

FOURTH TOUR
OF
H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE
ORD PENTLAND,
P.C., G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Madras.

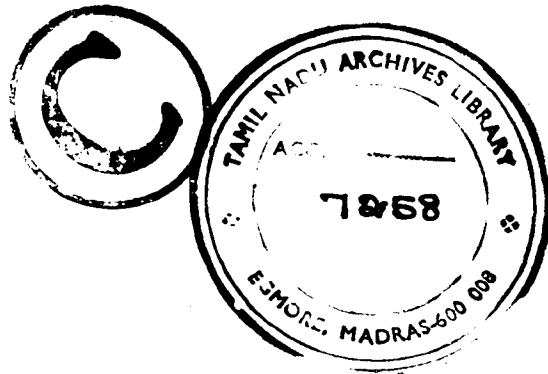
CHINGLEPUT.

January 21st and 22nd, 1914.

V2.11, 12:2 (10) N14

N14.4:1

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1914.



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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consists

1. C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private*.
2. Captain CECIL ALLANSON, *Military Secy*.
3. Captain J. A. BUTCHART, *Aide-de-Camp*.

CHINGLEPUT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Jan. 21.	Wed.	Madras ... Chingle- put.	Government House.	Dep.	6 30	...
			Judge's Bungalow...	Arr.	8 40	...
				Dep.	9 0	...
			Morehead Memorial Hall.	Arr.	9 10	...
				Dep.	9 25	...
			Judge's Bungalow...	Arr.	9 35	...
					9 40	...
				Dep.	11 0	...
			Native High School.	Arr.	11 5	...
				Dep.	11 30	...
			Mission School ...	Arr.	11 35	...
				Dep.	12 0	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	...	12
				Dep.	...	12
			Reformatory School.	Arr.	...	12
				Dep.	...	1
			Judge's Bungalow...	Arr.	...	1
					...	3-4
		Seven Pagodas (Mahabalipuram).		Dep.	...	4
			Rest-house ...	Arr.	...	6-8

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.
34	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Chingleput Municipal Council and the Co-operators of Chingleput.
...	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	Lunch.
...	Interview with— M.R.R. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Chairman, Chingleput Municipal Council and Government Pleader.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.
20	
...	Dinner.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Jan. 22.	Thurs.	Seven Pagodas.	Rest-house ...	...	7-0	...
					10-30	...
				Dep.	...	2-30
		Melrosapuram.	...	Arr.	...	4-30
				Dep.	...	5-30
		Madras...	Government House.	Arr.	...	7-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
0	Visited the Pagodas.
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
26	Tea.
...	By motor-car.
30	Arrival private.

CHINGLEPUT.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, and Captain J. A. Butchart, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Madras, by motor at 6-30 A.M. on Wednesday the 21st January, on a short tour to the Chingleput district. The departure was private.

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Departure
private.

His Excellency and party arrived at the District Judge's Bungalow at Chingleput at 8-40 A.M., where they were met by Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, and Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., District Judge. His Excellency and party were the guests of the latter during their stay at that station.

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At 9 A.M. His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. Rice and Booty, motored from the Judge's Bungalow to the Morehead Memorial Hall where His Excellency's arrival was public. The leading officials and non-officials of the station including a few ladies were present in the verandah of the Hall and under a pandal put up in front of it were assembled the boys and girls of the local schools. The Band of the Reformatory School was in attendance and played the National Anthem as His Excellency and party arrived.

Public
arrival.

On arrival at the Hall, His Excellency was received by Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., District

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Address.

Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. D. Squire, District Superintendent of Police, who were introduced to him by the Collector. The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Chairman of the Chingleput Municipal Council, and President of the Co-operators' Association, who presented to His Excellency the Municipal Councillors and Members of the Co-operators' Deputation. The Collector also introduced a few other gentlemen present. On His Excellency taking his seat, M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal read both the Municipal and Co-operators' addresses, which are as follows:—

"We, the Municipal Councillors of Chingleput, respectfully beg to welcome Your Excellency among us, and to take this opportunity of expressing our loyal devotion to the Imperial Throne and to Your Excellency as the Head of the Local Government.

"2. This town was raised to the municipal rank about seventeen years ago, and though it is one of the smallest municipalities in the Presidency, has some claims to note arising from its history and its situation. The fort is supposed to date from about the end of the 16th century and to have been constructed by the Raja of Vijianagar. It afterwards passed into the hands of Muhammadans and, in 1751, was taken by Chanda Sahib. It was conquered by Lord Clive in 1752 and has remained, almost uninterruptedly since, in the hands of the British. It proved the means of protecting Madras and the surrounding country on more than one occasion from the French

"and the Muhammadans. Lally's attempt on Madras chiefly miscarried from his neglect or failure to take Chingleput fort. The Reformatory is now situated on part of the site of the old fort.

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"3. As regards the position of the town, it is usually admitted to be both picturesque and healthy.

"4. When His Excellency Lord Carmichael paid us the honour of a visit in February 1912, levels had been taken and plans prepared for supplying water to the town from the river Palar. The Government have since generously allotted Rs. 1,67,000 out of the 2 lakhs required for the scheme, and have promised to lend the balance of Rs. 33,000 to the municipality on easy terms the loan to be liquidated in thirty years. For this generous treatment we humbly thank Your Excellency and the Government, and trust that we may be honoured by Your Excellency opening the water-works yourself during the tenure of your high office.

Water-
supply.

"5. A drainage scheme is also on foot, and the Government have promised to commence the investigation of the project in the ensuing official year. We hope that this also may be carried to successful issue under Your Excellency's auspices.

Drainage.

"6. The town is congested and it is difficult to obtain building sites. The municipality have included in their scheme of future improvements (for 1915-16), the acquisition of Gundur tank and the wet lands underneath it. The cost is estimated at about Rupees 50,000 and we venture to hope that the Government may also assist us in this project, which will greatly add to the healthiness of the town. It is likely that a large part of the cost will be recouped by the sale of sites,

Conges-
tion.

CHINGLEPUT.

"7. A new approach road to the Railway station, recently opened, has proved of great utility, both in saving congestion in the Brahman street and in shortening the route for bandies proceeding to the south and east. Advantage is also being taken of its construction to open up a much needed conservancy lane behind the Brahman street.

"8. Knowing the keen interest which Your Excellency takes in educational matters, we venture to give a few details of recent expansion in this direction. In addition to two existing schools four new municipal schools were started during the last two years. The Government grant of Rs. 2,300 for the construction of a new cheri school has been expended and the school is now opened and working. In the present financial year the Government have sanctioned Rs. 7,800 for the construction of two new municipal schools. The Council has resolved to acquire sites and the proposals have been sent to the Inspector of Schools.

"9. We take this opportunity also of thanking the Government for the other grants which they have given us towards the Municipal Hospital and other objects.

"10. Once more thanking Your Excellency for the kindness you have done us in honouring us with this visit and wishing Your Excellency long life and happiness."

"On behalf of the co-operators of the district we beg to welcome Your Excellency amidst us.

"2. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we are very much alive to the blessings conferred on us by the co-operative movement organised by Government.

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"3. No movement has been so popular and none has so much earned the gratitude of the masses to the benign Government as the co-operative movement and we feel sure that, during Your Excellency's tenure of office, the movement will receive a further impetus.

"4. Under the guidance of Government we look forward to a great future and we pray that Government will see their way to make Government supervision permanent and that Government audit like mother's milk may not be charged for. The co-operative societies are still in their infancy. The societies are peculiarly useful to the poorer classes. The profits earned are trifling and incommensurate with the labour bestowed by the members. Any attempt to take away any portion of the profit will, in the case of many of the societies, act as a death-blow to their very existence, while the withdrawal of Government audit and supervision will deprive the depositors of their security.

"5. We humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant during Your Excellency's tenure of office the movement may continue to receive the whole-hearted sympathy and the support of Government."

His Excellency then replied to the addresses as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN :—I am exceedingly glad to have this opportunity of paying a visit to your town and district, and I have been greatly interested to hear the history of your ancient fort. I congratulate you on the conspicuous part which your ancestors took in the struggles of the eighteenth century and the valuable assistance the garrison of Chingleput was able to

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 "render to Madras, and I have to thank you sincerely
 "for the expression of the loyal devotion with which
 "you continue to regard the Imperial Throne.

His Excellency's reply.
 Water-supply.
 "I am glad to know that your water-supply
 "scheme is in a fair way to execution and trust that
 "before the close of the next official year, for which
 "period one lakh of rupees has been allotted, great
 "progress will have been made. The scheme is based
 "on a daily supply of 15 gallons per head of popula-
 "tion and should add to the amenities of your already
 "pleasant and healthy town.

Drainage.
 "As regards a drainage scheme I learn that the
 "out-door investigation has been finished; plans and
 "estimates for a scheme costing something like a lakh
 "and a quarter will shortly be drawn up for the con-
 "sideration of the Government and I have no doubt
 "that Government will consider it sympathetically and
 "will do their best to help you to find the means to
 "carry it out.

Conges- tion
 "You have also another important scheme on
 "hand and that is the extension of the town and open-
 "ing out of congested areas. The Government are in
 "this matter consulting the opinion of the Sanitary
 "Commissioner and, when it is obtained, will consider
 "whether it is possible to find funds to assist you to
 "carry out your proposals. Meanwhile, I am glad that
 "the Government have been able to make considerable
 "grants during the current year towards improved
 "sanitation and medical relief.

Educa- tion.
 "It has given much satisfaction to the Govern-
 "ment to be able to help in supplying your educational
 "wants. I am much interested to hear what you are

"doing in this matter in Chingleput, both for boys and
 "for girls. I see the banners in front of me of the
 "various schools and I am looking forward to the
 "opportunity which my visit gives me of seeing for
 "myself the progress that is being made.

"Before I close I wish to thank also the co-
 "operators of the district for the kind welcome they
 "have given me in their address and to congratulate
 "them on the notable progress they have achieved in
 "the comparatively few years which have passed,
 "since this beneficent movement started; at the same
 "time I offer to them my cordial good wishes for their
 "continued success and my sincere sympathy in their
 "efforts in the cause of agriculturists and other industrial
 "workers.

"I thank you again, gentlemen, for your welcome
 "to me and shall always value the addresses which you
 "have presented as a graceful means of commemo-
 "rating a pleasant and gratifying occasion."

From the Morehead Memorial Hall, His Excel-
 lency and party returned to the Judge's Bungalow
 and, after breakfast, accompanied by the Hon'ble
 Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of Public Instruction,
 and Mr. Rice, motored to the Native High
 School.

This institution dates from the year 1884.
 About this time the educational authorities
 enhanced the scale of school fees to double what
 it had been previously. With a view to reconcile
 the public slowly to the new condition of things,
 the school was started by a small band of public-
 spirited, educated young men, who undertook to

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His Ex-
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Co-opera-
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The Na-
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 School.

be its first teachers for such remuneration as the actual fees collected would give them at the start. The further progress of the school up to 1895 is mainly attributable to the generosity and earnest efforts of the late Manager Mr. M. Y. Ramanuja Achariyar, a leading member of the bar and the then Government Pleader, aided by some of his friends at the bar and among the general public. A building, which had stood on the site adjoining the building in which the school is now located, was given for the school-house by a charitable gentleman and this was improved and adapted for purposes of the school at considerable expense. Improvements in the staff and in various other matters necessary for recognition by the Government Educational Department were soon made and the institution was left by the late Mr. M. Y. Ramanuja Achariyar as a fairly well-equipped high school comprising all classes from the Primary up to the Matriculation.

The late Manager left a fund of about Rupees 10,000 for charitable purposes to be used at the discretion of his brother Mr. M. E. Sri Ranga Achariyar, the present Manager. This the latter has applied to purposes of the school. The strength of the school in 1895 was a little over 200, and the income from fees and Government grants, Rs. 200 a month; the present strength is 318 and the income from all sources, Rs. 540 a month. The monthly expenditure in 1895 was Rs. 270 and the present expenditure is about Rs. 710 a month. On the whole the school costs the Manager about Rs. 2,000 a year.

The Manager has just provided the school with increased accommodation in the shape of a new block consisting of five rooms at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 to meet the growing needs of the school and the present requirements of the Government Educational Department. The old building, which was constructed in 1904, cost about Rs. 3,000. Thanks to the Government grants of recent years, the equipment of the school is also being gradually improved.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. E. Sriranga Acharyiar Avargal, Manager, M.R.Ry. T. Alagasingara Achariyar, Superintendent, and M.R.Ry. P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Headmaster, who were introduced to him by the Collector. Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Assistant Inspector of Schools, was also present. His Excellency was conducted through the various classes which were then at work and, before leaving, made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have been much pleased to see this school, which seems to be under good management: its new buildings and the hostel which is under consideration give evidence of its vigour and of satisfactory public support."

His Excellency and party next motored to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission High School.

This school is one of the oldest of its kind in the Presidency. It was founded in the year 1840, at the request of the officials and others, by Mr. William Ambrose Morehead, then District and

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High
School.

Sessions Judge of Chingleput, who afterwards became a Member of Council and twice acted as Governor of Fort St. George. After a year's trial Mr. Morehead handed the school over to the Rev. John Anderson, who four years earlier had founded what has now become the Madras Christian College, and during these seventy-three years the school has been conducted by the Mission authorities. Mr. Morehead's interest, however, did not cease. The site on which the present building stands was his gift, and a hall was erected in 1866 with money presented by his friends, and is consequently known as the Morehead Memorial Hall. Last year the Mission made an extension rendered necessary by the opening of typewriting classes, a laboratory and a teachers' room, and a liberal grant from the Government of Madras for the above equipments and the building extension has been sanctioned and partly received. Plans and estimates are ready for the further extension of the school building and for the erection of a Christian hostel, a Hindu hostel and a warden's quarters at a cost of Rs. 34,000, for which it is intended to apply for a Government grant. The Mission is also arranging for the opening of a Manual Training section with a view to train the hand and the eye and thus give a practical turn to education.

The school contains every class, from the Infant class to the Sixth form, and has at present 338 pupils on the roll. Lately, there was added a technical side to suit modern

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requirements. The school receives pupils irrespective of caste and creed. Brahman pupils form 18 per cent. of the whole, non-Brahman Hindus 52 per cent., Muhammadans 8 per cent. and Indian Christians 22 per cent.

His Excellency was received by the Rev. A. Andrew, Secretary to the Mission, Mr. Daniel Moses, Headmaster, and conducted through the various classes at work. The pupils of the United Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding and Lace Schools had been brought together in the school premises and the Superintendents, Miss Cassie and Miss Aitken, showed to His Excellency some specimens of lace work done by the pupils.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :-

"This is an excellent school: and I trust it may long continue to receive the support which it deserves. I have been glad to have this opportunity of seeing it at work."

From the Mission High School, His Excellency drove to the Municipal Hospital, where he was received by Captain F. C. Rogers, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. E. R. Subramanya Pattali, Assistant Surgeon, and conducted through the various wards.

This institution was first opened in the Fort in 1850, and after two years it was removed to the site where the main block of the hospital stands at the present day. It was erected chiefly by Hindu benevolence and was maintained by

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Municipal
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the Local Fund Board till 1896, when it was handed over to the municipality.

The building originally comprised three wards and a kitchen. Subsequently the latter building was converted into quarters for the Resident Medical Officer. Two thatched buildings were put up for serious cases in the outer compound of the hospital, and were subsequently transformed into a masonry structure.

The main block was improved by the addition of a ward, which is now called "the Police ward." The out-patient block was constructed chiefly by subscriptions raised by Lt.-Col. Nailor, I.M.S., and the building completed in 1896 during the administration of Dr. Thomas, after whom it was called.

Later the lying-in-ward, with five beds, was added by the municipality in the year 1904-05 and the present kitchen in 1908-09. The office building of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was constructed by the District Board, Chingleput, in 1909-10.

The following additions are said to be required :—

*Improve-
ments
proposed.*

1. Construction of a separate Police hospital.
2. Construction of a separate dispensary building for out-patients.
3. Construction of an operation theatre.
4. Construction of a labour ward for septic cases.
5. Construction of quarters as per type-design, for the Resident Medical Officer.
6. Construction of a cholera shed outside the hospital compound.

7. Construction of a vaccination shed.
8. Construction of separate block in the outer compound of the hospital, for the office of the District Surgeon.
9. Conversion of the present office block into caste ward.
10. Conversion of the present out-patient building into store block and sub-assistant surgeon's office room.

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Municipal
Hospital.
*Improve-
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proposed.*

The Government have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 18,720 for buildings. The amount will be utilised on the construction of out-patient dispensary, operation theatre and surgical appliances.

The institution in 1873 gave relief to 178 in-patients and 5,182 out-patients, and in 1913, to 492 in-patients and 20,031 out-patients.

Before leaving the hospital, His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"This hospital is in good order with plans for alterations in contemplation. The police ward is required for general purposes and the question whether further police accommodation should be provided here or at St. Thomas' Mount, the headquarters of the Reserve Police, seems to deserve consideration at this juncture. Good work is being done by the female staff here, but there is urgent need here as elsewhere for trained nursing."

His Excellency and party afterwards motored to the Reformatory School.

The school was declared open on the 15th October 1887. During the quarter of a century, no

Reformatory
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less than 895 have passed through the Reformatory and 75 per cent. of these boys have, we believe, become useful members of society, 15 per cent. have been re-convicted and the whereabouts of 10 per cent. are not known.

The most important event in the history of the school was its transfer in August 1888 from the management of the Jail Department to the Educational Department and to the late Mr. H. B. Grigg, the Director of Public Instruction, the school is in a special manner indebted because he initiated it and put it on its proper and peculiar lines.

In Dr. Duncan's tenure of office, the Government passed orders on the 18th May 1893 that there could be no objection to the employment of reformatory boys by departmental officers in subordinate posts, and some of those who were educated in the Chingleput Reformatory have been employed as policemen, schoolmasters and village munsifs. The school has also supplied recruits for the Madras Army and a few have even been on service in the Chitral expedition and in the Terah, Malakand and China Field Forces.

In August 1899, the proposal to introduce football was approved by the Director and, later on, the presentation of a challenge shield has helped to maintain a healthy rivalry in the game between the various trades. In the same year, Mr. Cowie (then District Magistrate of Chingleput) suggested the formation of a band, and the Band and Bugle classes were formed on the 20th January 1901.

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In December 1900, Surgeon-General Sinclair strongly recommended the abolition of the bible system, and in August 1904 the pupils began to sleep in open dormitories fitted up with hammocks.

During Sir Alfred Bourne's tenure of office, the following important developments took place. A grant of money was sanctioned in the year 1905 for the preparation of a proper playing field and it has proved of immense advantage not only for games and sports, but also as a drill ground for battalion exercises. A flagstaff was erected and the Union Jack was hoisted in September 1906. In 1908, the rules of the school were revised and greater facilities were afforded to discharged pupils to give them a fair start in life.

In 1911, for the first time in the history of the institution, the pupils were taken out to camp at Mahabalipuram for nine days during the Christmas holidays, an event which is said to have had a salutary effect on the moral tone of the school.

In 1913 also the school went into camp.

In August 1912, the Government granted permission to send selected pupils on errands and other odd jobs outside the school without escort in order to accustom out-going pupils to conditions which they would meet with on leaving the school and the result of this concession has been satisfactory.

The average strength of the school during 1913 was 237 and provision exists to accommodate 250 pupils in the school. There were 57

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admissions and 51 removals during 1913. The majority of the pupils remain for four years and upwards to ensure their securing a good industrial training. The admissions from the criminal classes is 71 at present and their number has been steadily increasing from year to year.

The general health of the boys has been excellent. A weekly inspection is held of the whole school and boys who have lost weight or who are weakly in other respects are placed under observation and receive special treatment. There have only been nine deaths since the school was founded.

The concession granted by Government to send selected pupils of the school on errands and other odd jobs outside the school without an escort has had good results. In 1911, the number of offences committed was 58. In 1912, after the introduction of the above system, the number went down to 49 and, in 1913, it was only 44. Two hundred and twenty boys did not qualify for punishment and nineteen boys were punished only once. The monitorial system, which is in force here, creates public opinion and is working very well. During the past year, only three monitors were degraded.

The pupils receive marks for work and good conduct and they help to a large extent in keeping down minor offences. The boys receive one-fourth of the profits on each article turned out.

Great importance is attached to direct moral instruction and the boys pay great attention to the truths taught them. Religious training is made

use of wherever possible. Muhammadan boys attend mosque every Friday and the Christian boys go to their respective churches on Sunday. The Hindu boys observe all their religious festivals. The singing and memorising of good songs, the play field, the proper celebration of Empire day, King's birth-day and other important days all contribute towards moral training.

The courses of instruction are according to the curricula laid down in the Madras Educational Rules. The highest class is the fourth standard. The Inspecting officers examine the school and award school-leaving certificates.

Carpentry, black smithy, metal-work, tailoring, weaving, masonry and gardening are taught here. These classes are examined by experts and the senior boys are sent up for the Government Technical examinations, the percentage of passes being about 80. There is a school band, and bugling also is taught with great success. Nine of the pupils are now serving in the several public departments as buglers and musicians under the licensing system.

Football and hockey are the chief games played in the school. Scratch teams from Madras are occasionally invited to play against the school eleven.

The number of pupils discharged during the past three years (1910, 1911 and 1912) was 153. Of these, 92 or 60 per cent. obtained employment, 8 emigrated, whereabouts of 29 was not known, 7 were unemployed, 12 or 8 per cent. were re-convicted, 3 were of bad character and 2 were not

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School.

General
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Indust.ial
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Physical
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reported on. The percentage of pupils who followed the trade taught them in the school was 40.

All the industries worked at a profit except carpentry and the net profit covers the cost of material. No difficulty is experienced in the disposal of manufactured articles, the value of which is about Rs. 5,000. The total net expenditure amounts to about Rs. 35,800.

His Excellency was received by Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Coombes, Deputy Superintendent, and Members of the Visiting Committee and conducted through the various departments of the school. After seeing the boys at work he saw them at drill, and was much impressed by the high degree of efficiency and precision with which they carried out the various movements.

Before His Excellency left the school, he was presented with a short address thanking for his kind visit and requesting him to plant a tree in honour of his visit. His Excellency granted the request and, after planting the tree, desired that a holiday might be granted to the boys in order to mark his visit.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"This school seems to be doing excellent work which deserves all possible support and encouragement. I am much pleased with all that I have seen today and the general condition of the buildings and grounds, and of the demeanour and appearance of the boys, and the discipline and organization and also of the staff."

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From the Reformatory School His Excellency and party returned to the Judge's bungalow, where, after lunch, His Excellency granted a private interview to M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Chairman of the Chingleput Municipal Council and Government Pleader.

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CHING-
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Inter-
view.

At 4-30 P.M., His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, Sir Alfred Bourne and Mr. Rice, left the Judge's bungalow by motor for Seven Pagodas, halting *en route* for a few minutes at Tirukkazhikunram to see the temple on the top of the hill. The party climbed the steps to the top of the hill, and were shown the spot on the rock where every day two kites are said to come for food. According to tradition they halt there daily on their way from Benares to Ramesvaram. His Excellency and party arrived at the edge of the backwater at 6 P.M., where they were met by M.R.Ry. R. Venkatavarada Ayyangar, Tahsildar of Chingleput, who garlanded His Excellency. They then crossed the backwater by boats and reached Seven Pagodas at 6-30 P.M.

Seven
Pagodas

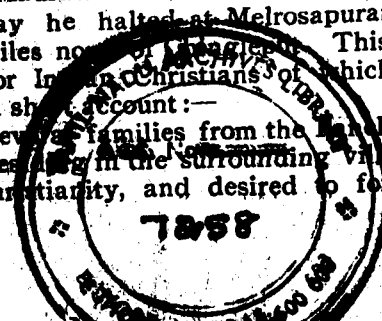
His Excellency spent the morning of the next day in visiting the Pagodas, and left by motor at 2-30 P.M. for Madras.

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On his way he halted at Melrosapuram, a village five miles north of Chingleput. This is a settlement for Indian Christians of which the following is a short account:—

MELRO-
PURAM.

In 1891 several families from the Mahabama community, residing in the surrounding villages, embraced Christianity, and desired to form a



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MELROSA-
PURAM.

Christian village. The Rev. A. Andrew obtained from the Government a piece of waste land containing 72 acres and the same year witnessed the clearing of the jungle scrub, the levelling of the ground, and the sinking of the well, which is at present worked by an oil-engine. In 1894 five acres were set apart for a fruit garden, containing cocoa-palms, jack and mango trees. The houses were then erected by the settlers, and a school and prayer hall by the Mission. Two other farm settlements were also founded some miles off, and schools started in them. The group became a pastorate in 1898 and an Indian pastor was ordained and placed in charge under the Chingleput Missionary. In 1897 an Agricultural school was started to impart a knowledge of elementary agriculture and the Government Elementary Text-book was the basis of instruction combined with practical work in the fields. There are at present eleven pupils on the roll, of whom six have passed the Elementary examination in Agriculture. Over thirty have passed out of the school. Many of these have continued as cultivators, and some have become teachers and peons, and several have learned to be oil-engine drivers.

In 1902 an important experiment was made here in well-irrigation by means of an oil-engine and pump. The Government requested Mr. Andrew in co-operation with Mr. A. Chatterton, then Superintendent of Industrial Education, to ascertain what could be done in this way. Accordingly the Government put down an installation consisting of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power oil-engine

and pump on the central well, and maintained the cost for the first year. After this it was carried on at Mission expense. The result was a success. A log-book was kept and accurate information was got as to the lift of water by the engine and the acreage and the kind of crops that were raised, and their value. This information was conveyed to the public by means of Government bulletins, and as a consequence irrigation from wells by means of oil-engines has increased greatly in the Presidency. There are now nearly 500 installations of a similar kind at work partly, no doubt, as the result of the Melrosapuram experiment. The Government last year was good enough to hand over the engine as a gift to the Mission. The Government, through Mr. Chatterton, put down a Canadian ærometer and pump as an experiment, but this has not proved so successful.

Of the 72 acres, about 25 acres are cultivated by the Agricultural school, and the remainder by the settlers. Some more land is said to be still required for the settlers.

In 1911 a church was built for worship.

At Melrosapuram, His Excellency and party were received by the Rev. A. Andrew and Mrs. Andrew and after tea walked round the Settlement.

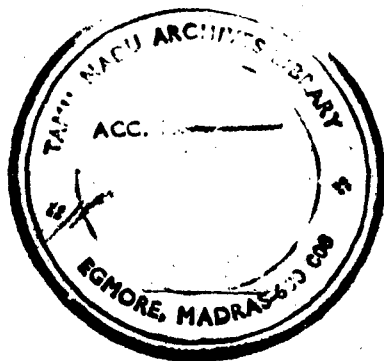
His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book of the Settlement:—

"I have been greatly impressed and pleased by all that I have seen today of the work which is being carried on here and I wish it all success."

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MELROSA-
PURAM.

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1914.
MADRAS.

From Melrosapuram His Excellency and party motored to Madras, halting *en route* a few minutes under a pandal at Guduvancheri, where the pupils of the various schools under the United Free Church Mission were gathered. His Excellency and party reached Government House, Madras, at 7-30 P.M.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S BUNGALOW.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput.

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Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., District Judge, Chingleput.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

8-40 A.M.

MOREHEAD MEMORIAL HALL.

9-10 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHINGLEPUT.

M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Chairman.

Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S.

Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S.

The Rev. A. Andrew.

M.R.Ry. D. G. Moses Avargal.

" T. A. Alagasingara Achariyar Avargal.

V. Mira Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. C. Ekambara Mudaliyar Avargal.

" V. Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal.

" C. N. Manicka Mudaliyar Avargal.

" C. Kandaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

" P. R. Virabhadra Chettiyar Avargal.

WEDNES-
DAY.

MEMBERS OF THE CO-OPERATORS' DEPUTATION.

Jan. 21, 1914. M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal (President).
 9-10 A.M. „ P. B. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal.
 „ V. Viraraghava Achariyar Avargal.
 „ P. Chinnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.
 „ A. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
 „ T. E. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal.
 „ P. N. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
 „ P. N. Ananta Achariyar Avargal.
 „ P. Raghava Ayyar Avargal.
 Mr. D. Squire, District Superintendent of Police.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Narayanaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
 Miss Walsh.
 M.R.Ry. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, Chingleput.
 „ K. V. Desika Achariyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif.
 „ R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Additional District Munsif.
 Mr. Robertson, Director, S.I.R. Brickfield.
 Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 Khan Sahib Saiyid Ahmad Kabir Sahib, Sarishtadar, District Court.

11-5 A.M.

NATIVE HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. E. Sriranga Achariyar Avargal, Manager.
 „ T. Alagasingara Achariyar, Superintendent.
 „ P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster.
 Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Assistant Inspector of Schools.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
MISSION SCHOOL.

The Rev. A. Andrew.
 M.R.Ry. Daniel Moses Avargal, Headmaster.
 Miss Cassie.
 Miss Aitken.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Captain F. C. Rogers, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
 M.R.Ry. E. R. Subrahmanya Pattali, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT.

Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S., Superintendent.
 Mr. J. W. Coombes, Deputy Superintendent.

MEMBERS OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. A. Booty, I.C.S., District Judge.
 Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
 Rev. A. Andrew.
 M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal.
 „ V. Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal.
 „ Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar Avargal.
 „ T. Alagasingara Achariyar Avargal.
 Rev. Bareth.
 M.R.Ry. P. B. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal.
 „ K. V. Desika Achariyar Avargal.

INTERVIEW.

M.R.Ry. M. A. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chingleput, and Government Pleader.

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DAY.Jan. 21,
1914.
11-35 A.M.

12-5 P.M.

12-35 P.M.

3-0 P.M.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Jan. 21,
1914.

THURS-
DAY.

Jan. 22,
1914.

4 30 P.M.

SEVEN PAGODAS.

M R.Ry. R. Venkatavarada Ayyangar Avargal.

MELROSAPURAM.

Rev. A. Andrew.

Mrs. Andrew.

Miss Cassie.

Miss Aitken.

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