shares with me that regret which I feel.

"Now, sir, in the address which you have just read you point to the fact that it is unusual for the members of a Committee such as yours to present a formal address to a Governor while on tour, and I think that perhaps the fact that is unusual and that you have broken through your accustomed silence makes your presenting this address the more welcome, especially at such a time as this, because you, as you point out to me, have an influence which extends over a very large area and which is as strong as it is wide. To me, as your Governor, it is particularly pleasing to be assured that

Loyal
declara-
tions.

Nov. 28th,
1908.

TINNE-
VELLY.

His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
Devasta-
nam Com-
mittees'
Address.

British
Rule in
India.

"at this juncture you are determined to rally those who follow
"you and over whom you mostly exercise your influence, that
"you are determined to rally them to the side of law and order.
"I am glad to know that you, as I do, deplore the efforts which
"have been recently made to stir up hatred and ill-will. I
"hope that between us we may do something to dispel the
"mists of suspicion and mistrust which have arisen by the
"genial sunshine of mutual confidence and mutual goodwill.

"You go on, sir, to call attention to the attitude of reli-
"gious neutrality of the British Government during its rule in
"India, and I think I may, without any vaunt on my part, say
"that it is the case, and that we may claim in the way of
"tolerance and forbearance that it is almost unique in the
"history of the world. I believe that nothing could be more
"disastrous to India, whether socially, religiously or politi-
"cally, than the withdrawal of British Rule; in that I
"absolutely agree with you. I would like to say how gratefully
"I appreciate the action which has been taken here, that in the
"prayers which go up from time to time from the worshippers
"in this temple special prayers should be offered for the person
"of His Majesty the King-Emperor; for indeed, sir, I believe,
"if I may quote the words of one of our greatest poets,

"More things are wrought by prayer
"Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
"Rise like a fountain for me night and day,
"For what are men better than sheep or goats,
"That nourish a blind life within the brain,
"If knowing God they lift not hands of prayer,
"Both for themselves and those who call them friends.

"Indeed, sir, I am glad to hear what you have told me,
"and, if I may say so, I think you do well.

"Then, sir, you go on to deal with two matters which seem
"to me to be full of difficulties. One appertains to the rules
"for the election of members of Temple Committees. It is true
"that the Board of Revenue has called for reports from various
"Districts in order that we may ascertain, if possible, what are

Temple
Commit-
tees.

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TINNE-
VELLY.
Siva
temple.
His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
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nam Com-
mittees'
Address.

"the feelings not only of the Temple Committees themselves,
"but also of the people of this country as to this delicate point,
"and it will then be for the Government to decide what action,
"if any, is necessary. I confess that I do not think that any
"solution of the difficulty is easy, because I am not convinced
"at present that it is entirely the rules themselves which are
"at fault. I am inclined to think that perhaps the unsatis-
"factory state of things which exists to-day is due in some
"measure to the apathy of the electors and in some cases to
"the apathy of the Temple Committees themselves, and, there-
"fore, I am doubtful if any radical alteration in the regulations
"or any change in the system is going to bring about the
"objects which you seek to achieve.

"Then you go on, sir, to what seems to me a still more
"difficult question, and that is the question of the amendment
"of Act XX of 1863. I spoke just now of the tolerance of Great
"Britain, and therefore in forbearance in matters religious
"and in their tolerance and their tender care and solicitude for
"the religious susceptibilities of all castes and of all creeds the
"Government of India have adopted two principles. The
"first involves the withdrawal by Government from all control
"and management of the institutions and of the funds and
"endowments of religious bodies, leaving those who profess the
"faith to which they belong to deal with the endowments and
"the funds of their own religions, while at the same time they
"try to recognise the second principle, which is that their
"religious institutions should enjoy, equally and impartially, the
"protection of the law. To effect this it will not, I think, be
"denied that the management of these various religious temples
"has been left absolutely with the votaries of the particular creed
"of that institution. To achieve the second object and to give
"effect to the second principle, Act XX of 1863 was brought into
"force, and the Government of India have always claimed that,
"under that Act, those parties who are interested in any parti-
"cular religious institution can, if they so choose, take steps to
"insure that the funds of that institution are properly adminis-
"tered. It has been claimed from time to time that there are
"defects in the Act, and attempts have been made to remedy

Control of
religious
endow-
ments.

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temple.
His Ex-
cellency's
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nam
Commit-
tees'
Address.

"them without violating the principles laid down by the Govern-
ment of India. So far as I can read from the history of what
"has taken place in the past, individuals, sometimes English
"officials, sometimes Indian Officials, sometimes Indians who
"are not officials, sometimes Committees of both Indians and
"Englishmen, have in turn put their hands to this task. One
"after another draft laws amending Act XX of 1863 have been
"submitted to the Government of India, and at times draft
"legislation has been submitted by the Government of India to
"other Provinces, but so far no one has succeeded in devising a
"measure which does not violate in one way or another the two
"principles which I have laid down. That is the history as I
"read it, and I confess that so long as these principles are
"maintained, and in my humble opinion they are principles which
"are absolutely sound, it will be exceedingly difficult to introduce
"any satisfactory legislation which will carry us much further
"than Act XX of 1863. It is the case that at the present time,
"as you say in your address, another draft measure is before the
"country. So far, various criticisms have been passed, some of
"commendation, others again of condemnation, and I hope that it
"will not share the same fate as other draft legislation which
"preceded it and that it may not be condemned by one side or
"another; but I must honestly confess that in grappling with
"this question I am impressed with the magnitude of the
"difficulties by which it is beset, and I do not agree with those
"who in a light and casual sort of way say that it is perfectly
"easy to frame a consolidated measure which will be a vast
"improvement on the legislation of to-day. I hope it may be
"easy. I wish that we might devise some measure which
"would satisfy the desires of persons like yourselves and of
"those who are deeply interested and concerned in the adminis-
"tration of the affairs of various religious institutions in this
"country, but I think it will be only fair to tell you that I am
"impressed with the difficulties of the situation, and being also
"assured, as I am, that the principles which I have enunciated
"as incidental to this question must not be violated or set aside,
"I say that this measure which is now before the country is
"one which has been accepted by some as likely partially to

"achieve the end in view; by others, that it will entirely achieve
"the end in view; by others again that it will fail entirely
"to remedy the existing state of affairs. This will show you
"how very difficult it is to arrive at a solution of this problem.
"So long as I am here, I shall do all that lies in my power to
"insure that the first principle which I enunciated shall be
"faithfully adhered to, and that is that the Government should
"exercise the utmost forbearance, the utmost tolerance and
"utmost sympathy with the religious institutions of the country
"and with those who administer the funds and endowments of
"these institutions.

"Gentlemen, I can only thank you once again for the cor-
"diality of your welcome here this afternoon, and assure you
"of my great pleasure at finding myself in this temple. I
"thank you, indeed, for the kind wishes which you have
"extended to Lady Lawley and myself."

His Excellency was then conducted to the Siva
temple* where the jewels and *vahanams* were exhibited.

In the evening Mr. Wynch gave a dinner party.

On Friday morning the 27th November His Exce-
llency accompanied by Mr. Wynch left the Collector's
bungalow at 7-30 by motor for the District Jail.

The construction of the present Jail was begun in
the year 1875 and completed in 1880 so far as to permit
of all the prisoners in the "Old Jail" situated in
Palamecottah being transferred to it. In 1883 the
present cellular blocks were built. Female prisoners
were lodged in it as well as male till 1888, when all
female prisoners were transferred to Madura and since
then no female prisoner has been admitted into this
Jail.

* Some description of the temple is given in Ferguson's
Indian and Eastern Architecture, p. 236; and in the Imperial
Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Madras, Vol. 11, p. 230.

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VELLY.

Siva
temple.
His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
Devasta-
nam
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tees'
Address.

Dinner
Party.
Nov. 27th
1908.
PALAM-
COTTAH.
District
Jail.

8511

Nov. 27th,
1908.
PALAM-
COTTAH.
District
Jail.

Originally the Police did the guarding of the Jail, but at the end of 1886 the warder guard was organised and took over the entire guarding.

The total accommodation of the Jail at present is for 437 prisoners; there are 240 cells.

The daily average population during 1907 was 351 and that during 1908 up to the end of September was 378.

The chief industries of the Jail are twisting thread and weaving tape for the Stationery department; miscellaneous weaving of cotton dhurries, towels and prison cloth; knitting money bags; and gingelly-oil pressing.

His Excellency was received at the Jail by Captain T. W. Harley, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mr. H. L. S. Lynsdale, the Jail Superintendent, and the Rev. E. S. Carr and Mr. N. A. V. Somasundram Pillai, non-official visitors.

His Excellency spent nearly half an hour in walking through the various wards of the Jail, the prisoners being at work. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Official Visitors' book of the Jail:—

Visitors'
book.

"I visited the Jail this morning and was pleased to find it clean, tidy, and well ordered. The administration of the Jail by Mr. Lynsdale and his staff is satisfactory."

The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.

His Excellency next drove to the C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School, where he was received by Miss Chapman,

the Manager, and Miss Menage, and conducted into the main hall of the school.

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1908.

PALAM-
COTTAH.
The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.

It was nine years since this school was started as a separate institution; during that time the number of children admitted had slowly but steadily increased. In November 1908, 100 children were learning in this school, of whom 20 were Hindus and 77 were Christians. Miss Swainson, the Founder and Manager of this institution, was then in England on furlough, taking a much-needed rest, and two English workers were trying to do the work of one, helped by an excellent staff of thirteen Tamil teachers and six deaf pupil-teachers. The original school rooms were so eaten by white-ants that last year they had to be rebuilt. There are now two large airy rooms which cost Rs. 5,600 for which the C.M.S. received no grant from Government. At present the buildings in the compound are as follows:—

1. Two bungalows which cost about	...	Rs.	6,000
2. School rooms	do.	...	5,600
3. Dormitories	do.	...	5,825
4. Hospitals	do.	...	1,910
5. Chapel	do.	...	3,075
6. Kitchens—store rooms, eating rooms			
—which cost about	...	...	2,010
7. Infectious wards which cost about	...	...	600
8. Boys' workshops	do.	...	560
9. Masters' houses	do.	...	950
10. Well	do.	...	450
11. Compound walls	do.	...	3,600
12. Other small buildings	do.	...	620
Total			31,400

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PALAM-
COTTAH.

The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.
Education.

The Government inspection was held on October 14th. Miss Lynch, Inspector of Girls' Schools, made the following remarks after her inspection :—

"The general efficiency of the school was well maintained during the year. Of the compulsory educational subjects hand-writing, spelling, drawing and drill were particularly good, while arithmetic was very fair throughout.

"The speech teaching has developed most satisfactorily, and an attempt is now being made to classify the pupils in accordance with their progress in the use of speech. The beginners were taught letters and words, while the II and III Standard girls did an action song, each child saying her part in quite a natural tone of voice. Some of the boys were also taught to recite poetry and proverbs. Much more eagerness was perceptible on the part of the younger pupils this year to answer questions by speaking rather than by signs.

"The blind, deaf and dumb little girl, who was only admitted last year has made wonderful progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. It was interesting to watch the special attention which was paid to this blind mute by the other deaf and dumb children.

"Free arm drawing has been introduced with satisfactory results since the last inspection, and the children gladly ran to the boards to show what they had been taught. As two of the elder boys evince a particular aptitude for drawing, I would suggest that special scholarships may be awarded to them with a view of enabling them to continue their studies in drawing so that they may qualify to become drawing masters.

"A decided improvement was also noticeable in the girls' drill, which was taught by one of the deaf pupil-teachers, and much better time was kept in marching by the dumb girls than is sometimes found in schools, where the pupils can both hear and speak. Kummil had just been begun, and I would recommend that both Kummil and Kolattam should be taught more extensively to the girls next year, as the ordinary drill exercises appear to be somewhat of a strain to them.

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PALAM-
COTTAH.

The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.
Education.

"The boys' gymnastics drill and marching were particularly well done. They continue to receive the industrial training in carpentry, tailoring, and mat-weaving, while the bigger girls are taught fine needlework, and also get a practical training in looking after their own clothing, and doing all the necessary cooking. Two of the boys are now working in the Government Printing Press at Kokkrakulam on Rs. 8 per month, and another lad is receiving Rs. 10 as a carpenter in the Tuticorin Mills. The tone and discipline were both excellent; and I was again impressed by the healthy appearance, brightness and responsiveness of both the boys and girls this year.

"Miss Swainson, the Manager and Founder of the School, has been obliged to take furlough owing to ill-health, caused by the constant strain and anxiety of managing and taking a considerable share in the teaching work of this large school. With a view to lessening in some measure this strain and over-work on the part of the present staff, I would strongly recommend that it should be considerably strengthened next year as deaf and dumb have to receive almost individual attention to ensure satisfactory progress, more especially as regards the teaching of speech. I am making a separate recommendation that the Government grant should be increased to Rs. 1,600 to enable the management to employ a larger staff."

Speech was not at first taught; but it is now found to be most helpful to the children. The C.M.S. has been asked by Government to draw up their own code. It often takes a year before a child can be made to utter a sound of any kind, and sometimes all attempts end in failure, and the child being hopelessly dumb has to learn by signs. One boy who was received into the school deaf and dumb had under the training of the teachers of the school so developed his powers of speech as to be able to welcome His Excellency in a short address in Tamil.

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COTTAH.

The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.
Industrial
classes.

Twenty-three of the children learn in English, as they come from Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Telugu country, Travancore, Central Provinces, Orissa country, Amritsar, Jubbalpore, etc. This necessitates having two distinct classes for each form.

The boys continue to do tailoring. Some of the elder lads who have left, are now earning their own living. Other lads continue to learn carpentry, mat-making and basket-making and they supply the C.M.S. with all their benches, cupboards, tables, mats, etc.

The girls do all kinds of fine needlework, and embroidery. Many of the elder ones are thus enabled to earn their own living. One woman draws all the designs for the embroidery, others are employed as cooks.

The annual expenditure is about Rs. 7,300 and towards this the C.M.S. receives from—

			RS.	A.	P.
The District Boards	...	...	988	6	9
Provincial grant	...	...	800	0	0
Fees	...	...	55	2	0
Total			1,843	8	9

The rest of the expenditure is met by voluntary subscriptions from funds at home, and in India and by sales of work.

In connection with this school, and under the same management is also a large Industrial school for poor *speaking* women, 50 of whom live on the compound, and about 50 more are living in their own homes in various villages in Tinnevely. These all earn their

own living by their needle-work, which is cut out and prepared for them. This class is much appreciated by the Tamil people, especially at this time of scarcity, and many are the applicants to enter it, but at present owing to lack of workers it cannot be enlarged.

On arrival His Excellency was taken round the classes. The children meanwhile assembled in the first school-room and afterwards went through a short programme including drill, an action song, recitation and *kummi*. After the entertainment Miss Chapman showed His Excellency the cloths, fruits and sweets which the Zamindar of Singampatti was presenting to the children in honour of His Excellency's visit and explained the fact by signs to the children.

Before leaving the School His Excellency visited the Chapel and saw the furniture made by the boys in it. Lastly he visited the boys' workshop.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book of the School :—

"The history of this School has been a record of infinite patience and loving care and self-devotion on the part of Miss Swainson and the band of Christian women who with her have overcome difficulties and laboured strenuously that they might alleviate the lot of the deaf and dumb in this Presidency. I am indeed glad to have had the chance of seeing how marvelously they have succeeded and how much they have achieved."

His Excellency and party next proceeded to the Centenary Hall where after some music he received and replied to an address from the Bishop in Tinnevely and the Clergy of the Church Missionary Society and met the leading people of the Christian community.

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PALAM-
COTTAH.

The
C.M.S.
Deaf and
Dumb
School.

Visitors'
Book.

The
C.M.S.
and
C.E.Z.M.S.

Nov. 27th, 1908. The following statistics relate to the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Mission Society in Tinnevely district :—

The C.M.S. and C.E.Z.M.S.	No.
1. Total Christians on the rolls	60,013
2. Baptized	55,650
3. Communicants	14,918
4. Colleges	2
5. Training classes	2
6. Theological class	1
7. High schools	3
8. Secondary schools	12
9. Primary schools	725
10. Scholars	23,000
11. Bible women	50
12. Zenana pupils	over 1,000
13. Clergy, European and Indian	48
14. Ladies	22

Address from the Bishop in Tinnevely and the C.M.S. Clergy. Early History.

The address which was presented to His Excellency was as follows :—

"We, the Bishop, and the Clergy and Christians of the Church Missionary Society, Tinnevely district, beg to approach Your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to this district, and to offer you a sincere and respectful welcome."

"Mission work in the district dates from about 1780 A.D. and was commenced by that famous missionary, the Venerable Schwartz of Tanjore. One of the earliest records shows that in 1837 there were 4,352 baptized Christians, whereas there are now, in connection with the Church Missionary Society alone, 55,650. It may interest Your Excellency to know that, in our system of Church government, a very large share of responsibility is entrusted to representatives of the different congregations who are elected to Church Committees and Councils with a view to developing the principles of self-support, self-government and self-extension."

"Regarding education as a most important agency for the propagation of the truth, we have two second-grade colleges, two training institutions, and some 550 schools of various grades containing in all about 22,000 pupils. The education of women has always received special attention both in schools and zenanas, and the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes is a prominent feature of the work. The once miserable existence of many of these afflicted ones has been filled with joy and usefulness. From the very beginning we have combined moral and religious teaching with general education, and our system of boarding schools and hostels has proved the greatest help in this direction. Your Excellency is aware that the Missionary Societies have been the pioneers of education all over India and have spent enormous sums of money both to induce a desire for education, irrespective of sex and creed, and to provide for its development in co-operation with the Department of Public Instruction. We have always endeavoured to conform to the regulations of the department as developed from time to time. With regard to the new system of education now promulgated by Government, we are at one with the general principles and intentions of the scheme in its desire to give a more thorough and complete education to the students in the elementary, secondary and collegiate grades; and are endeavouring, at considerable expense, to carry out the new requirements. But experience shows us that a too rapid enforcement of the requirements of such an entirely new system may frustrate the main object which the Government has in view in its educational policy. We desire to give an opportunity for higher education to those in backward classes who are fit for it; but the effect of the new system, when enforced too rigidly, will apparently be to close education in compartments, and to make it difficult for any pupil undergoing an elementary education, who evinces an aptitude for further education, to proceed thereto. It is impossible in the case of such classes of the community to decide, in the early stages, whether the children will be fit for higher education and whether they should be sent to elementary or secondary schools. Further, our teachers who have all been trained in

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COTTAH.
C.M.S.
address.
*Mission-
ary work
in India.*

"the past on the old lines, under the direction of Government,
"are unable to adapt themselves so suddenly to the new
"conditions; and it would be impossible to turn adrift a large
"number of teachers who have given the best part of their
"lives to this work, simply because new methods are introduced.

"We know that Your Excellency and Lady Lawley take a
"warm interest in the welfare of all classes and that you
"appreciate the various efforts made by missions for the good
"of the people. We have, therefore, all the more pleasure in
"welcoming you to this district which has been and is the scene
"of so much missionary enterprise. We recognise with sincere
"thankfulness your desire that all classes should enjoy to the
"full every right and privilege to which, as free citizens of this
"great Empire, they are justly entitled; and we are sure that
"we may rely upon Your Excellency's interest in the progress
"and well-being of the Christian community. There are thou-
"sands in this country who have profited not only spiritually,
"but materially, by the direct influence of Christianity. For
"many years past the Christian community has furnished
"graduates, lawyers, doctors, magistrates, merchants, and
"educationists who have proved themselves men of ability and
"integrity and have amply justified their claim to an adequate
"share of trust and responsibility in the service of their king
"and country.

"We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of express-
"ing our sincere loyalty to the British Crown and full appre-
"ciation of the manifold blessings which we are enjoying under
"its beneficent rule. We beg Your Excellency to convey to our
"Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward, Emperor of India, an
"expression of unfeigned and unfailing devotion to his person
"and throne, and our abhorrence of those dastardly outrages
"which have recently occurred in some parts of India.

"In conclusion we ask you to accept our hearty thanks for
"the honour you have accorded us to-day. We earnestly pray
"that God may prosper Your Excellency in all your various
"journeys and grant you health and wisdom to contrive and
"execute such further plans and measures as shall be most
"conducive to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the
"people of this Presidency."

Loyalty.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"MY LORD BISHOP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BROTHERS AND
"SISTERS IN THE FAITH TO WHICH I BELONG,—I thank you very
"sincerely for your kind and cordial greeting to me this morning.
"I am exceedingly sorry that Lady Lawley is not by my side to-
"day, for I know that there is nothing which would have
"interested her more than to have had an opportunity, such
"as I have had this morning, of seeing something of the
"splendid work which is being carried on here. If I am a little
"behind my time, I am sure you will excuse me when I tell you
"that it is only due to the fact that I was so much interested
"in what I have just been seeing that I lost count of the lapse
"of time.

"In a few brief sentences I have just been told something
"of the missionary work in India, and in good sooth it is a
"marvellous record. It is not so long ago since I was in
"Tanjore, the home of that wonderful man whose name was
"mentioned here this morning, Schwartz. I was able there to
"see the results of his labours, and when I learn that the record
"hero of which we heard this morning can also be traced to his
"influence and zeal one cannot but feel speechless with admi-
"ration at the achievement of a single man. I hope that when
"at times we feel somewhat depressed at the little we are able
"to do, we may take comfort from the fact that perhaps he
"too had his moments of depression and disappointment, and
"were he only here to-day, he would forget those moments in
"the satisfaction of the knowledge of what he achieved.

"You draw my attention to one point which interests me
"considerably, and that is the system of appointment to your
"Church Committees. I am glad to know that you are on the
"whole hopeful of the results which are to be achieved. I am also
"interested somewhat to learn that there is on the part of those
"who might be expected to come forward for election, the same
"diffidence which is experienced in regard to local self-govern-
"ment. I hope that, as time goes on and the elective system
"becomes more familiar, the disinclination to come forward

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COTTAH.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
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address.
*Mission-
ary work
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appoint-
ment to
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tees.*

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PALAM-
COTTAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
C.M.S.
address.
*Record of
educa-
tional
work.*

*The
influence
of the
Church.*

*Missionary
work in
India.*

"and canvass for votes and to offer themselves for election will
"disappear from the minds of those who are at present inclined
"to hang back.

"In your address, Sir, you go on to call my attention in
"particular to the record of work which has been done in the
"matter of education. It was only recently that I took upon
"myself to say that of all the gifts that England has made to
"India none, I think, possesses greater value than the gift of
"education. It is extraordinary how the demand for education
"has been increasing and is daily increasing more and more. The
"work of the Church in this country during the last half a cen-
"tury and more has been marvellously blessed—in no direction,
"does it seem to me more blessed than in this same matter of
"education. The followers of the Church of Christ have
"striven hard to put education within the reach of all and
"have gone out of their way specially following the example of
"the Master whom we serve, to minister to those who are
"handicapped in life, be it artificially by the barriers which man
"imposes on the gentler sex, be it naturally by the afflictions
"which God has seen fit to impose in the matter of loss of sight
"and want of hearing and speech. To these afflicted ones, the
"Church has specially ministered and is ministering to-day.
"With all sincerity, I say 'God-speed you in your work.'

"In your address you claim that the Church has been the
"pioneer of education in India, and methinks one may well
"ponder over the full significance of that phrase 'pioneer of
"education.' In it you lay claim to a great distinction. Think
"for a moment what education has done in this country, what
"it is doing to-day, what it is going to do in the future, and you
"see what a potent influence education possesses, and when you
"claim to be the pioneer in that great work, surely you lay claim
"to a great and honourable distinction. And, in good sooth, I
"believe most sincerely that you lay claim to that title justly
"and rightly. You say that you have given vast sums of money
"to promote its cause, but much more has been done than
"that. Think for a moment of the numbers of men and women
"who have come out to this country and who have given
"all that they have—far more than money!—they have given

"of their love, of their time, of their energy—they have given
"themselves to this great work, and the secret of the magnificent
"success which they have achieved is that the motive power of
"their work has been morality, religion, and faith in God. We as
"Government, gentlemen, are engaged upon a campaign against
"the enemies of human misery, human weakness, and human
"ignorance. You too, ladies and gentlemen, are engaged in
"the same campaign. We are allies in that great war against
"ignorance and sin and, indeed, I, as head of the Government
"in this presidency, welcome you, my Lord, and those who are
"with you working in this splendid cause, with all sincerity as
"staunch allies. I know that at times we may differ from one
"another as to whether this or that plan of campaign designed
"by those who are in this camp or in that camp, is really the
"right course to follow. Differences are inevitable and, to-day,
"in your address, you call my attention to some of them. But
"let us take comfort in the reflexion that you recognise the
"merits of the new system we are seeking to introduce, having
"for its object the improvement of education in this land.

"You complain that the new regulations are somewhat
"rigid and stern, but I think that we have shown that upon
"good cause we are prepared to relax somewhat the rigidity
"and sternness of these regulations. I allude, particularly, to
"clause 47 which, in deference to the expressed opinions of
"missionary bodies, we have relaxed to a considerable extent.
"You tell me that the changes in the system are so abrupt and
"so great and considerable that many of the teachers will
"experience great disabilities if they are sternly insisted on.
"I cannot but help hoping that the changes are not so abrupt
"as to bring about the dire results which you prognosticate. I
"can assure you that we, as Government, are prepared at any
"time to listen to and give full consideration to any specific
"cases. I would ask you, if really you feel that there are some
"ways in which these regulations can with advantage be
"relaxed, that you will, not dealing with generalities, bring
"those specific instances to our notice. As I have already
"said, we are all of us earnestly desirous of achieving the same

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COTTAH.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
C.M.S.
address.
*Missionary
work
in India.*

*The Edu-
cational
Code.*

Nov. 27th, 1908. "purpose, and the only question is whether the road thereto is
"the one which we would lay down or the one which you would
"lay down.

PALAM-
COTTAH. "In your address, you conclude by alluding to the
His Excellency's "interest which I feel in the well-being of the Christian com-
munity, and I can assure you that it is very genuine indeed.
reply "A Christian myself, it would indeed be strange if I did not
to C.M.S. "feel a deep and a warm interest in the welfare of the com-
address. "munity, if I did not watch their progress with satisfaction and
Loyalty of "sympathy. As the Governor of this presidency, I regard the
Indian "Indian Christian community as among the most loyal and
Christians "the most faithful servants of the Crown and I shall not fail,
"believe me, to convey to the proper quarter the expressions of
"loyalty which are contained in the address which I have just
"received.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have done. I am glad that I
"I have had an opportunity this morning of seeing something
"of the work of the Church Missionary Society here, and I
"would like, if I may, here publicly to say how deeply I
"sympathise with that work, how admirable it seems to me
"is the way in which it is being carried on, with what patience,
"with what zeal, with what love. I am glad that I shall later
"on during my visit get another opportunity of seeing the work
"of the Society in other directions. I can only assure you, my
"Lord, it has my deepest sympathy and warmest interest. As
"for the work of the Church, God knows, that too has my
"deepest sympathy and interest, and I hope I may be allowed
"to say to those who are carrying on that work here and in
"other parts of the country: God-speed you on your way."

TINNE-
VELLY. At 11 o'clock this morning, His Excellency received
Deputa- a deputation of the Tinnevelly Settlement Represen-
tion. tation Committee. The deputation consisted of the
following gentlemen:—

1. M.R.Ry. R. Sivarama Aiyar Avargal, Ravanasamudram.
2. " Kuttalam Pillai Avargal, Landholder, Elanjai.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 3. M.R.Ry. A. S. Appaswami Pillai Avargal, Palam-cottah. | Nov. 27th, 1908. |
| 4. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar. | TINNE-VELLY. |
| 5. Saiyid Jimiya Sahib, Panagudy. | |
| 6. M.R.Ry. Subbayavier Avargal, Landholder, and Secretary, South India Bank, Tinnevelly. | Deputa-
tion. |
| 7. " Anantharama Seshaiyar Avargal, Tharuvai. | |
| 8. " M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Vannarpett. | |

There were also present besides Mr. L. M. Wynch and Mr. Campbell; Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S.; Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S.; Special Settlement Officer; Mr. J. B. Lutman, Executive Engineer; and Mr. Latham, District Forest-officer.

The interview with the deputation lasted for about an hour and a half.

The first and most important subject brought forward by the deputation related to the issue of pattas for fisheries. The deputation protested against the order of Government that pattas for fisheries should not be issued at the re-settlement and that fisheries should in future be leased out as in other districts. The deputation explained that some pattas go back to 1859-60 and they were afraid that, if the fisheries were leased out, the lessees would drain off the water from the tanks to suit their convenience. They admitted that the lease of a fishery would probably not confer on the lessee any right to drain off the water, but it was asserted that it was necessary to drain off the water in order to catch the fish according to the method usually employed. The deputation represented that, in this district, it was necessary to keep a certain supply of water in the tanks until the south west monsoon had burst, and it was certain that the tanks would receive an adequate supply of water

Nov. 27th, 1908. within a few days, because water is wanted (1) for nurseries for the *Kar* crop and (2) for sowing paddy by the dry method, a method of cultivation peculiar to this district, which requires that the land should be irrigated twice about May when the crop is sown. It was further represented that betel and plantains on wet lands would suffer if they did not get sufficient water from the tanks in March, April and May. The deputation stated that the value of a fishery now is about Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a year and that, with one exception, so far as was known, the fisheries were now leased by the pattadars only for one year at a time and then only in years when the draining of the tank would not be detrimental to cultivation; the fisheries were now held on patta in the name of a pagoda, the village munsif, or some other person or body representing the village community; the money obtained by leasing the fisheries was credited to a village fund which was spent for the communal purposes of the village, such as providing watchers for sluices and channels and repairing small channels maintained by the raiyats. It was urged that the amount which would be recovered by the Government by the lease of the fisheries would be small, while the villagers would be deprived of a very useful fund. In reply to the inquiry why the raiyats in other districts do not complain of the emptying of the tanks by the lessees of fisheries, it was explained that this was perhaps due to the peculiar circumstances of the Tinnevely district which, though it had a small rainfall, also possessed tanks in which it was possible to retain a little water till the arrival of the freshes in the south-west monsoon.

TINNEVELLY.
Deputation.
Pattadar.
fisheries.

His Excellency informed the deputation that he was unable to give them a definite reply at once but would give the points which were put before him his best consideration.

The second subject dealt with by the deputation was the collection of the tax on palmyra trees. At the resettlement, it has been decided—

(1) to waive the claim of Government to the timber of the palmyras standing on patta lands;

(2) to do away with the tree pattas in respect of palmyras standing on such patta lands;

(3) to issue only one patta to the land pattadar;

(4) to show in the patta the total sum due both on account of land assessment and the tree-tax; and

(5) to make the land pattadar answerable to Government for the total assessment entered in his patta.

It was urged by the deputation that this scheme would be difficult to work and would cause hardship to the land pattadar as he would have no special facilities for recovering the tree-tax from the tree-owner.

Mr. Chadwick pointed out that a Special Deputy Collector was dealing with the introduction of this new system and had met with considerable success so far, and there was every reason to believe that the land pattadars and tree-owners would in every case come to terms before the introduction of the resettlement. The deputation admitted that it was not improbable that the difficulties would be overcome in the western taluks where the Deputy Collector was now working but suggested that difficulties might arise in the eastern taluks.

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TINNEVELLY.

Deputation.
Palmyra tree tax.

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TINNE-
VELLY.
Deputa-
tion.
Palmyra
tree tax.

Mr. Chadwick explained that the Deputy Collector had worked with success in the Shanar villages at Tenkási and Ambásamudram which were those very directly affected by the new order and the Sbanars in other parts were, he learnt, making arrangements in anticipation of the introduction of the new system.

On the whole, His Excellency thought that it would be better to wait till the difficulties anticipated by the deputation should arise before considering how to deal with them. This was accepted by the deputation.

Registra-
tion of
double-
crop
lands.

The deputation next dealt with the registration of double-crop compounded lands. The deputation appeared to wish that remission should be granted on failure of the second crop on lands on which the second crop assessment had been compounded at a lower rate than the normal second crop assessment.

His Excellency explained to the deputation that the Government permitted the second crop assessment to be compounded at a lower rate taking into account the chances of an occasional failure of the second crop and therefore remission could not be granted when one of the crops failed.

The deputation then asked if the raiyats might be allowed with the approval of the Settlement officer to transfer compounded double-crop land to ordinary registered double-crop land paying the higher rate of assessment but obtaining the remission of the second crop assessment in cases of failure of one of the crops under the present rules.

As this was a new question of which notice had not been given, His Excellency was not prepared to give a

decision on the point but doubted if it would be of much advantage either to the raiyats or to the Revenue officers.

The next point brought forward by the deputation was that the *pisanam* crop should be taken as the basis of calculation for fixing the rates of assessment instead of the *kar* crop.

It was pointed out to the deputation that, as a matter of fact, the *pisanam* crop had been taken as the basis of calculation.

The deputation then urged that the *pisanam* crop could not yield more than 1,050 measures an acre while 1,200 measures had been taken as the basis of the Settlement officer's calculations.

Mr. Chadwick stated that Mr. Banbury had made 179 experiments in different years and found that the average yield was 1,194 Madras measures of *pisanam* on first-class land.

The deputation admitted that the present settlement was more liberal than Mr. Puckle's in the allowance for vicissitudes of seasons and the sub-division of porambokes, both of which operate to the advantage of the raiyat.

It was pointed out to the deputation that, in the memorial which was presented to the Government in July 1907, the yield per acre was estimated by the memorialists at Rs. 61 and odd, whereas Government had based its calculations on a yield of Rs. 57-12-0.

The deputation explained that, when that memorial was drawn up, they were not well acquainted with the Government's methods of calculating the rates and were not in possession of the information spread over a

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VELLY.

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tion.
"Pisa-
nam"
crop
assess-
ment.

Nov. 27th, 1908. number of years which was at the disposal of the Collector. The deputation finally urged that, if it was too late to alter the orders of Government regarding the three taluks already under resettlement, this question should be reconsidered with reference to the remaining taluks.

His Excellency suggested that the deputation should go into the matter with the Special Settlement officer.

Wild
indigo.

The deputation next urged that the Forest department should grow *kolingi* (wild indigo) and *avarai* in the forests in the plains and on the hills and supply them to raiyats at a nominal fee and should give raiyats licenses to cultivate these and similar manure-yielding trees in forest areas subject to necessary restrictions.

It was pointed out to the deputation that the Forest department was already making experiments in growing shrubs for supplying manure leaves, but the deputation urged that the experiments should be carried out near the foot of the hills either by the raiyats or by the Forest department.

His Excellency asked the District Forest officer to endeavour to meet this request. One of the members of the deputation offered to supply the District Forest officer with some wild indigo seeds for the purpose.

Tanks.

Lastly, the deputation urged that many tanks could be usefully enlarged and that the Kodaimel-Alagian anicut should be constructed.

As regards the first, His Excellency suggested that, if the members of the deputation could point to any particular tanks which could be improved without incurring undue expense either on account of wet lands which would have to be acquired in order to enlarge

the water spread or for other reasons, they should bring them to the notice of the Tank Restoration Party which had just come to the district. The Tank Restoration Party would consider the proposals put before them.

As regards the Kodaimel-Alagian anicut, His Excellency explained that the proposal had not, as the deputation feared, been lost sight of and that the Executive Engineer had estimates under preparation at the present time.

The deputation urged that in building the anicut, care should be taken to protect the interests of raiyats lower down the river.

After receiving deputation, His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr Wynch, Mr. Campbell, and Captain Annesley, motored to the Sarah Tucker College.

This institution takes its name from Miss Sarah Tucker (of Southborough) who was much interested in South India, her brother the Rev. John Tucker being for sometime the Secretary for the C.M.S. Mission, Madras. She realised the great importance of educating and training the Christian young women of this country, though she never came to India, and by her pen she created interest in this matter among her friends and relations in England. After her death this institution was built in memory of her, to promote the desire so near to her heart.

The building is dated 1862. The work was very up-hill at first, but in 1868 a training class and a small Lower Primary model school were opened, and in 1869 ten pupils were presented for the old Third-grade Examination. In 1876 pupils were presented for the

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Tucker
College.

Second-grade Examination and in 1885 for the Higher Grade for Women. In 1891 it was raised to a High School for the Matriculation Examination, and in 1896 the institution was made a Second-grade College. Since this institution was founded 600 young women have been trained here as teachers. From the High School 48 have passed the Matriculation Examination and 24 the First Examination in Arts. Five of the latter have taken the B.A. Degree, while three were preparing for it at the time of His Excellency's visit, and one for L.M. and S. Examination.

The buildings consist of—

(1) The original block built in 1862, where the following classes are held:—The fourth class to the third form of the Secondary department numbering 97 on the roll, the fifth standard to the seventh standard of the model school numbering 51, and a Kindergarten section numbering 41; also the classes for the Training department where from 30 to 40 students are trained every year for the Collegiate, Secondary and Elementary certificates; there were then 39 on the rolls.

(2) A smaller building, erected in 1893 for the Lower Primary classes, and now occupied by the second, third and fourth standards of the model school; the number on the roll was 64.

(3) The new college buildings opened by Lord Curzon at the end of 1900, occupied by the High School girls numbering 60, and 5 students preparing for the F.A. Examination.

The total number in all the classes in November 1908 was 360. Almost all of them were boarders. About 2,870 had been admitted as students of this institution

since the beginning; and many of them may be found working as teachers, Bible women, hospital assistants, etc., in all parts of the Presidency, Ceylon, Burma and Penang.

The buildings include a hospital and a chapel, and there are seven teachers' houses on the compound. A hostel was to be built soon at a cost of over Rs. 10,000.

The following is a list of the Examination results of 1907:—

Examination.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Peter Cator, Scripture, Higher Grade ...	3	3
Do. Lower Grade	32	32
(3 gained money prizes).		
First in Arts	5	4
Matriculation	10	3
Training class, Secondary Preliminary.	3	1
Do. Elementary Preliminary.	19	19
Do. Secondary Final ...	1	1
Do. Elementary Final ...	12	8
Technical Elementary Drawing ...	5	3

The Inspectress's remarks were:—

"The College distinguished itself again this year by passing four out of five in the F.A.

"The institution is decidedly efficient and the teachers do every thing in their power to improve and systematize their work."

The Director's remarks on the Training section were:—

"The Director is glad to note that the efficiency of the institution has been well maintained."

A 'Kaiser-i-Hind' Medal was bestowed on Miss Askwith, the Principal, on the 1st January 1907.

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There are six English Ladies, Miss Askwith, Principal, Miss Walford, Vice-Principal, Miss Naish, B.A., Miss Pawson, B.A., Miss Howard (at home) and Miss Stevens, B.A., with a good staff of native teachers, viz., five masters and twenty-three mistresses, to carry on the work. Much care is taken with regard to the discipline and moral character of the pupils. Religious teaching is regularly given to develop the moral character. Only such of the text-books and newspapers as are calculated to form the character are placed in their hands. The boarders take it in turn to do the household work of the boarding department and learn how to cook. Every class is under training in needle-work and in drawing according to the Educational Rules. Special classes are opened for some students to give them instruction in drawing, music, and in embroidery.

The total cost of the College and Secondary departments and the Training and Model School departments per annum is Rs. 26,326.

The receipts from fees in 1907 were Rs. 8,357; Government grants amounted to Rs. 6,857.

The deficit which was met by the C.M.S. and subscriptions is Rs. 11,113.

Branch
Schools.

In immediate connection with this college and under the same management there are 45 Branch schools where the teachers are mostly those who have been trained in this college, with 2,065 pupils on the rolls; these are located in different parts of the Tinnevely district for the benefit of high caste Hindu and Muhammadan girls; and two village boarding schools for Christian girls with 127 pupils on the roll.

The total cost of the Branch school is Rupees 11,218-2-0, receipts from fees amount to Rs. 188, Government grants to Rs. 4,986; the deficit met by subscriptions being Rs. 8,045.

There was a loss of over Rs. 2,000 in Government grants in 1908 caused by the changes in the new Grant-in-Aid Code, as the girls' elementary schools were to receive no more grants than the schools for boys, though very little fees can be obtained from them, and schools for high caste girls must of necessity be more costly in working than those for boys. Miss Askwith, the Principal, considers that the idea that boys and girls can be taught together is quite erroneous except among the lower classes.

There is also a school for blind boys and one for blind girls. The classes for them are from infant to the fourth standard, where reading is taught in raised type according to Dr. Moon's system, and arithmetic is taught with Braille's slates. Geography is taught with specially prepared raised maps. Twenty-five girls and sixty-three boys are now under instruction. In addition to the general education they are also taught various industries such as mat-weaving, chair-caning, basket-making, rope-making and punkah-pulling. The work was begun in 1890 and after a few years it was recognized by the Government. Since the beginning 157 blind boys and young men have been admitted into the boys' school, and fifty-one have passed the Primary examination. Among the pupils who have left sixteen are employed as teachers in the C.M.S. schools in the Tinnevely district, four are employed in the blind school, five are earning their livelihood by

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School
for blind.

Nov. 27th, 1908. using their industrial education obtained in the school, chiefly chair-caning and punkah-pulling, nine are independent preachers; as the work grows it is found necessary to increase the accommodation largely, and a new site has been acquired to erect suitable buildings. One building for the boys is under construction at the cost of about Rs. 10,000, a part of which has been subscribed by kind and generous friends in England and Canada. When this is finished it is proposed to erect buildings for both the boys' and girls' schools at a cost of about Rs. 20,000, and the C.M.S. trust that Government will help it largely in this effort for the blind of whom there are more than 34,000 in this presidency alone.

His Excellency was received at the old buildings by Miss Askwith, Miss Walford and the staff. His Excellency first visited the training classes, where a criticism lesson was going on, the kindergarten classes, where he heard a recitation on 'Bees and occupation,' the 5th, 6th and 7th Tamil standards and the first, second and third English forms. In the enclosure at the back of the building His Excellency then saw the classes of the Model school at drill. His Excellency and party next walked to the college. On the way they saw the blind boys and girls at work mat-making, plaiting baskets with palm leaves and caning chairs. His Excellency was interested in seeing the blind children read, do sums and point out places on raised maps. The branch school children sang the new Empire song with *kummi* and *kolattam*. In the college His Excellency saw the eighth, seventh, sixth and fifth forms at work. The party afterwards

proceeded to the verandah and the proceedings were closed by the first, second and third forms saluting the Union Jack. His Excellency signed the Visitor's book of the college and recorded the following remarks therein:—

"I am very glad indeed to have had the opportunity of seeing something of the wholly admirable work which is being carried on within the walls of this Institution."

His Excellency returned from the college in time to attend the Garden Party given in his honour by the members of the Reception Committee in the District Judge's compound. The Committee brought together a large and representative gathering of Indians and Europeans, officials and non-officials, a special feature being the presence of several Indian Christian ladies. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., the President, and the members of the Reception Committee, who conducted their distinguished guest to the garden, where he received a hearty welcome. Excellent arrangements had been made for the comfort of the guests and a variety of entertainments were provided for their amusement including Indian music, vocal and instrumental, a cinematograph, acrobatic feats, snake charming, a *kollattam* dance, conjuring, magic and mimicry. The function concluded with an effective display of fireworks from the bed of the river Thambraparani, an immense concourse of people having assembled to witness it. His Excellency, before leaving, expressed himself thoroughly pleased with the charming entertainment provided and thanked the Reception Committee for having enabled him to meet so many of the leading residents of the district.

Nov. 27th, 1908. T. TINNEVELLY. Sarah Tucker College. Visitors' Book.

Garden Party.

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1908.

TINNE-
VELLY.
Masonic
Lodge.

At 9-15 P.M., His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., and Captain Annesley, paid a visit to the Masonic Lodge. The members of the Lodge held a special meeting in the evening and after that held a banquet to which both Masonic and non-Masonic guests were invited. At the close of the banquet His Excellency arrived and was received by the members.

Mr. S. R. Krishna Aiyar, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, welcomed His Excellency and informed him that loyalty to the Empire and to the Sovereign and a ready and cheerful obedience to the laws of the country constituted some of the most sacred obligations which Freemasons undertook. The person of His Majesty being doubly dear to them in that he was the protector of the Craft and a former ruler, the members of that Lodge felt special interest in welcoming to their banquet His Excellency, who was his representative in this country. In conclusion, he proposed His Excellency's health.

In reply, His Excellency said :—

His Excel-
lency's
Reply.

"I have some difficulty in responding to the toast of my health which has been so gracefully and charmingly proposed by the Worshipful Master of this Lodge. I cannot but feel somewhat embarrassed by the emphasis which he has laid on the fact of my being present here to-night, because, in good sooth, I can assure you that so far from it being any inconvenient or trouble it is a great pleasure to me to find myself here. I should like to say that if my appreciation of the way in which I have been received appears to be inadequate, it is not because I do not realise how cordial that welcome has been but because I am unable to find proper words to put my feelings into speech. From the moment that I came here it

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lency's
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"was apparent to me that the citizens of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah were resolved to bring home to me, if they could that they were all glad to see me, and I feel deeply flattered and gratified by the reception which has been accorded to me. To-night I am particularly glad to be here. It is the first occasion on which I have ever been invited to take part in any ceremony, banquet or dinner held by Freemasons, and I was interested to find when I came into this room that the name of this Lodge is 'The Southern Cross,' for that is the constellation under which, gentlemen, I have made my career. When I went to South Africa my name was absolutely unknown, whether to Englishmen or South Africans. From there I went to Australia, which claims to be the land of the Southern Cross, and it is under that constellation that I accomplished whatever I have done to achieve a career. So I hope that it is a good omen that on the first occasion on which I attend a Masons gathering I come under the auspices of the Southern Cross.

"Gentlemen, to-night I do not propose to say more than a very few words, I would like to emphasise what has been said by the Worshipful Master this evening. I hope that this Lodge and other Lodges in this country may flourish and prosper, because the work which they all are doing is one which I have most dearly at heart and that is the binding together in sympathy of the heart, and not merely of the lip, of the races which together control the destinies of this country. There have been latterly influences at work which tend to drive us apart; but I hope that we are strong enough, both Indians and English alike, to gauge at their proper value what has been said and done and to look beyond the immediate present and determine that nothing shall move us from the task which is set before us, and that is the guiding of the destinies of this country aright. And if these destinies are to be guided aright, it is not certainly by the severance of the rulers and the ruled, but by bringing them together, by more mutual understanding, by greater mutual confidence. That is the task which, if I mistake not, Freemasons have set before themselves. So you can well understand that to me in the

Nov. 27th, 1908. "position which I am proud to occupy, the hope is strong that
 "Freemasonry in India may become more fashionable, more
 "popular and more powerful. I am glad to see to-night so
 "many Indians assembled here, meeting us in common brother-
 "hood. That is the feeling which I wish to see created be-
 "tween us, and, therefore, when your good Master spoke of its
 "being an inconvenience or trouble to me to come here to-night
 "I felt bound to say that he was indeed at fault, because it is
 "a genuine pleasure to me to meet you, and if in the slightest
 "degree my presence may add vitality to the spirit of Free-
 "masonry in India, I shall have been more than repaid. I can
 "only thank you, gentlemen, exceedingly for the kindness with
 "which you have welcomed me, and I wish from the bottom of
 "my heart that the spirit of Freemasonry in this country may
 "grow and extend through all the ramifications of society."

Mr. C. K. Srinivasa Rao, Sub-Judge of Tuticorin, next proposed the health of non-Masonic as well as Masonic guests.

Mr. L. M. Wynch in responding in behalf of non-Masons remarked that he had made many friends in the District, both Indian and English, and that in leaving the District he would have to part from them with very many regrets.

Mr. N. C. Rajagopalachariar responded on behalf of Masonic guests.

Nov. 28th, 1908. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Wynch left the Collector's house at 7-30 on Saturday morning the 28th November and motored to the Palamcottah Municipal Hospital where he was received by Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. Ekambaram Pillai, the Assistant Surgeon, and conducted through the wards. In 1907 the total admissions included 856 in-patients and 26,673

out-patients, and 1,265 surgical operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,758.

Owing to the unsuitability of the present hospital buildings in Tinnevely town and of the site and the impossibility of extending this site, or of finding in Tinnevely a suitable site for a new hospital, Mr. Buckley, the then Collector, in June 1902, recommended to Government that a combined hospital for Tinnevely and Palamcottah should be constructed; he maintained that it was undesirable that two municipal bodies with but a river between them should each maintain its own hospital, and from the point of view of the District Board that Local Funds were more likely to be profitably spent if given to one central hospital, to whose upkeep two other bodies also contribute, than if given to two separate smaller hospitals. He considered the site of the present hospital at Palamcottah suitable and large enough for the purpose, and to this the Surgeon-General and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer agreed. The Government approved of the Collector's proposals (G.O., No. 977 M. of 15th August 1902). Nothing however appears to have been done until 30th May 1904 when Mr. Buckley again wrote to Government explaining that he had modified his views regarding the suitability of the present site of the Palamcottah hospital for the construction of the combined hospital and recommending that it should be built on a site about half a mile to the south-east of Palamcottah near the old Brigade Parade ground. To this site Captain C. B. Harrison, I.M.S., the then District Medical and Sanitary Officer, strongly objected on the grounds of its inaccessibility, the want of

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PALAM-
COTTAH.
Municipal
Hospital.
Site of
proposed
new
hospital.

Nov. 28th, 1908. accommodation in its immediate neighbourhood for the relations of patients, and, most of all, on account of its involving the separation of the out-door and in-door departments. The Surgeon-General was requested to visit Tinnevely and report on the several sites; he inspected the sites with the Collector, and at a meeting, at which the Collector, the Surgeon-General, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer (Captain Robb, I.M.S.) and the Chairmen of the two Municipalities were present, it was agreed unanimously that the site on the Brigade Parade ground was decidedly the best for the purpose. Government approved of the proposal to build the new hospital on this Brigade Parade ground (G.O., No. 350 M. of 14th February 1905), and sanction for its acquisition was then applied for and granted (G.O., No. 1811 M. of 12th October 1906). Owing to a question of funds, the building has not yet begun. In the meantime, owing to frequent representations made orally to him by the people of Palamcottah and Tinnevely, Captain Harley, I.M.S., the present District Medical and Sanitary Officer, reviewed the whole question of the suitability of the selected site, and as a result adduced arguments to show that it would be eminently unsuitable. During the recent visit of the Surgeon-General a meeting was called by the Collector consisting of the Collector, the Surgeon-General, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Hon'ble Mr. Gurnswami Aiyar and the Chairmen of the two Municipalities, and it was unanimously agreed that the Parade ground was unsuitable and that the site of the present hospital at Palamcottah was the best site available. In this opinion His Excellency after seeing both sites, concurred.

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COTTAH.
Municipal
Hospital.
Site of
proposed
new
hospital.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book of the hospital:—

"I regret to find that structurally this Hospital leaves much to be desired and I hope that no long time will elapse before the construction of a new Hospital is taken in hand. In spite of the deficiencies in structure and equipment of the Hospital itself, much good work is being done by Captain Harley and his staff. The great number of those who come for relief is the most eloquent testimony of the value set on his skill by the residents of the town and district."

His Excellency and party next proceeded to St. Francis Xavier's High School. He was received by the Rev. Father Sabbath, S.J., Superior of the Roman Catholic Mission, the Rev. Father Saldanha, S.J., the Headmaster of the School, and Rev. Fathers J. Dieren and H. Hartenstein. The children of the school were drawn up in line in the compound and cheered His Excellency as he walked past them

St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah, has grown out of a Primary School. The latter was established in 1880, during the administration of Rev. L. Verdier, S.J., by the Rev. Paul Rottari, S.J., and located in one of the healthiest parts of the town. In 1883 it was raised to a Middle School; which was transferred to a large house with an extensive plot of ground, and placed under the Result Grant System. In 1883 the High School Department was added.

Already in 1884, it passed 9 out of 12 candidates in the Matriculation Examination, with two in the first class.

A few years later the Manager wrote to the Director of Public Instruction: "An average of passes amounting to 76 per cent. in the Matriculation and 70-6

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School.
History.

in the Middle School Examination has been obtained during the last six years. No other school or college in the Tinnevely district has obtained so high a percentage of passes for the same period. With regard to strength of school, efficiency of staff, number of certificated teachers, organization, accommodation, furniture and apparatus, sanitation, play-ground, etc., I believe we do not yield to any other school, and on most of these points we have a decided advantage over all others."

In February 1898 the Director sanctioned the grant of aid to the High School Department at one-half of the maximum rates. In 1891 the institution was permanently placed on the list of recognised and aided Upper Secondary Schools.

In 1898 it took over the management of "The Hindu Middle School," thenceforth to be called "St. Francis Xavier's Branch Lower Secondary School". This was amalgamated with the main institution in January 1907 for the purpose of more concentrated administration.

Ever since 1892 there has been under the same management as St. Francis Xavier's High School, St. Antony's Primary School. Situated next to the Church it is intended chiefly for Catholic boys and conducted exclusively by Catholic teachers. In 1898 it passed 15 out of 15 in the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 6 were in the first class. At the time of His Excellency's visit it had 160 boys on the rolls.

Hostels.

Attached to the two schools is a Catholic Boarding House with 110 students in 1908; it is conducted on the same lines as that of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

It had been decided to open a hostel for Hindu students in 1909.

St. Francis Xavier's High School has 456 pupils, of whom 90 are in the High School Department, 184 in the Lower Secondary and 182 in the Primary. It has generally secured a large percentage in Matriculation. In 1907 it passed 48 per cent. Earnest endeavours are made to maintain discipline and attendance at a high point.

Due attention is paid to physical exercise. Games are compulsory. Foot-ball, cricket and rounders are popular. In 1907 a Catholic pupil of IV Form was awarded the Grigg Memorial Sports Medal; and a pupil of I Form, the third prize both in 1907 and in 1908. The former so distinguished himself last year, that he was not allowed to compete for the medal this year. In the competition held by the Tinnevely Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association last September, a Catholic pupil of IV Standard, St. Antony's Primary School, won the trophy for junior athletics; and a student of III Form, that for junior gymnastics.

The annual expenditure amounts approximately to Rs. 15,000. The school fees are a little less than Rs. 5,000; and the grant is Rs. 1,100 exactly. Thus the Mission contributes nearly Rs. 8,900.

The present Headmaster and Correspondent of the School is Rev. C. C. Saldanha, S.J. Among his assistants are Rev. J. Dieren, Teacher of English and History and Geography, and Rev. H. Hartenstein, Teacher of Science.

After inspecting the classes at work and witnessing a gymnastic display, His Excellency crossed the road and saw the new dormitory, a very fine building which

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COTTAH.St.
Francis
Xavier's
High
School.
Strength.Physical
Education.

Financial.

Staff.

Nov. 28th, 1908. was nearly completed and was to be used both as a dormitory and on occasions as a hall.

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St. The school assembled in the building, His Excellency was conducted to his seat on a dais.

Francis Xavier's High School.

The Rev. Father Superior then welcomed His Excellency in a few words and said that his visit would be a source of encouragement to them and an incentive to better work.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

His Excellency's reply.

"REV. FATHER, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS,—I did not come here prepared to make a speech, but it would be churlish on my part if I were to fail to acknowledge the kind words which have been just addressed to me by the Father Superior. It has been my privilege to see in other parts of this Presidency the educational work which is being carried on by the good Fathers who are ministering to the educational welfare of the young. In Trichinopoly I had an opportunity of inspecting this work there and seeing what splendid results have been achieved, and here, as there, I find the same story to be one of constant progress, constant care and the constant thought for the welfare of the children on the part of those good men and true who have taken to the splendid work.

"My young friends who are assembled here in this great hall, I would only ask you to be worthy of what these good Fathers are doing for you. Remember that we cannot stand still in life; we must go forward or we must go back. There is no halting. I would beg of you most earnestly to follow the example which is set you here and make progress, advancement and self-improvement the aim and ambition of your lives. You have here given to you an opportunity which many other boys of your age in this country have not brought within their reach. I would beg of you most earnestly to take advantage of the education which by the generosity, by the self-devotion and self-sacrifice of the Fathers is brought within your reach.

"And to you, Sir, and to those who are with you engaged in a labour of love which brightens your life and which is so

"glorious a chapter in the history of Missionary work in this country, I would only assure you of my deep and earnest sympathy; of my hope that the work which you have begun and which you are carrying on here with all your heart and soul may be such, as I know you hope, as to be worthy of the great Church to which you belong and of the Master in whose service you are enrolled. I thank you very sincerely for your kind words of welcome and I hope that success and prosperity may attend the efforts of these by whom the work here is carried on and may equally attend the work of those who labour within this hall."

His Excellency and party next proceeded to the Settlement Office, where Mr. Chadwick, I.C.S., the Special Settlement Officer, and Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., the Assistant Special Settlement Officer, received His Excellency and explained to him in detail the various stages of a resettlement, *e.g.*, resurvey, reconciliation of registration of holdings with actual enjoyment, rough pattas and the disposal of objections and the complete resettlement register.

At 4-15 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Wynch, Mr. Campbell, and Captain Annesley, left the Collector's bungalow to see the poor fed by the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram in honour of His Excellency's visit. A very large pandal was erected on the banks of the Tamparaparani, adjoining the Tinnevelly Bridge, Post Office, and almost in front of the Collector's compound. Over 10,000 poor of all classes, creeds and castes, including Pariahs and Muhammadans, comprising men, women, and children of all ages, assembled at the camp from an early hour in the morning. And before His Excellency arrived over 2,000 of the poor were seated on the ground under the pandal, with leaves spread in front of them, and served with a sumptuous

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PALAM-COTTAH.

St. Francis Xavier's High School. His Excellency's reply.

Settlement Office.

TINNEVELLY.

Feeding of the poor.

Nov. 28th, 1908. **TINNEVELLY.** meal. On arrival at the pandal, the Governor was received by the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram and Mr. S. T. Shunmugam Pillai, his Dewan, and a number of his other officials and led to a seat commanding a view of the people feeding. Here he was presented with a song of a welcome, composed in his honour by a Tamil poet. His Excellency walked through the pandal. His Excellency expressed his great pleasure and satisfaction at the excellent arrangements made. He afterwards motored round the Palamcottah maidan through Viraraghavapuram, Tinnevely Pettai, and Tachanallur to the English Club inspecting the site of Miss Askwith's School for the blind *en route*. His Excellency was received by Miss Askwith who explained to him her proposals regarding the buildings some of which were already under construction.

English Club. At the Club he was received by Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, and met the European residents of Tinnevely and Palamcottah.

Dinner Party. At 8 o'clock His Excellency dined with Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., the District Judge.

Nov. 29th, 1908. **Divine Service.** On Sunday the 29th November, at 7-30 A.M., His Excellency drove round Tinnevely and attended Divine Service at 6 P.M.

Nov. 30th, 1908. **Srivaikuntam.** On Monday morning the 30th November His Excellency left by motor for Nazareth at 7-10 A.M. At Srivaikuntam, which was reached at 8-15 A.M., Mr. Wynch presented the principal local officials. His Excellency also met Mr. J. B. Lutman, the Executive Engineer, and inspected the Srivaikuntam anicut. His Excellency was welcomed by priests from the Tiruchendur temple who had brought holy water from Tiruchendur for the purpose. Some ryots of Attúr,

Mela Attúr and Seranthamangalam villages in which there are wet lands irrigated under the Srivaikuntam anicut project were present and made certain representations to His Excellency regarding the situation of the south main channel and the 'morai' system in force in regard to the distribution of water in that channel. Mr. Lutman showed His Excellency maps of the ayacut under the anicut and explained his proposals for the improvement of the water-supply and distribution.

The Srivaikuntam anicut and its subsidiary works are situated almost entirely in the Srivaikuntam taluk. The anicut is about 16 miles from the sea and is the last of eight anicuts on the Tambraparni river: the others being Kodamelalaghien, Nathiyunni Kannadian, Kodagan, Palayam, Tinnevely and Marudar.

The Tambraparni "which is one of the four rivers which alone derive a supply from the south-west monsoon" and is "for its size by far the most valuable river in the Presidency" is 60 miles long and has a catchment basin of 1,739 square miles, of which 350 lie among the hills of the Travancore frontier. The maximum observed discharge at Srivaikuntam was 136,778 cubic feet per second in 1895.

The project was first thought of and worked out by Captain Horsley in 1855, but his proposals were very different from those eventually carried out. Captain Prendergast prepared a scheme in 1868 and its scope was declared to be "the completion of the system of irrigation within the valley of the Tambraparni."

The anicut site was selected because it would provide means of supplying all the land that could be irrigated as well as any other site higher up. The anicut was

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Anicut Project. Works.

to be 1,380 feet long and 6 (since raised to 8) feet high with cutstone apron 24 feet wide and a roughstone apron 36 feet wide; later on a second and a third roughstone aprons were added as a protection. Much of the stone was paid for by public subscription and much was brought from the dismantled fort at Palamecottah.

The anicut gives out to two channels known as the North Main channel and the South Main channel, both having head sluices built in continuation of the anicut work.

North Main Channel.

The North Main channel which takes off on the left has a bed width of 36 feet at the head and a fall of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. It first supplies a large extent of direct irrigation under the Kilpidagai sluice, after which it almost entirely becomes a tank supply channel. It supplies the Korkai tank and the Arumugamangalam tank by means of sluices and falls directly into the Peikulam tank at the 13th mile whence it feeds Pottaikulam and Korampallam from whence a drinking water-supply goes to Tuticorin Town.

South Main Channel.

The South Main channel has the same bed width and bed fall as the North Main channel. It feeds a few hundred acres of high level lands directly, but for the most part is a tank supply channel. It is only 5 miles long; at the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ th mile it gives off a branch to Attur tank and at the 5th mile it falls into the Kadamba tank.

The Attur channel feeds many acres of direct cultivation and also the Seidukavoithan and Anthur tanks. The Kadamba tank by means of a sluice known as the Poriar sluice supplies Ammanpuram, Kanam, Seenimavadi, Avoodiar, Ellappanaicken, Nallur and Arumuganeri tanks.

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Anicut Project. Water.

The scheme when first estimated for was reported to give "an unfailing stream of water." It was said that a hot weather stream by natural drainage of hills gave by actual experiments 198 cusecs of water, while from 15th June to 15th November a minimum of 324 cusecs was relied on and so no storage was proposed in excess of what the tanks already in existence would hold as a reserve. In 1872, however, it was discovered that the "superabundance" of water was not as satisfactory as had been thought and more particularly that the South Main channel did not get anything like sufficient supply and it was accordingly widened to 45 feet.

Before the construction of the anicut 12,800 acres *Irrigation.* of land were irrigated by the various tanks. The construction of the anicut brought about the irrigation of an additional 20,700 acres at once and with later additions the system now irrigates about 35,000 acres. Almost the entire land is assessed under the compounded double crop system.

Cost.

The original estimate of 1862 amounted to Rupees 9,48,000 from which a net return of Rs. 1,37,150 was expected. The estimate however was revised in 1872, again in 1874-75 and for a third time in 1881 and the final cost of the work was put down as being Rupees 14,97,000 on which a net earning of 5.75 per cent. is expected.

General.

Though without doubt the anicut has done and still does an immense amount of good to the district, its actual results have fallen short of expectations as the water-supply is so greatly inferior to what was thought. Though there are a few hundred acres irrigated by water taken directly from the river the average daily quantity of water taken direct is very

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Ancient
Project.
General.

small and four-fifths of the ayacut has to depend solely on the floods and the amount of water that can be stored during the floods in the tanks.

Assuming that 525 cubic feet a second are required to carry on the irrigation of the present ayacut it has been found in the course of 30 years that on the average for 270 days of the year less water is received than is actually required. For 50 days there are small freshes but not more than the present channel can draw off while for 15 days there are floods when water passes over the ancient and is lost.

If the head-sluices and main channels were enlarged the entire system would be greatly benefited for the quantity of water taken off on days of flood could be doubled. By this means the tanks at the tail end such as the Korampallam on the north, which practically never gets a supply during the south-west monsoon, though it is supposed to do so and the tanks of Ammanpuram, Ellappanaicken, Aroodiar and a few others on the south, which get very little or no supply in many years during the south-west, would probably get water early and in many years a double crop could be assured.

In the case of the Korampallam tank this would be especially beneficial as the town of Tuticorin relies on this tank for its water-supply; but except in 1908 Korampallam has had no supply till the end of October for many years and has been dry from April to October. Consequently Tuticorin has year after year suffered a water famine to a greater or less degree.

At the same time the capacities of several tanks could be increased with great advantage. Korampallam, Paikulam, Arumugamangalam on the north, Athoor, Ammanpuram and Kanam on the south, are

all capable of having their storage capacities very considerably increased. Schemes for Athoor have been submitted while schemes for Ammanpuram and Kanam on the south and Arumugamangalam on the north are well in hand. These proposals were made by Mr. Lutman, the present Executive Engineer, but the Government had not then approved of them.

About 7½ miles from Srivaikuntam, His Excellency and party passed through Alwartirunagari, which is an important Vaishnavite centre and place of pilgrimage. Here His Excellency was received by the temple authorities with *purnakumbams* and other temple honours.

His Excellency and party arrived at Nazareth at 9 o'clock after a most pleasant drive; the villages *en route* were decorated with thornams and triumphal arches and the avenue-trees were painted red and white; numerous crowds congregated from the neighbouring country to see His Excellency. On His Excellency's arrival, a salute was fired by temple guns. His Excellency was received under a pandal at the entrance to the church compound by Bishop Williams, the Rev. C. W. Weston, Miss Richards, Miss Martin, Miss Rix, and Mr. A. G. Battley and garlanded by the village elders. Mr. Wynch presented the Rev. E. Joseph who then read the following address to His Excellency:—

"We, the inhabitants of Nazareth, beg to offer Your Excellency a most loyal and hearty welcome to Nazareth. We desire to do so the more earnestly to show our reverence and loyal affection at this period for our most generous King and Emperor, whom Your Excellency here represents, and the British Government under whose benign sway we enjoy peace and freedom and equality of treatment.

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Srivaikuntam.
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Project.
Possible
Improvements.

ALWARTIRUNAGARI.

NAZARETH.

Nazareth
People's
Address.

Possible
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RETH.

Nazareth
People's
Address.

"We had the honour of welcoming Sir Arthur Havelock in our midst eleven years ago when he was Governor of Madras and we are most grateful to Your Excellency for thus honouring us in your turn.

"Nazareth is and has always been a Christian village. It was founded in 1803 to afford an asylum to the first converts who were being persecuted by their heathen neighbours. And although now a very large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages have been converted to the only true Faith, we remember with deep gratitude the paternal care of the Missionaries of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the well-being of their converts, our fore-fathers, and the strong power and unwavering justice of the great British nation which permits us to live in peace with all around and free from all oppression.

"With such thoughts in our mind we need hardly assure Your Excellency of our thorough loyalty and unswerving affection for the great, just and benign British Government and for our Most Gracious King-Emperor Edward VII.

"We recall with great pleasure and gratitude the kind visit of Your Excellency's brother, the Honourable and Reverend Algernon Lawley in 1895, who has ever since been a good and true friend and supporter of this mission.

"Once more we desire most loyally and sincerely to welcome Your Excellency in our midst and to thank you most gratefully for the high honour you have done us by coming amongst us."

Divine
service.

His Excellency and party then proceeded with the choir and the Clergy to church where there was a short service.

Break-
fast.

After service, His Excellency and party breakfasted with Mr. Weston.

At 10-15 A.M. the following address was presented to His Excellency, on behalf of the Clergy and Mission Agents representing the congregation of Nazareth,

Mudalur and Christianagaram; it was read by Rev. D. Periyannagam, a leading member of the Congregation.

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RETH.

Clergy
and
Mission
Agents'
Address.

"We, the Clergy, Mission Agents and Representatives of the Congregations of Nazareth, Mudalur and Christianagaram, beg to welcome Your Excellency most heartily to Nazareth. We feel especially grateful to Your Excellency for honouring us with a visit in this--the Jubilee-month of the Proclamation of the British Rule over India and thus giving us an opportunity of testifying to our grateful loyalty and deep affection for our beloved Father the Gracious King-Emperor of India whose representative you are.

"We think that Your Excellency will be interested by a short account of the Nazareth Mission and its attached districts of Mudalur and Christianagaram. The Tinnevelly Missions were founded as an offshoot of the Tanjore Mission by the Venerable Schwartz in 1798. Many distinguished missionaries have worked here such as the Revs. J. Irion, A. F. Caemmerer, Henry Pope, Thomas Brotherton, Dr. J. M. Strachan, late Bishop of Rangoon, and last but not least our well-loved and deeply regretted late Superintending Missionary the Rev. Canon Arthur Margöschis. The Mudalur Mission was founded by Jenicke as a city of refuge for distressed and persecuted Christians and the Christianagaram Mission also dates back to those early days.

"At present there are 87 congregations in the three districts consisting of 11,412 baptized Christians with 591 catechumens, of whom 4,482 are communicants. Native contributions last year amounted to Rs. 17,225. There are 52 schools, in which 2,491 children are being taught.

"We gratefully thank God for the continued increase of our congregations. Our churches are gradually being enlarged, improved and beautified and services are well attended.

"We have in Nazareth primary, upper and lower secondary, normal, art and industrial schools for boys and girls and a theological seminary for training catechists. In these institutions the children receive spiritual, mental and physical training and are placed in a position to earn an honest livelihood when they go out into the world,

History.

Congrega-
tions.

Schools.

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S.P.G.
Address.
Industrial
Orphan-
ages.
St. Luke's
Hospital.

Provident
Fund.
Widows'
Fund.

Rev.
Canon
Margöschis.

"Orphans and destitute children are received in the Industrial orphanages which were established in 1877 at the time of the great famine. We gratefully remember the help we received then in our time of need and were glad to have had the opportunity of giving to the famine fund started by our kind and benevolent Collector L. M. Wynch, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., in aid of those suffering from the famine of this year in the northern parts of India. In addition to the schools we have St. Luke's hospital in which the sick are relieved and comforted free of charge. This was inaugurated by the late Dr. Strachan and rebuilt and enlarged by the late Rev. Canon Margöschis. Last year the number of the out-patients treated was 14,230 and there were 99 in-patients. There is also a dispensary at Christianagaram with 5,543 out-patients in last year.

"The Nazareth Provident Fund which is opened to all classes without distinction of caste or creed is centred here and this is also the office of the Tinnevely S.P.G. Widows' Fund from which pensions are paid to 64 widows.

"We owe to the Church of England the many privileges which we enjoy in various ways intellectually, worldly, and spiritually, and we mention these points to show how much Christianity has done and is doing for the people of India.

"Your Excellency is aware of the grievous loss we have suffered this year by the death of our revered friend and loved and loving Missionary the Rev. Canon Margöschis whose death we deeply deplore. The memory of his splendid work will always abide with us and be an incentive and encouragement in moments of depression. We take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency most gratefully for your munificent donation to the Memorial Fund now being collected to worthily commemorate his work. Our present Superintending Missionary was for some time his colleague and succeeded him in the work, being helped by 10 Indian Clergy and 120 catechists and teachers.

"We do not think that Your Excellency will require any proof of our devotion and loyalty to the British Government. All the benefits which we enjoy are ratified and secured to us

"by that benign Government. There is no community in India which has greater affection for his Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of this land than the Native Christians, and our young men have enlisted in the army and others occupy positions of trust under the Government. We are proud to make a boast of this and if necessary prove it by our actions. We have no petitions or requests to make to Your Excellency since we are promised improved roads and a railway shortly, but we beg you to accept our warmest and most grateful thanks for thus honouring us with a visit.

"In conclusion, we earnestly pray Almighty God to give Your Excellency and Lady Lawley sound health and long life so as to enable you to labour long and successfully for the Glory of God and for the good of the people of this land."

After the address was read, the Indian Clergy and others were presented to His Excellency. His Excellency then replied to the address as follows:—

"MY LORD BISHOP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am highly appreciative of the warmth of the welcome which has been extended to me this morning and I thank you very sincerely for the very kind words which you have addressed to me on this my first visit to Nazareth. It has long been my wish to see for myself what work Christianity is doing in this land. I am only sorry that my wife was unable to accompany me on this occasion. I know also full well that my brother, the Rev. Algernon Lawley, would gladly have repeated his experience of some fifteen years ago. Allusion was kindly made this morning to the fact of his visit here; I can assure you that he cherishes in his heart a very fond recollection of his time here. His interest in the mission has never diminished and he never failed to keep up correspondence with the late Canon Margöschis.

"The mention of his name reminds me that I come here at a time when the shadow of a great sorrow still lies dark over the whole Christian community. His loss was a loss, not only to Nazareth, but to the whole of the Madras Presidency, for I can assure you that the influence for good which

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S.P.G.
Address.
Roads
and
Railways.

His
Excellency's
reply.

Canon
Margöschis.

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His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
S.P.G.
Address.

*Influence
of the
village
church.*

"he exercised extended far beyond the limits of the mission
"here. I do indeed sympathise with you all most sincerely and
"I wish most heartily that I could have seen him in the centre
"of his labour, his labour of love. It is a curious circumstance
"that almost on the very day when the news of his death
"reached me I received from my brother in England a letter
"from Canon Margöschis inviting me to visit this place.

"I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to me
"to be here to-day to see something of the work, and from my
"point of view as Governor of this great Presidency it is indeed
"a most splendid work. All around are rising up ever newly
"built churches. I would like to tell a story if I may. One
"night in South Africa there was seated around a camp fire a
"group of men, of whom one was Cecil Rhodes, and the con-
"versation turned upon the British soldier. A review was
"made of the qualities and the characteristics of the British
"soldier; how he had borne himself at Waterloo, in the days
"of the Crimea, in the Mutiny and again in the days of the war
"in South Africa. In all of them he had shown the same
"characteristics; that he would, under no circumstances, be
"daunted by difficulty nor would he flinch from his duty, never
"would he hesitate to sacrifice himself where duty to his king
"and to his country called. And the question that went round
"among that group of men was what was the secret of his
"character, what was the fountain and origin of this quality?
"It was recognised that the life of men in barracks could not
"tend to a condition of ideal saintliness or of heroic self-
"sacrifice. Whence, then, came his endless courage, his readi-
"ness to devote himself to his duty? An answer came quite
"unexpectedly from Cecil Rhodes. He said it was from the
"village church. At first the answer seemed quite irrelevant
"and inappropriate. But if you will only ponder it for a while
"you will realise how much truth that answer contains.

"The younger among those whom I am addressing no
"doubt are called upon from time to time to study English
"history, the dates of such and such kings, the rise and fall of
"such and such ministers, but I would like here specially in

"this place that you will follow up this train of thought which
"is opened by Cecil Rhodes's reply, that you should try and
"realise how potent a factor in our history has been the influ-
"ence of the village church; how it has tended to mould the
"character of our forefathers; how it has influenced the traits
"and qualities of Englishmen all over the world; and then you
"will understand how I rejoice to see the growth of churches
"in this land, because I can well imagine, realising what a
"potent influence it has been in the old country, how great an
"influence for good it may be in this country also.

"But Christian missionaries here have not been content
"merely with building churches. Theirs has been a far wider
"organisation for the welfare, advancement and betterment of
"men and women than that. Orphanages have been built for
"the care of the destitute and the friendless, hospitals have
"been built for tending the sick and lightening the load of
"sorrow and suffering in this land, and with it all goes on every
"day the great work of education, the building and opening of
"new schools. Then you are not content merely with literary
"crum; every attention is paid to the development of the
"physical side, but far more valuable than even that is the
"development of character and in this I am certain that you are
"proceeding on absolutely right lines, because you have made
"religion, morality and the faith of Jesus Christ the foundations
"upon which you are building your house. Character, character
"over and over again I have said in this country, put character
"before crum, and you have here especially had the advantage
"of a noble example. You have had handed down to you the
"example of the great Missionary Schwartz, and later still, you
"have had not only a memory but have had actually a man,
"Canon Margöschis, to guide you and help you year after year.
"He had given all that he possessed for you, and right dearly
"I am certain is his memory cherished. And if you would, in
"some measure, repay him for the work which he did for you,
"you can best do so by being worthy imitators of his example
"and letting his character be the ideal of your life. That is
"how you can best repay the debt of gratitude which you
"owe him.

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RETH.

His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
S.P.G.
Address.

*Mission-
ary work
in India.*

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RETH.

His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
S.P.G.
Address.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have much to see this morning; I will not detain you long. I have endeavoured in my remarks to make you realise how highly I appreciate the work which is being done here; how glad I am to have an opportunity of seeing it for myself. You have alluded in your address to the 'loyalty of the Christian community to the Throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and, indeed, I am most gratified to receive the assurance, because I know that it comes from the heart. On behalf of His Majesty, I beg to thank you most sincerely for these expressions of loyalty. On my own behalf I should like to thank you once again for the cordiality of the welcome which has been extended to me and to assure you with the utmost sincerity of my deep interest in and my sincere sympathy with the splendid work which is being carried on here, and to those men and women who are helping you here I would only say that I pray most earnestly that 'God will bless the labours of their hands.'"

The speech was translated sentence by sentence to the men, women and children who were seated on the ground in the open in front of the Rev. Mr. Weston's residence, and listened to by them with great attention and interest.

Founda-
tion
Stone.

After the National Anthem had been sung, His Excellency and party proceeded to the site of the St. John's High School for girls, where His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new school.

Before His Excellency laid the stone, Mr. D. Devavaram read the following account of the school:—

Beginning
of Educa-
tion in
Nazareth
and early
Mission-
ary
labours.

"The beginning of education in Nazareth was in the year 1830 when we hear of a school in which 25 boys and 2 girls were taught. But it was not till 1815 that Mrs. Ciemmerer, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Ciemmerer, the then head of the Tinnevely Mission, started the school which we represent to-day. In order to fill the school with girls, she had to undertake a systematic house-to-house visitation to induce

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High
School
for girls.
Account
of the
School.

"parents to send their little maidens to receive what she was so anxious to offer to them. In answer to her intercession they remarked 'The Missionaries will teach the cows next' and wherever they yielded it was more with a desire not to 'disoblige the wife of the Missionary than from any hope of improving their girls, the formula of whose existence according to the then accepted popular doctrines was 'Eat well, stay at home and work well.' However Mrs. Ciemmerer persevered and by presents and favours laboured to strengthen the allegiance of the people to the school. But it was during the memorable times of the late deeply lamented Canon A. Margöschis that the school received its full development and began to outshine its sister institutions in the district. In 1886 it was raised to the status of a high school and was the first in the whole of the Madras Presidency to prepare Indian girl-candidates to appear for the University Matriculation Examination. Since 1887, girls have been sent up for the examination and 33 have passed the examination. Most of them have become the helpmates of educated men and are shining as models to all wives and mothers around them. Two have distinguished themselves as Tamil Novellists. Two have been successful in taking their B.A. Degree. One of these, the late Mrs. Gotsi Guanam, graduating in Mental and Moral Science filled with credit the post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Madras Education Service till her death two years after receiving her appointment. The other Miss Rajammal Sargunam, B.A., has had the rare distinction of obtaining her degree with Mathematics for her optional subject and is doing good service to this, her *alma mater*, as Professor of Mathematics. Another of our girls has passed two branches in the B.A. Examination and we hope that she will receive her degree at the next convocation of the Madras University. Our Matriculates have qualified themselves as teachers and are filling responsible positions in Government and aided girls' schools far and near. To the solicitors care of the late Canon is also due the addition to the school of a training department where such of the girls as are not fortunate

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RETH.St. John's
High
School
for girls.Building
Accom-
modation.

"enough to pass the Matriculation Examination can be trained as mistresses and make their lives useful. Three hundred and forty-seven such mistresses have been sent out from the school, and they serve as teachers in schools throughout the Presidency of Madras and also in Ceylon.

"The buildings which we have occupied so far were built 60 years ago as a Primary School and besides being in a poor state of repair, most unsuitable for the work carried on there, the few available rooms had to serve a plurality of purposes such as those of lecture halls, dormitories, dining hall and study-rooms. Verandah walks that cannot permit three abreast have been used as Kindergarten-class-rooms. But of late the erection of new buildings became urgent in many more ways. Canon Margüschis set about finding the ways and means. The amount required was calculated to be Rs. 33,000. He got through the strong recommendation of our beloved Bishop the Right Reverend Arthur Acheson Williams, D.D., a grant of Rs. 18,500 from the S.P.G. and Rs. 3,750 from the S.P.C.K. and subscriptions for Rs. 1,000 from the Christian Community of the Nazareth Mission district, which, considering the general poverty of the people, speaks volumes of their interest in the school. We hope to get Rs. 9,000 in grants from the Educational authorities but the balance remains to be raised. The unexpected death of Canon Margüschis chilled our aspirations for a time, but the zeal displayed by the Rev. C. W. Weston, our present Superintending Missionary, has made it possible to complete all arrangements for the inaugural ceremony of laying the foundation stone during the august visit to our village of Your Excellency.

"The new buildings will contain 12 good-sized class-rooms and two halls which will serve as meeting places for the Upper and Lower departments of the school. There will be a separate Boarding establishment which will add to the conveniences hitherto sorely missed. With so much unoccupied land on the south and west, we can arrange for play and recreation grounds, and the Kindergarten-agricultural gardens.

"The school has now on its roll 200 pupils of whom about 100 are boarders. There are four graduates of whom two are qualified L.T.'s and besides, there is a full complement of qualified masters and mistresses. To adjust itself to the new regulations, the School has during the last few years almost doubled its expenditure, but there has been no enhancement of the Government grants to us. Our last application for increase of aid has not yet been answered, but we hope that at least by the beginning of next year the Government Educational Department will favourably consider our claims and thus set our hands free to spend on the improvements.

"With the continuance of the interest Mrs. Williams has been taking in our girls and the appointment of the Misses Rix and Groves as Lady Superintendents, we sincerely hope that fresh life and renewed vigour will be given to the School and while perpetuating its past beneficent labours, it will be enabled to enter upon a new era of progress."

His Excellency next visited St. Luke's hospital and the Art-Industrial school and the Girls' high school where the girls assembled in a central courtyard greeted His Excellency with the National Anthem and then returned to their respective classes. His Excellency next inspected the various farms at work. At the Art Industrial school the following address was handed to him by Mr. V. Subharama Aiyar but not read:—

"We, the teachers and pupils of the Art-Industrial school, Orphanages, Girls' schools and other institutions of Nazareth, beg to offer to Your Excellency a most hearty and loyal welcome to this place.

"We trust Your Excellency will be pleased to hear a short account of the chief institutions at this station—

"1. The Art-Industrial school and orphanages were started here in 1877 by the late Rev. Canon Margüschis,

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RETH.St. John's
High
School
for girls.Strength
of the
School.Hospital
Art-Ind-
ustrial
School.
Girls'
High
School.

Nov. 30th, 1908. "Pupils of all castes and creeds are admitted and scholarships are given to encourage them. The industries taught here are—Carpentry with rattan work, Blacksmithery and Fitter's work, Tailoring, Indian Embroidery, Typewriting, Weaving, Laco-making and Drawing.

Teachers' and Pupils' Address. "There are in all 129 boys in the school and all receive instruction in Drawing and Literary subjects. Those who have passed the Elementary Technical Examinations are prepared for the Intermediate examinations in Art and Industries in order that they may learn to become Industrial teachers when they have finished their school-course. Lately it is satisfactory to state several students of high caste have joined the school to receive special instruction with a view to become managers and proprietors of factories which are now being opened in these parts. There is also a normal school for masters teaching up to the Upper Secondary standard with 51 students.

Normal School. "In 1907, 188 students appeared for the Elementary and other Technical examinations and of those 161 students passed. In 1908 out of 190 who appeared for the examinations, 158 were successful.

St. John's High School for Girls. "2. St. John's High school for girls was raised to its present standard in 1883. The number of pupils on the rolls is 203, of whom 86 are in the High School Department, 22 in the normal school, 95 in the practising school. The classes range from infants to candidates for Matriculation at the University of Madras. Thirty-three girls in all have passed the Matriculation from this school and two have obtained the B.A. Degree, one of them in Mathematics—a unique distinction for our Indian lady. We are proud to number her on the staff of our high school. The other served for two years as an Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools. Still another of our guls has passed in two portions of her B.A. Examination. Last year 9 appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 6 passed. Girls from this school are teaching in schools all over Madras and even in Ceylon and South Africa and elsewhere.

Nov. 30th, 1908. "3. The Boy's Secondary school.—There are 56 pupils on the rolls, all of whom learn Drawing. Most of the boys join the Caldwell High school, Tuticorin, and other High schools and continue their studies. NAZARETH.

Teachers' and Pupils' Address. "4. The Primary school has 117 pupils who are taught by girls trained in the normal school here. They are taught Drawing and Object lessons, Drill and Kindergarten.

Boys' Secondary School. Primary School. Orphanages. "5. The orphanages contain 82 children. The only consideration is their destitution. They are received from all parts of the Presidency and even beyond, from all Christian Missions and even from Government. Hindu, Muhammadan as well as Christian children are received and brought up in the knowledge of true Faith.

Primary School. "6. Besides this there are 41 Primary schools with 1,883 scholars under the management and supervision of our manager.

"Before concluding this address we would like to thank our kind and considerate Collector L. M. Wynch, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., for the great interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of His Majesty's subjects in this district.

"In conclusion we beg to offer to Your Excellency our grateful thanks for the interest you have shown in our mission by coming here to-day. We shall never forget you on this occasion."

His Excellency was presented with various specimens of the work turned out in the school including a piece of silk cloth into which were woven the following words of greeting:

"May God bless Their Excellencies, Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Fort St. George, and Lady Lawley with long life and prosperity is the fervent prayer of the teachers and students of the Art-Industrial and Training School and Orphanages, Nazareth, under the management of the Rev. C. W. Weston opened by the late Rev. Canon Margoschis during the great famine of 1877 for all classes and creeds. This institution is the largest of the kind in Southern India containing 233 pupils in the various departments of carpentry and cabinet making,

Nov. 30th, 1908. "weaving and carpet-making, blacksmiths', and fitters' work, tailoring, and Indian embroidery, lace-making and fancy needle-work, drawing and typewriting and training by teachers. Let all good things await him who cares not to be great but as he saves or serves the State."

Teachers' and Pupils' Address. This piece of cloth was woven on a handloom by Mr. M. Chinnaswami Nayudu, head instructor of the weaving establishment whom His Excellency congratulated upon his work.

Visitors' Book. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' book of this institution :--

"I hope that this most admirable institution may do much for the industrial development of Southern India. I am very glad to have seen it and I am most grateful for the many charming specimens of the work with which I have been presented."

Departure. His Excellency returned to the bungalow for lunch at 1 o'clock and left Nazareth at 2-15 on his return journey to Tinnevely. En route His Excellency halted for a few minutes at Krishnapuram, a village about five miles from Tinnevely, where he visited an ancient temple containing several monoliths excellently carved. Before His Excellency reached the Collector's bungalow, Tinnevely, he saw another feeding of the poor arranged by the Reception Committee.

Tinnevely. At 7-45 A.M. on Tuesday the 1st December, His Excellency met at the Collector's bungalow the following members of the Committee of the Hindu College, Tinnevely :--

- (1) M.R.Ry. A. Sundara Sastri Avargal, President.
- (2) " M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal.
- (3) " P. M. Kailasam Pillai Avargal.
- (4) " P. N. Venkatachellam Pillai Avargal.
- (5) " B. K. Rama Aiyar Avargal.
- (6) " N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.

His Excellency said that he heard that the Committee of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, felt considerably disappointed at his inability to accept their invitation to visit the College and that, therefore, he wanted to take the opportunity before leaving Tinnevely to acquaint them with his reasons. Having regard to the unfortunate incidents recently connected with the College His Excellency felt compelled to say that neither personally nor in his capacity as Governor could he pay a visit to the institution at this juncture. His Excellency dwelt on the expediency of the immediate removal from the College of the teachers who were concerned in the outbreaks of lawlessness and violence, especially Loganadha Aiyar.

The Committee in answer explained that so far as Loganadha Aiyar was concerned, prompt action had been taken for he had been dismissed, but that the circumstances deterring them from dealing similarly with the other offenders were that the appeal in the case was pending and that their sudden dismissal would have resulted in serious damage to the College as the examinations were close at hand and the Principal himself was severing his connexion with the College. The Committee, however, were resolved to do something to bring them to book at the end of the year and had passed a proceedings to the effect that their services should then be dispensed with. They pointed out that they had thus endeavoured to do their best, having regard to the embarrassing situation in which they found themselves.

His Excellency explained that he did not ask them to meet him in order to criticize their action in the

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TINNEVELLY.

Interview with Hindu College Committee.

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Com-
mittee.

matter, but merely to enable him to bring home to them his difficulty in accepting their invitation and to remove any misunderstanding.

The Committee stated how sorry they and the community at large were that His Excellency was prevented by special reasons from visiting the College and begged that the matters might now be forgotten.

In conclusion, His Excellency laid great stress on the absolute need for the rigorous observance of proper discipline, especially as he had recently received complaints of the want of this virtue from parents and teachers and schoolmasters and from all who were interested in the well-being of the rising generation. Finally he thanked those present for having afforded him an opportunity of expressing to them his personal regret.

Departure.

His Excellency and party left Tinnevely Bridge railway station by the 9-31 train for Tuticorin, the principal officers and leading residents being assembled on the station platform to see His Excellency off.

TATTAP-
PARAI.

On his way he passed Tattappárai, 9 miles from Tuticorin, where the Ceylon Government has established a depot for emigrants to Ceylon.

Ceylon
Cooly
Emigra-
tion.

The chief route for emigration to Ceylon up to the year 1896 was by Pámban and Manaar. The cooly on arrival at Pámban was examined by the Indian and Ceylon Medical authorities before being permitted to proceed on his journey. He was conveyed across in sailing ships, maintained by the Ceylon Government and was landed at the Ports of Pesalai and Vankalai in the south-west and north-east monsoons, respectively. The cooly then travelled on foot along the North Road

as far as the town of Matalé, a distance of 143 miles, from whence, if he so wished, he could avail himself of the railway.

Practically no restriction was placed on the entrance of the cooly into the island, with the result that epidemics of cholera, introduced from South India, were of frequent occurrence in the island, in addition to which numbers of coolies died before reaching their estates, from fatigue and privation.

In 1896 on the outbreak of plague in epidemic form in Bombay, the Government of Ceylon, fearing the introduction of that disease into the island, took the following precautionary measures: (1) the North Road was closed to the emigrant cooly, and (2) a Medical officer from the Colonial Medical Department was stationed at Tuticorin which, with its daily service of steamers, would now become the chief route of entry into the Colony; his instructions were to detain all arrivals from plague and cholera-infected areas and, in the event of the town of Tuticorin becoming infected with either of those diseases to close the port altogether to passenger traffic. The entire closing of the port of Tuticorin to passenger traffic would, however, seriously interfere with the free flow of labour into the Colony and would seriously cripple its staple industry. To obviate this it was decided to establish, at a distance from Tuticorin, an Emigration Depot where Estate labourers could be detained and forwarded to Ceylon *via* Tuticorin embarking direct from train to steam launch and thence to steamer without entering the town. Tatappárai, a station 9 miles distant from Tuticorin on the South Indian Railway, was selected as a most suitable site and an Emigration Depot was erected there

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tion.

on land acquired from the Madras Government. The depot was completed in 1898. The Medical officer in charge of the quarantine restrictions at Tuticorin was placed in charge of the depot with a staff of clerks, peons, scavengers, etc., to carry on the work. Here all emigrant coolies are assembled prior to their despatch across, are registered, medically examined and supplied with proper food. They are booked direct to Colombo and are thus saved from any blackmailing at the hands of unscrupulous boutique-keepers, who hitherto fleeced them unmercifully. Government peons accompany the coolies to the steamer. No detention is enforced at the depot. The coolies usually arrive by the morning mail from the interior and are despatched the same day, provided they are healthy and have the necessary funds. Large numbers of coolies, however, arrived at the depot without the latter and were perforce detained several days until the Superintendents of their estates could be communicated with and funds remitted. This defect was remedied by the introduction in 1902 of the tin ticket or registration system. By this system coolies travelling alone or in gangs could, on presentation of a circular tin disc on which was impressed a certain letter and number indicating his estate, proceed to that estate without the expenditure of any money. His tin ticket, the number of coolies in his gang, the name of his estate, the cost of meals and of travelling expenses, etc., are registered at the depot and a daily return forwarded to the Government Agent, W.P., who eventually recovers the charge from the estate. The cooly is fed free of cost to himself. His ticket is purchased from Tattappárai depot to Ragama, the camp of observation in Ceylon, and from thence to the railway

station of his destination. There is no waiting at the depot for days or weeks for remittances from the estate to enable him to proceed on his journey and in short the cooly becomes a Government charge from the moment of his arrival at the Tattappárai depot to the moment of his arrival at his destination in Ceylon, thus effectually preventing desertion, crimping and swindling so rife before the establishment of systematic supervision of emigration by the Government of Ceylon.

It may be interesting here to quote the figures for the years 1902—1907, showing the total number of coolies passed through the Tattappárai depot with the number and percentage of those who have availed themselves of the tin ticket system.

Period.	Total number of coolies.	Total number of T.T. coolies.	Percentage.
1902	22,605	9,638	42.63
1903	37,663	26,745	71.00
1904	48,908	37,885	77.66
1905	117,142	95,704	81.69
1906	73,446	55,877	76.07
1907	46,980	33,841	72.03

Lastly may be mentioned the establishment, in 1904, by the Ceylon Planters' Association of the Ceylon Labour Commission with head-quarters at Trichinopoly, and agencies at the principal cooly recruiting centres. The object of the scheme is to supervise and assist kanganies who are sent over from Ceylon to South India to recruit labour. Its scope has been extended since

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TATTAP-
PÁRAI.

Quaran-
tine.

the beginning of 1908 and the commission now, in addition, is ready to undertake the recruiting of labour when required.

There is no quarantine imposed on estate coolies except in the case of arrivals from plague-infected areas. These are detained in Tuticorin in a specially selected eating-house until the completion of ten days from the date of departure from the infected area. Arrival from cholera-infected areas are detained at the Ragama camp of observation in Ceylon until the completion of five days from the infected area.

All arrivals from infected areas are disinfected at Tattappárai.

A hospital with 20 beds is provided for the coolies and a segregation camp for the accommodation of contacts of infectious disease.

TUTI-
CORIN.
Arrival.

His Excellency arrived at Tuticorin at 12-30 p.m. His arrival at the railway station was private. He drove at once to the Caldwell Hall where he received the following address which was presented by Dr. V. Van Langenberg, Chairman, on behalf of the Tuticorin Municipal Council:—

Municipal
Council's
Address.

"We, the Chairman and the Councillors of the Municipality of Tuticorin and through us the citizens of this place, respectfully beg to tender Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this town.

"We feel unable to give adequate expression to our feelings of joy and gratitude at Your Excellency being amidst us to-day after what must have been a long and tedious journey to the southernmost limits of this Presidency. We also feel grateful for the occasion afforded us of expressing to Your Excellency, his worthy representative in this Presidency, our loyalty and devotion to our august Sovereign, King Edward

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TUTI-
CORIN.

Municipal
Address.

Port.

Water-
supply.

"VII, to whose tender care have been entrusted the prosperity and well-being of the teeming millions of this ancient land.

"We shall not weary Your Excellency with a review of the past history of the town but shall merely mention the fact that its present position as the second port of this Presidency is of comparatively recent growth and that its prosperity is due to its sea-borne trade assisted by an active Railway service.

"The needs of a town like this are obviously many, the first and foremost among them being a sufficient and whole-some water-supply.

"A scheme was matured in the closing years of the last century, and your illustrious predecessor, Lord Amphill, set the seal of approval to the first portion of it which has since been accomplished. This was the formation of a water reserve at Korampallam, situated at a distance of about five miles from the town, for the storage of a water-supply, and also the construction of a substantial masonry conduit carrying water therefrom to the outskirts of the town.

"The second part consists in the formation of filter beds and the distribution of filtered water into the town by means of engine power at an estimated cost of over Rs. 1,88,000. Your Excellency has been gracious enough to sanction this part of the scheme and we hope and trust that, ere long this will, as well, be an accomplished fact. We feel deeply grateful for the free grant of Rs. 75,000 which the Government has been pleased to sanction, but we earnestly pray that, taking the financial condition of the Council into consideration, its request for the grant of a moiety of the cost will be favourably considered by Your Excellency's benign Government.

"The reserve tank, however, has sometimes been known to fail during the hot months when water is most needed, and the Council has placed before Your Excellency's Government the necessity for augmenting the supply. If the present experiment for obtaining an additional supply of water from trenches near the tank should prove unsatisfactory, the question of enlarging the reserve tank, for which there seem to be ample facilities, may have to be considered.

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Municipal
Address.

Korampallam
tank.

Drainage.

Sanitation.

Harbour.

"Another matter of importance is the filling up of the tank at first freshes of the Tambraparni river. Korampallam is the last of a chain of tanks fed by it and it is only when all the tanks higher up have been filled that this tank gets its supply. It often happens that by the time the higher tanks are filled the freshes in the river are over and our tank remains practically empty till the north-east monsoon rains come to our relief. The Council prays that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to institute enquiries as to whether the filling up of this tank is not possible at the first freshes caused by the south-west monsoon.

"The drainage of the town is a natural sequence of the water scheme, and we hope to be able in due time to approach Your Excellency with proposals for the same.

"We respectfully beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to the existence of extensive swamps within the limits of the Municipality lying on both sides of the Branch Railway line leading to the salt pans. These swamps from a sanitary point of view are a menace to the health of the town inasmuch as water stagnates in them and emits foul odours in addition to affording a breeding ground for mosquitoes which are admittedly the cause of the spread of malaria. The filling of these swamps is, therefore, a very urgent necessity in the interests of the health of the town. The council regrets that its financial position does not permit of its undertaking this work now or in the near future and begs that Your Excellency may be pleased to consider this scheme as one deserving of a share in the grant which the Government, in the interests of sanitation, are allotting to local bodies.

"We feel deeply interested in any scheme calculated to promote the usefulness of the port as it will add materially to the prosperity of the town and would beg Your Excellency's kind consideration of the schemes which, we understand, have been put forward for the improvement of the harbour.

"In conclusion we pray that Your Excellency may long be spared contribute to the well-being and prosperity of your numerous subjects in this presidency."

After reading the address Dr. Van Langenberg presented the remaining members of the Tuticorin Municipal Council. His Excellency replied as follows :—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUTICORIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to thank you very much indeed for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted me on my arrival here this morning and for the beautiful present which you have made me in the shape of a casket which I shall carry away as a charming souvenir of this my first visit to Tuticorin. I can assure you that I share with you the feelings which you are good enough to express of regret that my wife is not with me to share in the welcome which you have so generously accorded to me.

"You hint, sir, in your address at my journey proving not altogether congenial and its being rather a severe task ; but I can assure you that I regard it myself with no such feelings. So far from it being a toil, it is a very great pleasure to me to visit the different parts of this country, and I hope that my visits are not altogether unfruitful and that sometimes I may be able in one town or another to do something towards pushing forward some scheme or another for the advancement and betterment of that town. That it may be so here is my hope, because nothing gives me greater pleasure than that I can be instrumental in improving the condition of things in this presidency.

"I have just, as you know, left Tinnevely, and I can assure you that I was deeply touched by the manner of the reception which was accorded to me in that one of the most representative towns of Southern India. It was I think something more than a mere formal welcome. I could not fail to be impressed with the care and forethought as well as with the money and the trouble which had been lavishly expended, but there was an unmistakable aspect of geniality in the welcome which was extended to me, which made me realize that the hearts of the men in Southern India were as warm as the sun

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His Excellency's

Towns.

Reception
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lency's
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"of the noon-day, and it bids me be assured that the sinister influences which have recently been at work—influences bearing their marks in acts of violence—are no longer at work and it inspires me with the hope that they are vanished for ever."

"And so, ladies and gentlemen, when I come here, the assurances of loyalty with which you greet me bid me hope that the seeds of discord which have been sown here also may, at least those of them which did not fall upon barren ground prove to be stifled by the sturdier plants of common sense and a true and loyal wish for India's good. I thank you sir, sincerely for those expressions of loyalty, coming as I know they do, with utmost sincerity from the hearts of the citizens of this town."

"And now, sir, you as the representatives of the citizens here come to me and ask my co-operation in some schemes which you have in contemplation, and I can assure you that there is no one to whom you could appeal who will extend to you a more sincere interest and sympathy in your endeavour to ameliorate the conditions of your town. Wherever I go in this country, I am greeted always with one complaint which has won my sincere sympathy, and that is that there is no adequate water-supply. I do not propose here to enlarge on the disabilities which have been imposed upon you from that cause. You know them better than I do, but I am not unaware of what you have had to experience in the past and I hope that no long time may elapse before this state of things may be considerably improved. You ask for my practical sympathy in the way of increased grants from Government funds. I would ask you if you will to treat this question of a Government grant as a whole. I think I am right in saying that, in the first portion of your scheme, Government contributed Rs. 7,000 more than the moiety of that particular scheme. We have hitherto laid it down as part of our policy in these matters that the Government grants for schemes of this nature should not exceed 50 per cent. of the total capital cost. Then, moreover, I understand that an additional expenditure was involved in order to put up shutters at a

"cost of something like Rs. 1,63,000 which I am told, would not have been incurred had it not been for the benefit of the town itself, so that Government have so far, I think you will allow, shown no mean or niggardly spirit in dealing with you in these matters. I understand that an experiment is now going on in regard to a trench whereby it is hoped to improve and augment your supply. I sincerely hope that the experiment may prove successful and, when the plans and estimates come up for sanction by Government, we will be prepared to consider whether or not we may be able to increase the amount which we have already promised. We will see what can be done, but I would ask you to remember that it is a little difficult to make exceptions in favour of one town or another. Having laid down a policy, it is better to stick to it; and we feel a little hesitancy, not from want of sympathy, in breaking through, in the particular case of Tuticorin, the rules which we have laid down in respect of other towns. I can assure you however that we are not unaware of the financial position of the town and of the heavy assessment which is imposed upon the ratepayer. I think I may promise you also that, if the trench does not prove successful, in augmenting the supply of water, the question of an increased storage supply will undoubtedly be considered."

"You then ask me whether some precedence may not be secured for the Korampallam tank, which is as you know better than I do the last of a long chain of tanks and which as your Chairman rightly pointed out this morning, suffers at times, because the freshes subside before they reach that particular tank. I am myself a little doubtful from the inquiries which I have made whether precedence can be secured for this tank without interfering with vested rights and without letting loose a flood of litigation which, however popular litigation may be as I believe it is in Southern India, it is not desirable that Government if they can possibly avoid it should take any steps whereby it may be increased. I do not see quite how you can prevent the upper tanks of the system gaining some advantage over the lower. Though under the rules provision has been made to pass on water to the lower tanks before the other tanks are full, still I think that that

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lency's
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Dec. 1st, 1908. "does not always succeed must be inevitable. I am a little doubtful myself whether the existing state of things can be improved upon. I may say that at Srivalkuntam yesterday the question of these tanks and their capacity was brought up before me on the spot and I hope it may be possible for the Government to thoroughly investigate the conditions of both the north and south channels; and that in the course of these investigations we may be able to light upon some scheme whereby the Korampallam supply may be improved, and, if so, we shall not hesitate to avail ourselves of it.

Rates.

"Then, gentleman, you go on to call my attention to the fact that the assessment of this town is high. I acknowledge that it is, when compared with the average assessment of Municipalities; but it is I suppose inevitable that Tuticorin being an important commercial centre, the value of house property must go up; and, as I pointed out just now, Government have done a considerable amount and are prepared to do more for your water-supply. I doubt if it will be possible to do so without a further increase of the assessment in respect of water-tax which is contemplated in the next year or the year after.

Drainage.

"I believe, as you say, a drainage scheme is a necessary corollary of a water-scheme of any large size; and I feel pretty confident that when the moment arrives for the consideration of such a scheme Government will be no less sympathetic in regard to the subsidiary question than they have been in regard to the main.

Swamps.

"Of the two other matters touched upon in your address, one is in regard to the swamps in the towns. I have made inquiries but so far as I can learn nothing is known at all events in any of the Government Offices of any definite scheme for the abatement of this nuisance; but I can only assure you that when any definite plan does come before us it will be considered together with those which will come from other towns; and it would then be for us to decide as to how far we may or may not be able to help you; but at present the project, whatever it may be, is decidedly visionary, and it is really

"hardly within the range of practical politics to discuss at this particular juncture whether and if so to what degree we may be able to render you assistance.

"In the matter of your harbour, I can assure you, gentlemen, that the representations which are made to Government will receive our earnest consideration. As you are no doubt aware, I am about to receive a deputation on this subject when we can thresh the matter out more satisfactorily than we can in a formal address and a formal reply such as my reply at this moment. It is a long and intricate question and fraught with difficulties, engineering and financial, of a varying degree; but I can assure you that, if we are able to come to your help and give you assistance, it will give me and my colleagues also great satisfaction to give it.

"That, gentlemen, brings me to the end of the subjects brought forward in the address which you have presented to me now. I can only assure you of my pleasure in finding myself at this part of Southern India and seeing something of Tuticorin though the visit is necessarily a short one, and, if in the matter of your harbour we are able to devise some scheme between us whereby the conditions may be ameliorated, I shall be immensely satisfied. I can only thank you, sir, once again for the kind welcome which you have extended to me and express my regret that Lady Lawley is not here to-day."

At 1-15 P.M., His Excellency received a deputation of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce consisting of—

- (1) Mr. C. Zellweger,
- (2) Mr. E. Chapman,
- (3) Mr. F. H. Walthew,

at the Sub-Collector's bungalow. Mr. Wynch, Mr. Campbell, and Captain Swann, Port Officer, were also present.

The first subject discussed was the deteriorating state of the inner harbour at Tuticorin and the improvement of the port. During the last few years, a

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TUTICORIN.

His Excellency's reply to Municipal Address. Harbour.

Chamber of Commerce Deputation.

The Harbour.

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Chamber
of Com-
merce
Deputa-
tion.
The Har-
bour.

considerable amount of silt has been deposited between the foreshore and the anchorage. At the same time, the trade of the port has largely increased. This has resulted in the length of wharfage for cargo boats to lie alongside becoming inadequate and the depth of water becoming insufficient for sailing boats to tack in and out. Considerable difficulty is found by laden lighters in reaching the jetties and some private jetties have been abandoned. In 1906 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of improving the landing and shipping facilities at the Port. The Committee proposed—

- (1) the construction of a new pier, 400 feet long, of the same class as the existing pier;
- (2) dredging by a cheap dredger similar to the one now at work at Cuddalore;
- (3) the diversion of the *Upperu Odai*, a natural waterway through which the drainage of a considerable extent of country is conveyed into the bay close to the place where goods are landed and shipped; and
- (4) the construction of a dry-dock to hold the dredger, etc.

The deputation urged that these proposals of the Committee should be carried out without further delay. It pointed out that the condition of the port was rapidly becoming more serious.

His Excellency read to the deputation some of the criticisms of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, on the proposals of the Committee. The Chief Engineer recommended that the new pier should be a low level jetty similar to the new export jetty in

the Madras harbour and that a "slip" should be constructed instead of a dry dock. These proposals were not discussed at great length, the deputation regarding them as details which may be settled later.

The Chief Engineer had further proposed to make use of the dredger "Manaar" which was purchased in 1903 to work at Tuticorin. He recommended that an Engineer and a Marine Survey staff should be employed to supervise the work of the dredger and to draw up charts of the port showing the changes of depths caused by the dredger.

The deputation pointed out that the "Manaar" would have to work in at least 9 or 10 feet of water as she drew 7½ feet when empty; and consequently she would have to begin work a mile and a half or two miles from the shore and would probably be unable in a year to do more than approach half a mile towards the shore; but all that was necessary for the purposes of the port was a depth of 6 feet over a wide area in which the sailing boats could tack in and out, and dredging was only required within half a mile of the shore for the purpose. Much of the "Manaar's" work would, therefore, be entirely wasted as she could work in 6 feet of water and it would be at least a year and a half before she could work in the area which the deputation wished to see dredged.

The deputation suggested that the Chief Engineer should be asked to come down to Tuticorin and study the problem on the spot. His Excellency replied that he would certainly ask Mr. Wilson to come down and inspect the port and consult with the persons interested in its improvement.

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1908.TUTICORIN,
Chamber of Commerce
Deputation.
Municipal taxation
Railway matters.

The next subject of which the deputation had given notice related to the municipal taxation, but as His Excellency had already dealt with this subject in his reply to the municipal address, the deputation did not wish to discuss it further.

Lastly, the deputation drew attention to the inadequate accommodation provided by the railway for goods and passengers. They drew attention to the smallness of the passenger platform at Tuticorin and the insufficiency of the arrangements for unloading wagons, which resulted not merely in delay in the export trade but in the detention of wagons unnecessarily long at Tuticorin, when the rolling stock in the line is inadequate to meet the demands on it.

His Excellency stated that Major Ashworth had already been deputed to investigate these complaints on the spot and that he would bring them to the notice of the authorities of the South Indian Railway.

Tuticorin
Club.

At 2 P.M. His Excellency and party lunched at the Tuticorin Club as the guests of the members. Mr. Milligan presided and at the end of lunch proposed His Excellency's health and expressed regret at Her Excellency's absence. After His Excellency had replied, a photograph was taken in the compound. After lunch His Excellency returned to the Sub-Collector's bungalow and granted a few private interviews.

Inter-
views.Municipal
Hospital.

At 5-10 P.M. His Excellency drove to the Municipal Hospital.

His Excellency was received at the hospital by Mr. J. Dunlop, the Medical Officer in charge, and Dr. Van Langenberg and shown round the wards. The

following remarks were recorded by His Excellency in the visitors' book of the hospital :--

"I am glad to find the hospital here in excellent order. It is old-fashioned in design and structural arrangement but is clean and well ordered. The extent to which it is used by the public testifies to its popularity."

Dec. 1st,
1908.

TUTICORIN.

Municipal
Hospital.
Visitors'

Book.

Mr. K.
Srinivasa
Rao's
house.

His Excellency then drove to Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao's house where an interesting programme was gone through of music, *kolattam*, mimicry, and magic ending with a display of fire-works.

His Excellency and party dined with Mr. Cox and left Tuticorin by the 8-44 P.M. train. They reached Madura at 5-40 on the following morning.

Departure
Dec. 2nd,
1908.

MADURA.

At 7-45 A.M., His Excellency alighted from the train and was met by Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., the Collector of the district, and drove with him to the Vishnu temple. He was received there by the manager who was carrying out extensive repairs.

Vishnu
Temple.

His Excellency and party then drove to the Meenakshi temple where M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, the Chairman of the Madura Municipal Council, received His Excellency and showed His Excellency over the temple. Before leaving it His Excellency was shown the *vahanams* and temple jewels.

Meenakshi
Temple.

His Excellency then drove to the Municipal hospital; the visit was made without warning but Major Molesworth, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, was found at work in the hospital. He took His Excellency round the wards. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book :--

Municipal
Hospital.

Dec. 2nd,
1908.

MADURA.

"I found not one vacant bed. Everything very nice and clean and I only wish that all hospitals in the Presidency could be raised to the standard of excellence which prevails here in matters of structure and equipment."

Albert
Victor
Hospital.
Visitors'
Book.

Meanwhile word had been sent to Dr. Van Allen that His Excellency would like to revisit his hospital. Dr. Van Allen was ready to receive His Excellency when he arrived at the Albert Victor Hospital and showed him over the building. His Excellency made the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

"It is just two years since I first visited the hospital and I am delighted to have the chance of again seeing Dr. Van Allen at the splendid work which he is doing here. It is a genuine pleasure to me to find myself back here and to find some good work in progress."

His Excellency and party then went to the Collector's house where they were received by Mrs. Gillman.

breakfast.

Mr. F. H. Hamnett, I.C.S., District Judge, joined the party at breakfast.

Departure.

Soon after breakfast, His Excellency and party with Mr. Gillman drove to the station and His Excellency returned to Madras by the train leaving Madura at 1 P.M., His Excellency's saloon was detached from the train at Pallaveram at 6-2 the following morning and attached to a shuttle-train which left Pallaveram at 7-25 A.M., and reached Guindy level-crossing at 7-45 A.M.

Dec. 3rd,
1908.
GUINDY.

APPENDIX.

THURSDAY.

Nov. 26th,
1908.
8-20 A.M.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, PALANCOTTAR.

1. Mr. L. J. P. Jolly, I.C.S.
2. Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S.
3. Mr. Donald Edward T. Cameron.
4. M.R.Ry. P. Murugesu Mudaliyar Avargal.
5. Mr. L. Machada, B.A., B.L.
6. M.R.Ry. G. Devadasan Nadar Avargal, B.A., I.T.
7. " S. Gopala Aiyangar Avargal.
8. " C. P. Sabbiah Pillai Avargal, B.A.
9. " S. Srinivasagam Pillai Avargal, B.A., M.L.
10. " P. Arumugam Pillai Avargal.
11. " John S. Devasahaya Nadar Avargal, B.A.
12. S. K. Muhammad Nagoor Mira Lebbai Avargal.
13. S. A. N. Mahammad Gouse Tharaganar Avargal.
14. T. P. Fakir Muhammad Lebbai Avargal.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TINNEVELLY.

1. Mr. L. J. P. Jolly, I.C.S. (Revenue Divisional Officer).
2. M.R.Ry. P. M. Kailasam Pillai Avargal, B.A., Chairman.
3. " K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.
4. " Krishna Doss Avargal.
5. Muhammad Azimuddin Sahib Bahadar.
6. M.R.Ry. P. Nellaiyappa Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L.
7. " M. R. V. Mohideen Rowther Avargal.
8. " R. M. Arumuga Muppanar Avargal.
9. " T. S. Pichumani Aiyar Avargal.
10. " A. B. Jagannatha Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.
11. " Chavady Thirumalaikolundu Pillai Avargal.

- THURSDAY.
Nov. 26th,
1908.
8-20 A.M.
12. M.R.Ry. C. Sadagopa Pillai Avargal.
 13. " T. O. Paramasiyan Pillai Avargal.
 14. " Kaviraj Nelayappa Pillai Avargal.
 15. S. Sheik Moosa Maraikar Avargal.
 16. M.R.Ry. Kaviraj Esuramurtia Pillai Avargal.
 17. " A. Sonachalam Pillai Avargal.
 18. " Thirumalaikumar Asari Avargal.
 19. " B. K. Rama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
 20. " T. S. Subramaniya Pillai Avargal.
 21. " C. Appavoo Pillai Avargal, L.M.S.
 22. " Medai Dalavoy Tirumalaiyappa Mudaliyar Avargal.
 23. " P. K. Aiyasamy Pillai Avargal, B.A.

MEMBERS OF THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT BOARD.

1. Mr. C. Reilly, Personal Assistant to the Collector and Vice President, Tinnevelly.
2. Mr. A. B. Cox, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Tuticorin.
3. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sermadevi.
4. Mr. L. J. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sattur.
5. M.R.Ry. N. Gopulasamy Aiyangar Avargal, Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly.
6. Captain T. W. Harley, L.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly.
7. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Tinnevelly.
8. M.R.Ry. V. S. Seshadri Aiyangar Avargal, Tahsildar, Srivaikuntam.
9. " N. Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur.
10. " P. A. Narayana Rao Avargal, Tahsildar, Ottapidaram.
11. " C. Ramanujulu Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, Ambasamudram.
12. " R. Subba Aiyar Avargal, Ambasamudram.
13. " P. N. Kondalvarayasamy Nayudu Garu, Kurivikulam.
14. " Subba Naicker Avargal, Sivalpatti.

- THURSDAY.
Nov. 26th,
1908.
8-20 A.M.
15. M.R.Ry. A. Krishnama Razu Avargal, Rajapalayam.
 16. The Rev. C. W. Weston, Nazareth.
 17. M.R.Ry. S. M. Marthandam Pillai Avargal, Visianarayanam.
 18. " D. Duraisami Aiyangar Avargal, Estate Collector, Uthumalai.
 19. " S. T. Shanmugam Pillai Avargal, Dewan, Ettiyapuram.
 20. " S. T. Ponnambalanada Mudaliyar Avargal, Srivaikuntam.
 21. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Viraraghavapuram.
 22. M.R.Ry. T. N. Sivasubramania Tevar Thirthapathi Avargal, Zamindar of Singampatti.
 23. " K. Mannarsamy Aiyar Avargal, Watrap.
 24. " M. K. Chidambaranada Mudaliyar Avargal, Virudupatti.
 25. " Muhi-ud-din Rowther Avargal, Pettai.
 26. Shah-Ss-Syed-Ji-Meah Sahib, Panagudi.
 27. M.R.Ry. B. Sivarama Aiyar Avargal, Ravanasamudram.
 28. " C. Appava Pillai Avargal, Viraraghavapuram.
 29. " Pitcha Pillai Perumal Pillai Avargal, Tuticorin.

INTERVIEWS.

11-15 A.M.

1. The Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
2. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Aiyar, High Court Vakil.
4. Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., Acting District and Sessions Judge.
5. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur J. Dharmaranga Razu Garu.
6. " P. M. Kaillasam Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Tinnevelly Municipality.
7. Mr. L. Machado, Chairman, Palamecottah Municipality.
8. M.R.Ry. A. Krishnasawmy Aiyar Avargal, retired Vakil.

C.M.S. COLLEGE.

4-55 P.M.

1. The Rev. H. J. Schaffter, Principal.
2. Mr. J. Antony, First Assistant.

THURS-
DAY.

Nov. 26th,
1908.
5-15 P.M.

MUHAMMADAN PANDAL, TINNEVELLY.

1. Haji P. S. K. Sheik Meera Rowther, Merchant and Landlord.
2. Syed Jimiya Sahib, District Board Member.
3. V. S. T. Thamsthaseem Tharaganar, Melapalayam, Merchant and Landlord.
4. M. R. V. Mohideen Rowther, Mittadar and District Board Member.
5. V. M. Syed Rowther, Secretary of the Petai Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., Thachanalloor.
6. Mohideen Husain Sahib, President, Muhammadan Mosque Committee.
7. Mohideen Khan Lodi Sahib, Tahsildar of Sattur.
8. P. Muhammad Husain Sahib, Palamcottah Municipal Secretary and Landlord.

5-30 P.M.

SIVA TEMPLE.

Members of the Siva Devasthanam Committee who presented the address—

1. M.R.Ry. N. Piramasayagam Pillai Avargal.
2. „ Krishnaswami Somayajiar Avargal.
3. „ T. S. Subbramaniam Pillai Avargal.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

Members of the Vishnu Devasthanam Committee who presented the address—

5. M.R.Ry. T. K. Thirumalaiappa Pillai Avargal.
6. „ S. Subba Royar Avargal.
7. „ S. R. Desikachariar Avargal.
8. „ R. Rama Aiyangar Avargal.

TRUSTEES—SRI NELLIAPPA'S TEMPLE.

9. M.R.Ry. P. R. Vaideswara Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
10. „ Kaviraja Eswara Moorthia Pillai Avargal.

FRIDAY.

Nov. 27th,
1908.
7-10 A.M.

DISTRICT JAIL.

1. Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Mr. H. L. S. Lynsdale, Superintendent, District Jail.

3. The Rev. E. S. Carr.

4. M.R.Ry. N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai } Non-official
Avargal. } Visitors.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

1. Miss Chapman.
2. Miss Menage.

THE CENTENARY HALL.

1. Rev. T. Kember.
2. Rev. L. G. S. Price.
3. Rev. E. S. Carr.
4. Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse.
5. Mr. E. Keyworth.
6. Mr. H. M. Bray.
7. Rev. S. G. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Pastor of Palamcottah.
8. Rev. G. Manickam, Theological Institution.
9. Mr. A. S. Appasawmy Pillai.
10. Mr. J. T. Srinivasagam Pillai, B.A., B.L.
11. Mr. J. Antony, B.A., L.T., C.M.S. College.
12. Mr. Martin Luther, B.A., Headmaster, C.M.S. High School.
13. Mr. John Devasahayam, B.A., late Municipal Chairman.
14. Mr. S. N. Devadasan, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices.
15. Mr. G. J. Arthur, B.A., B.L.
16. Mr. T. B. Pandian.
17. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. Diravia Nadar Avargal, B.A.
18. Mr. G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Savah Tucker College.
19. Mr. Paul Appasamy, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barr-at-Law.
20. Mr. L. Williams Pillai, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.
21. Rev. P. G. Simeon, B.A., Pastor of Suvisheshapuram and Member of Sbermadevi Taluk Board.

DEPUTATION, SETTLEMENT REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

1. M.R.Ry. R. Sivarama Aiyar Avargal, Ravanassamudram.
2. „ Kuttalam Pillai Avargal, Landholder, Elanji.
3. „ A. S. Appasawmy Pillai Avargal, Palamcottah.

10-17

FRIDAY.
Nov. 27th,
1908.
7-10 A.M.
8 A.M.

8-10 A.M.

11 A.M.

- FRIDAY.
Nov. 27th,
1908.
11 A.M.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Aiyar, High Court Vakil and Member of the Legislative Council.
 5. Syed Jimiya Sahib, Panagudy.
 6. M.R.Ry. Subbayaviar Avargal, Landholder and Secretary, South India Bank, Tinnevely.
 7. „ Anantbarama Seshiar Avargal, Tharuvai.
 8. „ M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Vannarpet.

12-30 P.M.

INTERVIEWS.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Raghunatha Rao Avargal, Mittadar of Pudur.
2. „ K. Ramanatha Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.
3. „ A. Sundara Sastri Avargal, Government Pleader.
4. „ A. Krishnama Razu Avargal, District Board Member and Union Chairman, Razapalaiyam.
5. Mr. C. Reilly, Personal Assistant to the Collector.
6. Rev. E. S. Carr, Superintending Missionary, C.M.S.

4-45 P.M.

SARAH TUCKER COLLEGE.

1. Miss Askwith, Principal.
2. Miss Walford, Assistant.

9-15 P.M.

MASONIC LODGE, TINNEVELLY.

1. M.R.Ry. S. R. Krishna Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Worshipful Master.
2. Mr. P. B. Thomas.
3. Mr. D. T. Chadwick.
4. M.R.Ry. R. V. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, B.C.E.
5. „ P. V. Subramania Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
6. „ Rao Bahadur J. Dharmaranga Razu Garu.
7. „ T. R. Aravamudu Aiyangar Avargal, B.A.
8. „ T. N. Govinda Aiyar Avargal, M.B., C.M.
9. „ E. Lakshminarayana Aiyar Avargal.
10. „ R. Sesha Aiyangar Avargal.
11. „ K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge, Tuticorin.

PALAMCOTTAH HOSPITAL.

1. Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevely.
2. Mr. Ekambaram Pillai, Assistant Surgeon.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

1. The Rev. Father Sabbathie, S.J.
2. The Rev. Father Saldanha, S.J., Headmaster.
3. The Rev. Father Dieren.
4. The Rev. Father H. Hartenstein.

SETTLEMENT OFFICE.

1. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S.
2. Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S.
3. M.R.Ry. C. R. Subramania Aiyar Avargal, Uncovenanted Assistant.

ENGLISH CLUB, TINNEVELLY.

1. Mr. L. M. Wynch, Collector.
2. Rt. Rev. A. A. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Tinnevely and Madura.
3. Mrs. Acheson Williams.
4. The Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Carr.
5. The Rev. and Mrs. Kember.
6. The Rev. H. J. Schaffter.
7. Mr. H. M. Bray.
8. The Rev. Mr. Moorhouse.
9. Mr. E. Keyworth.
10. The Rev. and Mrs. Scottprice.
11. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police.
12. Mr. H. G. Clinch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi.
13. Mr. and Mrs. Lynsdale, Superintendent, District Jail.
14. Mr. H. S. Mullins, Superintendent, Survey Party No. IV.
15. Mr. J. B. Lutman, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

SATUR-

DAY.
Nov. 28th,
1908.
7-35 A.M.

8 A.M.

8-30 A.M.

5-15 P.M.

SATUR-
DAY.
Nov. 28th,
1908.
5-15 P.M.

16. Mr. J. Gray, Assistant Collector.
17. Mr. H. Champion, Principal, Hindu College.
18. Captain and Mrs. Harley, District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Honorary Secretary of the Club.
19. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co.
20. Mr. and Mrs. Latham, District Forest Officer.
21. Miss Askwith, Principal, Sarah Tucker College.
22. Miss Walford, Assistant do.
23. Miss Max of the Dayasthalam.
24. Miss Parker do.
25. Miss Morris do.
26. Miss Chapman, the Deaf and Dumb School.
27. Miss Menage do.
28. Miss Naish, Sarah Tucker College.
29. Miss Pawson do.
30. Miss Stevens do.
31. Mr. L. J. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector.
32. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
33. Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer.
34. Mr. R. Hood, South Indian Railway, Traffic Department.
35. Mr. J. Colville, South Indian Railway Engineer.
36. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S.

MONDAY.

Nov. 30th,
1908.
8-15 A.M.

SRIVAIKUNTAM.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Kalyana Rama Avargal, District Munsif.
2. " V. S. Seshadri Aiyangar Avargal, Tahsildar, Srivaikuntam.
3. " A. Narayanaswamy Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Magistrate.
4. " M. R. Ramakrishnayya Avargal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department.
5. " S. T. Ponnambalanada Mudaliyar, Union Chairman and District Board Member.
6. " Poicholemeya Pillai, The Kotai Pillai.
7. " Desika Chari Avargal, Government Pleader.

8. M.R.Ry. S. K. Subbiah Avargal, Vakil.
9. " K. Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal, Vakil.
10. " Muthu Ananja Perumal Pillai Avargal, Vakil.

MONDAY.
Nov. 30th,
1908.
8-15 A.M.

ALWAR TIRUNAGIRI.

1. M.R.Ry. Charadi Tirumalai Kolunthu Pillai Avargal.
2. " S. Vedamurthi Mudaliyar Avargal with a deputation of priests from the Tiruchendur temple to pay their respects and offer garlands.

NAZARETH.

9 A.M.

1. Rev. C. P. Gnanakam, B.A., Superintending Missionary, Edaiyangudi.
2. Rev. V. Abraham, Priest in charge, Kadeiyanodei Pastorate, Nazareth.
3. Rev. D. Periyannayagam, B.A., Senior Tutor, Bishop's Theological Seminary, Nazareth.
4. Mr. A. Abraham, Superintending Headmaster of Boarding Schools.
5. Kailasa Nadan.
6. Mr. Sither Samuel Nadan, Mookuperi.
7. Mr. K. G. Samuel Nadan, Mookuperi.
8. Mr. Moses Abraham, Pensioned Veterinary Inspector.
9. Mr. G. Masilamani Nadan, Agapeikulam.
10. Mr. Luke Prehamuthu Nadan, Kadeiyanodei.
11. Mr. V. Yesadian Nadan, Kadeiyanodei, V.M. of Thenmarvedupamei.
12. Mr. Paul Devar, Kadeiyanodei.
13. Mr. B. David Nadan, Mudalur, Government Pleader at Ambasamudram.
14. Mr. S. Ponnusawmy Nadan, Sub-Registrar, Sathan-kulam.
15. Mr. Muthu Nadan, Hindu.
16. Mr. Subbia Pillai, Hindu—Manager of the Thayalapuram Giramam.
17. Mr. Hariputra Pillai.
18. Mr. Arumvalanatha Pillai, Agent of Thenthiruperi Giramam and Mission Vakil.

MONDAY.
Nov. 30th,
1908.
9 A.M.

19. M.R.Ry. Rajanga Aiyangar, Richest man in Thenthiruperi and V.M.
20. Miss Rix, Lately come to take charge of the girls.
21. Miss Richards, Temporarily in charge of Girls' Schools, Megnanapuram.
22. Miss Martin, Temporarily in charge of Lace (Canick-macross) School, Megnanapuram.
23. Mr. Devanayagam Nadan, Member, Union Panchayat.
24. Mr. Abdul Kada Marakair, Retired Taluk and District Board Member. Member, Union Panchayet.
25. Mr. K. S. Abdul Kada Marakair, Present Taluk and Union Member.
26. Miss Rajammal Serguner, B.A., Mathematics Mistress of Girls' High School.
27. Mrs. Mary Joseph, adopted daughter of late Canon Margoschis. Wife of Rev. E. Joseph.
28. Mrs. Maduran, wife of the Hospital Assistant, Nazareth. Frequently takes Mothers' meeting and Bible class if Priest in charge absent.
29. Mrs. Augustine, wife of Superintendent, A.I. School.

TUESDAY.
Dec. 1st,
1908.
7-15 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE COMMITTEE, TINNEVELLY.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Sundara Sastri Avargal, President.
2. " M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal.
3. " P. M. Kailasam Pillai Avargal.
4. " P. N. Venkatachellam Pillai Avargal.
5. " B. K. Rama Aiyar Avargal.
6. " N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.

12-10 P.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TUTICORIN.

1. Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S.
2. Dr. V. Van Langenberg.
3. Mr. C. G. Newton.
4. Rev. M. J. Pinto.
5. M.R.Ry. S. S. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Marakair Sahib Avargal.
6. Mr. Andrew Harvey.

7. M.R.Ry. Cruz Fernandez Avargal.
8. " M. N. Gonzalez Avargal.
9. " Cruz Matchado Avargal.
10. " J. C. Motha Avargal. 12-10 P.M.
11. " S. Arumugam Chettiyar Avargal.
12. " A. S. Antony Savarimuthu Rodrigo Avargal.
13. " A. A. Arumugam Chettiyar Avargal.
14. " M. R. Sundaravelu Pillai Avargal.
15. " S. Annasami Aiyar Avargal.
16. " N. S. Narayanasami Aiyar Avargal.

DEPUTATION, TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1-15 P.M.

1. Mr. C. Zellweger.
2. Mr. E. Chapman.
3. Mr. F. H. Walthew.

TUTICORIN CLUB.

2 P.M.

1. Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Madras Carrying Company.
3. Mr. S. N. Fachiri, Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
4. Mr. A. Harvey, Tinnevely Mills Company.
5. Mr. J. C. Harvey, Tinnevely Mills Company.
6. Mr. J. Milligan, Merchant.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, The National Bank.
8. Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, Bank of Madras.
9. Mr. L. A. Montclar, Messrs. Goddam & Co.
10. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Madras Company.
11. Mr. Neuenhofer, Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
12. Mr. D. Miller, Coral Mills Company.
13. Captain and Mrs. Swann, Port Officer.
14. Dr. and Mrs. Van Langenberg, Ceylon Labour Commission.
15. Mr. F. H. Walthew, Messrs. Dymes & Co.
16. Mr. F. G. Westmorland, Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
17. Mr. and Mrs. Thurley, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Akkari Department.
18. Rev. Mr. A. J. Godden of the S.P.G. Mission.

TUESDAY.
Dec. 1st,
1908.
2 P.M.

19. Rev. Mr. Evans of the S.P.G. Mission.
20. Miss Burton, Zenana Mission.
21. Miss White, Zenana Mission.
22. Mr. Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

3-45 P.M.

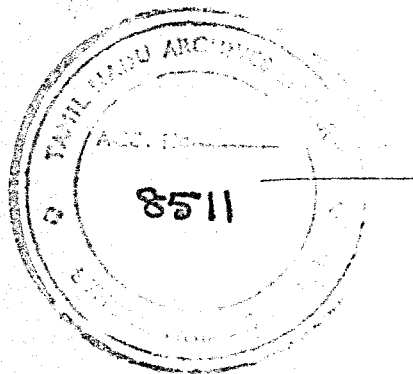
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1. M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge.
2. Mr. K. Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal, Retired Sub-Judge.
3. M.R.Ry. Cruz Fernandez Avargal, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin.
4. „ S. Ponniah Nadar Avargal, District Board Member.
5. Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

5-15 P.M.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, TUTICORIN.

1. Mr. J. Dunlop.
2. Dr. Van Langenberg.



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