

FIFTH TOUR
OF
H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE
LORD PENTLAND,
P.C., G.C.I.E.



MADURA AND RAMNAD.

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FIFTH TOUR
OF
H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE
LORD PENTLAND,
P.C., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.



VOLUME I.
MADURA AND RAMNAD.

February 15th to 25th, 1914.

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MADRAS
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1914.



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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

1. C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
2. Captain CECIL ALLANSON, *Military Secretary*.
3. Captain the Hon'ble COULSON FELLOWES, *Aide-de-Camp*.
- * 4. **Honorary Captain** SHAIKH ISMAIL, Sirdar Bahadur,
Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp.

* From 19th to 23rd February 1914.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 15.	Sun.	Madras ...	Government House, Egmore ...	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	... ... ...	3-25 3-35 3-45
Feb. 16.	Mon.	Dindigul.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-0	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	7-30	...
				Arr.	7-35	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			Women and Children's Dispensary.	Arr.	8-2	...
				Dep.	8-10	...
			Cigar Factory ...	Arr.	8-15	...
					9-15	...
				Dep.	10-10	...
			Government Training School.	Arr.	10-15	...
				Dep.	10-35	...
			Municipal High School.	Arr.	10-40	...
				Dep.	11-0	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	11-5	...
				Dep.	11-15	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	11-40	...
				Dep.	11-45	...
		Kodai-kanal Road.				
		Ganguvarampatti (near the foot of the Ghaut).	.....	Arr.	...	1-0
				Dep.	...	1-30
					...	2-0
		Neutral Saddle.	.....	Arr.	...	4-15
				Dep.	...	4-30
		Kodai-kanal.	Municipal Office ...	Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	6-15
			Kodaikanal Club ...	Arr.	...	6-30
					...	8-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
...	Departure private. By South Indian Railway special train.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Dindigul Municipal Council.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast at the Cigar Factory after inspection.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	Departure private. By special train.
14	By motor-car.
16½	Lunch with the Public Works Officers.
...	By motor-car.
25	Tea.
7	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Kodaikanal Municipal Council and opened Water-works.
...	By motor-car.
...	Reception at Club.
...	Dinner.

MADURA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 17.	Tues.	Kodai-kanal.	Kodaikanal Club ...	Dep.	8-0	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	8-5	...
			Observatory ...	Dep.	8-30	...
			...	Arr.	8-45	...
			Shembaganur ...	Dep.	10-15	...
			...	Arr.	10-45	...
			Site of the St. George's Homes.	Dep.	10-50	...
			...	Arr.	...	12-15
			Shembaganur ...	Dep.	...	1-0
			...	Arr.	...	2-0
		Muliyar.	.....	Dep.	...	3-30
			.....	Dep.	...	3-35
			.....	Arr.	...	5-0
			.....	Dep.	...	5-15
		Kodai-kanal Road, Madura...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	7-15
			...	Dep.	...	8-0
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	8-45
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Dep.	...	8-50
Feb. 18.	Wed.	Madura...	Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	...	9-0
			Tirumal Naick's Palace.	Dep.	7-30	...
			...	Arr.	7-40	...
			American Hospital.	Dep.	9-10	...
			...	Arr.	9-15	...
			...	Dep.	9-40	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	...
...	...
...	By motor.
2	Breakfast with Dr. T. Royds, after inspection.
...	...
5	By pony.
About 4 miles by hill path.	Cut the first sod of St. George's Homes.
...	Lunch with the Rev. J. Breeden.
...	By pony.
...	...
...	By motor-car.
16	Tea with the Public Works Officers.
...	By motor-car.
33	...
...	Departure private. Dinner in train.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
2	...
...	By motor-car.
2	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from Madura Municipal Council, Madura District Board, Ramnad District Board, Madura District People's Association and the Sourashtra Community.
...	By motor-car.
...	...
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 18.	Wed.	Madura...	Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	9-45 9-50 11-0	... ... ...
					12 noon.	...
			American College...	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	4-35
				Dep.	...	4-40
			Fischer's Gardens...	Dep.	...	5-15
				Arr.	...	5-25
				Dep.	...	6-15
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-30 8-0
Feb. 19.	Thurs.	Madura...	Tumkum Bungalow.	Dep.	7-35	
			District Jail	Arr.	7 50	...
				Dep.	8 45	...
			American Girls' School.	Arr.	8 50	...
				Dep.	9-30	...
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	9 40	...
					9-45	...
				Dep.	11-10	...
			Madura College	Arr.	11-20	...
				Dep.	12 15	...
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	12-25	...
					12-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30 4 35

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Rev. J. S. Chandler of the American Mission.
...	(2) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
...	(3) The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, President, Madura Taluk Board.
...	Deputation from Co-operative Societies.
...	Lunch Party.
...	By motor-car.
...	Garden Party given by Reception Committee
...	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
3	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
2	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
2	By motor-car.
2	Educational Officers' Conference (Madura and Ramnad districts).
...	Lunch Party.
...	By motor-car.

MADURA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 19.	Thurs.	Madura...	St. Mary's High School. Teppakulam for Sourashtra Exhibition.	Arr. ... Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	... ... ... ...	4-45 5-20 5-30 6-40
			Union Club ...	Arr. ... Dep. ...	... ...	6-50 7-0
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr. ...	...	7-5 8-0
Feb. 20.	Fri.	Madura...	Tumkum Bungalow. Municipal Hospital.	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	7-30 7-40 8-30	... ... ...
			Minakshi Temple ...	Arr. ...	9-0	...
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	10-10 10-20	... ...
			Setupati High School.	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	11-0 11-10 11-50	... ... ...
			Sourashtra High School.	Arr. ... Dep. ...	11-55 12-10	... ...
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr. ...	12-20 12-40	... ...
			American High School.	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	... ... ...	4-40 4-50 5-15
			Site of Madura College Hostel.	Arr. ... Dep. ...	... ...	5-20 5-45
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr. ...	...	5-55 8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
2	By motor-car.
2	Exhibition of weaving, etc., and a few minutes at the Sourashtra Club.
...	By motor-car.
1½	
50 yds.	
...	Dinner Party.
...	
...	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car.
...	On the way a few minutes were spent at M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao's house.
2	
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car
1½	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Revenue Officers' Conference (Madura).
...	Lunch Party.
...	By motor-car
2	
...	By motor-car.
...	
4	Laid foundation stone.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Dinner Party.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 21.	Sat.	Madura...	Tumkum Bungalow.	Dep.	7-50	...
			Pasumalai ...	Arr.	8-10	...
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Dep.	9-15	...
				Arr.	9-35	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
						12-30
						1-30
						3-30
				Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	6-30
			Teppakulam ...	Dep	...	8-10
Feb. 22.	Sun.	Madura ..		Arr.	...	8-20
				Dep.	...	10-30
			Tumkum Bungalow.	Arr.	...	10-40
			Palaiyampatti house.	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	5-25
					...	5-30

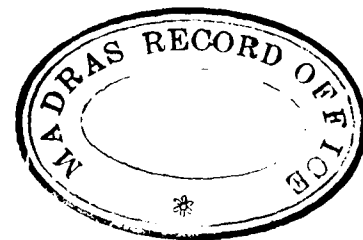
Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
5	Visits to American Educational Institutions.
...	By motor-car.
5	Breakfast.
...	Revenue Officers' Conference (Ramnad).
...	Deputation from the Srivilliputtur Municipal Council.
...	Lunch Party.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Zamindar of Sivaganga.
...	(2) The Zamindar of Seittur.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar Avargal.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.
...	(5) M.R.Ry. P. A. Krishnamma Raja, District Board Member.
...	(6) M.R.Ry. S. P. Ponnappa Nadar Avargal, District Board Member.
...	(7) Mittadar of Sevvappatti.
...	State drive.
...	
...	By motor-car.
3	Dinner with the Raja of Ramnad. Witnessed illumination of Teppakulam.
...	
3	
...	
...	By motor-car. Inspection of congested area.
...	
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car to see the banyan tree in the compound.
...	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 24.	Tues.	Dhanushkodi.	Railway Station	Arr.	5-40	...
				Dep.	7-0	...
			South Pier	Arr.	7-5	...
				Dep.	7-10	...
			Railway Station	Arr.	9-15	...
				Dep.	10-0	...
		Ramesvaram.		Arr.	10-5	...
					10-30	...
				Dep.	...	12-0
			Railway Station	Arr.	...	12-40
				Dep.	...	12-45
			Temple	Arr.	...	12-50
				Dep.	...	1-40
			Railway Station	Arr.	...	1-45
				Dep.	...	2-20
		Pamban...	Bridge	Arr.	...	2-40
				Dep.	...	3-45
		Mantapam.		Arr.	...	4-0
			Marakkayar's Bungalow.	...	...	7-30
Feb. 25.	Wed.	Mantapam.	South Pier	Dep.	7-0	...
			Krusadai Island	Arr.	7-45	...
				Dep.	8-25	...
			South Pier	Arr.	9-10	...
					9-30	...
				Dep.	10-40	...
			Site of Marakkayar's Dispensary.	Arr.	10-45	...
		Ramnad.		Dep.	11-0	...
			Railway Station	Arr.	11-5	...
				Dep.	11-10	...
			Railway Station	Arr.	11-50	...
				Dep.	...	11-55

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	
...	} Proceeded by steamer "Elgin" for a short cruise. Opened Indo-Ceylon route.
...	
...	
...	Ceremonial breakfast.
...	
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	
...	By special train.
...	Inspection and formal opening of Pamban viaduct.
...	
...	Arrival private.
...	Collector's Dinner Party.
...	
...	By launch.
3	
...	By launch.
3	
...	Breakfast in train
...	
...	Laid foundation stone.
...	
...	
...	By special train for Ramnad.
22	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Feb. 25.	Wed.	Ramnad.	Palace	Arr.	...	12-5
				Dep.	...	12-20
			Raja's School ...	Arr.	...	12-25
				Dep.	...	12-45
			S.P.G. School ...	Arr.	...	12-50
				Dep.	...	1-10
			Latham's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	1-15
					...	1-30
				Dep.	...	4-40
			District Board	Arr.	...	4-50
			Hospital.	Dep.	...	5-20
			Women's Hospital.	Arr.	...	5-40
				Dep.	...	5-55
			Site of Raja's School.	Arr.	...	6-0
				Dep.	...	6-50
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	7-0
					...	8-0
				Dep.	...	10-25

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1½	By motor-car.
¼	By motor-car.
¼	By motor-car.
¼	Collector's Lunch Party.
¼	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
¼	Laid foundation stone. Presentation of "Khan Bahadur" sanad to Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar. Tea Party.
...	By motor-car.
...	Dinner in train.
...	Departure private. By special train for Tinnevely.



MADURA AND RAMNAD.

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 the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Madras, on a tour to Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts at 3-25 P.M. on Sunday, the 15th February 1914. His Excellency arrived at the Egmore Station at 3-35 P.M. where there were present the Maharaja of Venkatagiri, Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the Madras Corporation, Mr. E. A. Davies, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Captain H. Stott, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency, Mr. F. D. Bird, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Armitage, the Commissioner of Police, Diwan Bahadur Chathurbhuja Doss Govindoss, Sheriff of Madras, and the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. Her Excellency the Lady Pentland and Their Excellencies' children were also present on the platform to see His Excellency off.

His Excellency and party left the Egmore Station at 3-45 P.M. in a special train, the departure being private. Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, and Mr. A. E. Bice, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, were in charge of the train.

Feb. 15,
1914.
MADRAS.

Departure
private.

Feb. 16,
1914.
DINDIGUL.
Arrival
public.

The special train arrived at Dindigul at 7 A.M. the next day. His Excellency's arrival at the Railway station was public. At the platform His Excellency was met by Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Collector of Madura, Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Dindigul, Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. C. E. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and was conducted to a pandal erected outside the station yard where the leading officials and non-officials of the locality had assembled. At the entrance to the pandal His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, and Mr. A. V. DeRozario, Tahsildar of Dindigul, who were introduced by the Collector to His Excellency.

After His Excellency had taken his seat on the *dais*, the Municipal Chairman read the following address on behalf of the Council:--

Dindigul
Municipal
Address.

"On behalf of the residents of Dindigul, we, the members of the Dindigul Municipal Council, bid you a hearty and cordial welcome. We feel specially grateful for this visit as Your Excellency's two predecessors in office did not find it convenient to honour this town with their presence.

"2. Dindigul is now the second town of importance in the Madura district though for several years, after its passing into the hands of the British Government, it had the good luck to be the head-quarters of an extensive district bearing its name. Dindigul is a town of some antiquity. Its early history is still

"shrouded in mystery. But in the palmy days of the Vijayanagar kingdom it appears to have been a place of sufficient importance as to induce one of the kings to construct a temple now in ruins on its hill top and inscribe therein his name as its builder in 1538. After the disruption of the Vijayanagar empire till it was ceded to the East India Company by Tipu Sultan in 1792, it saw several masters. The Persian inscription on the entrance to the rock fort testifies to its rebuilding by the Mussalman rulers and Begampore, a suburb now fast rising into importance owes its name to Amir-un-nissa Begam, Hyder Ali's sister-in-law, whose tomb is marked by a pretty mausoleum in that locality. Its situation in the only pass between Coimbatore and Madura with its rock fort made it a position of considerable strategic importance and it has been the scene of several battles and some sieges in the 18th century when South India was in the throes of a new birth. Fortunately its importance did not vanish with the cessation of work and restoration of order. In the century of calm and repose that the *Pax-Britannica* has given to her, Dindigul has been growing steadily in extent, population and commerce. Its enterprise in the manufacture of cigars has made its name known throughout the western world. In the tanning and export of hides and skin it has been doing some brisk business and it is hoped that the increased attention now paid in this country to industrial education may lead to the introduction of improved methods in the local tanneries and give an impetus to this trade. Great skill is shown by the local workmen in the manufacture of iron safes, brass locks and bell-metal vessels. But

Feb. 16,
1914.
DINDIGUL
Dindigul
Municipal
Address.
Early
history of
Dindigul.

Feb. 16,
1914.

DINDIGUL.
Dindigul
Municipal
Address

Educa-
tion.

Medical
relief.

"the absence of co-operation and ignorance of modern
"business methods considerably hamper the growth of
"this industry and threaten its extinction.

"3. Since 1866, the time of its inception, this
"Municipality has been discharging the various duties
"imposed on it by statute to the best of its means. It
"is now managing a secondary school and two element-
"ary schools, one for the Muhammadans and the
"other for the Panchamas. It has opened a general
"hospital and a women and children's dispensary
"which were recently located in new buildings whose
"construction has hitherto cost about Rs. 49,280, of
"which Rs. 21,000 has been met from the Provincial
"funds. We take this opportunity of personally
"expressing to Your Excellency our grateful thanks to
"the Madras Government for this liberal help and for
"the recent grant of Rs. 15,150 for increasing the accom-
"modation and usefulness of the above institutions.
"We also feel grateful to the Madras Government for
"the various other grants so liberally made from time
"to time to enable us to improve the sanitation and
"education of this town.

Water-
supply.

"4. The one problem which has been taxing the
"energies of Government and this Municipality for the
"last thirty years is its water supply. Over Rs. 1,34,728
"has been spent in various schemes and still one half
"the town is not supplied with any pipe water, while
"the other half has to rest content with a precarious
"supply. We must again thank Your Excellency for
"the grant of Rs. 31,525 recently made towards the
"solution of this problem. But it is painful to not
"that expert opinion does not encourage us to be
"sanguine of anything like a plentiful supply by the

"intended improvements and it looks as if this problem
"will continue to trouble us. In the circumstances, Your
"Excellency will appreciate the anxiety felt by the
"Council to conserve and improve the existing sources
"of supply like tanks and reservoirs so that people may
"get a sufficient quantity of water though its quality may
"not be of the desirable standard of purity. With this
"view the Council recently applied to Government for
"a grant for repairing and conserving certain tanks in
"the town but the proposals were not recommended by
"the Sanitary Department and the grant was not made.
"We venture to represent to Your Excellency the
"peculiar circumstances of this town and appeal to
"Your Excellency's Government to view favourably
"future applications of this nature.

"5. In this address we do not wish to traverse
"beyond local questions but we believe we are justified
"in referring to one want which is keenly felt by the
"Dindigul people in common with those of the Madura
"district. This part of the country has not been opened
"up by railways and in these days of motor-cars and
"aero-planes people have to rest content with the
"old world bullock carts in carrying on their traffic.
"The Dindigul-Palghat Railway has been talked
"about for over a quarter of a century. Passing
"through a country along which even now a considerable
"traffic is going on, financially it should prove
"successful and it is difficult to understand why the
"scheme has not taken any definite shape as yet.
"Now that the Coimbatore District Board has begun
"the construction of a line connecting Pollachi with
"Coimbatore, we earnestly appeal to Your Excellency
"to further the realization of this long standing proposal

Feb. 16,
1914.

DINDIGUL.
Dindigul
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

Railway.

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DINDIGUL.
Dindigul Municipal Address.

"at an early date by connecting Dindigul with Pollachi by a railway.

"6. The active interest and sympathy evinced by Your Excellency in promoting the public weal during the short time Your Excellency has been at the head of this Presidency augur well for its future and we fervently pray that God may give Your Excellency health and strength to carry on the good work so well begun."

After the address was read, the Chairman presented the other members of the Municipal Council to His Excellency, who then replied to the address as follows:—

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"Your address has given a most interesting account of the history of your town, from which it can be seen that Dindigul has never been accustomed to an existence of ease and sloth. In war and in peace it has actively engaged in the rivalries of the time. At the present day the town maintains its reputation for activity; and with a flourishing tobacco industry, the manufacture of its well-known locks, and its large business in hides, to which may be added a municipal administration noted for its efficiency, it is a model to many other places of perhaps greater population. I thank you warmly, gentlemen, for the cordial welcome you have given me, and beg to assure you of the pleasure it affords me to make my first halt in Madura district at your town.

"The two questions which you raise in your address are those of an improved water-supply and of a railway to Palni and Palghat.

Water-
supply.

"The Government recognize fully your difficulties in regard to a supply of good drinking water, and

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DINDIGUL
His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"sympathize heartily with the efforts you have made to overcome them. It is greatly to be hoped that the scheme now agreed to of extending the infiltration gallery towards the Adiyanthu-Periyakulam will go some considerable way towards solving the problem.

Railway.

"In the matter of railway extension the Government is heartily with you and you may rely upon all the help which it is in a position to give. The line to Palni and Palghat was surveyed for the Imperial Government more than ten years ago, but that Government has not yet been able to include the line in its programme of construction, nor is there, I am sorry to say, any immediate hope which I can see of this being done. This line would undoubtedly be, so far as can be judged, of great advantage to the densely populated tract which it would traverse, and in these circumstances the Madras Government have been looking for other possible means of financing it. Last July Messrs. Binny & Co. made certain proposals for the construction of the section from Dindigul to Palni. This is likely to be the most paying portion of the line, and the Government declined to give it by itself to a private company, since to do so would seriously prejudice the prospect of the remaining sections being constructed. A proposal to construct the whole line to Palghat, or even the portion from Dindigul to Pollachi to meet there the new Coimbatore District Board line from Podanur would be favourably considered by the Government and the District Board with the aid of the new facilities recently obtained for raising funds for railway construction, may perhaps in the future

Feb. 16, 1914. "feel able itself to undertake and carry out the project."

DINDIGUL. "I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kind welcome as well as for the very graceful basket in which you have enclosed your address and which I shall always value in remembrance of my visit to Dindigul."

Before His Excellency left the pandal, a few of the leading gentlemen present were also introduced to him by the Collector.

His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. A. R. Knapp, C. B. Cotterell, J. W. Glasson and C. E. Sweney and Captain the Honourable Coulson Fellowes, then left the Railway station for the Municipal Hospital.

Municipal Hospital. Originally the late Rev. Dr. E. Chester, M.D., maintained a dispensary in his own bungalow. On the visit to Dindigul of the then Governor of Madras (Lord Napier) in the year 1869 or 1870, Dr. Chester was able to get a small subsidy from Municipal and Local funds for its maintenance and subsequently converted it into a hospital in a separate building constructed for the purpose. In the year 1898 there was a dispute between Dr. Chester and the Government about the supervision of the hospital as it was maintained partly from Local and Municipal funds. He then relinquished the grants and made the institution his own until his death in March 1902. On 8th May 1899 a general hospital was opened in rented buildings under the sole management of the Municipal Council. Government sanctioned a subvention

of Rs. 21,000 for the construction of a general hospital and a Women and Children's Hospital. Feb. 16, 1914. This amount was supplemented by Rs. 10,000 from Municipal funds, Rs. 5,000 from the DINDIGUL Municipal Hospital. Dindigul Taluk Board, and Rs. 4,000 from private subscriptions, thus making a total of Rupees 40,000. With the consent of Government, the hospital was named the "Chester Hospital."

The revised estimate for the construction of the Municipal Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital now amounts to Rs. 42,210 excluding the cost of acquisition of sites which amounted to Rs. 5,487 paid from Municipal funds. These new buildings were occupied from 1st May 1912. There are additions being made to the existing buildings from Government grants (not included in the revised estimate of Rs. 48,210), namely—

	RS.
A ward of 6 beds (females) ...	3,840
A mortuary ...	2,000
A cholera shed ...	800

The hospital is placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to help him.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. S. Padmanabha Sarma, the Assistant Surgeon in charge, and conducted round the institution. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppaswami Ayyar Avargal, the Municipal Chairman, was also present at the Hospital. After the inspection His Excellency

Feb. 16,
1914DINDIGUL,
Municipal
Hospital.

made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I have been glad to see this hospital, a roomy site, new buildings—clean and airy—and the management and direction in good hands—extensions approved, a female ward, mortuary and cholera shed, are now to be constructed. The opening of the hospital has been a great benefit to judge by the increased attendance of patients of all kinds, and there is great pressure upon the accommodation. To-day there are 19 in-patients—8 in beds in the male ward, 2 lying on the floor in the administration block, and 9 (male and female) lying in the verandahs of the male ward. And I understand that this is not a season of exceptional pressure being harvest, so that the contemplated and approved addition of a female ward of six beds will not overtake the present demand. Water-supply is also deficient. These points deserve consideration. And there is the work of the women's dispensary, a separate institution, to be considered also in this connection. None but urgent cases are now admitted."

From the Municipal Hospital His Excellency and party motored to the Women and Children's Dispensary.

Women
and
Children's
Dispensary.

This was opened by the Council on 15th September 1893 in a rented building. A separate building was constructed for this purpose and the dispensary was removed to it on 1st May 1912. It is in charge of a Lady Apothecary for whom quarters will shortly be provided within the premises at a cost of Rs. 3,100. An annual

grant of Rs. 2,000 is contributed by the Dindigul Taluk Board towards the upkeep of the two institutions.

Here His Excellency was received by Miss A. Shillong, the Lady Apothecary, who took him round the dispensary. His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a satisfaction to me to have the opportunity of seeing this dispensary and something of the good work which it is doing and I am glad to know that additional accommodation is to be provided."

From the Women and Children's Dispensary His Excellency proceeded to Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Cigar Factory, where His Excellency was received by Messrs. J. O. Robinson, J. M. Thonger, J. A. Gow, the Manager and A. Kleinschmidt, the Superintendent of the factory, and taken round the various departments. After the inspection of the factory His Excellency and party were entertained by Messrs. Spencer & Co. at breakfast at the factory premises.

Cigar
Factory.

After breakfast His Excellency visited the Government Training School.

Govern-
ment
Training
School.

The school was first started at Madura on 28th March 1883 under the name of "The Board Normal School, Madura." In 1884 it was converted into a Technical Institute with a normal class attached to it. In June 1893 the management of the normal department of the institution was taken up by Government and the classes continued to be held in the same buildings. In 1907 the question of providing a separate building arose

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DINDIGUL,
Women
and
Children's
Dispensary.

Feb. 16, 1914. DINDIGUL. Government Training School. and as no suitable site was available at Madura, it was decided to remove the school to Dindigul and accordingly the school was transferred to Dindigul. The present site was acquired in 1908. The building which cost about Rs. 40,000 was opened in 1910.

The school is a higher elementary training school with a model section attached to it. The number of teachers at present undergoing training is 18 in the elementary higher class and 106 in the elementary lower class. The total number of teachers trained during the last ten years is 610. The strength of the model section is 91. The institution has to train students from the districts of Madura and Ramnad for the elementary lower grade and of Tanjore and Trichinopoly in addition for the elementary higher grade. Owing to the increase in the number of elementary schools a special batch of 35 elementary lower students was admitted last October. The model section is an elementary school with five standards (Infant to IV). Out of 91 pupils, 88 are free scholars and about 30 of them are being supplied with books and writing materials free.

The school has just now been reorganised with a view to increased efficiency. Better qualified and more experienced officers have been put in not only in the training section but in the model section as well. A Diplomat in Agriculture for teaching agriculture to the students was recently appointed.

The library of the school consists of 505 volumes, of which 339 are English and 169 Tamil

ones. A large indent for up-to-date books on pedagogy and literature has been sent recently. There is also a museum attached to the institution consisting of collections presented by the students and teachers.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. A. R. Gopala Ayyar, B.A., L.T., the Headmaster, and conducted through the various classes. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. A. V. deRozario, Tahsildar of Dindigul, were also present.

From the Government Training School His Excellency drove to the Municipal High School.

This was originally a Government Taluk School and, on its abolition, the school and its premises were transferred to a private committee called the "Hindu High School Committee," at their request. In 1890 this committee requested the Municipality to take the management of the Hindu High School under their control, and this was accordingly done. The High School was recognised under the Madras Educational Rules in 1891. Since 1890, it has been under the direct control of the Municipal Council, who have now improved the accommodation. Further extensions will be made next year.

The strength on the rolls is 292.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, the Municipal Chairman, and conducted round the classes by Mr. S. Aiman, the Headmaster.

Feb. 16, 1914. DINDIGUL. Government Training School.

Municipal High School.

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1914.

DINDI-
GUL.

Private
departure.

KODAI-
KANAL.

The New
Ghaut
Road.

From the Municipal High School His Excellency and party returned to the Railway station at 11-5 A.M., and again left it at 11-15 for Kodaikanal Road station, arriving at the latter place at 11-40 A.M. On alighting from the train His Excellency was met by M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal, Zamindar of Ammayanaikanur, who garlanded His Excellency. From there His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. Knapp and Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, motored to Kodaikanal, by the New Ghaut Road, halting at Ganguvarpatti for lunch with the Public Works Officers. The following is a short account of the New Ghaut Road:—

The question of opening of roads into the Palni range was first definitely raised in 1875 by the Dindigul Taluk Board. The preliminary trace of the upper part of the present road was cut in 1876 by Major G. V. Law of the Madras Staff Corps. By 1878 the upper part of the road had been rendered passable for wheeled traffic and an estimate of Rs. 3,20,000 was sanctioned for the completion of the road to Ganguvarpatti. Major (then Colonel) Law retired in that year and the scarcity of funds resulting from the Afghan War put a stop to further proceedings. Later, an alternative method not only of reaching Kodaikanal but of opening up of the Lower Palnis was taken into consideration, and a bridle path was made from Athur in the Dindigul taluk to the neighbourhood of Tandigudi. It was at one time intended to continue this into Kodaikanal but the

project was abandoned in 1905, and in 1907 it was decided that the best way of connecting Kodaikanal with the plains was to open a road from Neutral Saddle (seven miles from Kodaikanal where the existing cart road then ceased) to Ganguvarpatti in the plains. The estimate for this road was Rs. 3,41,000 of which the District Board was to contribute Rs. 50,000. In 1909 the estimate was raised to Rs. 5,65,000 and the District Board's contribution was raised to Rs. 1,00,000. In 1912 the estimate again rose to Rs. 7,01,000 and the District Board was called upon to contribute another Rs. 25,000.

After an inspection made in June 1913, the late Chief Engineer reported that the road could probably be opened for traffic in October last, but, partly owing to damage done by heavy rainfall in the autumn, the work has been delayed and it is not now expected that it will be fully opened until the middle of 1915. It has been hoped that the period now estimated will not be exceeded. It will have been eight years since the rough estimates for the work were sanctioned.

The drive up the ghaut proved easy and agreeable, and Kodaikanal Municipal Office was reached at 5-15 P.M., where His Excellency's arrival was public. After His Excellency had taken his seat the following address from the Municipal Council was read by Mr. P. Scott, Chairman of the Council:—

“ We, the Municipal Council of Kodaikanal, have the honour to offer to Your Excellency a very hearty

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KANAL.

The New
Ghaut
Road.

Municipal
Office.
Public
arrival.

Kodai-
kanal
Municipal
Address.

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KODAI-
KANAL.
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kanal
Municipal
Address.

Visits by
previous
Governors.

"welcome to what is often called the finest of all Indian hill stations. That this title can be justified on the ground of climate, is proved by the fact that Kodai-kanal was chosen as the site of the Solar Physics Observatory after a careful comparison of its climate with that of all other possible Indian hillstations.

"2. Hitherto this station has been regarded as somewhat inaccessible and we have rarely had the pleasure of welcoming to it a Governor or any high Government official. Sir Charles Trevelyan came up in 1860, when houses were very few; Lord Napier spent some time here in 1871; Mr. Grant Duff visited it in 1884; Lord Wenlock came to lay the foundation stone of the Observatory in 1895; and Sir Arthur Havelock paid us a surprise visit in 1899.

"3. Former addresses to a Governor were largely taken up with pressing the claims of the station for easier communication with the plains, but on this occasion we have the more pleasant duty of thanking Government for the splendid road. Some of us can still remember when the trace for this new road was first made and when Colonel Law was busy at work on it in 1877-78. But the evil effects of the Afghan War reached even to Kodaikanal and work on 'Law's Ghaut' was stopped for some thirty years. We believe that the opening of the New Ghaut will be fraught with much good to the station, and we gratefully acknowledge the liberality of your Government which has made the construction of the road possible.

"4. As this is the first occasion on which the Municipality has had the honour of presenting an address to a Governor of Madras, it may not be out of place to give a few details of its work. The

Ghaut
Road.

"Municipality was formed in 1899 with the capital of Rs. 750 granted by Government for the purchase of sanitary appliances. At that time the roads in the station were in a very bad condition and there was absolutely no attempt at sanitation in regard to which every-householder was at complete liberty—a liberty which, as usual, was freely abused, with the consequence that such natural water-supply as existed was rapidly being contaminated. With the starting of the Municipality this was changed and, we believe, most people will admit that much has been done to improve the station. The roads have been greatly improved and some much-needed new ones have been opened, and an efficient sanitary service is in full operation. Finally, with the help of the Government, a good water service which Your Excellency is about to open has been completed.

"5. The population increased 50 per cent. between 1901 and 1911. The ordinary income of the Municipality has risen from Rs. 10,470 in 1900-01 to Rs. 22,657 in 1912-13, and several Government grants have been received for sanitary purposes for which we would express our gratitude; but our income is far too small to enable us to make the many improvements which are still greatly needed.

"6. Of these the most urgent is the demand for a new hospital for which a site has been selected but has not yet been acquired. We are doing what we can to obtain funds, but the building of a modern hospital, even on a small scale, is quite beyond the unaided power of the Municipality.

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tion.

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kana.
Municipal
Address.

Conser-
vation of
the Lake.

Opening
of the
Kodaika-
nal Water-
works.

"7. The New Ghaut Road will bring into Kodai-
kanal much more and much heavier wheeled traffic
than has hitherto been dealt with—traffic for which
our roads are not suited, and as it is impossible for the
Municipality to face the necessary improvements out
of its ordinary income, Government has already been
addressed on the subject.

"8. The lake, which is one of the chief attrac-
tions to the station, is claimed by Government and is
not under the control of the Municipality but, on the
other hand, Government takes absolutely no steps for
its conservation. The Boat Club has, from time to
time, spent a good deal of money but it cannot be
expected to do more than is necessary for boating;
hence it seems probable that, in the not distant
future, the lake will lose much of its charm.

"9. We hope Your Excellency will not think
that we have taken too full advantage of this rare
opportunity of laying our needs before a Governor of
Madras, or that we fail in gratitude for the liberal
help already given us. We trust that Your Excel-
lency will carry away with you nothing but pleasant
memories of your visit to Kodaikanal."

His Excellency was next requested to open
the water-works and the following statement
was read:—

"The first proposal for supplying Kodaikanal
with water was, we believe, made by Dr. Bannerman
(now Surgeon-General). He proposed that a dam
should be built across the Pambar at the top of the
Fairy Falls and that the water so stored should be
conducted in an open channel to Ebenezer whence

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KANAL.

Opening
of the
Kodaika-
nal Water-
works.

"part of it would be taken in pipes through the Settle-
ment and the rest would be poured into the lake to
maintain the level of the water in the dry weather.
At this time Kodaikanal was not a municipality and
no further action was taken.

"2. In November 1900, the Chairman of the
Municipality brought forward a motion that steps
should be taken to obtain the necessary plans and
estimates for a water-supply scheme. This was
carried, and in due course the Sanitary Engineer
prepared a scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 49,180.
This scheme provided for an earthen dam, to be built
at the site of the present dam, an open channel to
Ebenezer, where a service reservoir would be provided,
and a pipe line with fountains, etc. The Sanitary
Commissioner objected strongly to the open channel
and demanded that a considerable sum should be
spent in removing what he called 'peat' from the
bed of the proposed reservoir.

"3. A revised estimate was then called for and
this amounted to Rs. 62,250. This estimate elimi-
nated the open channel but retained the service
reservoir and substituted a concrete dam for the
earthen one formerly proposed.

"4. The Government, however, were for various
reasons unwilling at the time to sanction the neces-
sary funds and in December 1903 the proposal was
temporarily dropped.

"5. In June 1906 the Council reopened the ques-
tion and asked Government if it would be prepared
to give a half grant if the Council could make the
necessary arrangements to provide for the upkeep and

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KANAL.

Opening
of the
Kodaikanal Water-
works.

"the rest of the initial cost. After some correspond-
"ence Government undertook to provide half the cost
"as a grant, and the other half as a loan, repayable in
"twenty years.

"6. Revised estimates were again called for;
"various modifications were made in the plans, and, in
"November 1909, an estimate for Rs. 82,700 was
"sanctioned. Since then the estimate has once more
"been raised and now stands at Rs. 93,370. After
"Government sanction had been obtained and before
"work was actually begun there was an interval of
"about a year and a half, and the pipes which were
"got from England, were not received till various
"times in 1912. These pipes, it may be mentioned,
"were all carted up the new ghaut.

"7. The work, as carried out, consists of the
"following:—

	RS.
1. An earthen dam with large surplus channel ...	18,000
2. An outlet and valve house...	8,630
3. Distribution pipes ...	44,800
4. Laying of pipes ...	11,870
5. Catch drain to protect the reservoir ...	1,000
6. Fencing the catchment area.	2,870

"8. These are the estimated costs, but now that
"the work is nearly completed it seems probable that
"there will be a saving of about Rs. 4,000, which it is
"intended to expend in some extensions of the original
"scheme.

"9. One point of interest in connection with the
"pipe-laying may be noticed. Steel pipes have been

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KANAL.

Opening
of the
Kodaikanal water-
works.

"used for the upper part of the line, and to safeguard
"them from the risk of rust, which has been found
"so serious at Salem and Guindy, they were all boiled
"in a bath of Dr. Angus Smith's composition and then
"wrapped in hessian cloth which had been previously
"soaked in the same composition. It is believed that
"this is the first time that pipes have been treated in
"this way in India.

"10. The pipe line from the reservoir divides into
"two near Ebenezer and one main line goes past
"Pambar House, St. Peter's Church, the Club, and
"through Moonjical, with several branches. The
"second main line runs above the Observatory road
"down to the bund, where it joins a branch from the
"other main line. There is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe
"line and 25 fountains are placed in suitable positions
"through the town. The differences of level between
"the reservoir and the bund is about 600 feet which
"renders the pressure almost dangerously high.

"11. The original scheme, of which that actually
"carried out is only a modification, was prepared by
"Mr. J. A. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
"It would be tedious to enumerate all the other engi-
"neers who have had to do with the work, but we must
"not omit a word of praise to Mr. A. Vipani who had
"actually carried out almost the whole of the work.
"The work was done by the Public Works Department
"departmentally, and those of us who know by
"experience how hard it is to get good work done here
"have nothing but praise for the skill and energy
"which Mr. Vipani has shown.

"12. In inviting Your Excellency to declare the
"water-works open, we would offer to Your Excellency
"our heartiest thanks for coming up for this purpose,

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KANAL.

Opening
of the
Kodai-
kanal
water-
works.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

Ghaut
road.

Hospital.

"and at the same time we would wish to express our
"gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for the
"financial help they have given us in carrying out this
"scheme—a scheme which we trust will enable Kodai-
"kanal long to retain its proud pre-eminence amongst
"healthy hill stations."

His Excellency then made the following
reply:—

"In the last half century comparatively few of
"the Governors of this Presidency have found it
"possible to pay a visit to Kodaikanal though it cannot
"be doubted that they greatly desired to do so. It is
"my good fortune that in my period of office a new
"road has been completed which enables the traveller
"to reach the summit of the Palni Hills with compara-
"tive ease and comfort. The road, we have heard,
"was originally the idea of Colonel Law who was
"engaged in making a trace of it 37 years ago, and it
"would doubtless have been made long ago if the
"necessary funds had been available. Now that the
"road is soon to be open for general traffic you will
"most assuredly be faced with heavier wear and tear
"on your internal road system, but against this I hope
"you will be able to set off a considerably enhanced
"revenue from tolls and taxes. For immediately needed
"improvements, however, you have applied for a special
"grant of Rs. 10,000 and this is now under consideration.

"The Government have also noted for considera-
"tion your request for a grant for the immediate
"acquisition of a site for a new hospital. Plans and
"estimates are presumably being prepared; when these
"are received, Government will readily consider the
"possibility of affording you help.

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1914.

KODAI-
KANAL.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

Conser-
vancy of
the lake.

"As regards the lake, perhaps the Council takes
"an unnecessarily gloomy view. The Government
"keep in their control the grant of any parts of its
"margin to private individuals, and have prohibited
"the grazing of cattle on its banks. If anything else is
"required for the preservation of the lake, the Govern-
"ment will, I wish to say, be most willing to consider
"any representation on the subject which the Council
"may make. Meanwhile, I may add that, as it is, the
"Council has complete power to take all steps which
"they think necessary for its conservancy.

"Even with the difficulty of access which has
"hitherto operated against the development of the town
"it is interesting to see what rapid strides the Muni-
"cipality has been able to make since it started in 1899
"with a modest capital of Rs. 750. Since those days
"very creditable progress has been made: the resident
"population as we have heard has increased by 50 per
"cent. and another 35 per cent. must be added for the
"summer visitors, the income of the Municipality
"amounted in 1911-12 to Rs. 22,557, and these
"increasing resources have enabled the Council to
"provide much for the welfare of the residents as well
"as for the comfort and amusement of those who come
"here for their holidays.

"The last provision is the water-supply scheme
"which it is to be my pleasant duty to open this even-
"ing. The statement which we have heard is full of
"interest showing how the idea which originated more
"than 14 years ago with our present Surgeon-General
"Bannerman was gradually worked out till a scheme
"was evolved satisfactory alike to the Council, to the
"Sanitary authorities and to the Government; it

Water-
supply.

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KANAL.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

Water-
supply.

"shows also how tenaciously the Council hung to their purpose in spite of an increase in the estimate of nearly 100 per cent. I ask you all now to join me in congratulations to the Council on the achievement of the end for which they have so long striven, and to the officers who carried out the work on the successful manner in which they have brought their labours to a close; and I will add on my own part my best wishes for the complete success of the new system— which I am now to proceed to open.

"Before I do so, however, let me thank you very warmly for your cordial welcome, and express my admiration for the climate and scenery of your hills, whose beauty I hope to have further opportunity of enjoying."

At the conclusion of the reply, the Councillors were introduced to His Excellency who then formally opened the water-works. As His Excellency turned the key a fountain, placed some distance out in the Lake, threw up a jet of water many feet high. This fountain continued to play during His Excellency's stay in Kodaikanal.

From the Municipal office His Excellency and party proceeded to the Club, which was their residence during their stay at Kodaikanal. On arrival at the club at 6-30 P.M., His Excellency was received by Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., the President, and Members of the Reception Committee.

The next morning His Excellency visited the hospital, which he inspected under the guidance of the Medical Officer Hony. Lieut. A. W. Thomas, I.S.M.D.

Reception
at Club.

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Hospital.

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KODAI-
KANAL.
Hospital.

The present hospital is altogether unsuitable and inadequate. Proposals for the acquisition of a new and better site have been under discussion for some time past. A piece of land near the Post office was first selected, but, on the objection of the missionaries to whom it belonged, this proposal was abandoned. An application has recently gone to Government for funds to acquire a plot of ground near the new Ghaut road. The hospital is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who is the Medical Officer for Kodaikanal. A small committee of missionaries is raising funds for the erection of an up-to-date operation room for their own use.

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

"I visited the hospital this morning and found everything clean and in order. Mr. Thomas arrived three days ago. No doubt the site and buildings are unsuitable for the extensions which it is thought are required for the growing needs of the locality. And I trust that progress may be made presently with the proposals of the Municipality. The considerable out-patient attendance is evidence of itself of the value of the work going on here at present, and of its being appreciated."

From the hospital His Excellency and party proceeded by motor to the Observatory where he was received by Dr. T. Royds, Officiating Director, and shown round it.

The Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal was founded in October 1895 after C. Michie

Observa-
tory.

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KODAI-
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tory.

Smith, Esq., C.I.E., then the Madras Government Astronomer, had tested the suitability of all the hill stations in the Madras Presidency. The conditions at Kodaikanal for solar observations are excelled at few, if any, of the observatories in the world. On 1st April 1899 the observatory was transferred to the administration of the Government of India. Mr. C. Michie Smith retired in 1911, January 14 and Mr. Evershed, Assistant Director, since January 21, 1907, was appointed Director in his place, and Dr. T. Royds was made Assistant Director.

The work of the observatory, since its foundation, has been almost entirely devoted to the study of the physical constitution of the sun, of the solar disturbances and solar phenomena in general. For the elucidation of these problems many highly specialised instruments, which are not to be found elsewhere in India and at few observatories in the world, are in regular employ. Besides observing and photographing the general surface of the sun with its sunspots, it is possible by means of the spectroheliograph to obtain photographs of the sun in monochromatic light, the light generally chosen being that produced by calcium in the sun or that produced by hydrogen. Photographs so obtained show remarkable outbursts quite invisible on the ordinary photographs, and have furnished information regarding the relation of these outbursts to other solar phenomena. The observation and photographing of the prominences seen at the limb of the sun by means of the spectroscope, as well as of sunspot

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spectra, are part of the routine work of the observatory. Studies are also made of special problems such as the velocity of the sun's rotation and the circulation of the vapours in the sun's envelopes.

Besides collecting a large amount of data relating to solar activity many contributions have been made from time to time to various learned societies and scientific journals and their importance rapidly brought the observatory to the forefront as one of the leading solar observatories. To mention one only the discovery of the existence of radial motion of the matter in sunspots towards and away from the spot centre was made at the observatory.

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

"It has been of great interest and pleasure to see something of the work of this observatory under the guidance of Dr. Royds, during a visit which has been all too short."

His Excellency and party breakfasted with Dr. and Mrs. Royds and at 10-15 left for the site of St. George's Homes where a large number of Europeans resident in the station were present.

St.
George's
Homes.

On arrival His Excellency was received by the Rev. J. Breeden who, in requesting His Excellency to cut the first sod of the Homes, read the following statement :—

"The need in Southern India for an institution, run on the lines of the phenomenally successful

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"St. Andrew's Homes in Kalimpong, must be obvious to every one who has given any serious thought to the question of the best possible training for the children of the domiciled British and Anglo-Indian community. At the important Conference on European Education held in Simla in July 1912, Sir Harcourt Butler, who presided over that Conference, stated that the Government of India recognised that there were more than 7,000 children of school-going age who were not attending any school. The Bishop of Bombay has estimated the number at 10,000, or nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number. This deplorable fact cannot, in the majority of cases, be due to the indifference of parents to the future of their children. Ever since 1898 I have made a careful study, from observation in Madras, of this problem, and I have also, on every possible occasion, augmented the knowledge thus gained by the experience of others who have studied the problem at first hand. From these two sources of information I have been forced to the conclusion that the people are fully convinced of the vital necessity of the best education; they see that it is the very essential of their economic existence in India, that they have suffered from the lack of it in the past, and they are readily willing to make any sacrifice to secure it for their children. Therefore, the abnormally large number of children who are not attending any school must be due to lack of means

"A great number of British in this country have responded liberally to the terrible needs of our kinsfolk in India; but if we are to 'buy up the opportunity' we must, in self-defence, as well in

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"sympathy with a peculiarly situated people, do better for them in the future. It is a reproach to us that so many children, who are allied to us by race and faith, should be faced by such a hopeless outlook. We must make every effort and any sacrifice of time, energy and money to secure for them the best possible training. If we do not, we shall bequeath, to our discredit, to the next generation a problem of even greater magnitude than that by which we are confronted to-day. The community is a natural result of our occupation, and administration of, and trade with, India. Therefore, the community has a just claim upon our sympathetic generosity and service. Any one who makes any kind of contribution towards the solution of this distressing problem is rendering a service to the British Empire.

"Your Excellency, this is not the day to talk of rival institutions. If existing orphanages and schools fully met to-day's needs, then there would be rivalry, and a scheme such as ours would be exposed to hostile criticism. But the acknowledgment that there are at least 7,000 children for whom immediate provision ought to be made makes a justification of this effort unnecessary. The need is obvious. I will not, on this occasion, outline our proposed method of training, which method, however, I believe to be another urgent reason for the existence of the St. George's Homes and School, and for liberal support to it from Southern India.

"Your Excellency, today sees the beginning of the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream. Scores of people have been heart-sick as they have watched so

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"many children growing up in the midst of conditions
"where a healthy mind in a healthy body is a physical
"impossibility. These have dreamed of Homes and a
"School in a climate which gives the best opportunities
"for the highest physical, moral and mental develop-
"ment of the children. We decided that there was
"no healthier spot in Southern India than Kodai-
"kanal, and before we had a single rupee guaranteed
"towards the proposed institution, we approached the
"Government of Madras with the audacious request
"for a grant of 1,000 acres of land on the Palni
"Hills. We asked for this large grant of land for two
"reasons:—(1) We were convinced that the scheme
"would not fail; and (2) we wished to map out the
"settlement from the very beginning, so that there
"might not be too many after-thoughts as the settlement
"developed. Such after-thoughts would not only spoil
"the unity of the settlement, but would increase its
"cost and make it more difficult to control from a
"common centre. We shall need Homes, school,
"stores, farmstead and buildings, where the children
"can receive technical and industrial training. We are
"anxious that from the beginning the children shall be
"taught the relation between what they learn and what
"has to be done in life.

"Three years ago our modest aim was to begin
"with one Cottage Home for 30 children, for the home-
"life of whom two ladies from Great Britain would
"be responsible. The estimated cost of building and
"furnishing the Cottage Home was Rs. 18,000. This
"estimate was based upon the experience of the St.
"Andrew's Homes. Our immediate intention is to
"build at least three Cottage Homes, one each for boys

"and girls and one for infants. We must also have a
"school-building to accommodate 200 children. It
"will be so built that we can easily enlarge it. The
"sooner we are compelled to increase the accommoda-
"tion, the better service shall we render to the
"community and to India.

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"This change in intention is not due to a change
"in ambition. If ambition alone were the deciding
"factor, we should at once build, so that we could
"receive 1,000 children. Unfortunatley, in this case
"our policy must be regulated by our budget. We
"know the greatness of the need and wish we could
"rescue every destitute child; but our stern decision is
"not to erect any building until its entire cost is
"guaranteed. The change in our immediate policy
"was not because of a sudden windfall in India—that
"will come—it was through a unique opportunity of
"appealing to a certain part of Great Britain, which
"has enormous financial interests in India. I refer
"to Lancashire—the industrial heart of England. I
"had heard that Lancashire men were hard-headed and
"not easily convinced, but once their judgment was
"won, they would not shirk the entailed responsibilities.
"Our experience confirmed that reputation. Every
"time we secured a hearing we won a verdict in favour
"of the conclusion reached by the National Council of
"the 'European and Eurasian Education Fund.' How
"could it be otherwise when so many men of rich and
"varied experience and trustworthy judgment, from
"Lord Canning and onwards, had stated their matured
"conviction that education was the solution of the
"problem? Our present programme of advance is
"largely due to the generosity of Lancashire.

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"Your Excellency, notwithstanding its own great social problems, which are sufficient to tax the resources of the wealthiest country, Great Britain has contributed considerably over £100,000 for the improvement of educational facilities for children of her kinsfolk in India. This does not include the £20,000 allotted for the same object from the Pan-Anglican Thanks-offering Fund. In addition to these great sums, the Mother-Country has also subscribed nearly £7,000 for the initial buildings of the St. George's Homes. And on the morning of the day we sailed from England a friend promised me a generous share of the £2,000 I had said we should require for our first school-building, on the condition that the Government gave the other part. Now the figures are known, and the money does not represent a tithe of the real results of the National Council's efforts, it surely can no longer be said in India that the Mother-Country seldom remembers her sons who are at the outposts of the Empire. Make her aware of a real need, and there is invariably a widespread and generous response.

"Your Excellency, in conclusion I would state that the newly awakened interest in the domiciled community, and the resolution that the utmost should be done to find a solution for its great and acute problem, a solution that shall be permanent in its beneficial efforts, has, as I have already indicated, been shown in Great Britain. That resolution is also being shared today by many of the best minds in all parts of India. During my recent three weeks residence in Madras, I found the same conviction in that city. Far more people than is generally supposed

"are ready and eager to co-operate in any effort that has in it a promise of uplifting the community. And when I came to Kodaikanal, just a month ago, I found the same readiness to help. We have yet to meet with adverse criticism from people who have listened attentively to our proposals. To-day we have with us from Madras Mrs. Henderson, our Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. J. O. Robinson, both of whom have come up, at the request of the Madras Committee, to be its representatives at this ceremony. In Kodaikanal Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Mr. Glasson, I.C.S., Mr. Peter Scott, Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., and Mr. G. Webb-Ware have promised their help by joining the Consultative Committee. These gentlemen were asked because of the value of their expert knowledge to the institution. Our great appreciation of Your Excellency's presence to-day, and also your ready consent to be the President of the Homes will be voiced later by a member of the Madras Committee and by a member of the Kodaikanal Consultative Committee."

Mr. Breeden then read aloud a telegram received from Mr. Hamnett:—"Success to St. George's Homes, congratulations to yourself."

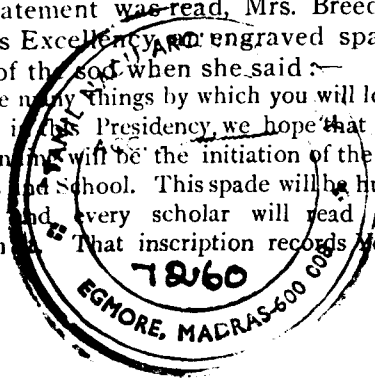
After the statement was read, Mrs. Breeden presented to His Excellency an engraved spade for the turning of the sod when she said:—

"Among the many things by which you will long be remembered in this Presidency, we hope that not the least outstanding will be the initiation of the St. George's Homes and School. This spade will be hung in the School, and every scholar will read the inscription upon it. That inscription records your

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"Excellency's warm and sympathetic interest in this movement. We hope that hundreds of children will, in the years before us, think with gratitude of this day. On behalf of the St. George's Homes Committee, both in England and in India, I have the greatest pleasure in asking Your Excellency to turn "the first sod."

His Excellency then formally cut the first sod after which the dedication ceremony took place followed by a prayer by the Rev. B. D. Beeley.

The presentation of the silver model of the spade by Mrs. Henderson next took place with a short address as follows:—

"On behalf of the St. George's Homes Committee, "I offer for your acceptance this replica of the spade "you have just used to cut the first sod of the ground "where the settlement which will hereafter be known "as the St. George's Homes is to be built. This is "a memorable day for us all, and I hope that the "example of self-sacrificing goodness which you have "shown, in coming so far to affix, as it were, the hall "mark on an enterprise which has been undertaken to "the glory of God and for the benefit of poor British "and Anglo-Indian children, may be followed by many "in this Presidency."

His Excellency then made the following speech:—

"We are present here to inaugurate the beginning "of a scheme which is likely to have very important "and far-reaching results. The scheme is the result of "a conference in 1910 of representatives of a number "of churches and the consequent appointment of a

"committee to enquire into the difficulties with which "the poorer classes of the domiciled Anglo-Indian "community in Madras have to contend. The decision "of the Committee was the establishment of homes for "the children of these classes similar to those at "Kalimpong in Bengal. The Government expressed "their full sympathy with the project and the Collector "of Madura under their instructions selected a site for "the homes on the Palni Hills. Meanwhile the "Committee had not been idle. Starting as we have "heard with a modest scheme of one home for 30 "children, costing some Rs. 20,000, they are now "ready to provide not less than three homes and in "addition a school to accommodate 200 children. It "is significant also that the buildings are to be so "arranged as to admit of easy extension.

"The success which the Committee have so far "achieved in enlisting public sympathy in the project "and in obtaining substantial contributions to its funds "—on which we may offer our hearty congratulations to "Mr. Breeden, their delegate, to England, who has "returned to take charge of this undertaking and is "with us here to-day—augurs well you will agree for the "ultimate success of the scheme and I ask you to join "with me in wishing to the St. George's Homes the "fullest realization of their hopes. The children that "are trained and educated here, will I trust, be equipped "for the struggles and trials of life not only with healthy "bodies invigorated by the splendid climate of the "Palni Hills, but also with minds imbued with the "lessons they will have learnt of unselfishness, endurance "and self-reliance in dangers and difficulties. With

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"these qualities they will be well fitted to bear a useful part in the life of the Presidency, or outside it, and to bring credit to their community and to the country of their birth."

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. J. O. Robinson proposed a vote of thanks. In doing so, he said:—

"On behalf of the Committee of St. George's Homes, it is my privilege to propose a vote of grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Madras for the kindly interest and sympathy in our work which has brought him to Kodaikanal today. A cause so good and a hope as great as that which inspires the work which we are now inaugurating so happily, requires the sympathy and practical support of the whole Presidency, and the knowledge that His Excellency is with us gives our Committee renewed hope and courage for the difficult task they have set before them. Mr. Breeden has told you what that task will be, and it appeals to me as a most practical effort for the salvation of the poor, neglected and forsaken children of the domiciled community. We shall look for them in the slums and squalor of Madras, or wherever we can find them, and from the purer air and more robust surroundings of Kodaikanal, we believe we shall succeed in sending them back into the world again properly equipped for the battle of life and worthy members of their community. A work such as this requires no higher justification. There are some who believe that the problem of the domiciled community should find its own solution in the survival of the fittest. That, Your Excellency

"ladies and gentlemen, is a cruel doctrine that does not appeal to me. It would be well if every Englishman in India could realise that this great Indian Empire which provides at once a career for the administrator, the soldier or the civilian, and a magnificent outlet for the energies of our trade and commerce, carries with it a very definite responsibility, and this, I think, is especially the case towards the domiciled community. We have evaded that responsibility, that problem and its solution too long. To-day we are making a small beginning to improve matters, and we are beginning at the right end—that is to say, we are answering the cry of the children. We are striking at the root of the evil, dealing with the cause of the trouble, not the effect. We must succeed, and we shall succeed, in removing this dark stain upon our national integrity. We know that the task before us is a difficult one, but is there anything in the world worth doing that is not difficult? The greater the difficulty, the greater the satisfaction we shall find in overcoming it, and in the achievement we shall hope to find our best reward.

"There are many people in Madras, who perhaps do not know me very well, who will be wondering what I am doing here today and by what right I venture to greet His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Kodaikanal, and to speak to the Presidency from the mountain tops in the cause of philanthropy. I have a complete answer to that question and will give it now. I am here because I am one of the few survivors of a large and representative Committee who were appointed nearly two years ago by the citizens of Madras to appeal for funds and to carry on the good

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"work of St. George's Homes. That is a good reason,
"but I have a better. I am here because for the first
"time in my life I find myself committed to an object
"more worthy than the pursuit of my own self-interest,
"and because I realise, after a career in India which
"began twenty-seven years ago, that it is time I
"thought less of myself and more of my duty as a
"citizen.

"The difficulty which confronts a businessman is
"almost invariably the same. There is not the slightest
"doubt about it. We make our efforts in the cause of
"charity too late. We find our business so engrossing
"that, while our careers are in the making, we delude
"ourselves with the sophistry that we have not sufficient
"money and not enough time for the cause of charity.
"When we have acquired the means, we find that we
"have lost our capacity, and—alas too often our desire
"—for doing good. I hope that when my work in
"India is over, I shall be able to look back upon
"something better than that. It may be that I am
"attempting too much, but it is low aim, not failure,
"that is crime, and I have not yet heard of a business-
"man who broke down either in health or pocket from
"being too active in the cause of charity. If I do
"either the one or the other, I shall create at least an
"honourable precedent, and I look forward to the
"prospect without fear.

"Speaking in Calcutta the other day, a man in
"whom I was proud to recognise a fellow-tradesman
"said something to the effect that Englishmen were not
"sufficiently alive to their duties in this country. He
"was right. The man who comes to India with no
"higher object than that of earning his living or of

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"making money has come to the wrong place, for it is
"not in that spirit England can hope to fulfil her destiny
"in India. Your Excellency, I believe in the Presidency
"of Madras; I have pinned my faith, found my
"happiness, staked my all on the integrity of Southern
"India, and I have confidence that in the good work to
"which we have set our hands to-day, we shall not
"appeal to her citizens in vain.

"I thank Your Excellency once again for the
"invaluable sympathy and help you have given to us
"by your presence here to-day, for it enables us to send
"forth what we trust will be an awakening message to
"the Presidency. May God speed that message on its
"journey, and may it find a resting place and a
"response in every generous heart in Southern India!"

In seconding the proposition Mr. Michie
Smith said:—

"I have been asked to second the vote of thanks
"that has just been proposed, and I do so with pleasure
"as a representative of the local Consultative Committee.
"As that Committee has been in existence for only
"about a fortnight, I cannot claim any deep knowledge
"of the work proposed to be done; but, on the other
"hand, some twenty-years' active work on the Friend-
"in-Need Society in Madras, has given me a full knowl-
"edge of the needs of the community in which it
"works. I would be the last person to say a word in
"depreciation of the work of that Society, but like most
"of my co-workers, I have often felt that however much
"good we might be doing in relieving distress, we were
"doing little or nothing which struck at the root of
"the evil, and that something more was needed. It is
"this something more that we hope to find in the

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"St. George's Homes, and we look forward with the
"eye of faith to the time when this valley on which we
"are looking down will be the home from which many
"happy self-reliant youths will go forth into the world
"to illustrate by their lives the great doctrine of the
"beauty of work.

"We thank Your Excellency most heartily for
"coming here to-day."

In acknowledging the vote of thanks, His
Excellency reminded all that on the 19th March
a public meeting would be held in the Museum
Theatre, Madras, when a definite appeal for
funds would be made, and he felt sure that a very
liberal response would show the widespread
interest which this scheme had already evoked.

After the national anthem was sung the party
adjourned to a shola where lunch was provided
by the Rev. J. and Mrs. Breeden.

After lunch His Excellency and party returned
to the road, where they found their motor cars,
and proceeded to Kodaikanal Road station, halt-
ing for a few minutes at Muliya for tea.

MADURA.
Private
arrival.

The special train left Kodaikanal Road
station at 8 P.M. for Madura, the arrival at the
latter at 8-45 P.M. being private. His Excellency
and party, which included also Mr. Knapp,
were met at the platform by Mr. A. R. Loftus-
Tottenham, I.C.S., Collector of Ramnad, Mr.
B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District Judge of Madura,
Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of
Police, and Mr. M. McGilligan, Assistant Col-
lector. After shaking hands with those present
His Excellency and party with Mr. Knapp

motored to Tumkum bungalow, the residence of
the latter. During their stay at Madura His Ex-
cellency and party were the guests of Mr. Knapp.

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Feb. 18,
1914.
Public
arrival.

On Wednesday, the 18th February, His Excel-
lency accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S.,
Private Secretary, Captain C. J. L. Allanson,
Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble
Coulson Fellowes left the Collector's bungalow
at 7-30 A.M. for Tirumalai Nayak's palace where
his arrival was public. In front of the palace the
Madura Reserve Police furnished a guard of
honour and presented arms as His Excellency
arrived. His Excellency was on arrival received
by Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Mr. A. R. Loftus-
Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., and Mr.
V. Venugopal Chetti, I.C.S., and after inspecting
the guard of honour proceeded to the Mahal
where a large number of Europeans and Indians,
official and non-official, had assembled.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr.
Knapp introduced to him M.R.Ry. N. David
Nadar Avargal, Chairman, Madura Municipal
Council, who read the following address on behalf
of the Council, and presented the other members
of the Council :—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council,
"Madura, beg leave to approach Your Excellency and
"offer Your Excellency our hearty and respectful
"welcome to this an ancient and historic city.
"Madura, the renowned capital of the old Pandiyan
"Kingdom, has been the centre of the weaving and
"dyeing industries in Southern India from time

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"immemorial. It is the second city in the Presidency
"in point of population, commerce and importance and
"attracts a large number of people not only from
"different parts of India but also from all parts of the
"world. The big temple of Sundareswarar and Mi-
"nakshi Amman, the Palace of Tirumal Nayak and the
"Mariamman Teppakulam are a few of the standing
"monuments of the beauty and durability of Indian
"architecture, ready to draw the attention of the
"visitors who seldom fail to inspect them.

Water-
supply.
Drainage.
Lighting.

"2. A well-laid system of drainage, an adequate
"water-supply and proper lighting of the town combined
"with an efficient system of conservancy arrangements
"form some of the pressing needs of our city. The
"drainage works, for which Your Excellency's benign
"Government has been pleased to make a liberal grant,
"are just started and an additional infiltration gallery
"at Kochadai to increase the water-supply of the
"town, for which also a liberal grant has been pro-
"mised, will, we hope, be started soon. Our present
"normal income is about 4 lakhs of rupees, and it is
"not possible to improve the lighting of the town and
"the conservancy arrangements from our ordinary
"resources. We shall feel extremely thankful to Your
"Excellency and to Your Excellency's Government if
"we are favoured with a liberal grant to enable us to
"introduce electric lights in the town and to enable us
"to construct a light railway to carry off night soil and
"rubbish from the town to the depots.

Conser-
vancy.

Conges-
tion.

"3. The town is very congested and Government
"has made liberal grants in the past for relieving
"congestion and for the acquisition of lands for the

"extension of the town. For 1914-15 we have applied
"for a grant of Rs. 6,45,000 for widening narrow lanes
"and streets and for opening blind lanes and for other
"purposes and we pray that Your Excellency may be
"pleased to view the application with favour and
"sanction the amount applied for.

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Municipal
Address.

"4. We are at present maintaining a hospital
"from Municipal funds at a cost of nearly Rs. 40,000.
"The hospital is growing in importance and popularity
"under the kind and sympathetic regime of Captain
"T. W. Harley, I.M.S., and it draws a number of persons
"from other districts, and when the new communi-
"cation with Ceylon is established, the hospital will
"still further grow in importance in the same pro-
"portion as the town will. It is proposed to have
"a hospital on up-to-date lines on the northern side
"of the Vaigai river and, when that is an accomplished
"fact, we will not be able to maintain it efficiently from
"the contribution we could make from our funds.
"We pray that the hospital may be treated as a Pro-
"vincial hospital and its maintenance undertaken by
"Government.

Hospital.

"5. In the matter of drinking-water supply,
"Madura city has derived no benefit from the Periyar
"project. The springs in the bed of the Vaigai, which
"are a peculiarity of our river, completely dry up
"during the hot months of the year, when it becomes
"quite impossible to pump out sufficient quantity of
"water into the town. In order that our town may
"participate in the benefits of the Periyar project and
"to relieve us from distress during the summer, we
"pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to arrange
"to give us occasional supplies from the Periyar lake

Water-
supply.

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Address.
Educa-
tion.

"direct during the hot months of the year, as far as
"our filter beds.

"6. In the past two years we have not been favour-
"ed with sufficient grants for education purposes. We
"pray that our application for grant for 1914-15
"which will be submitted shortly, may be more favour-
"ably considered.

"7. We have ventured to state our grievances at
"some length, sincerely hoping that Your Excellency
"will be able to find means to redress them, considering
"the rising importance of the town.

"8. We once again welcome Your Excellency to
"our city and hope that Your Excellency's stay in
"Madura will be happy and enjoyable."

Mr. Knapp next introduced M.R.Ry.
R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Vice-President,
Madura District Board, who read the following
address on behalf of the District Board and
presented the other members of the Board:—

"We, the members of the District Board of
"Madura, beg to offer Your Excellency our hearty
"welcome to the district and town of Madura. The
"district formed the nucleus of the ancient and
"renowned Pandian Kingdom which, in the 13th cen-
"tury, was extolled by the traveller Marco Polo as the
"finest and noblest province in the world. The
"country's prosperity endured up to the fall of the
"Nayak dynasty, but suffered during the period of
"Muhammadan invasions and poligar troubles. With
"the advent of the British Government, it received a
"fresh impetus, and to-day the city of Madura the
"capital of the district, claims the proud privilege of

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"being second in size and importance to none except
"the Presidency Town. During the course of a little
"over a century, agricultural industry has greatly
"developed under the peace and security secured by
"British rule. The magnificent project by which large
"volumes of water, which ran to waste through the
"Periyar, were diverted into the district is enriching
"the already fertile Cumbum Valley, has relieved a
"large portion of the district from the apprehensions
"of famine which formerly threatened it, and is con-
"verting the poor and backward 'Kallars' into a
"peaceful and industrious peasantry.

"2. While respectfully acknowledging the general
"and special benefits conferred on the district by
"Government, and, in particular, expressing our grateful
"appreciation of the present liberal policy of Govern-
"ment in making grants to supplement the resources
"of the local boards, we should be wanting in our
"duty if we did not lay before Your Excellency the
"great growth of the responsibilities thrown on the
"District Board in the matter of providing for the
"health, comfort, convenience and education of the
"rural population, and the increasing difficulty which
"the Board experiences in providing, with the means
"at its disposal, for the efficient discharge of its
"duties.

"3. This difficulty is experienced in a special Roads.
"degree in respect of the upkeep of our means of
"communication. With the spread of civilization and
"the increase in population, our roads require
"improvement both in quality and length; but the
"limitations of our own resources, which are practically

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"stationary, coupled with the rapid increase in this district of the cost of labour and materials, make it difficult even to maintain the roads at their former standard. The district, therefore, is in need of liberal allotment out of the annual Imperial grant of 14 lakhs; but it has been its misfortune that its share of this grant has gradually decreased. The sum allotted in the year 1911-12 was Rs. 65,000, while the subsidy for 1914-15 has fallen to Rs. 43,000. This is less by nearly Rs. 10,000 than a fourth of the Board's income from land-cess; and though the Board recognises that the Government do not bind themselves to distribute the grant in any fixed proportion, the knowledge that in this respect our district has fared worse than many other districts of similar standing, leads us to beg for more favourable treatment when future distributions of this grant are made. The reputation, as a rich district, which Madura enjoys in the general estimation is derived mainly from the prosperity of its capital, and does not unfortunately extend to its local funds; and if Your Excellency's present visit should result in a recognition of the poverty of our Board relatively to the demands upon it, we shall feel that it has conferred a great benefit on our interests.

"4. The strain on our resources in connection with the maintenance of roads is aggravated by a circumstance to which we venture to allude, namely, that some of our most important and expensive roads are maintained chiefly for the benefit of areas from which we receive no income. We refer to the roads which serve the adjoining State of Travancore. An outlet for

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"the timber, tea and rubber produced in the High Range and the Peermade district is no doubt essential, but the Board would urge that, in providing and maintaining such an outlet, it is entitled to very liberal assistance from Provincial funds. In an analogous case, it is believed that the road which serves as an outlet to the sea coast for the produce of another Native State is maintained entirely from Provincial funds, and we are moving Government to extend to us something of the same consideration in this matter. We are also moving the Government in the somewhat similar question of our contribution towards the cost of the New Ghaut road to Kodaikanal. Like the Native States the sanatorium at Kodaikanal returns to the Board practically no revenue: it serves a public which is drawn principally from other districts; and while we desire to do all that is in our power to facilitate its development, in the interest of communications in other parts of the district, we must trust to the liberality of Government to make the burden on us as light as possible. We hope that in respect of these two matters we shall be fortunate enough to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy.

"5. We beg to tender our thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the great interest evinced in the promotion of District Board Railways, and especially for sanctioning the survey of the new alignment of the Vaigai Valley line through Usilampatti, agreeably to the views of the Board. It would complete the present requirements of Railway communications in the district, if Government would press for the construction of a line from Dindigul to Palghat.

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"6. In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for the honour done to us by this visit, and we pray to God to shower His choicest blessings upon Your Excellency."

Mr. Tottenham next introduced Muhammad Yakub Sahib Bahadur, who read the following address on behalf of the Ramnad District Board:—

"We, the members of the Ramnad District Board, beg to tender to Your Excellency a hearty and cordial welcome to this ancient and historic city of Madura, at present the head-quarters of our district, and to the district of Ramnad.

For-
mation of
Ramnad
district.

"2. Your Excellency is aware that the district of Ramnad was formed in June 1910 out of the great Zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga, formerly part of the district of Madura, and the Government taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur which were detached from the district of Tinnevely. This is not the first time in history, however, that Ramnad has given its name to an administrative district. Early in the last century there was a zilla of the name which embraced the districts of Madura and Dindigul in addition to the great zamindaris and part of Tinnevely.

Head-
quarters
of Ram-
nad
district.

"3. Our district has as yet no permanent head-quarters. By its situation and its importance in all departments of our life, the city of Madura is better suited to be our capital than any other place and will remain so even after the projected railways, to which we shall refer presently, have been constructed. In the present state of communications any other capital

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"is, we venture to submit, entirely out of the question. We understand that our President, in his capacity as Collector, has placed before Government a full discussion of this matter. We feel no doubt that in weighing the respective merits of different proposals Your Excellency's Government will not fail to attach due importance to the possibility of an early termination of the present makeshift arrangements which, as matters stand, seem likely to be perpetuated for an indefinite period.

"4. Owing to the unmanageable size of the old districts of Madura and Tinnevely the parts of them, which now compose Ramnad, were inevitably much neglected. We gladly recognize the beneficial effects of the new concentration on these tracts alike of energy and of financial resources which the formation of the district has rendered possible. A few facts will bring home to Your Excellency, however, how ill-equipped we still are and must long remain with everything that falls within the scope of local fund administration.

"With an area of 4,833 square miles our district Roads. only has 562 miles of road or 11 mile per square mile the average for the rest of the Presidency being 21 mile per square mile. Even of this small mileage about one-tenth consists of sandy tracks on which the Board has done no more in the past than to maintain (often very incompletely) culverts and in places avenue trees. A traveller who journeyed from north to south along the whole length of the coast line which forms our eastern and southern boundaries and pursued his journey northwards along our western boundary for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length, a distance in all (excluding the Island of

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"Ramesvaram) of perhaps 120 miles, would only come across a single road, and that, a very indifferent one, at Devipatam. During the greater part of his journey he would be from 12 to 20 miles distant from any road. Sivaganga, only 8 miles from our western boundary, is the apex of a triangle with an area of not less than 300 square miles in which there is not a single road, and which extends to the seacoast on the east. Where the Sivaganga and Ramnad zamindaris march with one another west of the Vaigai river there is a parallelogram of some 400 square miles equally destitute.

"There are only three main roads in the Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks. Mudukulattur, the headquarters of a Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the Ramnad zamindari, is entirely isolated in the wet weather. It has no road at all. Watrap, another Deputy Tahsildar's head-quarters, might be brought within about 22 miles by road of the railway. It is actually about 36. There is only a single road which even approximates to a link between the eastern and western halves of the district and that link is broken at Kamuthi by a gap of more than a mile and an unbridged river difficult to ford at all times and impassable even to a horse in the rains. A through trunk road linking Arantangi (hereafter to be added to our district) on the north with Sattur near the border of Tinnevely in the south-west would do much to give the district that unity and coherence which it at present lacks.

Bridges.

"5. Even the existing roads are interrupted at not infrequent intervals by unbridged rivers and streams, and the construction of a large number of bridges,

"causeways and culverts is an urgent necessity. Probably not less than 10 lakhs could be spent in providing us with bare necessities in this direction.

"6. Turning to other matters, Your Excellency will shortly be able to see with your own eyes the miserable accommodation afforded by our premier hospital at Ramnad. The hospital at Sivaganga is also most inadequately housed. That at Pamban is worse. Of our nineteen hospitals and dispensaries, eight are housed in unsuitable rented buildings. Some important places such as Rajapalaiyam, Nayinarkoyil and Kaliarkoyil have no dispensaries at all.

"7. The Board has only nine travellers' bungalows in the whole district. It stands particularly in need of these, owing to the inaccessibility of many parts of the district and to the lack of good topes in which to camp.

"The sanitary condition of both rural and urban areas is very far from satisfactory. Many places suffer from a chronic lack of good drinking-water. Cholera is a constant visitant.

"Water-supply schemes for Ramnad, Ramesvaram, Devakottai, Karaikudi, Sivaganga and Tirupattur have been under consideration at various times during the past five years or more and some of them have actually reached the stage of investigation. All are extremely necessary.

"The inhabitants of the growing towns of Sivakasi and Virudupatti, which are important centres of industry and trade, suffer greatly from the want of a good supply of drinking-water. We understand that they are willing to make a substantial contribution

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lers'
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"towards the cost of any well-considered scheme to provide it.

"8. Much, of course, is being done to remedy these deficiencies. Owing to the generous grants that Your Excellency's Government have been pleased to give us and for which we beg to express our profound gratitude, 150 miles of road have been renewed since the district was formed. After a prolonged correspondence lasting since 1908 Your Excellency's Government have accepted the less ambitious proposals that we recently formulated for the Rameswaram hospital and its construction has at last been put in hand. Its estimated cost is over Rs. 30,000. For half this sum we are indebted to the generosity of the late Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, while the devasthanam of Rameswaram has made a handsome contribution. There is a balance of some Rs. 8,000 to be met from other sources, and we look with confidence to Your Excellency's Government to help us in the matter and also to supplement the fund amounting to Rs. 11,000 collected as a memorial to the lamented King-Emperor Edward VII and placed at our disposal for the construction of a hospital at Sivaganga. We learn with thankfulness that Your Excellency's Government contemplate the construction of a new hospital at Ramnad. Four new dispensary buildings are to be built next year out of Provincial grants at Kilakarai, Tondi, Arupukottai and Sivakasi. By the generosity of Khan Bahadur Kasim Muhammad Marakkayar one is shortly to be built at Mantapam. The Zamindar of Settur has opened one at the head-quarters of his zamindari. Three new travellers' bungalows are o

"shortly will be under construction at Watrap, Tiruvadanai and Mudukulattur, and we hope next year to build three more. In the last two years 27 new wells have been sunk. A bridge costing Rs. 19,950 has been begun to span the Tenar near Karaikudi.

"9. But when all is said and done an immense amount remains to bring the equipment of our district up to the level of that enjoyed by other districts. Your Excellency will have observed that our district is not devoid of public-spirited citizens. We would here venture to invite Your Excellency's attention to the fact that we, as a Board, have shown ourselves not unwilling to help ourselves by our recent unanimous resolution accepting the principle of the proposed legislation to empower us to raise the rate of land-cess in the district, though for various reasons we should probably think it inadvisable actually to exercise that power in the immediate future.

"We therefore earnestly appeal to Your Excellency's Government to make us even more liberal grants in the future than in the past, especially for the improvement and extension of our roads (which are by far the most expensive to maintain in the Presidency owing to the treacherous nature of the soil and the scarcity of materials for bridges and causeways), for water-works, and for hospitals and dispensaries.

"10. The railway-cess was introduced in that part of the district which then belonged to Tinnevely in 1903 and in that which belonged to Madura in 1906. With the approval of Government the Board has resolved to construct the line from Manamadura

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"to Sivaganga, as likely to be both more profitable and more useful than the line to Kilakarai, the construction of which had previously been under correspondence since 1908. A detailed survey of the Sivaganga line is now to be made. We beg to request that Government will expedite this matter as far as possible, so that those who have contributed to the cess, the accumulations of which now amount to Rs. 3,69,000, may soon have the satisfaction of seeing some tangible return for the sums that have been levied from them during the last six to nine years.

"We also beg leave to refer to the desirability of no longer delaying the construction of the important and long-discussed lines from Trichinopoly to Ramnad, with a branch connecting Devakottai and Arantangi, from Ramnad to Virudupatti, and from Virudupatti to Tenkasi *via* Srivilliputtur. The financing of these lines is quite beyond the means of our Board.

"11. We venture to impress upon Your Excellency the desirability of appointing a non-official Vice-President of the District Board and non-official Presidents of Taluk Boards.

"Non-official gentlemen have filled such posts with success elsewhere in recent years, and the arrangement would be no new experiment in this part of the country, where the District Board of the old district of Madura had a non-official Vice-President so long ago as 1884, and was, we believe, the pioneer in this matter among the districts of the Presidency.

Non-official Vice-President of District Board and non-official Presidents of Taluk Boards.

"12. We venture also to suggest for Your Excellency's consideration the desirability of appointing a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the effect of the present system of regulating the flow of water at the Perandai dam on the freshes in the river Vaigai which are of vital importance to large areas in the Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindaris, which depend on river-fed tanks. We believe that, whatever may be the prerogatives of Government, it is not their policy to deprive any part of our district of the supply of water to which it has been accustomed and which is essentially necessary to the prosperity of its cultivators and proprietors. This enquiry could be made, we submit, concurrently with that which is desired by our neighbours in the Madura district into the distribution of water in the Periyar area. We are directly interested in this matter as a Board, for if the scanty flow of water in the Vaigai this year (whatever its cause) represents the normal supply in the future, the land-cess from which we derive the major part of our resources must be very seriously diminished.

"13. We regret that circumstances, amongst which not the least decisive is, we believe, the absence of communications whether by road or rail, have rendered it impossible for Your Excellency to make an extended tour in the interior of our district. Though we must admit that the scenery of large parts of the district is monotonous yet, beauty and variety are by no means entirely absent. The mountain and forest scenery of Srivilliputtur, parts of the fertile valley of the Vaigai, and the palm-fringed

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Ramnad District Board's Address.
Irrigation.

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"seacoast that Your Excellency is about to visit, need not fear comparison with the beauties of other parts of the Presidency. Our district presents two interesting varieties of land-tenures, with its zamindaris where there obtain multifarious methods of calculating rent in kind or in cash, its innumerable inam villages and its two Government taluks. Among its inhabitants are to be found castes so individual and so energetic as the Nattukottai Chetties in the north, whose financial operations extend to the Far East and the Nadars (an enterprising commercial community) in the south, while numbers of its Muhammadans venture far afield to Ceylon, Burma and the Straits in search of a livelihood or of a fortune.

"14. Our district contains many ancient and beautiful architectural monuments, dedicated to the Hindu religion and perhaps more has been done here than anywhere else in the Southern India to emulate the architectural triumphs of the past. It contains also many places of pilgrimage held in veneration by Hindus, and of these Your Excellency is about to visit the most sacred, revered by all Hindus from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, the Island of Rameswaram. The new route to Ceylon which Your Excellency is about to open may exercise an influence over the future of our district. which it is at present hard to gauge.

"15. In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for giving us an opportunity of welcoming you on this occasion and laying our wants before you, and for honouring our district with a visit which we trust will prove pleasant and profitable."

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After the other members of the Ramnad District Board were presented, Mr. Knapp introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal who read the following address from the Madura People's Association and presented the other members of the deputation :—

"We, the members of the Madura District People's Association, respectfully beg to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to this ancient and historic city and beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit :—

"1. The Madura District People's Association, founded in the year 1904, has been working with the object of co-operating with the authorities and of bringing to their notice the wants and grievances of the people for redress.

"2. With gratitude for the progressive reforms in administration forestalled in all directions, the Association begs leave to avail themselves of this opportunity to bring forward the following matters for Your Excellency's kind notice and consideration.

"3. The periodical revision of the land revenue has been working as a great hardship to agricultural population and it is earnestly prayed that, having regard to the increased cost of living, the uncertainty of rainfall and yield and the scarcity of village labour on account of insufficient agricultural income, the settlement be once for all made permanent, so that the ryot may be induced to improve his lands and be enabled to live in peace and contentment.

Revision of land revenue.

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Educa-
tion:

Study of
Indian
langu-
ages.

"4. While deeply appreciating Your Excellency's direct charge of the portfolio of education, the Association submits that, in order to better carry out the noble objects of our King-Emperor to advance education and increase the spread of knowledge in this country, more educational institutions with lesser strain upon the pecuniary resources of poor parents are necessary and it is but fair and reasonable that the vast income from religious and charitable endowments, which were amalgamated with the public funds of Government about the year 1869 during their management of those endowments merely as trustees, on the simple ground of convenience in keeping accounts, should be set free and utilized in the interest at least of the spread of education of the masses.

"5. (a) The Association begs leave to urge that the scheme of studies laid down by the University for the Intermediate and B.A. Pass Courses have the effect of greatly discouraging the study of Indian languages; and that the present courses require to be revised in the direction of making an Indian Language a compulsory subject of study in the University Examinations as it was prior to 1906.

"(b) The allotment made for the scheme of establishing a model school in each district (which, we understand, is now abandoned) can be utilized in the improvement of existing schools and secondary education, in improving the methods of teaching therein and the pay of the teachers and in providing the teachers with a Provident fund.

"(c) So far as we are able to know, a portion of the grants for secondary education is not used to

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tion's
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Enhance-
ment of
land cess.

"the best advantage and we would suggest to Your Excellency the formation of a District Committee of five persons, three of whom being non-officials, to associate in the educational work of the districts and to direct the proper distribution and utilization of grants in the district.

"6. With reference to the proposals contained in G.O. No. 1275 L., dated 4th August 1913, calling on the local boards to consider the question of enhancement of land-cess, the Association begs leave to point out that any further increase of land-cess need not be resorted to and that the increase will work hardship upon the agricultural population of the district and prays that the Government may be pleased to contribute from the Provincial funds the cost of construction and repair of trunk roads in the province, whether made by the State or by Local Boards.

"7. The Association begs to point out to Your Excellency the necessity to make fixed recurring grants, preferably by assignment of revenue or otherwise to local boards and municipalities, with a view to enable the said bodies to improve village communications, rural sanitation, elementary education and medical relief.

"8. The early constitution of village panchayets on the lines and with the powers recommended by the Decentralization Commission report is necessary to enable the masses to reap the benefits of local self-government and improve the condition of rural areas. The rules relating to the appointment of village headmen need revision by fixing suitable property and other qualifications, so as to improve their status.

Village
Pancha-
yets.

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"The pay of the karnams and the monegars and village menials, which are at present rather too low, must also be raised. They might be made honorary and relieved of their revenue duties, especially collection work, for which paid monegars may be more largely appointed.

"9. The time is come for taking further steps in the development of local self-government. The Chairmen of Municipal Councils, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Local Boards should be non-officials in the districts of Madura and Ramnad. Officials should not be allowed to stand as candidates for election to local boards and municipalities. The principle of election may be extended with advantage to the unions like Sholavandan, Batlagundu and Bodinayakanur in the district of Madura and to the unions of Sivaganga, Ramnad, Paramakudi, Devakottai and Karaikudi in the Ramnad district.

Electoral areas of Madura Municipality.

"10. With regard to the Madura Municipality which has grown on all sides, the old division into ten electoral wards has become quite unsuitable and it is necessary to revise and redistribute the electoral areas of this municipality into eighteen wards, and at least four out of the six nominated seats should be filled up by non-officials.

Settlement of rent suits.

"11. The vesting of the jurisdiction in Revenue Courts to enquire into rent suits arising between landlords and tenants is very unsatisfactory in its working and it is, therefore, necessary that the jurisdiction should be retransferred to Civil Courts as before."

Irrigation.

"12. An enquiry into the existing grievances of the Periyar irrigation system is essential. The supply in the branches, distributaries and sluices should be

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"fixed by the Engineer and the Revenue Divisional Officer in consultation with the ryots of the village with reference to ayakat under each distributary and the same should be published for the information of ryots and a daily report in duplicate of the sufficiency of supply in the area under each item be called for with countersignatures of some big pattadars from the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department by the Engineer and the Collector. In the present state of the Periyar irrigated area, it is quite undesirable to sell or assign any more waste lands or tank-beds for cultivation by auction or otherwise. The tanks, however small in extent, are necessary for man and beast during the time that the Periyar water ceases to flow in the plains and are also indispensably necessary as supplementary sources of irrigation and for raising seedlings for perennial crops before the Periyar water is let down. Further, in the present state of Periyar cultivation, any resettlement resulting in an increase of kist will be ruinous to the cultivators and should not be permitted. The rules relating to levy of water-rates for irregular irrigation are working as a preventive measure with great hardship to innocent persons, all the ryots under a distributary being punished alike for the faults of a few. The above rules and rules relating to the levy of penal assessment for encroachments on assessed Government wastes may be so modified as to put an end to irregular irrigation and encroachment by preventive measures at the earliest opportunity, discouraging, as far as possible, the collection of large amount of revenue as penal assessment.

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Forests.

"13. The reservation of forests has led to a
"diminution of manure and pasturage. We pray that a
"sufficient extent of waste land in each village may be
"permanently reserved for pasture ground, framing
"definite rules in this behalf and that the order relating
"to the removal of manure leaves in Madura district
"and the levy of high seigniorage fees in Ramnad
"district may be cancelled. The unnecessary reserves,
"such as the Alagar Koil Hills, the Nagamalai Hills,
"etc., may be thrown open as well as large rocks and
"high grounds simply covered by shrubs and small
"bushes adjoining village habitations and cultivated
"lands.

Sale of
fire-wood.

"14. The existence of a Government Firewood
"Depot in Madura was greatly beneficial to the people.
"In reply to the memorials of this association, dated
"23rd February 1912 and 23rd March 1912, the
"Government was pleased to pass an order, dated
"16th August 1912, in G.O. P. No. 2468. In further-
"ance of the same matter, this association submitted
"another memorial on 28th July 1913 praying for the
"opening of the firewood depot in Madura. We again
"beg to represent to Your Excellency the high cost
"that firewood has attained to in the city since the
"abolition of the firewood depot and pray that it may
"be again opened.

Conges-
tion.

"15. The removal of congestion in many parts
"of the Madura city either by wholly acquiring the
"insanitary and congested areas or by acquiring part
"to enable the formation of big roads and streets is
"felt as a necessity for improving the sanitation and

"traffic facilities of the city and we pray that liberal
"grants may be made for the purpose for some years.

"16. The water-supply to the Madura city is
"quite inadequate. Before finally working out the
"scheme for increased water-supply, the construction
"of the head-works above the Peranai dam be con-
"sidered by the Government for ensuring a proper
"water-supply to the city of Madura.

"17. To provide means of employment for the
"poor and unemployed millions, to relieve the pressure
"on agricultural land and to develop the resources
"of the country, it is necessary that industrial schools
"and colleges should be established in important
"district centres and sufficient encouragement should
"be given to new indigenous industries in deserving
"cases. In furtherance of the above object, we pray
"that the Madura Technical Institute may be extended
"in scope and improved on the lines recommended by
"the late Industrial Conference at Ootacamund and
"such a course of study and training may be given as
"will be practical and enable the student, after finishing
"their course, to start industries of their own.

"18. This association has been for a long time
"urging upon the Railway Authorities to provide suit-
"able roofing over the platform and the over-bridge of
"Madura Railway station, but to no purpose. We
"pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to inter-
"fere and make the Railway Authorities provide (1) a
"suitable roofing over the platform at Madura Railway
"station and (2) any other arrangement more con-
"venient to passengers than the present over-bridge at
"the above station. We also pray that early steps may

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ment of
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cal
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Rail-
ways.

Religious
endow-
ments.

"be taken to open railway communications between
"Trichinopoly and Ramnad *via* Devakottai, to extend
"the Arantangi Railway line to Ramnad *via* Deva-
"kottai and to extend the same to Sivaganga and to open
"the Dindigul to Pollachi Line. In this connection
"we beg to thank Your Excellency's Government for
"encouraging and assisting the local boards to construct
"other short lines of railways within this district,
"and pray that sanction may be accorded for the
"construction of the Vaigai Valley Line *via* Usilampatti.
"19. The management of religious endowments,
"of which there are many and valuable in the districts
"of Madura and Ramnad, is far from satisfactory
"owing to the existing state of the law. We do not
"wish for any departure from the principle of abstention
"by Government from executive interference with the
"religious concerns of the people. But to ensure the
"proper management and preservation of the properties
"of the temples, without placing them beyond the reach
"and control of law, an amendment of the law is
"necessary on the following lines :—
"(a) Abolition of the life membership of the
"Committee Members.
"(b) Compulsory periodical meetings of Com-
"mittee Members and publishing of their proceedings.
"(c) Compulsory preparation of a budget every
"year.
"(d) Annual auditing of accounts and the
"publication of an abstract of the same.
"(e) Affording of facilities to the public for the
"inspection of records and accounts and taking copies
"thereof on payment of charges.

"(f) Abolition of court-fee in respect of suits Feb. 18,
"against Members of Committee, Trustees, Managers 1914.
"or Superintendents in cases in which the District MADURA.
"Court sanctions the same. Madura
People's
Association's
Address.

"20. The question of fixing the head-quarters of
"the new district has been long keeping the people in
"suspense with great inconvenience to them and it is
"now prayed that the same may be settled as early as
"possible. Head-
quarters
of
Ramnad
district.

"In conclusion, we hope and trust that Your
"Excellency's administration will be characterised by
"sympathy and justice calculated to secure the people's
"affection and the country's progress and wish Your
"Excellency and family long life, health and happiness."

Mr. Knapp next introduced M.R.Ry. L. K.
Tulsi Ram Avargal who read the following
address on behalf of the Sourashtra Community
and presented the other members of the depu-
tation :—

"We, the members of the Sourashtra Community Sourash-
"of Madura, most respectfully welcome Your Excel- tra Com-
"lency to this ancient and historic city, the capital of munity's
"the Pandiyan Kingdom. Address.

"1. We are the descendants of the original
"inhabitants of the Sourashtra Kingdom in the Pro-
"vince of Guzerat, who were encouraged by the
"liberal policy of Naik rulers to settle in Madura.
"Our settlement here 200 or more years ago has been
"responsible for the propagation of a new industry in
"this part of India which in process of time has con-
"verted Madura into one of the greatest weaving
"centres in the Madras Presidency.

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MADURA.
Sourash-
tra Com-
munity's
Address.

Educa-
tion of
Sourash-
tras.

" 2. We form 42 per cent. of the entire population
" of this premier city and are recognized as a backward
" class in point of education.

" 3. We are glad to be able to inform Your
" Excellency who has always taken a keen interest in
" education that the Sourashtra High School main-
" tained by this community is making rapid and steady
" progress. Our community is now taking a more
" lively interest in all educational concerns and we
" have collected besides an endowment fund of
" Rs. 25,000 a building fund of half a lakh of rupees
" for the construction of the new premises on up-to-
" date lines suitable to the growing needs of our
" community as pointed out by the Director of Public
" Instruction. We find it, however, difficult to secure
" a suitable site near the present building and we
" would therefore pray Your Excellency's Government
" would be graciously pleased to consider favourably
" our application for the acquisition of the site belong-
" ing to the municipality which is now in the occupa-
" tion of the Madura Branch of the Madras Bank when
" it comes before your Government for sanction.

" 4. We also pray Your Excellency would be
" pleased to sanction the levy of half fees for students
" of our community in the colleges and professional
" institutions in this Presidency as the high fees now
" prevailing prevent many of our boys from pursuing
" higher education.

" 5. The Tinctorial Laboratory at Madura under
" the able supervision of Dr. Marsden, M.S.C., is of
" great practical utility to the dyers in this town, but

" we feel that the scope of its usefulness will be Feb. 18,
" considerably extended if dyeing and applied chemistry 1914.
" are added as optional subjects under Group C for MADURA.
" the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examina- Sourash-
" tions. The majority of the students at the laboratory tra Com-
" belong to our community and we are confident their munity's
" number would be considerably increased if that Address.
" institution were made an annex to the Sourashtra
" High School.

" 6. The condition of the hand-loom weavers Weav-
" numbering more than four lakhs has steadily deterio- ing.
" rated owing to the effect of competition with machine-
" made goods as indicated by the recent census returns.
" The weavers of this Presidency would consider it a
" great boon if Your Excellency's Government were
" graciously pleased to open here a textile school where
" they could take practical lessons in the working of
" the Jacquard and Dobby looms and in the use of
" improved warping appliances.

" 7. The interests of the industrial and manufac- Representa-
" turing classes, who form 20 per cent. of the population tion of
" of this Presidency, we feel, still remain unrepresented Indus-
" on the local Legislative Council. It has been the trial and
" settled policy of the Government to consider the manufac-
" development of industries and pursuits other than turing
" agricultural pursuits as things which should be fostered classes
" and encouraged in every possible way. on the
" local
" Legislative
" Council.

" We, therefore, pray that Your Excellency will be
" pleased to initiate such measures as will secure a
" direct and substantial representation of these
" interests in the local Legislative Council.

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MADURA.
Sourash-
tra Com-
munity's
Address.

Exem-
tion
from pro-
fessional
tax.

"8. Our community is placed at a considerable disadvantage in Civil Courts by being unable to express our thoughts in the prevailing vernaculars. We would, therefore, pray that the same privilege which is extended to other non-Dravidian communities be extended to us by the appointment of special interpreters in the chief Sourashtra centres like Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Kumbakonam.

"9. In the interest of the development of indigenous trades, industries and manufactures, we beg to approach Your Excellency with the modest prayer that all retail traders, artisans and small manufacturers, whose income is less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, be exempted from the payment of professional tax.

"We are fully alive to the kind care which Your Excellency has always taken in furthering in every possible way the interests of all classes entrusted to Your Excellency's protection and we are grateful for the opportunity Your Excellency has been pleased to accord us to lay before you some of our grievances.

"In conclusion, we pray for long life and prosperity to Your Excellency and for a continuance of the blessings of peace upon our country while it remains under Your Excellency's administration."

His Excellency made a joint reply to all the five addresses as follows:—

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—You have given me a most interesting account of this ancient and beautiful city, which it is now my privilege to visit for the first time, and I congratulate you on the important place which it occupies among the cities of the Presidency second

"indeed to the Presidency Town itself. I thank you also gentlemen warmly for the cordial welcome which you have accorded to me and assure you of the pleasure with which I anticipate a closer acquaintance with your institutions, your districts and your people.

"The addresses which you have presented to me raise a large number of points, some of great importance, and in order not to detain you too long you must allow me to deal with them as briefly as possible.

"Steps are being taken to provide the town of Madura with a water-supply as well as with a drainage system, and these two together are estimated to cost some 33 lakhs. Of this sum Government has promised to supply half, while the other half is provided by the Municipality. Your resources are pledged for this purpose and the Government recognize that the town is not able to find money at the same time for an electric lighting scheme. On the other hand Government do not feel themselves in a position to contribute the funds required, since they have many claims of a more pressing nature which it is their duty first to supply.

"The Government have provided some 3 lakhs for the purpose of relieving congestion in Madura, out of which up to the end of last financial year there was an unexpended balance of well over a lakh. The present proposals, which require a very large additional grant, have still to be scrutinized by the Sanitary Commissioner; and whether it will be possible to comply in part or at all with the request depends in some

Feb. 18, 1914. "measure upon his criticisms. Other claims make it unlikely that it will be possible to grant a full compliance. I trust it may be practicable to afford some help and put it into the power of the Municipality to make a positive effort to relieve this city in this matter.

Hospital.

"As regards a hospital, I am told that no less a sum than a lakh of rupees has been promised towards the construction of a new building. I congratulate the citizens of Madura on their generous desire to provide for the care of the sick. I cannot, though, give any undertaking that Government will be able to take over responsibility for the yearly expenses connected with its administration and maintenance, which are, I think, legitimate charges on the resources of the Municipality.

Water-supply from Periyar Lake.

"The proposal to supplement the water-supply of the town by occasional supplies from the Periyar lake is not, I understand, altogether practical, for it leaves out of account the necessary annual closure of the system for overhauling and the tremendous wastage of water that such a course would involve.

Education.

"The grants made for education depend necessarily on the circumstances of the local bodies concerned. During the last three years provincial grants amounting to more than Rs. 32,000 have been given to Madura Municipality, while the Municipality has spent of its own funds only about 7 per cent. yearly on education as compared with an average of over 10 per cent. by all municipalities; at the same time its budgets have closed with a large balance.

"I sympathise with the Madura District Board in its desire to improve the roads of the district. The reason why its share of the Imperial grant appears to have fallen is that since 1912 certain fresh factors have been taken into account; while the District Boards are given seven-eighths of their proportional share, the remaining one-eighth is allotted to those districts which seem entitled to special treatment. I must ask you to remember, however, that for 1912-13 a special grant of Rs. 50,000 was given to the Madura District Board for renewals of trunk roads, and a further special grant of Rs. 30,000 in the following year. Next year it is hoped to provide 8 lakhs towards the improvement of roads in the Presidency. In distributing this the claims of Madura district, if preferred, will be duly considered. In connection with roads, the Madura Board asks to be relieved of a part of the share allotted to it of the cost of the new Kodaikanal Ghaut road, which is to cost some 7 lakhs. They urge that the road benefits strangers from other districts more than it benefits actual inhabitants of the Madura district and they quote the case of the Tamaracheri Ghaut road from Calicut to Mysore. The cases are not, I think, quite parallel, but in any case the Government will be very willing to give the District Board's request their full consideration.

"Both Madura and Ramnad District Boards are, I am aware, fully alive to the advantages to all concerned of increasing railway facilities, and I trust that the former will soon find themselves in a position to start construction of the railway now under survey from Madura to Bodinayakanur via Usilampatti. The

Feb. 18, 1914. MADURA. His Excellency's reply.

Roads.

Railways.

Feb. 18, 1914. **MADURA.** His Excellency's reply.

Railways. " Madras Government are equally anxious to extend the railway system and are doing all they can to secure the early construction of the line from Dindigul to Palghat. At present only one offer to construct the portion from Dindigul to Palni has been put forward; and the Government did not find themselves able to consider it as it would prejudice the chances of the remaining portion between Palni, Pollachi and Palghat being taken up. The Government hope, however, that the construction of the whole line will soon be undertaken, since they have no doubt that it would be a most profitable enterprise.

" Of the other lines mentioned in the addresses, there is no reason to foresee any difficulty in financing the Sivaganga-Manamadura line; the Government is only awaiting the survey and the report based on it. They have for some time been pressing for the inclusion in the Government of India's programme of the Panruti-Trichinopoly-Ramnad line; and they have also included the Rāmnād-Virudupatti and Virudupatti-Tenkāsi lines in the list of lines recommended for construction out of Imperial funds. The extension of the Arantangi line will naturally follow the construction of a line from Trichinopoly to Rāmnād. Your District Boards are more fortunate than those of some other districts in possessing a railway fund, while the new powers of borrowing recently conceded may, I trust, enable you to go further in the construction of feeder lines than you have hitherto contemplated.

" No decision has yet been arrived at with respect to the site of Ramnad district head-quarters

" Rāmnad town is under examination as regards the adequacy of water-supply. Meanwhile the Collector of Ramnad strongly urges that Madura itself should continue to be the head-quarters, while the Collector of Madura proposes a Rāmnad enclave at Pasumalai where the Rāmnad head-quarter institutions could be located. The final decision depends upon several considerations, of which the most important are the suitability of the place from the sanitary point of view and its accessibility from all parts of the district. It will be necessary for the Government to weigh most carefully all the considerations involved and such public opinion as finds expression, before arriving at any decision.

" The complaint of the Ramnad District Board that its roads, medical institutions and sanitation have been neglected in the past owing to their having belonged in large measure to the outlying parts of two large and unwieldy districts, may be admitted as to some extent just. This has led to Ramnad having been treated with special consideration in the distribution of the Imperial 14 lakh grant, as well as by special grants for roads and bridges, medical relief and sanitation. I learn with pleasure of what has been done by the Edward VII Memorial Committee, the Sivaganga lessees, Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, the Ramesvaram Devasthanam, and Khan Bahadur Kasim Muhammad Marakkayar, and trust that their splendid example may be followed by further contributions, and I am happy to be able to announce that a further contribution of this kind to the amount of Rs. 5,000 has been made by another

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Roads and Bridges. Medical Relief. Sanitation.

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MADURA.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Water-
supply.

"gentleman who does not wish his name to be known.
"Meanwhile I can assure you that formal applications
"from the District Board for grants for roads and for
"medical and sanitary works will, so far as other claims
"permit, be willingly and carefully considered by the
"Government.

"So far the most advanced water-supply scheme
"in Ramnad district is that at Ramesvaram. For
"this plans have been prepared and the estimate of
"initial cost is Rs. 1,57,200. The District Board
"has been asked whether it can provide the Rs. 7,500
"required for annual maintenance. If it can devise a
"means of doing this, I hope the execution of the
"scheme may then be found possible. The Ramnad
"scheme is likely to prove much more expensive and
"as it is not so pressing it will probably be necessary
"for it to wait for the present. Meanwhile other
"investigations are being carried out for water-supply
"schemes at Devakottai and Sivaganga.

Irrigation.

"In regard to the Perandai dam and the flow of
"water in the Vaigai river the rainfall in the valley and
"in the catchment area of the Vaigai has unfortunately
"been notably below the average during the past year.
"The diminished flow is believed to be entirely due to
"this so that there is no need to fear that the custo-
"mary flow will not be available in the future. The
"question of the effect of the Perandai dam on the flow
"of water enjoyed by the lower landholders was finally
"settled in the Perandai dam suit in 1904. To appoint
"a committee to hold a fresh enquiry into it now is
"not possible. It has to be admitted that in a bad
"year the supply of water is inadequate. Giving more

"water to the lower simply means giving less to the
"upper lands, and these have, and always have had,
"the first call on the water.

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His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"The request of the People's Association for a
"permanent settlement and the request for the reassign-
"ment of revenues resumed by Government as long ago
"as 1802 have been made and replied to on many
"occasions. I am not able to add anything to the
"answers already given.

"Under the head of education the Association
"raises three questions, namely, that the present Uni-
"versity courses discourage the study of Indian
"languages, that the funds released by the abandonment
"of the model school scheme should be used to
"improve existing schools, pay of teachers and edu-
"cation generally, and to provide a provident fund for
"teachers; and also that a District Committee should
"be formed to be associated with the educational
"authorities in the educational work of the district.

Education.

"The first question is at this moment under the
"consideration of a Committee of the Senate appointed
"to enquire into it, and I think we may wait to hear
"what they have to say before taking any steps.

"The amount of money which may be said to
"have been set free by the reduction in the model
"school proposals would not go very far towards the
"objects to which you ask that it should be applied.
"The whole sum is only Rs. 67,000, and already the
"additional amounts spent on improving the position
"of teachers and on the general advance in secondary
"education exceed that figure. At the same time the
"question of a provident fund is under correspondence

Feb. 18, 1914. "with the Government of India before whom definite proposals have been laid.

MADURA.

His Excellency's reply.

"The third educational request evinces I do not doubt a genuine interest in education and a desire to do anything that is possible to assist the authorities with respect to it, but the allegation that the grants which the Director of Public Instruction distributes for secondary education might be distributed more usefully, is perhaps too general for action to be taken on it. The Government will always be very willing to consider if the Association will send a more definite and detailed criticism of the methods of the Department of Education or a constructive proposal for their improvement.

Enhancement of land-cess.

"The Association are not in favour of an enhancement of land-cess in order to improve communications but they recognise, I think, the necessity for improvement by their request that Provincial revenues should be used for the construction and maintenance of trunk roads. They do not, however, suggest the means by which Provincial revenues are to receive the required augmentation. Meanwhile the question of giving Local Boards power to increase the land cess is still under the consideration of the Government.

"The Government recognise the advantage to Local Boards of knowing what sums will be available for expenditure during the year, but they are not at present able to make fixed assignments of revenue for the purpose. The subject is under consideration; and I shall be very glad to consider with my colleagues any suggestions from Local Boards which

"may contribute to mitigate the difficulties inseparable from the present arrangements.

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MADURA.

His Excellency's reply.

Village Panchayats.

"The question of village panchayats is under consideration and an experiment is now being tried in the direction of panchayats to control village forests and grazing grounds. This experiment will be carefully watched. If it is successful, and its success or failure depends almost entirely on the co-operation of the villagers, it may be possible to extend the system to other aspects of village life. As to the village headman there is considerable force in some of the objections that have been made to the hereditary principle. In certain districts already it is not legally obligatory to appoint the heir of the last holder. The Government will bear this question in mind and will in any case fully consider it when Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 come under amendment.

Local self-government.

"For the development of local self-government various proposals are made in the direction of substituting non-officials for officials and of extending the elective system. Considerable progress on these lines has already been made. The Madura and Dindigul municipal councils have the right of electing their chairman, while of the 6 municipalities in the 2 districts the chairmen of 4 are non-officials. A non-official is also President of the Madura Taluk Board. As municipalities and districts and taluks increase in wealth and in the number of non-official gentlemen of standing and leisure who are local residents acquainted with local needs and are willing to stand for election and to serve upon local Boards, and as the sense of responsibility of the electors grows, it will no doubt

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His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"be possible to extend further the operation of the
"elective principle. In the meantime the duty to be
"discharged by Government in the exercise of the
"discretion now left in their hands in regard to nomi-
"nation and to the service of officials upon these
"authorities is to secure the best men at present
"available and thus the best prospect of satisfactorily
"carrying out the work entrusted.

*Settle-
ment of
rent suits.*

"The Association asks that the jurisdiction in
"rent suits between landlord and tenant should be re-
"transferred to civil courts. Certain bills for the
"amendment of the Estates Land Act are before the
"Government and the subject will receive our careful
"consideration.

*Irrigation
from the
Periyār
system.*

"As regards the difficulties connected with the
"distribution of the water of the Periyār system, the
"whole question was fully discussed recently in the
"Legislative Council and enquiry into the adequacy of
"the supply for the double-crop area was promised.
"It is therefore not necessary for me to say more on
"this occasion.

*Sale of
waste
land and
tanks*

"The Government have accepted the Collector's
"proposals as to the sale of waste land and tanks. In
"future only such lands as are certified to be irrigable
"for a double-crop will be sold, and these will be sold
"only to a ryot of the village in which the lands lie
"after it has been ascertained by local enquiry that the
"villagers generally do not object to the sale.

*Re-settle-
ment of
rates of
kist.*

"The proposals for resettlement of rates of kist
"will, when the time comes, be published in the District
"Gazette and the Association will then be enabled to

"offer more reasoned criticism of them than is now
"possible.

"The Government would be very willing to avoid
"the necessity of imposing collective penalties for
"irregular use of water but in this matter they must
"look to the co-operation of the ryots concerned to
"help them to decide in each case who is responsible
"for the irregularity. A local enquiry by an official
"would cause much dislocation of work and would, it
"is feared, not lead as a rule to very satisfactory
"results.

"The Association do not suggest any preventive
"measures by which an end may be put to irregular
"irrigation and encroachment on assessed waste, but I
"may say that according to circumstances the encroach-
"ment mentioned is frequently found to be unobjec-
"tionable and is charged for at ordinary rates.

"The People's Association request that certain
"forest reserves which they class as unnecessary may
"be thrown open: as to this the Board of Revenue
"have recently ordered that even in districts not speci-
"ally selected for the forest panchayet experiment it is
"open to the Collector to propose to exclude unprofit-
"able areas of forest land from reservation and to select
"areas to be managed by forest panchayats. If the
"Association will address their suggestions to the
"Collector they will, I do not doubt, be fully considered.
"At the same time I would ask them to consider
"whether the diminution of manure and pasturage
"cannot be better met by growing green manure and
"fodder crops than by the means suggested which in-
"volve disturbance of reserves and the withholding from

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His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

*Irregular
irrigation.*

Forests.

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MADURA.
His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

*Sale of
firewood.*

*Water-
supply.*

*Indus-
trial
educa-
tion.*

"cultivation of large areas of land for the sake of a
"short and often poor supply of grass.

"As regards a Government firewood depot, the
"Government accepted the recommendation of the
"Forest Committee to leave the supply of firewood to
"private enterprise, and they are not at present
"inclined to revert to the former practice of maintain-
"ing Government depots for its sale.

"The possibility of augmenting the water-supply
"of Madura by means of head-works above the Peranai
"Dam has not hitherto been examined. I am quite
"willing that it should be examined now unless on
"further consideration it is thought unwise to delay in
"this way the execution of the scheme already under
"examination.

"It is not correct I think to suppose that the
"establishment of industrial schools and colleges will
"provide means of employment for millions of the
"poor and unemployed. In practice an industrial
"school does not start a new industry. The industry
"comes first and the school follows to provide a more
"scientific training and improved methods of work, and
"thus to give to its students a better chance of employ-
"ment in the industry to which they have been trained.
"Meanwhile a scheme of reorganization has been
"sanctioned for the Madura Technical Institute under
"which there will be industrial classes for weavers,
"dyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and mechanical
"engineers and it is hoped soon to put the scheme into
"execution.

"A bill prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Sessa-
"giri Ayyar is now before the Government of India and

"the Secretary of State. This, if it gains approval, will, Feb. 18,
"I hope, meet the wishes of the Association in the 1914.
"matter of the management of religious endowments. MADURA.

"I have received with much pleasure the address
"presentd to me by Sourashtra Community, and am
"greatly interested to hear something of their history
"and of their original arrival in the Presidency 200
"and more years ago, bringing with them much of the
"weaving industry which has since then become a
"thing of such importance to Madura. I congratu-
"late them on the practical interest they are taking
"in education and on the progress which they are
"making.

"To their request for education at half fees the *Educa-*
"reply is that only half fees are now charged to members *tion of*
"of the Sourashtra Community in all institutions under *Sourash-*
"public management. *tras.*

"As regards the request for a textile school where *Weaving.*
"newer methods could be learnt and labour-saving
"looms and appliances understood, I am glad to be
"able to say that in the new Technical Institute to be
"opened here shortly these facilities will be given and
"I trust that the members of the community will make
"good use of them.

"I sympathise with the Sourashtras' desire that *Represen-*
"the industrial and manufacturing community should *tation of*
"be fully represented on the Legislative Council. *industria-*
"Already they are represented to some extent, and as *and manu-*
"these communities become more progressive and *facturing*
"attain a better organization, their representation will *classes on*
"no doubt increase. *the local*
Legisla-
tive
Council.

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His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"If I have failed to allude to any other subjects which you have laid before me, let me assure you that each and all will receive the due consideration of the Government."

"In conclusion let me repeat my thanks for the kind welcome you have given me in these historic and impressive surroundings, and in particular let me thank you for the very beautiful caskets in which you have presented your addresses, which will always serve to keep fresh the memory of a very pleasant occasion."

His Excellency then walked round the palace of which the following is a short account :—

Tirumalai
Nayak's
Palace.

The palace was constructed by Tirumalai Nayakar in the seventeenth century. One block only survives and consists of two buildings running east and west and connected at one corner.

The larger of the two buildings is constructed round an open court-yard, 252 feet long and 151 feet wide. It consists of roofed arcades and porticoes supported by large stone pillars forty feet in height. Round three sides of the court runs a line of lofty cloisters upheld by three parallel rows of pillars. On the western side of the court the cloister is roofed with three great domes. The central and largest of these measures 60 feet in diameter. The octagon surmounted by this dome was called the Celestial Pavilion and was the public audience hall.

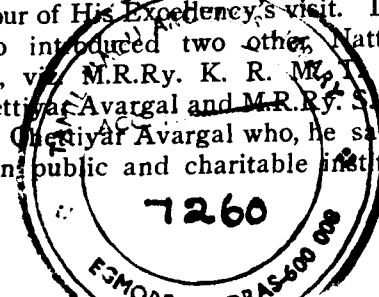
The smaller building is of gothic character and was used as the private audience hall and later as the king's bedroom.

There is a terraced roof from which can be had a fine view of Madura.

Tirumalai Nayakar's grandson dismantled the palace and it was a ruin when the British acquired Madura. Lord Napier, in 1868, became interested in its restoration and annual allotments were made for the work. Public offices were located in the restored portions and the cloisters partitioned into rooms by ugly dwarf walls. The District Judges of Madura and Rāmnād hold their courts there, and a sub-court is held in the ancient private audience hall. The building has proved unsuitable for public offices, and a scheme has been set on foot which will transfer them to the north side of the river. The scheme was prepared in 1908 but has not yet been put into execution.

From the palace His Excellency and party motored to the American Mission Hospital, where he was received by Dr. F. Van Allen and conducted round the institution.

At the close of the inspection Dr. Van Allen introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. S. K. M. A. R. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal of Kanadukathan who gave to the hospital a donation of Rs. 200 and 50 pairs of clothes for the use of the patients in honour of His Excellency's visit. Dr. Van Allen also introduced two other Nattukottai Chetties, viz. M.R.Ry. K. R. M. T. Tyagaraya Chettiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. S. S. N. Lakshmanan Chettiyar Avargal who, he said, are interested in public and charitable institutions.



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MADURA.
American
Mission
Hospital.

The first hospital erected by the American Mission in Madura was built in 1851 under the direction of Dr. Shelton. It was a small building consisting merely of three large rooms.

In 1859 Dr. Chester came to Madura and put new vigour into the medical work of the mission. Under him served Dr. Pauline Root, the first lady doctor sent to the mission. In 1888 Dr. Root was placed in charge of the medical work in Madura. She started the scheme of founding a Women's hospital. In 1890 the building was begun and the present Women's hospital erected in 1893. Enlarged in 1908 the hospital can accommodate fifty patients comfortably.

In 1888 the appointment of Dr. Van Allen as Mission Physician opened a new era of development. By his efforts, seconded by those of his Hindu friends, the present Albert Victor Hospital was opened in 1897. The building cost Rs. 42,000. It has 19 wards and a chemical and bacteriological laboratory. It has an endowment of about Rs. 22,000 contributed for the most part by Nattukottai Chetties. The Madura Municipality gives Rs. 500 annually as does the District Board.

Nearly 40,000 patients are treated annually in these hospitals.

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

"After having seen this hospital I can well understand that it has the confidence and hearty support of the locality and I congratulate Dr. Van Allen and his staff on the excellent work which they are doing.

"The buildings and equipment seemed first class, and the condition of the patients and of the wards, and the organization, all that could be desired."

From the American Hospital His Excellency motored to the Tumkum Bungalow.

At 11 A.M., His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 18th February His Excellency received a deputation of the Co-operators of Madura district, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Secretary, Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

M.R.Ry. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Secretary, Madura-Urban Co-operative Society and Stores, Limited.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar, Vice-President, Madura-Urban Co-operative Society and Stores, Limited.

M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, Director, Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

M.R.Ry. R. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, Secretary, Madura Co-operative Building Society.

M.R.Ry. R. Ananta Rao Avargal, Director, Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

Mr. Knapp, the Collector, and Mr. Cotterell, Private Secretary, were also present.

The first request made by the deputation was to allow the relaxation of Post Office Savings

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Bank rules in order to admit of Co-operative Societies opening accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks. The deputation said that substantial relaxation had been allowed in Bombay, namely, that sums up to Rs. 3,000 could be withdrawn on 3 days' notice at district head-quarter post offices and on 7 days' notice at other post offices and that sums between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 could be withdrawn on 10 days' notice. At the Co-operative Conference held at Simla, it was agreed that other Local Governments should be moved to grant these relaxations, which were within the discretion of Postmasters-General. The deputation stated that within 5 miles of Usilampatti post office, for instance, there were no less than 35 co-operative societies, each of whom would find it very convenient to use the post office as a place of deposit for their funds.

His Excellency promised that the Postmaster-General should be asked carefully to consider the request, which appeared to him to have much to be said for it.

Travelling allowance to honorary organisers. The next subject was the travelling allowance paid to honorary organisers of co-operative societies. The travelling allowance paid at present was single second class railway fare, 2 annas a mile for distances of 20 miles and over and one rupee daily allowance. The deputation pointed out that this was not sufficient to cover the expenses, and proposed that the honorary organisers should be allowed double second class and Rs. 3 per day. These travelling allowances were

paid by the Government, and His Excellency said that the chief consideration was that Government could only grant a limited amount of funds for purposes of co-operation and that it was a question to be decided whether increased expenditure on travelling allowance as proposed would be the best way of making use of a part of this sum.

The deputation then passed to the third question, which was connected with the forest reserve at Perumalpatti. This was a reserve containing only junglewood and close to the Perumalpatti village there was a flourishing co-operative society, and the deputation suggested that the co-operative society panchayet could well take over the management of the reserve under the scheme proposed by the Forest Committee. The deputation added that the panchayet were all cattle owners and that the panchayet fulfilled all the conditions laid down by the Forest Committee.

His Excellency considered that this was a point for discussion with the Collector, who had discretion to recommend the formation of panchayets to manage certain classes of reserve forests though the district was not one selected for the purpose by the Forest Committee.

The last subject discussed was concerned with the prospects of the Co-operative Building Association. This was an Association registered by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, which was formed for the purpose of acquiring

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*Model
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land and building model houses, and so relieving the congestion of the town. The deputation pointed out that beyond the starting of societies at Madura, Coimbatore and Dindigul, no serious attempt had so far been made to provide model dwelling places satisfying modern sanitary conditions and at the same time reasonably cheap. The dwellings proposed would be suitable for men whose incomes ranged from Rs. 50 to 100. The Society had in view one or two sites for blocks of dwellings and wished Government to help them in acquiring such sites. After some discussion the deputation said that the Association would be willing to pay market rates for the sites. They said that the Association at present consisted of 23 members, of whom 22 wished to acquire houses in this way.

His Excellency was impressed by the necessity of relieving congestion and though the 22 houses that it was proposed to build might not do much in this direction, still it was a beginning, and the deputation was certain that the movement would greatly extend in the near future.

His Excellency promised that the Government would carefully consider the proposal but that first it was necessary to settle details of site, provision of cost, etc., with the Collector.

In the afternoon at 4 35 P.M., His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Knapp and Cotterell and Captains Allanson and Fellowes visited the American College, where he was received by Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Principal and conducted

through the classes. Mr. W. C. Douglas, the Inspector of Schools, was also present.

The American College is a part of the larger educational work carried on by the American Madura Mission under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions.

1842.—High School department opened at Tirumangalam.

1845.—Removed to Pasumalai.

1864.—Anglo-Vernacular Primary School opened in Madura (present high school).

1881.—College department opened at Pasumalai and affiliated with the Madras University as a second grade college.

1904.—College department moved to Madura.

1905.—Funds secured for new grounds and buildings in Madura.

1905-07.—Present site secured for college.

1906.—Board of Trustees of Endowment organized in New York.

1907.—Corner stone of new college laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

1909.—New College Hall and first storey of students' hostel completed.

1911.—Funds secured for a new science hall.

1912.—Principal's bungalow completed. Gas plant provided.

1913 April.—College affiliated with the Madras University for B.A. degree work in group V (History).

1913 July.—First B.A. class entered.

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1913 November.—College affiliated for B.A. degree work in group II-a (Physical Science).

Second bungalow completed.

Government grant sanctioned for completion of hostel, and work nearly completed.

The following statement shows the number of students in each branch:—

Strength.	A. College--	No.
	III Year Junior B.A. ...	5
	II „ Senior Intermediate ...	46
	I „ Junior „ ...	116
	Total ...	167

B. High School--

VI Form ...	42
V „ ...	35
IV „ ...	37
III „ ...	44
II „ ...	63
I „ ...	72
IV Standard ...	58
III „ ...	30
Total ...	381

C. Main Guard Street Branch--

IV Standard ...	20
III „ ...	31
II „ ...	35
I „ ...	30
Infant Standard ...	20
Total ...	154
Grand Total ...	702

Budget for 1914 as passed by the College Council, January 24th--

A. College Department--

Ordinary.

	RS.
Staff ...	33,743
Furniture, apparatus, etc. ...	6,425
Buildings and grounds ...	1,700
Library ...	2,990
Athletics ...	300
Scholarships ...	560
Contingencies ...	1,875
Hostels-rent, etc. ...	700
Total ...	48,293

Extraordinary.

Improvement of grounds ...	13,591
Card catalogue for library ...	1,800
Total ...	15,391

B. High School and Main Guard

Branch--

Staff ...	12,438
Buildings and grounds ...	870
Furniture, apparatus, etc. ...	675
Library ...	1,290
Athletics ...	100
Scholarships ...	300
Contingencies ...	700
Total ...	16,375
Total expenses ...	80,057

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College.
Income.

A. College Department—

Ordinary.

		RS.
Tuition and other fees	...	11,332
Room rent in hostels	...	700
Endowments	... ..	560
Government grants—Teaching.	...	4,000
Do. do. Library	...	
and apparatus	... ..	4,475
Total	...	<u>21,067</u>

Extraordinary.

Government grants for improve- ment of grounds	...	6,795
Government grant for card catalogue	... ..	900
Total	...	<u>7,695</u>

B. High School Department—

Tuition and other fees	...	8,576
Endowments	... ..	233
Government grants—Teaching.	...	2,963
Do. do. Library	...	
and apparatus		632
Total	...	<u>12,404</u>
Total income	...	<u>31,166</u>

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<i>Final summary.</i>			RS.
Expense	...	...	80,057
Income	...	...	31,166
Cost to management	...	...	48,891
Total			80,057
1. Land—			<i>Plant.</i>
College grounds, 18.45	...	...	
acres—Estimated value	...	...	30,000
High school, 1,476 sq. yards—	...	...	
Estimated value	...	...	15,000
Main Guard Branch, 736 sq.	...	...	
yards—Estimated value...	...	...	8,000
Total			53,000
2. Buildings—			
College hall	...	...	48,690
„ hostel when com-	...	...	
pleted	...	...	33,674
Gas plant	...	...	13,001
Principal's bungalow	...	...	16,000
Additional bungalow	...	...	12,368
Residence in east gate	...	...	15,000
High school building	...	...	11,850
Total			1,50,583

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MADURA.	3. Equipment—		
American	College apparatus, furniture,		
College.	etc.	21,565	
Plant.	Do. library	8,000	
	High school apparatus,		
	furniture, etc.	6,546	
	Library	1,600	
	Total	37,811	
	<i>Summary of Plant.</i>		
	1. Land	53,000	
	2. Buildings	1,50,583	
	3. Equipment	37,811	
	Total	2,41,394	

At the close of the inspection His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a pleasure to me to pay a visit to
 "this college which seems to have struck its root deeply
 "and widely in the educational life of this part of the
 "Madras Presidency and to be still growing vigorously.
 "The buildings and surroundings of the College, the
 "hostel which has been built and the scheme for extension
 "which is now under consideration are evident
 "that the Principal and his staff and the American
 "Mission authorities wish to keep this institution
 "abreast of all modern needs, and I trust that it may
 "have before it as it had in the past a career of usefulness
 "and distinction in the noble work of education."

From the College His Excellency proceeded to Fischer's Gardens, where a garden party was given by the Reception Committee in honour of His Excellency's visit to Madura. Here a large and representative gathering of the European and Indian residents in both the Madura and Ramnad districts was present and the Police Band was in attendance. On arrival His Excellency and party were received by the members of the Reception Committee and entertained to a varied programme of diversions, such as vocal and instrumental music, kolattam, gymnastics, etc. The Collectors of Madura and Ramnad also introduced to His Excellency several gentlemen of the two districts.

On the morning of Thursday, the 19th February, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Collector, and Capt. Allanson, the Military Secretary, left the Tumkum Bungalow for the District Jail.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Jail and District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, and taken round the various departments of the jail. Mr. H. G. Clinch, the District Superintendent of Police, was also present. At the entrance the warders of the jail furnished a guard of honour.

The jail stands to the north-east of Madura town. It was begun in 1866 with convict labour and was finished in 1869. The cost was about Rs. 65,000. It has accommodation for 454 pri-

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Reception
Com-
mittee's
Garden
Party.

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District
Jail.

soners. Prisoners belonging to the Madura or Ramnad districts, who are sentenced to one year's imprisonment and over, are sent to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The Madura Jail is by far the largest of the district jails.

There are eight workshops in the jail. The principal trades are carpet-making, kora-mat making, gingelly-oil pressing and yarn-dyeing.

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

"I have been glad to find this jail in excellent order throughout, the control and discipline good, and the accommodation on the whole satisfactory. The new kitchen will be an improvement when it is efficiently completed."

American
Girls'
School.

From the Jail His Excellency motored to the American Girls' School, where he was received by the Rev. J. S. Chandler, Secretary to the Mission, who introduced to him Misses Noyes, Chandler, Curtis and Jones, the Manager and Principals of the different departments of the institution. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, was also present. His Excellency was then conducted round the classes which were at work.

The schools here represented are the Capron Hall Training and High Schools, and the four American Mission Hindu Girls' Schools in the city.

The American Mission has been the pioneer in female education in this district. The school called Capron Hall was started 78 years ago with

nine pupils, secured with great difficulty by a promise of free tuition, books, food and clothing, and in addition a dowry of Rs. 48 to be given to every girl who completed the full course.

This year there are 331 on the rolls, of whom nearly 250 are boarders. Nearly all of these supply their own books and clothes, pay the Government rate of tuition fees, and meet part of the expenses of their board.

This school comprises a complete secondary school, a training school, and a complete elementary school used as a model school. It is the highest educational institution for girls in this district, and the only one sending girls to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, or training women as teachers.

Its primary object is to educate and train the daughters of Christian families for Christian work. The former students of this school may be found in all parts of the Presidency and in Ceylon and even in Burma, and nearly all the women teachers in the girls' schools of this city and district, whether Mission or Government, were trained in this school. It may roughly be estimated that as many as 5,000 women have been educated here, and during the past twenty-eight years 750 have gone out as trained teachers.

The West Gate Hindu Girls' School was opened forty-five years ago, and the other three here represented were established within the following ten years. For many years the American Mission Girls' Schools were the only

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ones open to girls, either Christian or Hindu, in Madura. There are now about 500 girls enrolled in these four schools.

In addition to these schools in the city, the mission has, throughout the district, fourteen other schools for Hindu girls, with about a thousand pupils on the rolls. There are also in important centres six elementary boarding schools which were established over sixty years ago, and are the feeders for the higher institutions. In these, and in the two hundred or more village schools some twelve hundred girls are studying, making a total of about three thousand girls now under instruction in the mission schools.

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

"A powerful centre of Christian influence; and an "admirable school, with a long and honourable record, "and still a pioneer, for its capable and sympathetic "management is marked by progressive and up-to-date "methods. To have educated about 5,000 women and "to have sent out not less than 750 trained women "teachers is a splendid contribution to women's education, the influence of which upon the future of "Southern India cannot be measured.

"I am much pleased with my visit, and offer hearty good wishes to the staff of the school."

His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's Bungalow at 9-40 A.M.

Honorary Captain Sheik Ismail Sirdar Bahadur, Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp, who

was sent for from Madras, arrived at Madura this morning and joined the party.

After breakfast, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Knapp and Clinch and Captain Allanson motored to the Madura College. Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. M. Madhu Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Secretary to the College Committee, and M.R.Ry. A. Rajaram Ayyar Avargal, Principal, and taken round the classes which were at work.

The following remarks were recorded by His Excellency in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am glad to have the pleasure of visiting "Madura College to-day and to have found every "evidence of healthy and vigorous work. I trust that "it may long continue to prosper in the good-will and "support of its well-wishers, and in the gratitude of its "students. I notice more than one special feature "here which seems to add to the attractiveness and "value of the teaching and I offer to the governors, "the Principal and the staff my good wishes for their "continued success. It is a satisfaction to note that "the College has been provided with a good playing "field which may, I trust, be kept in constant use."

From the Madura College His Excellency returned to the Tumkum Bungalow and at 12-30 P.M. held an informal conference with the Educational officers of the Madura and Ramnad districts.

In the afternoon at 4-45 P.M., His Excellency and party, including the Indian Aide-de-Camp visited the St. Mary's High School, where His

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College.

Educa-
tional
Officers'
Confer-
ence.

St. Mary's
High
School.

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St. Mary's
High
School.

Excellency was received by the Rev. Father Simon, S.J., Headmaster, and his assistants, and conducted round the classes.

The New Jesuit Mission came here in 1834, and started its first elementary school in 1863. After sixteen years, it was brought under the grant system, being named "St. Mary's School." The Lower Secondary department was introduced with the I form in 1904. Within a year after that, the III form along with a boarding house was begun. In 1906 recognition for the IV form was applied for, and granted. Next year, the same was secured from the Educational department up to the VI form, and candidates were presented for the Matriculation examination. The accommodation being scanty, private resources were drawn upon to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to erect the present building which includes a large hall—De Nobili Hall—named after the Jesuit Missionary, who won a name among the Sanskrit and Tamil scholars of this historic town and district. The number of students on the rolls to-day is 321. The Madras Government have recently recognised the school and assigned grants to it. The staff counts 18 members, of whom twelve are Indian teachers and the rest Europeans.

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

"I have been much interested by my visit to this school which, with its zealous and capable staff, its growing attendance, good buildings, and plans for

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"their extension, shows every sign of vigour and careful management. I trust that the good work which is being done here may long continue to prosper."

From the school His Excellency motored to Teppakulam to witness the Sourashtra exhibition organised by M.R.Ry. L. K. Tulsi Ram, a leading member of the community. At the entrance to the Exhibition grounds, His Excellency was received by Mr. Tulsi Ram and other members of the managing committee and conducted round the various stalls where the products of dyeing and weaving and various other industries had been arranged. His Excellency was also shown the various processes of dyeing and preparing coloured yarns, methods of indigenous weaving and manufacture of cloths with lace borders and figured designs. Dr. F. Marsden, the Tinctorial Expert, who was present, explained the various processes to His Excellency. Specimens of Madura muslin noted for its fine texture, which is woven in a new loom named after Sir Arthur Lawley, were also exhibited.

His Excellency and party spent about an hour at the exhibition and, after partaking of light refreshments provided by the exhibition committee, proceeded to the Sourashtra Club, where they spent a few minutes.

From the Sourashtra Club His Excellency and party motored to the Union Club, where they were welcomed by the prominent Indian residents of the station who had assembled there and shown the library and reading room.

Sourashtra
Exhibition.

Sourashtra
Club.

Union
Club.

Feb. 19, 1914. MADURA. Tumkum Bungalow. From the Union Club His Excellency and party returned to the Tumkum Bungalow at 7-5 P.M.

Feb. 20, 1914. Municipal Hospital. On Friday, the 20th February, at 7-30 A.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Knapp, Tottenham and Clinch and Captains Allanson, Fellowes and Shaikh Ismail Sardar Bahadur, left the Collector's Bungalow for the Municipal Hospital.

Here His Excellency was received by Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Assistant Surgeon Pereira who took him round the various wards.

The Madura Municipal Hospital is the oldest of all the medical institutions in the town and dates from as far back as the year 1842. It was opened in May 1842, in the old guard room (the present Matron's quarters) over the remains of the West Gate of the Madura Fort. It was only a dispensary and continued to be so till 18th January 1872, when it was handed over to the municipality, the dispensary having previously been directly under Government management.

In 1862 a sum of Rs. 67,000 was collected from the people by public subscription, mainly through the efforts of the then Collector Mr. Vere Levinge, part of which was spent on building and part was left as a reserve fund.

In 1863 the Lying-in-hospital was opened and located on the site of the present out-patient dispensary.

Little can be gathered of the number of out-patients that attended the dispensary, or the European doctors that dispensed the medicine in the early part of the history of this institution. But from the reports of the Missionaries, Doctors and Collectors about the health of the town, one is able to gather that disease was rampant.

From time to time small additions and improvements were made until, in 1900, the hospital comprised four general wards, one European ward, Out-patient department, Lying-in-hospital and District Medical and Sanitary Officer's office. About 25 years ago, the Maternity Hospital was removed to the present building. From 1875 to 1887 a medical school attached to this institution existed for training hospital assistants.

The present buildings were completed in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 1,04,312. There are eight wards having accommodation for 72 patients, an operation-room, out-patient dispensary, kitchen and purveyor's room, etc., and mortuary.

The present Lying-in-hospital has twelve beds and quarters for the Matron. Pupil midwives are taken for training mainly for the districts of Madura and Ramnad.

The hospital is very popular as can be seen from the following statistics:—

In-patients—				NO.
1911	...	...	...	2,051
1912	...	...	...	2,231
1913	...	...	...	1,808

Feb. 20, 1914. MADURA. Municipal Hospital.

Feb. 20, 1914.	Out-patients—	No.		
MADURA.	1911	...	...	29,967
Municipal	1912	...	...	30,978
Hospital.	1913	...	...	33,969

Operations—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1911	... 802	2,041
1912	... 881	2,627
1913	... 918	2,635

The present accommodation is quite inadequate as is seen from the daily average of in-patients treated—

Year.	Daily average attendance.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1911	... 100.80	199.88
1912	... 121.23	198.92
1913	... 91.07	224.57

as against a provision of only 72 beds.

The District Medical and Sanitary Officer is assisted by two Assistant Surgeons—one in charge of the out-patient and the other of the in-patient department, each of whom is given two sub-assistant surgeons for assistance.

There are five compounders—three for out-patient department and two for in-patient department. The menial staff is composed of 12 ward-boys, 1 lamp man, 2 cooks and 9 toties.

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

"Major Harley and his staff are evidently doing their best here under circumstances of great difficulty. To-day there are 117 in-patients to fill the 72 beds which the hospital contains and my visit convinces me of the complete and indeed patent inadequacy of the establishment to meet the needs of the locality including as that does at least Madura town and two districts. Prompt efforts should be made to realise the plans under consideration to equip the centre of the hospital worthy of the beneficent work which lies before it and every opportunity should be given to the leading people in those districts to co-operate with the local authorities to achieve this result and so to claim for Madura the position which in this respect it should occupy in Southern India."

From the Hospital His Excellency motored to the Minakshi temple visiting *en route* M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao's house.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao's grandfather, T. Seshagiri Rao, was Head Sarishtadar of the Madura district and received a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem. For his good services his pension was continued after his death for another generation and was drawn until the death of the last of his sons in 1911. A choultry established by him at Tirupullani near Ramnad for the benefit of travellers to Ramesvaram is still kept up. Sir Charles Trevelyan, when Governor, visited Mr. Seshagiri Rao while touring in Madura in

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MADURA.

Municipal
Hospital.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao's
House.

Feb. 20,
1914.

MADURA.
Minakshi
Temple.

1860, and to commemorate this a tablet has been placed by Mr. Srinivasa Rao in one of the rooms of his house. Lord Ampthill also visited the house when he came to Madura in 1902.

At the Minakshi temple His Excellency was received with all temple honours by M.R.Ry. P. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal, the Manager, and by the members of the Temple Committee and afterwards conducted through the corridors of the temple by M.R.Ry. A. Ranga-swami Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal who explained the mythological stories associated with the various carvings and paintings on the walls and pillars. At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency was shown the temple jewels and vahanams.

The god of this temple is Siva in his form Sundara "the beautiful," and the goddess, his wife, is Minakshi "the fish-eyed."

The temple is of the Dravidian type. Four high stone walls enclose a rectangular space about 830 feet by 730 feet within which are cloisters, mantapams and lesser shrines and in the centre the inner shrines of the god and goddess.

Except the inner shrines probably none of it is older than the sixteenth century. The original building of the days of the Pandya kings (thirteenth century) was almost entirely destroyed by Mussalman troops in 1310.

The golden lily tank, the thousand-pillared mantapam, the golden flagstaff and the shrine of Siva are the principal objects of interest. There is a splendid collection of temple jewels. The chief glory of the temple is its carved monolithic pillars.

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

"Under the guidance of the Committee and the Manager, I had the pleasure of visiting this famous temple to-day, of seeing the beautiful jewels, and the shrines. I was glad to see that these buildings are carefully preserved and kept in good order, and that the work of preservation and improvement continues."

After breakfast His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Knapp and Clinch and Captain Fellowes, left the Collector's Bungalow for the Setupati High School.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. C. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster, who took him round the classes.

The school was started in January 1889. Till 1893, it was known under the designation of "The Town High School, Madura." As a mark of gratitude for the late Raja M. Bhaskara Setupati of Ramnad, who helped the institution with donations for buildings and with liberal monthly grants, it came to be known by the name of "The Setupati High School, Madura."

The foundation stone of the present buildings of the school was laid by His Excellency Sir

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Temple.

Setupati
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Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, when he visited Madura. The buildings were all completed in 1900.

In October 1903 the management of the school passed to the Madura College Board.

The school has a hostel attached to it. There are 61 boarders in it. The present strength of the school is 967 pupils.

The financial condition of the school is good. The total receipts for the year 1912-13 from fees, grants, etc., were Rs. 21,820. There is no endowment.

The school library consists of nearly 2,000 volumes. There is no separate Library Hall.

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

"I am glad to have had the pleasure of seeing something of this school and of the excellent work which it is doing. I trust that it may long hold its distinguished position as a large and popular school."

From the Setupati High School His Excellency motored to the Sourashtra High School where he was received by M.R.Ry. A. Govindaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Headmaster, and taken round the classes. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, was also present.

In 1886 some members of the Sourashtra community founded a primary school. This developed into a lower secondary school under the management of the Sourashtra Sabha, a body exercising the functions of a caste tribunal for the community, which was put on a firm basis in

Sou-
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1895. In 1903 the lower secondary school was raised to the status of a high school.

The institution is intended primarily to provide the means of higher education for the Sourashtra community. It is open, however, to all classes and castes. There are at present 958 students on the rolls, of whom 93 are in the High School department. Three-fourths of these are Sourashtras, of the others the majority are non-Brahmans with a sprinkling of Muhammadans and Brahmans.

In 1909 an endowment fund of Rs. 25,000 was raised and the school placed on a sound financial basis.

At the close of the inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to have an opportunity of visiting this school to-day, and to find the school so well attended. Everything was in excellent order, and the school has before it a fine prospect of useful work. I trust it may continue to be well supported by the Sourashtra community and all its other friends."

At 12-40 P.M. His Excellency held an informal conference with the Revenue Officers of the Madura district.

In the afternoon at 4-50 P.M. His Excellency visited the American High School. Here His Excellency was met by the Rev. W. W. Wallace

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and Mr. G. S. Abraham, Headmaster, and conducted round the classes.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

"This school, I rejoice to see, is full of energy and zeal in grappling with its great responsibilities ; and I congratulate the management and staff on their success, for which I offer all good wishes."

His Excellency then proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the Madura College Hostel. At the hostel site a large gathering of prominent gentlemen had assembled and His Excellency on arrival was received by the President and members of the College Committee and M.R.Ry. A. Rajaram Ayyar, the Principal, and conducted to his seat. Mr. Rajaram Ayyar then read the following statement requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the hostel :—

"The members of the Madura College Board beg to acknowledge their great obligation to Your Excellency for your gracious condescension in consenting to lay the foundation stone of the College Hostel which is to rise on the present site.

"It may not be inappropriate on this memorable occasion to place before Your Excellency a short history of the origin and growth of the Madura College.

"The institution in the first place is the outcome of purely indigenous enterprise in the cause of education.

"Thirty-four years ago, almost to a day, some of the educated gentlemen of the city, of light and leading,

"established a high school ; and when, in pursuance of the recommendations of Lord Ripon's Education Commission, the decision was taken by Government to abolish their college on the 1st of January 1889, the Committee of Management of the High School, at the request of the leading inhabitants of the district, offered to the Government, through the then Director of Public Instruction, to open college classes in their high school, if the Government would be pleased to hand over the college buildings to them. On the strong recommendation of a former Collector of the district, Mr. Edward Turner, the Government kindly accepted their offer and transferred to them not only the college buildings rent-free, but also the library and furniture ; and the Madura College was thus established in February 1889.

"The institution as a college has thus just completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence and it may be said we are met here practically to celebrate the Silver Jubilee, and we regard it as of happy augury for the future of this institution that it has been given to us to celebrate it under Your Excellency's distinguished patronage and that the celebration is marked by this event of vital importance to any system of sound education—the laying of the foundation stone for a well-designed hostel to serve the needs of both Brahman and Non-Brahman students.

"Since the establishment of the college, a quarter of a century ago, there has been a steady growth in the popularity and efficiency of the institution and the Board of Management has enjoyed the confidence of the public and the support of the Government.

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"Within a few months of the establishment of the college the Hindu Middle School sought and obtained amalgamation with it and a few years later, in 1897, the Scott's Middle School followed suit. These two schools have been constituted into branches of the college. A little over ten years ago, in November 1903, the College Board, at the instance and with the approval of the Educational Department, accepted the still further and more onerous responsibility of the management of the Setupati High School at a somewhat critical stage in the history of that institution, and it has continued to flourish under the administration of the Board. The College Board itself was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act in 1905.

"The popularity of the college is evidenced by the yearly increasing number of students that seek admission into it. The college classes are stronger this year than they ever were before and eight districts are represented in them besides the Native States of Pudukkottai, Travancore and Cochin. The strength of the college, inclusive of the three branches which are located in the heart of the town, but exclusive of the Setupati High School, now stands at over 1,500.

"It has always been the aim of the Board to maintain the schools under its management in as efficient a condition as its resources will permit. Within the last five years, especially, very considerable sums have been expended in the strengthening of the library, in the equipments of the laboratory, including the provision of gas and water plants, in making

"extensions to the building and improving the staff: and their efforts in these directions have met with handsome recognition at the hands of Government, for which they have always been sincerely grateful. Thanks to the munificence of the late Mr. Robert Fischer, a respected and philanthropic citizen of Madura, the college has been provided with a spacious play-ground for out-door games. Religious education on broad non-sectarian lines has also been provided for. Besides the ordinary general education classes there are special morning and evening classes for imparting instruction in drawing including painting and design, type-writing, shorthand, book-keeping, commercial practice, and the students of these technical classes, which are very popular, have year after year rendered an excellent account of themselves in the Public examinations. The study of the vernaculars and Sanskrit receives adequate attention in this institution. There are two Sanskrit pandits, four Tamil pandits, one Malayalam pandit, and two Urdu munshis to meet the requirements of the large number of Mussalman boys. Of Students' Debating Societies there are three. The largeness of the institution and its many-sided activities can be appreciated to some extent when it is stated that the strength is over 1,500 and the number of teachers is 65.

"A well-designed, well-built, well-equipped and well-supervised hostel has been the one serious desideratum during these many years. The Board has been alive to its vital importance. So early as 1897, when one of Your Excellency's predecessors, Sir Arthur Havelock, did us the honour of visiting

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"the college, we made the following reference to the 'subject in the address which he was pleased to 'receive at our hands :—

"It is scarcely necessary to mention that a hostel 'attached to the college will be a great blessing to the 'pupils, especially to those coming from out-stations 'in the district. The committee propose to establish 'one, but their great difficulty lies in getting a suitable 'site by private purchase. The owners of neighbour- 'ing lands are unwilling to part with their property, 'and the aid of Government is necessary to acquire 'them under the Land Acquisition Act. Having 'regard to the public and useful character of the 'institution which it is in contemplation to establish, 'we beg Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to 'render all necessary help in the matter.

"Five years later, when we were given the privilege 'of receiving his illustrious successor Lord Ampthill, 'we referred to the same subject again in our address 'to him in these terms :—

"We feel we shall be wanting in our duty if we fail 'to bring to Your Excellency's notice on this occasion 'the need for a completely equipped hostel to enable 'the college to fulfil all the objects of an educational 'institution. A beginning has been made in this 'direction and a house taken on mortgage for the pur- 'pose. But it has not been found possible to provide 'accommodation in it for students of all castes. With 'a view to erect suitable buildings to meet the needs 'of this expanding institution, the committee applied 'to the Municipal Council for a site, none being avail- 'able by the side of the college, as the adjacent lands

"had all been taken up for the Madura-Pamban Rail- 'way. The Council has, with the permission of the 'Government, generously resolved to sell the site for 'Rs. 6,100. But the final sanction of the Government 'has not been accorded yet, pending a reference to the 'Municipal Council as to whether another site for 'municipal purposes can be purchased for the amount 'to be paid by the committee. We respectfully pray 'that when the matter comes up before Your Excellency 'in Council, Your Excellency may be pleased to accord 'sanction to it, especially in view of the fact that 'there is no other site available in the vicinity of the 'college.

"The site, the one on which we have assembled 'now and which is quite close to the college, was at 'last acquired in April 1903, but still the work of erect- 'ing a hostel had to be put off from time to time 'owing to the ever increasing demands on our slender 'resources. But thanks once more to the exceptional 'liberality of the Government of Madras, we have been 'enabled to commence the work of construction.

"We cannot be sufficiently grateful to Your Excel- 'lency for the very generous grant of Rs. 38,000 'towards the construction of the hostel. All that we 'can do in return is to humbly and respectfully assure 'Your Excellency that, as in the past so in the future, we 'shall spare no pains to make the college worthy of 'the handsome treatment which it has been its good 'fortune to receive at the hands of the department and 'the Government.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency 'once more for the very great honour you have done

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"us by laying the foundation stone and wish Your Excellency and Lady Pentland long life and prosperity."

After the statement was read His Excellency spoke as follows and then formally laid the foundation stone:—

"I am sure that you have all followed with deep interest, as I have, the account which we have just heard of the origin and growth of the Madura College. The high school established 34 years ago by a local committee has progressed steadily until it has attained the status of the well-housed and well-equipped college which I had the pleasure of visiting yesterday during working hours. It provides secondary education for some 1,500 pupils drawn from all over the South of India, drawn not from British territory alone but also from the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai. The first important stage in the growth of the High School was in 1889 when it absorbed the Government College and took over its buildings and library; not long afterwards the Hindu and Scott's middle schools were combined with it; then came the amalgamation with it of the Setupati High School: and two years later the incorporation of the committee under the Indian Companies Act. Meanwhile one by one the chief wants of the College have been supplied. The staff has been improved, the library has been strengthened, the laboratory has been properly equipped and gas and water have been installed, and what is at least equally important the college has been provided by the generosity of the late Mr. Fischer

"with an ample recreation ground. These are results which must be most gratifying to the Board, for they are substantial indications of all-round progress. The chief remaining need has been a hostel to supplement the very limited accommodation which the College could provide for students whose homes were not in Madura, and now by the efforts of the Committee, aided by a grant which the Government were very ready to make, this want is in a large measure to be supplied by the erection of a hostel on the site where we now stand. The hostel, I am told, is to provide room for some 70 students and will accommodate non-Brahmans as well as Brahmans. Ladies and gentlemen, with these few words I will ask you to join with me, and I regret much that Her Excellency is not here with us, in congratulating the College Committee on the success of their efforts, and in wishing all success to the new hostel, the foundation stone of which it is now my pleasant duty to lay."

Mr. Rajaram Ayyar proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. His Excellency and party then returned to Tumkam Bungalow.

On the morning of Saturday the 21st February. His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. A. R. Knapp, A. R. Loftus-Tottenham and Capt. C. J. L. Allanson visited Pasumalai an American Mission Settlement.

Educational work at Pasumalai was begun on 4th September 1842 by the American Madura Mission. The mission, before selecting Pasumalai,

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tried to secure for this work the Tumkam building now occupied by the Collector in Madura. It was after failing in this that Pasumalai was selected. The mission was enabled to locate its work here by a grant of land on the side of the hill from the Government. The aim of the mission in starting this work was to train men for its Christian Agency in the district. The work was begun in a small way, but has steadily grown during the 71 years of its existence until it now covers an area of nearly 75 acres and embraces a high school, a normal training school, a model school, a technical institute, and a school farm where the students are being trained in agriculture. It also has a prosperous theological seminary, and the press department of the mission is located here. In all these various departments there are nearly 700 students at work, of whom 350 are boarders—one of the largest, if not the largest, Christian boarding institution for men in this country. Of the students under instruction at the present time 80 per cent. are Christians. The preachers and the teachers trained by and sent forth from this institution are found all over the Presidency, in Burma and in the Straits Settlements. Dr. William Tracy opened this work 71 years ago and laid deep the foundation for future success. For a quarter of a century Dr. Washburn devoted his strength and a good part of his patrimony in building up the work of the institution to its present proportions. He also built up a college department here which was

subsequently transferred to Madura where it is now doing an excellent and growing work. The property of the mission has greatly increased during these years. The land has been given largely through the kindness of the Government and no less than 2 lakhs of rupees has been expended in erecting the many buildings now required for the work. Nearly all this money has come from America, including a gift from John D. Rockefeller for the technical school. There are three missionary families now at work in Pasumalai and another man is soon expected to join them. The mission's aims are not the education of the community at large but to provide an institution which will train Christian young men into the best and noblest Christian manhood and prepare an ever increasing number to enter into the service of the mission and into other various departments of Christian activity.

On arrival His Excellency was received at the Church by the Rev. Dr. Jones and Revs. J. K. Miller, J. J. Baningar and J. H. Lawson and conducted into the hall where the teachers and pupils of all the institutions in the settlement had assembled. On His Excellency taking his seat on the dais, the Rev. Dr. Jones addressed him as follows:—

“It is with great pleasure that we welcome you here, all the more so because it happens to be the first visit of a Governor to this place. The institutions here are intended for the education and training of our Christian agents and for the development of the

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"highest manhood among these young men whom we have brought into our work. It is a great pleasure indeed that you have come to look into the work we are doing, a work which we believe is pregnant with blessing and power for our Christian community and for the people of India. We are striving here to develop the Christian manhood and also to bring into our young men a spirit of loyalty to the Government and a sense of patriotism to their country."

His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to be here. The fame of this centre of Christian influence and training is well known throughout Southern India and beyond these shores, and it is a great privilege to me to have this opportunity of coming and seeing for myself something of the work which is being done in your various institutions here. They cover a wide range of effort. Very varied branches of education are conducted here. You have high ideals set before you in those which have been mentioned just now by Dr. Jones. In the first place, this is to be a centre of Christian influence and Christian training. In the second place, it is to hold up to you and to all of us the measure of manhood that can be attained under such training, that each one of us may learn to realise for himself how best he can live the life which has been given to him here, and thirdly I think Dr. Jones has mentioned that you are taught here to hold before you what best you can do for the country in which you live. These are high ideals, and you will have greater opportunities for which I feel certain you are truly grateful. I take this opportunity of offering to

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"you one and all, the staff of this great institution and those who are scholars who are growing up to bear their part in life, my heartiest good wishes for the continued prosperity and welfare of all that goes on here."

After His Excellency had spoken the congregation sang two hymns, followed by a prayer by Dr. Jones. His Excellency was afterwards conducted round the institutions by the respective teachers. Before leaving, His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"The Madras Presidency has cause to be grateful to the men and women who for more now than three generations have given their lives to the building and maintaining of this splendid centre of Christian influence and training, which seems to be going from strength to strength in every one of its many branches of work.

"It has been a true pleasure to pay this visit and to have the opportunity of offering my heartfelt good wishes for the realization of all the hopes and aspirations which are cherished here by all those who have at heart the welfare of this great work."

At 11 A.M. His Excellency held an informal conference of the Revenue officers of the Ramnad district.

At 12-30 P.M. His Excellency received a deputation of the Srivilliputtur Municipal Council, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. J. R. Krishnamma, I.C.S., Chairman.

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M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal,
Vice-Chairman.

Mr. A. F. F. Martin.

M.R.Ry. B. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal.

„ S. Krishna Ayyangar Avargal.

Mr. A. Perianayakam.

Mr. Tottenham, the Collector of Ramnad, and
Mr. Cotterell, Private Secretary, were also present.

The subjects brought forward were (1) roads
and road drains ; (2) water-supply ; (3) railway
and (4) industrial school.

The population of Srivilliputtur was about
30,000 and the income of the Municipality had
risen from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 32,000 by increasing
the rates of taxation. Of this Rs. 32,000, Rupees
28,000 only were available for expenditure and this
amount was barely sufficient for ordinary main-
tenance and establishment charges. Meanwhile
many of the roads of the Municipality were going
from bad to worse and were being narrowed by
storm water. The Municipality had twice applied
to Government for a grant for roads and road
drains, but the Government were not able to make
a grant for these purposes on the ground that they
did not come within the scope of the sanitation
grant.

As regards water-supply the Municipal Council
could not afford and did not ask for a complete
scheme fulfilling the usual sanitary conditions.
What they wanted was to be enabled to increase
their supply of water in the Tirumukkulam tank.
For this purpose they wanted a grant of some

Rs. 30,000 to enable them to bring water in a
channel from the river some 5 miles west of the
town and from certain springs on the hill sides.
With this water they could fill the Tirumukkulam
tank and provide sufficient water for the people
to drink. Though it might not be of great purity,
yet the townspeople appeared to be used to the
water of the tank which had done them no harm.

As to the railway, the deputation wished to
urge that the proposed railway from Ramnad to
Tenkasi should pass through Srivilliputtur.

The only industry in Srivilliputtur, which was
chiefly a place of pilgrimage, was the weaving
industry. For years people had woven a coarse
cloth which previously had been in great demand
in Travancore. Now-a-days the demand had
fallen owing to Travancore people preferring
finer cloths, while the Srivilliputtur weavers
continued to weave cloths of a coarse nature. The
deputation requested the foundation of a weaving
school, where improved methods could be taught.

In reply His Excellency appreciated their
difficulties as regards roads, but the trouble was
how to find money for the purpose. Government
could not grant money for roads from the sanita-
tion grant. If they did it in the case of Srivilli-
puttur, they would have to do the same in the
cases of many other Municipalities in similar
circumstances. The Municipality had recently
increased their revenue by raising the rate of tolls
and the taxes on animals and vehicles from one-
half to three-fourths of the maximum. Perhaps it

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Feb. 21, 1914. MADURA. was possible to devote the extra income so obtained for the better upkeep of roads and construction of side drains.

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Council. As regards their request for help to provide a better supply of water, His Excellency suggested that they should ask for their proposal to be investigated, and said that the Government would be very willing to see what could be done.

The railway was not apparently one which could be constructed by the District Board, nor was there much hope of funds being provided for it in the Government of India programme. There was every chance of the line being a profitable undertaking and he hoped that it might be possible to find a private firm who would finance the line. In any case the alignment of the railway would be through Srivilliputtur and Rajapalayam.

As to a weaving school to teach better methods to the local weavers, His Excellency said that until the Madura Technical Institute had been started, it was scarcely likely that Government would be inclined to finance another school in the locality. The Madura Institute would not be inaccessible to Srivilliputtur weavers and they would find there all the instruction they required. Further a peripatetic weaving party had been instituted, whose business it was to go to places like Srivilliputtur and hold classes for local weavers. He would see whether it could not be arranged for the peripatetic party to pay a visit shortly to Srivilliputtur.

Feb. 21, 1914. MADURA. The deputation thanked His Excellency for his patient hearing of their requests, and withdrew.

At 3-30 P.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews to certain gentlemen of the Ramnad district. Inter-views.

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency started from the Tumkum Bungalow for a State Drive through the town in a carriage and pair. His Excellency was accompanied by Captains Allanson and Fellowes, and was escorted by the District Superintendents of Police, Madura and Ramnad, and by a detachment of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles under the Command of Lieut. E. O. King. Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain Shaik Ismail Sardar Bahadur Indian Aide-de-Camp followed in another carriage. The members of the Reception Committee and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu met His Excellency at the entrance to the town and the latter garlanded His Excellency. His Excellency and party returned to the Tumkum Bungalow at 6-30 P.M.

At 8-10 P.M. His Excellency and party motored to the Raja of Ramnad's bungalow at Teppakulam to attend a dinner party given by the Raja. After dinner His Excellency witnessed a display of fireworks and the illumination of Teppakulam and returned to the Tumkum Bungalow at 10-40 P.M. Raja of Ramnad's Dinner Party. Teppakulam.

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kulam.

The following is a brief account of Teppakulam:—

A huge stone image of Ganapati, now in the temple, was dug up at the spot where clay was being excavated to make bricks for the palace of Tirumalai Nayakar. The king thereupon turned the excavations into the Teppakulam, the largest temple reservoir in Southern India. In shape it is an almost perfect square. The sides are about 1,000 feet in length and are faced with cut granite surmounted by a parapet of the same material. In the middle of the reservoir is a small island on which stands a small white temple surrounded by palms and trees. On one day in February the god and goddess are brought from the temple and floated on a raft round the Teppakulam, which gets its name 'raft-tank' from this ceremony.

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On Sunday morning, the 22nd February, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Collector, and Mr. David Nadar, Municipal Chairman, inspected a portion of the congested area of the town.

Divine
Service.

At 5 P.M. His Excellency and party motored from the Tumkum Bungalow to see the famous banyan tree in the compound of the Palayampatti Zamindar's house and therefrom to the St. George's Church at which he attended divine service. His Excellency and party returned to the Tumkum Bungalow at 7-25 P.M.

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On Monday, the 23rd February, at 7-45 A.M., His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. A. R.

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Knapp and C. E. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fel-lowses and Captain Shaik Ismail 'Sardar Bahadur left the Collector's house on a round of inspection. The first institution visited was the Government Technical Institute. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. K. T. B. Tressler, Director of Industries, Dr. F. Marsden, Tinctorial Expert, and Mr. H. E. R. Dunhill, Superintendent, and taken round the various workshops. His Excellency also examined the plans of the proposed new building for the institute.

The Technical Institute was started by the District Board of Madura in 1890 in a building near the railway station.

It started with three departments—

(1) A normal training department for teachers.

(2) The agricultural department for instructing sons of farmers.

(3) The special or industrial department, which also included general education classes.

At the same time (1890) was taken over and amalgamated the Municipal Industrial school, the Municipality contributing Rs. 1,000 annually in consideration of the relief to their funds. This contribution ceased in 1910 when Government took over the institute.

The normal training section was taken over by Government on the 1st January 1900.

The agricultural section was closed on the 1st February 1900.

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The institute then consisted of the industrial section with general education classes and a special class for teaching drawing in the morning to students of other schools and others who desired to qualify as drawing masters. The industries taught were carpentry and cabinet-making, rattan work, blacksmith's work, filing and fitting. Metal work, weaving, wood-carving, chasing and repoussé work were introduced later.

In 1902, Mr. Chatterton inspected the institute and recommended that, owing to the growing needs, an Engineer should be appointed. An oil-engine, lathes, drilling machine, etc., were installed.

In 1906 (August) the general education classes were abolished. In 1908 some additional machinery was put down and plans and estimates prepared for further buildings and for enlarging the workshops. The District Board, however, finding that it was unable to meet the cost of improvements, requested Government in 1909 to take over the institution. This the Government declined to do and directed the District Board to close the institute if it could not find the necessary funds. In 1910, however, Government reconsidered the question and took over the institution.

Mr. Chatterton was then requested to draw up a scheme for working the institute and enlarging its scope and usefulness. His report and proposals contained in G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July

1912, were generally approved of by Government and immediate effect given to them so far as regards the acquisition of a new and larger site and the transfer of the institute into temporary buildings on the new site. The transfer was completed in December 1912.

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Technical
Institute.

Briefly stated, Mr. Chatterton's proposals are as follow :—

(1) That industrial instruction should be provided not only for the existing industries of Madura but also technical education in the following :—

(i) Weaving.

(ii) Dyeing.

(iii) Mechanical engineering and industrial education for—

(1) Weaving.

(2) Carpentry.

(3) Blacksmith's work.

(4) Metal work.

NOTE. — Metal work has been disallowed by Government.

(2) A hostel should be provided for students.

(3) General education to be given to such students as need it.

(4) That the following buildings required be erected on the new site :—

(i) Main building to contain office, lecture rooms, drawing hall, model and show room and laboratory.

(ii) A building for the weaving and dyeing classes.

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- (iii) A mechanical and industrial workshop.
- (iv) A hostel.
- (v) Quarters for one Resident Superintendent.
- (5) That a playground be also provided.

The initial cost of the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 3,30,000 and annual expenditure at Rs. 81,618.

Industrial classes are now being held in carpentry and cabinet-making (wood-carving was discontinued under orders of Government in 1910), blacksmith's work, general engineering workshop practice, which includes fitter's work, machine work and engine-driving, a mechanical foreman's class and drawing classes.

These classes are being held under great disadvantages owing to the want of sufficient and suitable buildings, want of machines and appliances and additional teaching staff for the mechanical and industrial section which is the most important section now. A portion of the machinery for the weaving section has been received, but for want of a shed or building the weaving classes have not yet been opened.

The technical classes in dyeing have been started by Dr. Marsden at the east end of the town in a small rented building. The appliances for the laboratory have also been received from England and stored at the Technical

Institute for want of space in the present laboratory. Feb. 23,
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The future of the institute has already been approved of by Government and nothing is wanting to give effect to the full scheme but the buildings—estimates for which were submitted about a year ago. MADURA.
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The buildings, etc., immediately required for starting all the classes are as follow and can be put up and equipped within six months:—

- (1) Mechanical and industrial workshop and stores.
- (2) Sheds for weaving and dyeing with a store room, office and class room attached.
- (3) The hostel.
- (4) Quarters for the Resident Superintendent.
- (5) A large well with water service for all sections.

The main building can be commenced as soon as the other buildings have been completed and work started in them.

Before leaving the institute His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have been glad to pay a visit to the Madura Technical Institute which is, and which is to be; the site seems very suitable and it is urgently necessary to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the new buildings. In the meantime while the best that can be done to carry on is being done, development is impossible."

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American
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and
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Hospital.

From the Technical Institute, His Excellency proceeded to the Tirumalai Nayak's Palace to see some of the portions of the Mahal which he had not inspected before.

From the palace he motored next to the American Women and Children's Hospital where His Excellency was received by Miss H. E. Parker and Miss I. C. Macnaughton and taken round the various wards. There are at present 50 beds and at the time of the visit there were 40 in-patients. The average annual attendance of out-patients is 12,000 and of in-patients, 600. The Mission authorities have decided to construct a bigger building to accommodate 100 in-patients, the plans for which were shown to His Excellency. Before leaving, His Excellency signed the Visitors' Book adding his heartiest good wishes.

From the hospital, His Excellency returned to the Tumkum Bungalow and on his way inspected the new buildings for the Madura Collector's office which are in course of construction.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency accorded a private interview to Mr. R. Foulkes, Manager of the Sivaganga Lessees.

Deputa-
tion
from the
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At noon His Excellency received a deputation from the Madura Teachers' Association, consisting of the following:—Mr. A. Rajaram Ayyar, Principal, Madura College, the Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Principal, American College, Mr. C. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Headmaster, Sethupati High School, the Rev. J. W. Stanley, Professor of

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Natural Science, American College, Mr. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, Lecturer in Science, American College, Mr. K. Chinnaswami Ayyar, Lecturer in English, Madura College, Mr. A. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar, Headmaster, Sourashtra High School, Mr. T. S. Krishna Rao, History Assistant, Setupati High School, and Mr. J. L. Manikkavasaga, Headmaster, American Mission Girls' High School. Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also present.

The deputation expressed their gratitude towards the Government for their general educational policy and, in particular, mentioned the generous grants for buildings and equipment for High Schools and Colleges, the affiliation of the American College up to the B. A. Degree, and the large hostel grants to it and to the Madura College, the strengthening and improvement of training institutions, the increase in the number of such institutions, the improvement of the prospects of teachers in schools under private management, and what they had done towards the establishment of a Provident Fund for teachers who were not in the Government service. The deputation made the following request:—That the Government should consent to reserve a fair proportion of posts in the Government Educational Department for qualified teachers employed in private institutions. The details of their request, which are given below, are taken from the memorandum prepared by the Association:—(1) The

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age limit fixed for admission to Government service will have to be considerably relaxed, and this may be done in the same way as in the case of recruitments to the Bench directly from the Bar. (2) Teachers in private service when drafted into the Government Educational Department at a somewhat advanced age may be brought under the Government pension rules, while they will of course be entitled to draw the amount to their credit in the Provident Fund that may have accrued during their service in private institutions. (3) The selection of teachers from private service into Government service may, the Association begs to suggest, be made somewhat on the lines on which selections are made in the Revenue Department for the posts of Sub-Magistrates, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors. Just as Collectors of districts send up lists of suitable candidates for the above appointments, even so Inspectors of Circles may be required to send up to the Director, annually, a list of persons fit to be taken into service under Government as Sub-Assistant Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Lecturers, Assistant Professors, etc. (4) The Association is aware that now and then teachers in private schools are given appointments under Government, but this is not done under any recognised system. The Association would humbly urge that a fair proportion of vacancies in the different grades of the service should be set apart for being filled by teachers serving in private institutions. (5) The Association is

humbly of opinion that the granting by Government of what had been urged above will promote efficiency in education. Institutions under private management will gain by a better class of men accepting service in them in the hope of being drafted in due time into Government service if they distinguished themselves. The Government Educational Department will also gain by the wider field of choice which will then become available to it. As it is, teachers in private institutions work under very depressing conditions, in that, however much they may distinguish themselves, their opportunities of promotion are exceedingly limited. On the Government side too, owing to the existence of very few institutions under direct departmental control, vacancies in the higher grades are often found difficult to fill up efficiently and, not infrequently, vacancies have to be filled up by men of indifferent qualifications owing to the greatly restricted field of choice. (6) Even in the case of temporary vacancies it would, the Association submits, be of advantage to both Government and private institutions to obtain loans of teachers from each other. (7) The Association ventures to hope that the claim put forward cannot be considered extravagant or unreasonable inasmuch as private institutions, recognized, aided and supervised as they are by the Government, may as quasi-Government institutions fairly ask for equality of treatment with educational institutions under the complete control of Government. The

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recognition of this claim by Government, while enhancing the status of teachers in private institutions, which the Government have now so much at heart, will promote efficiency in Government institutions also, and thereby promote the cause of education in general.

In promising that their request should be carefully and sympathetically considered His Excellency said he fully appreciated their wants, which had been clearly set out in the memorandum prepared by them, and that there had already been instances in which teachers in private institutions had been taken into the Educational Department as Government servants.

The difficulty was also discussed of appointing teachers drawing say, Rs. 100 or Rs. 120, to the grade of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, since appointment to any grade but the lowest would give rise to considerable dissatisfaction by those who were already in the service.

Deputa-
tion from
the Kanan
Devan
Planters'
Associa-
tion.

At 12-30 P.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the Kanan Devan Planters' Association, consisting of Mr. H. L. Pinches, General Manager of the Kanan Devan Company, Mr. C. Fraser, General Manager of the Malayalam Tea and Rubber Company, Mr. Ernest A. Hughes, Honorary Secretary of the Kanan Devan Planters' Association, and the Hon'ble Mr. E. F. Barber. Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., the Private Secretary, were also present.

The deputation had been granted permission to address His Excellency on the subject of the railway connection between the higher ranges of the Palni and Travancore Hills and the main line of the South Indian Railway. They stated that it should not be supposed that they had made no effort of their own to improve the conditions of transport. Messrs. Finlay & Co. had laid down 20 miles of railway on the hills and a ropeway from a height of 6,000 ft. to the plains by which their requirements and produce were carried up and down to the State. The total of the incoming stores and supplies and outgoing produce of this Company was about 12,600 tons a year, that of the Peermade Company was 8,400 tons and of the Malayalam Company, which was now being developed, 700 tons. The total of these came to slightly under 60 tons a day. In addition to this there was a heavy passenger traffic consisting of coolies. At the same time, Messrs. Finlay & Co., and the Malayalam Company were paying some Rs. 20 lakhs a year into British India in the shape of cooly wages, cost of rice, etc., while the Peermade Company was estimated to be paying about another Rs. 10 lakhs. In return it was perhaps not unnatural that the planters should ask for Government assistance in developing their business by the provision of transport facilities for their stores and produce. The deputation added that if necessary they would be willing to provide a part of the capital required.

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His Excellency, in reply, said that the Government were at least as anxious to provide such a railway as was asked for as the planters themselves since they were convinced that it would be a profitable undertaking and that it would serve not only to provide the planters with transport but to develop the rich country through which it would pass. The Government would welcome any pressure which the planters could bring to bear or any action which would strengthen their hands in urging the construction of this railway. He said that there were, in general, three ways of getting new railways constructed. The first was by the Government of India funds or "Programme money" but this was practically reserved for main line construction, and was not likely to be forthcoming for feeder lines, such as the one proposed; secondly, by private Companies who would finance the construction of the line for the sake of the dividend it would earn, and, thirdly, by the District Board. The third method of construction was now very much more possible as Government had obtained for District Boards permission to borrow money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Bank of Madras who were willing to supply funds. In the case of this particular railway the Bank of Madras were ready to supply the funds at once. The only thing that was delaying the construction of the railway by the District Board was that the South Indian Railway had not yet completed the survey of the alternative route proposed from Madura to

Bodinayakanur, *via* Usilampatti, and then as soon as the survey was finished—and His Excellency undertook that the Railway Company should be urged to finish it without delay—it would be easy to decide whether the line should be built from Ammayanayakanur or Madura and it would then only remain to take the money which the Bank of Madras had in readiness, to begin construction.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for receiving them and for the hearing given to them, and withdrew.

In the evening at 5-15 His Excellency and party motored to the Madura Mills, where he was received by Mr. W. Ross Clark and Mr. Gillespie, and taken round the Mills. They next proceeded to the American Mission Compound where His Excellency and party had tea with Rev. and Mrs. Chandler. They then returned to the Tumkum Bungalow.

His Excellency and party finally left Madura at 11 P.M. by special train, the departure being private. Messrs. Knapp and Clinch took leave of His Excellency at the Railway Station.

Capt. Sheik Ismail, Sardar Bahadur, did not accompany His Excellency and party to Dhanuskodi but returned to Madras.

The special train conveying His Excellency and party arrived at Dhanuskodi Railway Station at 5-40 A.M. At 7 A.M. the special was taken to Dhanuskodi South Pier where His Excellency was received by Mr. Neville Priestley, the Managing

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Director of the South Indian Railway Company. His Excellency and party then went for a short cruise arranged for by Mr. Priestley on the South Indian Railway Company's steamer "Elgin" and returning to the South Pier at 8-30 A.M., remained on board until the arrival of His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon. After opening with due ceremony the Ceylon Section of the Indo-Ceylon route, Sir Robert left Talaimannar with Ceylon guests on the "Hardinge," another of the South Indian Railway Company's steamers, and reached the South Pier at 9-15 A.M. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. Priestley to whom Sir Robert introduced the Ceylon guests. The Governor of Ceylon then boarded the *Elgin* and was cordially welcomed by His Excellency Lord Pentland. After a brief conversation a few Madras gentlemen were introduced to him by His Excellency Lord Pentland. The whole company then proceeded to the pandal at the entrance to the pier, put up by the South Indian Railway Company, where the ceremony of opening the Indian Section of the route was to take place. The Company's guests from India, including His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, who had arrived at Dhanushkodi in the early morning by two special trains, had already assembled under the pandal, in front of which was drawn up a guard of honour of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles. On arrival, His Excellency accompanied by Sir Robert Chalmers inspected the guard of honour, and then proceeded to the dais. On Their Excellencies

taking their seats, Mr. Priestley read the following address:—

"Sir Henry Kimber, *Bart.*, the Chairman of the Company, had intended to be here to-day to represent the Board of Directors at the ceremony connected with the inauguration of the service between India and Ceylon by the route *via* Palk Strait and Adam's Bridge but serious illness in his home made it impossible for him to leave England, and I was, therefore, deputed by him and the other Directors, all of whom are much interested in the project, to take his place on this eventful occasion.

"It is 38 years since the question of opening communication between India and Ceylon *via* the Adam's Bridge route was first brought forward.

"The problem was not a new one. In the far off mythological ages the same problem had presented itself to Rama, who had determined to invade Ceylon to recover his consort Sita who had been carried away by Ravan, the Demon King of Ceylon. On reaching Mantapam, and later Dhanushkodi, the spot on which Your Excellency now stands, Rama found his passage barred by the ocean. Not to be baulked of his purpose, he sent for his Minister of Public Works, Nala, the son of Visvakarma, and directed him to build a bridge across the sea. To hear was to obey. Nala passed on the order to Hanuman his Chief Engineer, who turned on his army of monkeys to the work and, according to the legend, in the incredibly short space of five days a causeway was constructed from India to Ceylon, which enabled Rama to complete his journey and recover his queen. The most permanent results of this event are to be found in the sanctity which still

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"attaches, and pilgrimages which still are made, to the temples which Rama founded on his return from Ceylon on the island called after himself.

"After centuries had rolled by, a different race of men found their way to the same spot in Southern India and, for reasons of a more practical character, were seized with the same desire to invade Ceylon by way of Adam's Bridge. Convulsions of nature and the neglect of man had in the meantime obliterated the work of Hanuman's hosts, and, like Rama, the new invaders found their way blocked by the ocean. They too sent for their Chief Engineer and directed him to bridge the waters. He could not command the legions of the forests, but he set in motion the new engines of construction which the fertile and commercially minded brains of his country-men had invented, and built the works which Your Excellency has been invited here to-day to declare open for the promotion of the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce.

"Although the question of opening this route was first raised in 1876, no definite action was taken until 1894. In the latter year, an estimate was prepared by Mr. F. J. Waring, C.M.G., on behalf of the Ceylon Government, which showed the cost of bridging the 22 miles of sea, known as Adam's Bridge, as likely to be not less than 259 lakhs of rupees, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. In the following year, another survey was made on behalf of the Indian Government by Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, M. INST.C.E., which brought the cost down to 249 lakhs of rupees. An estimate has since (in 1913) been prepared which shows that the work might

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"be carried out for 111 lakhs of rupees or three-quarters of a million sterling. In 1895, however, it was believed that the work could not be carried out for less than 249 or 259 lakhs of rupees, and as this was considered a greater outlay than the anticipated traffic would justify the idea of bridging the sea between Ramesvaram and Manaar was for the time being abandoned.

"Next followed in 1899, a survey for a line of railway from Madura to Ramesvaram, and it was then suggested that a harbour should be created at Kundagal Point which should become the port for all traffic to and from Colombo. Many variations of this scheme were from time to time suggested, and there was much controversy over the best method of giving effect to it. In June 1906, while Agent of the Company in India, it was my privilege to propose a return to the original idea of a direct connection with Ceylon by the Adam's Bridge route, substituting a floating for a permanent bridge until the traffic had sufficiently developed to justify the outlay on a permanent bridge. The proposal was warmly supported by Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., who was at the time Governor of Ceylon, and by his successor, Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G.

"In the following January (1907) our Chairman, on one of his visits to India, received an important deputation of Ceylon planters at Colombo, who urged the importance, both for India and for Ceylon, of facilities for the better interchange of coolie labour between the two countries by way of the Palk Strait route, important knowledge of which the Company had been acquiring. On his return to England Sir Henry

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" Kimber secured a joint conference between Lord Elgin
" and Lord Morley, Secretaries of State at the time for
" the Colonies and India, respectively, and himself, at
" which, on his representations, it was agreed to carry
" out the proposal, the Ceylon Government on their part
" undertaking to extend their system of railways to Talai-
" mannar at the end of the Island of Manaar, and to
" provide piers on either side of Talaimannar Point.

" On the Indian side there was still much contro-
" versy over details, and a meeting to discuss the matter
" was ultimately held here at Dhanushkodi on the 25th
" of November 1908, at which Sir Arthur Lawley,
" G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras, Sir Henry
" McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, Sir
" Treverdyn Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., President of
" the Railway Board, and the officials of the railway
" were present. After much earnest consultation it was
" decided to build a viaduct across Palk Strait with
" a Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge over the Pamban
" Pass, and to run a service of ferry steamers between
" Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. It was intended
" at first to start these steamers from a basin within
" the Island of Ramesvaram and to carry trains across
" bodily, but that idea was afterwards abandoned in
" favour of ordinary ferry steamers and piers. A pier
" has, therefore, been provided on either side of Dhan-
" ushkodi Point, so as to allow of the steamers changing
" over from one side of Adam's Bridge to the other,
" according to the monsoon prevailing, similar piers
" being provided at Talaimannar.

" The Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge was designed by
" the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company of Chicago

" It was constructed by Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co.,
" of Thornaby-on-Tees, and was erected by Mr.
" R. L. Larson on behalf of the Scherzer Bridge Com-
" pany under the supervision of the Railway Company's
" Engineers.

" The viaduct and the piers at Dhanushkodi
" were designed by Mr. Robert White, M. INST.C.E.,
" the Company's Consulting Engineer in London,
" and these and the Scherzer Bridge were constructed
" in England under his supervision. The viaduct,
" which is constructed for a single track line on the
" metre gauge, is 6,776 feet long and consists of 145
" spans with openings, 143 of 40 feet, one of 43 feet,
" and one of 44 feet, whilst the Scherzer Rolling Lift
" Bridge, which is 289 feet between piers, leaves a
" clear way for vessels 200 feet wide and 14 feet deep.
" It will be interesting to note that the viaduct is built
" entirely on the identical causeway which Rama's
" forest allies are credited with having built thousands
" of years ago.

" The steamer piers at Dhanushkodi, which are
" constructed of cast-iron piles, are each 710 feet long,
" 34 feet wide at the head, and 26 feet wide at the ap-
" proach ends, and nine feet high above low water level.

" Three steamers are provided by the South
" Indian Railway Company at a cost of £150,000, for
" the 22 mile service between Dhanushkodi and Talai-
" mannar, which have been named the 'Curzon,' the
" 'Elgin' and the 'Hardinge' with the consent of the
" distinguished Viceroys bearing these titles. The
" steamers were designed by the late Sir William
" White, K.C.B., and were built on the Clyde by

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"Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, Limited, of Polnthouse Ship-yard, Glasgow, under the supervision of Sir William "White until his death, and, thereafter, under the "supervision of Mr. James J. Peck, M.I.N.A., "M.I.E.S. Each steamer is provided with two sets of "Parson's geared turbines and with Yarrow water tube "boilers. The vessels are 250 feet long and 38 feet "wide. They draw six feet of water and are capable "of a speed of 18 knots an hour. The gross tonnage "of each is 652 tons, and the net tonnage 262 tons, "and each vessel can carry 50 first and 500 third "class passengers, in addition to 180 tons of goods "and 110 cattle.

"The whole project on the Indian side, includ-
"ing the viaduct and the Scherzer Bridge, the railway
"line from Ramesvaram to Dhanushkodi, the piers at
"Dhanushkodi, and the steamers, has cost approxi-
"mately 70 lakhs of rupees, or £466,666.

"In India, the construction of the viaduct, the
"line from Ramesvaram to Dhanushkodi, and of the two
"piers at Dhanushkodi has been carried out by
"Mr. H. P. O'Shaughnessy, as District Engineer in
"charge, with Mr. Colin R. White, Mr. D. Tudor Davies
"and Mr. T. P. W. Barty as Assistant Engineers, under
"the general supervision of Mr. J. T. Lewis, M.I.C.E.,
"the Company's Chief Engineer, and the Hon'ble
"Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E., the Company's Agent
"in India.

"Two thousand tons of steel and cast-iron have
"been used in the work, and 20,700 cubic feet of teak.
"Two thousand men were employed in carrying out
"the project, and it is gratifying to note that, though
"cholera unfortunately claimed many victims, not a

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"single life was lost on the work itself. Work was
"begun on the viaduct in June 1911, and completed
"by June 1913. The Scherzer Bridge was begun in
"July 1913, and completed by December of the same
"year. The piers at Dhanushkodi were begun in July
"1912, and completed in June 1913.

"The time taken has been longer than Nala and
"Hanuman found necessary for their causeway, but
"Nala and Hanuman were free from the difficulties of
"getting labour together which the Company's officers
"have had to contend with, and were not interrupted
"by frequent epidemics of cholera or by a hurricane
"which threw back work for a considerable time.

"Judged, however, by present day standards,
"the Company have every reason to be proud of
"their achievement; and the Chairman and Board of
"Directors are very appreciative of the services ren-
"dered by their officers in India and by all those of
"humbler rank who have been associated with them
"in the carrying out of this important undertaking;
"and they have desired me to specially mention in
"this connection the names of Messrs. Lewis and
"O'Shaughnessy.

"The Board of Directors also desire me to
"acknowledge the services of Mr. T. J. McCloughin,
"the Company's General Traffic Manager, and of Mr.
"W. B. Reynolds, the Company's Locomotive Superin-
"tendent, and the officers and staff under them, and of
"Messrs. Spencer & Co., the Company's Refreshment
"contractors, for the arrangements made in connection
"with to-day's ceremony.

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"Last, but not least, the Board of Directors
"desire me to thank our Agent, the Hon'ble Mr.
"A. Muirhead, C.I.E., for his services in connection
"with this great work.

"Before concluding, I should like to be per-
"mitted to express my personal regret at the absence
"from this ceremony of Sir Henry Kimber, who has
"been a Director and Chairman of the Company for
"over forty years. He has taken the very keenest
"interest in the project ever since its inception, and it
"was due to his strong advocacy with Lord Morley
"and Lord Elgin that the scheme materialised. It
"was a great disappointment to him that he was
"unable to be present to witness the consummation
"of his labours in connection with this historical work
"and he desired me to convey to Your Excellency,
"and to those who have honoured us with their
"presence, his sincere regrets for his absence.

"It is a great pleasure to the Company that His
"Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., Governor
"of Ceylon and so many official and non-official guests
"from India and Ceylon have been able to be present
"here today; and we trust that the friendliness and
"sympathy which have brought us all together may
"continue to exist in the closer business relations
"which will henceforth be established between the two
"countries.

"To Your Excellency the Company offer hearty
"thanks for honouring this eventful occasion with
"your presence, and we beg that Your Excellency
"will accept this casket as a souvenir of the inaugura-
"tion of the new route between India and Ceylon *via*

"Palk Strait and Adam's Bridge. After many viciss-
"tudes the project has reached fruition, and, on
"behalf of the Chairman and Directors of the South
"Indian Railway Company, I now beg that Your
"Excellency will formally declare the route open."

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After the address was read, Mr. Priestley pre-
sented it to His Excellency enclosed in a beauti-
ful casket, a description of which is given
below:—

The panels of the casket exhibit the present
method of bridging the seas between India and
Ceylon and the method which, according to Hindu
mythology, obtained in the days of Rama, over
2,000 years before the Christian era. The front
panel represents the viaduct between the mainland
of India and the Island of Ramesvaram, with a
train passing over it, and the Scherzer rolling lift
bridge in the distance. One end panel repre-
sents one of the geared turbine steamers, which
is to be used for the 22-mile service between
Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar *via* the Adam's
Bridge route. The back panel represents the old
order of things. On the left hand side of it is
the fortress in Ceylon which Rama had set out
to attack, for the purpose of recovering his wife,
Sita, who had been abducted by Ravana, the
demon King of Ceylon. In the middle is Rama's
army of monkeys, crossing over the causeway,
which they constructed. On the right hand side
is Rama himself leading his hosts.

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His Excellency, in declaring the route to be open, spoke as follows:—

“We are privileged to be present today at the completion and opening of what must rank as one of the many great engineering achievements of India. A viaduct has been built across the sea several miles in length to carry the railway line from the mainland of India to the sacred Island of Ramesvaram, and to admit at the same time of the passage of ocean going ships through the famous Pamban Pass.

“It will be interesting to examine for a moment the solution of the problem as set out so clearly in the address which has just been read to us.

“The problem was the same, we have been told, as confronted Rama when pursuing Ravana to the fastnesses of Ceylon; and its solution we cannot but believe will be more enduring than that achieved by Hanuman and his hordes of apes. Hanuman’s bridge of “rocks and trees and grasses” excellently served the purpose for which it was built, but being for a temporary—though very vital—purpose it was perhaps of the nature of a temporary structure and was found to be too greatly damaged by centuries of wind and storm to serve the lasting purpose of the South Indian Railway.

“What was required was the permanent connexion of India and Ceylon, and the problem divided itself naturally into two parts, the first, to bridge the space between the mainland and the Ramesvaram Island, and the second, to bridge the wider space between that Island and Ceylon.

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“Many schemes have from time to time been put forward and examined and much anxious thought has been expended, until we have seen today how the first part of the problem has been solved in what we cannot but recognise as a comprehensive and lasting manner. The solution of the second part, which the Company adopted in 1906, is equally satisfactory but perhaps less permanent, and Mr. Priestley has, I think, given us reason to hope that a permanent solution is only waiting for what we may call a justification by traffic. To Ceylon belongs the credit of first attempting to solve the Adam’s Bridge problem, and to the valuable support consistently given by the successive Governors of Ceylon is due in no small measure the accomplishment which we see today. Now that the original estimate of the Ceylon Engineers has been reduced by something like 60 per cent. to a sum no greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million, we may, I think, reasonably look forward to the time when the South Indian trains will run straight through to Ceylon and deposit their passengers and freights safely on Singhalese soil.

“Until that achievement is added to the present one, the comfortable and smooth running ships, of which we have this morning had experience, steaming always on the lee side of the reef, by one of which Your Excellency has come to join us here provide an agreeable and convenient solution.

“Mr. Priestley has told us that the reasons which urged the Engineers of modern times to emulate the example of Nala and Hanuman were of a more practical nature than those by which Rama was

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"actuated. I may be permitted however to suggest that
"one of the reasons which moved them—or at any rate
"one of the results of their achievement—is not dis-
"similar. Just as Rama's Bridge brought about the
"escape of Sita from the clutches of the demon king of
"Ceylon, so the South Indian Railway's viaduct and
"steamers will allow travellers to and from Europe—and
"I am glad to see some representatives of that increas-
"ingly numerous body here today—an easy escape from
"the frosts and snows of a European winter to the sun-
"shine and warmth of Madras. It would be easy to
"enumerate the many important advantages to trade
"and industries which will undoubtedly follow the
"opening of the new route but the advantage I have
"mentioned, that of avoiding the dreaded crossing
"between Tuticorin and Colombo, will alone, I may
"surmise, bring easy conviction to the minds of most
"of us. One thing I may add which is that the new
"route will, I hope, soon become even more convenient
"by the straightening of the railway alignment from
"Mantapam to Madras and the consequent shortening
"of the mail route from Ceylon by nearly 100 miles.

"Mr. Priestley has gratefully acknowledged the
"indebtedness of the Company to their officers both
"in India and in England by whose strenuous labours
"we are to profit, but I will ask him to allow me on
"behalf of the Company's guests present as well as on
"behalf of the Presidency of Madras to add our con-
"gratulations to the Company as a whole, and to its
"officers individually, on their achievement. To Mr.
"Priestley himself is due no small share of our thanks
"and praise. for it is difficult to estimate the extent to

"which the sanction and adoption of the bold project
"was due to his enthusiasm and enterprise, or how
"large a measure of its ultimate successful accomplish-
"ment is due to his organization and control.

"The one circumstance which must be a matter
"for regret to all of you, as it is in a special degree to
"me personally, is the absence of the Company's
"Chairman Sir Henry Kimber. We know how near to
"his heart the accomplishment of the scheme has
"always been. He had for long cherished the intention
"of being present here today as the representative of
"his Board of Directors and we can sympathise sin-
"cerely with him not only in what must be to him a great
"disappointment, but also in regard to the grievous
"cause to which his absence is due.

"We welcome most heartily here His Excellency
"Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon, and with
"him all other guests, official and non-official, who come
"from that Island. The presence of Sir Robert
"Chalmers stands, we realise, not only for his strong
"personal sympathy and good-will but also for the keen
"and continuing interest of the Ceylon Government in
"the project of connecting the two countries; of which
"interest the Railway linking up Talaimannar to the
"Ceylon Railway system is a further and most practical
"proof.

"Mr. Priestley, nothing more remains before
"declaring the new route open than to thank you most
"warmly for the splendid hospitality which the South
"Indian Railway have extended to us, and to say how
"much Lady Pentland regrets her inability to be pre-
"sent on this occasion to share the pleasure of which

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"both nature and art in the shape of the agreeable surroundings and the generous efforts of the South Indian Railway seem to have done their utmost to contribute. Let me thank you also for the handsome casket with which you have been good enough to present me which I shall value always as a graceful means of keeping in remembrance the inauguration of a great achievement."

"Your Excellencies, Mr. Priestley, ladies and gentlemen, I now declare to be open the new route to Ceylon *via* Mantapam, Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar."

After the ceremony, His Excellency and party and all the other guests were taken by train back to the Dhanushkodi Railway station where they attended the ceremonial breakfast given by the South Indian Railway authorities. At the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Priestley rose to propose the toast of the guests. In doing so, he said that he was glad that much of the punctuality of the morning's proceedings was due to the punctuality of their guests from Ceylon. It had been a great pleasure, indeed, to the South Indian Railway and to the officers who had laboured in India to bring about that meeting that day, to have with them His Excellency Lord Pentland, His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, and His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, and all other ladies and gentlemen there. He hoped that in future, when they happened to use the South Indian Railway, they would remember the pleasure they had had that day and not be

so harsh in their criticisms of the Railway. When things went wrong on the line, it was not through cussedness, but because with all one's best efforts mishaps were apt to occur. But he had not got up to talk of the South Indian Railway. He would ask the officers of the South Indian Railway to drink to the health of their guests, and he wished to couple with that the names of Sir Robert Chalmers and Lord Pentland.

Sir Robert Chalmers, in rising to respond, said:—

"Nothing could have been kinder and scarcely anything could have been more brief than the very kind way in which you proposed the toast of your guests. On behalf of your guests from Ceylon—and I am not in a position to do more than respond for those who come with me from Ceylon—I beg to assure you that we one and all very gratefully appreciate the welcome we have had, not only here, but even before arriving here, from the South Indian Railway, and we who represent the Ceylon Government Railway, rejoice, Sir, to be privileged to associate in celebrating today the through service in which we meet our Indian allies. May I be allowed, Sir, at this point to say how much we from Ceylon welcome and appreciate the honour of meeting here today His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Lord Pentland and I are friends from of old. I remember well—I was reminding Lord Pentland of it as we were walking along today—Lord Pentland being in a room in the Treasury, in Whitehall, some two years ago, when, with a cordiality and charm which always mark him, he was good

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"enough to invite me to be his guest at Ootacamund.
"I remember that well. I remember also equally well
"my sadly answering that the stern call of duty at Home
"must for ever preclude my seeing him as an Eastern
"pro-consul. But fortune has now made me Lord
"Pentland's next door neighbour and today's festivities
"have given me an opportunity to greet His Excellency
"Lord Pentland in the territory of Madras, in his own
"jurisdiction on an occasion which we all feel is
"at once historic and auspicious.

"I said historic and I said auspicious, and it is
"a very curious mission that we from Ceylon are here
"upon today, for we are here, this small body, isolated
"among many, we are here today to court invasion.
"You, Mr. Priestley, in an admirable historic summary
"of the past, which you were so good as to favour us
"with, and Lord Pentland, in his turn, referred to
"other invasions long since past, invasions across
"Adam's Bridge into Ceylon, on the particular occa-
"sion to which you referred. The past occasion is
"one in which we remember that Ceylon suffered severely
"from the invasion to rescue Sita, but that invasion of
"Rama dates back to romantic past ages, before India
"and Ceylon were united under one and the same
"gracious Sovereign, and today the invasion that we
"seek and invite from India is an invasion of the
"island of Ceylon from his own Indian subjects from
"Madras. As a matter of business, we from Ceylon on
"our part have associated ourselves willingly and
"cheerfully in this great enterprise of associating India
"and Ceylon by bridging together a through com-
"munication. Why have we done so? We have done

"so in the confident hope, as Lord Pentland remarked,
"that that linking will redound to the good alike of
"India and Ceylon. We on our part need assistance in
"developing our island, and we hope to welcome in
"our land of rupees, as Ceylon has come to be called,
"the surplus cultivators of Madras. From today you,
"Sir, have enabled us to say to the surplus cultivators
"of Madras that in place of the protracted rigours of
"a long sea passage from Tuticorin, as you remarked
"today, there is commodious railway travel, which Lord
"Pentland opened successfully today and that, thanks
"to the Ceylon Government Railway, we congratulate
"ourselves on the Ceylon travel, which also was
"opened today.

"We congratulate our Engineer, Mr. Stracey,
"on that railway having been opened today. As
"Mr. Priestley remarked, we can say to the cooly when
"he comes across:—"You have no longer a painful
"sea passage, but a commodious train journey, broken
"as regards the monotony of train travel only by em-
"barking for a pleasant hour on a commodious steamer,
"on one of which we first became guests of the South
"Indian Railway.' What is the position of the cooly when
"he comes across to the island, through the service,
"the inauguration of which we celebrate today? Bear
"with me if I speak again of business. He can come
"from his very village, by applying to our labour
"commission. When he comes free of cost from his
"village home, what will he find in Ceylon? He will
"find hundreds and thousands of his fellow country-
"men there already, many of whom have been born
"on the estates on which their parents live contentedly.

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"One thing more you will find. You will find
"as a new-comer he shares in the punctually recurring
"satisfaction of having monthly rupees paid over into
"his hand. This, at any rate, is a prospect which is
"brought much nearer to the coolly by the cere-
"mony today. It may interest our fellow guests
"from India if I give them three figures that I have got
"as one test of the prosperity of our Indian immi-
"grant to Ceylon. I asked our post office what were
"the figures representing the amount remitted, I don't
"say to India, but to this great Presidency through
"the Ceylon Post Office. In 1909, there were Rs. 44
"lakhs remitted from us to you. In 1911 over Rs. 60
"lakhs were remitted and in 1913 the amount remitted
"was very nearly Rs. 75 lakhs. Though warm-hearted
"people as all islanders are, we are a small island and
"that Rs. 75 lakhs is a heavy drain on Ceylon. But I
"am here to express on behalf of Ceylon the hope that
"that drain may continue and may grow, in so far as it
"is a test of the prosperity of our Ceylon immigrant
"from Madras. We hope it may continue and grow
"and when in the fullness of time a coolly who has
"passed over to Ceylon and worked on the estates of
"my planter friends and when he eventually returns to
"the coast, we hope and hope earnestly that he, being
"an industrious cultivator, may save money enough
"to buy himself a bit of land and settle himself down
"in his native country, on his own estate, in comfort
"and as a shining example for others to follow.

"On behalf of your Ceylon guests, I venture
"most heartily to thank you for your kind reception,
"welcome and hospitality, while on sea and land,

"which you have extended to us. But gratitude so
"frequently has relation to things to come that you will
"not be unprepared, as experienced men of business, if
"to my recognition I venture to add with all deference
"one stipulation, and that stipulation is this, that if
"and when experience and circumstances may justify
"one more of these pleasant meetings, that meeting
"shall take place in Ceylon and that you in India
"shall be guests of Ceylon."

His Excellency Lord Pentland next spoke
as follows:—

"I rise for the purpose of proposing a toast
"which is on the list and which you will allow me,
"to do. I associate myself and all of us who come from
"Madras and are guests today of the South Indian
"Railway with much that has fallen from Sir Robert
"Chalmers. We Indians, of course, are obliged to
"look with some care to our relations with other
"countries, especially when questions of emigration are
"concerned. I am sure we are all relieved to think of
"what Sir Robert Chalmers has said, that no difficulties
"of any kind are likely to arise from the more intimate
"connection which has been established today between
"Ceylon and South India, a connection which, we hope,
"will strengthen and develop as time goes on. For my
"part, it seems to me that humanity may be divided
"easily into two on this occasion. There are many
"divisions, as you know, in which we can divide huma-
"nity, but today they may be divided for our purposes
"into those who are here and those who are not here.
"I may say that those who are here and have enjoyed
"the hospitality of the South Indian Railway have

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"nothing but compassion for those who are not here
"on this occasion.

"The South Indian Railway may rest assured
"that they have with them in the enterprise which has
"been inaugurated today the very heartiest good
"wishes of all those who have any title to represent the
"Madras Presidency. It is not given to all of us to see
"the results of our labours, and it is a matter for sincere
"congratulation to the South Indian Railway and to
"those who have borne the heat and labour of this
"undertaking that this day should have at last arrived,
"I am well aware how much thought and anxiety have
"to be traversed before an enterprise of this kind is
"even initiated and from that day to this, I am certain
"that Mr. Priestley, Sir Henry Kimber and his Board
"of Directors, have gone through many an anxious
"hour. It is an immense satisfaction to them, I have
"no doubt, that what they have so long dreamt of is an
"actual fact now, and that this great link between India
"and Ceylon has at length been established. But that
"has not been done without effort, and those of us
"who are guests today would fail to express our feelings,
"I believe, if we were not to take this opportunity
"of expressing through the South Indian Railway our
"sincere and earnest appreciation of their labours.
"In the first place, I should like to mention again
"to you Sir Henry Kimber, in every sense and the
"truest sense a veteran in the service of the South
"Indian Railway, whom Sir Robert Chamlers and I
"both know well. I was a colleague of his for many
"years in the House of Commons and well know the
"honourable and distinguished position which he holds,

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"I feel certain that all here join in sending a message,
"as I think we should send by telegram from this
"table, a message congratulating him and his Board on
"this occasion, assuring him with all heartiness that we
"wish him and his Railway well in this undertaking.
"Madras people would, I think, feel that I fail in my
"duty if I do not mention Mr. Muirhead whom
"we all know and value, not only as the Agent of the
"South Indian Railway, but as a public spirited and
"distinguished influence in the Madras Presidency,
"where he brings to bear on all matters of public
"affairs his acumen and his geniality and his sound
"commonsense. Then, I should also like to mention
"Mr. O'Shaughnessey. Ladies and gentlemen, you all
"know the man. There are a good many men who
"are quite competent to look on and give orders
"and see that other people do things. Mr. O'Shaugh-
"nessey does not belong to that contingent; he is a
"man who has actually, with his staff under his direc-
"tion, made this meeting possible today and I should
"like to succeed in conveying to him what I know to
"be the gratitude and appreciation of the management
"of his own Railway for his most successful labours
"and also our own lay outside appreciation of his
"untiring efforts which have produced this happy
"result.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is indeed a happy
"occasion, which we shall look back upon with most
"pleasant recollections. We shall always remember
"the kindness and hospitality of the South Indian
"Railway, and you will again in that connection allow
"me to mention last, but not least, Mr. Priestley, who

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"stands as our host on this occasion and represents in
"his capacity the Board of Directors and all the
"gentlemen whom I have named. It is not necessary
"for me to repeat what I have already said about
"Mr. Priestley's share in this great undertaking.
"That is known to you all. Accordingly, ladies and
"gentlemen, I ask you to rise with me and express in the
"heartiest possible terms our warm acknowledgments
"for the pleasure on this occasion and our cordial
"hopes for the continued prosperity of the South Indian
"Railway. We shall watch with the utmost friendliness
"and solicitude what we believe will be the gradual
"strengthening of these physical links between India
"and Ceylon, bringing with it in its train, not only
"results to which Sir Robert Chalmers looks forward,
"but also, I believe, many unforeseen and beneficent
"consequences, which are not now apparent to any of
"us. I couple with this toast the names of Sir Henry
"Kimber, Mr. Muirhead and Mr. O'Shaughnessey.
"Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the South Indian
"Railway coupled with these names."

His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry
made a speech in French and said that the
occasion was a very auspicious one. Now that
the differences between England and France
were matters of the past, he hoped that the
friendly relations established now would last
long. Just as this link between Ceylon and India
was now established to the great advantage of
both the countries, he looked forward to the day
when something similar would be established
between Calais and Dover.

* The Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead, in responding to
the toast of the South Indian Railway said:—

"On behalf of the South Indian Railway, and
"particularly of those who have been connected with
"the works which we have seen opened today, I rise
"to thank His Excellency Lord Pentland for the kind
"way in which he has referred to our services. It is a
"matter of deep regret to the staff that our popular
"Chairman, Sir Henry Kimber, is not with us today.
"Had he been here he would have responded to Lord
"Pentland in terms fitting to this great occasion. It
"is gratifying to us that the Board of Directors are
"represented in the person of our Managing Director.
"Before I joined the South Indian Railway, the Indo-
"Ceylon through route project had practically been
"started and my task in bringing it to a conclusion has
"been made quite easy by the exertions of the gentle-
"men who have been in executive charge of the work.
"They bore the burden and heat of the day. As
"representing the Board in India, I would like to
"record my thanks to all the staff who worked with
"such satisfaction to bring about these results. I am
"sorry Mr. Lewis, Chief Engineer, is not with us
"today. He was in administrative charge of the work
"from start to finish, and his judgment and knowledge
"was to us invaluable. Mr. O'Shaughnessey, in whose
"hands Mr. Lewis left the work, was simply colossal,
"and by his hard work day and night we have been
"able to bring these works to a conclusion within the
"time estimated. I would like to record my thanks to
"the local Government, the Railway Board, local
"officers, and the Port Officer at Pamban, for all the

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"assistance they have given to us during the progress of these works, and, taking advantage of the presence of His Excellency the Governor, I desire to record our cordial relations with our friends across the water. They have been engaged in friendly rivalry on similar construction. I was frequently over on their side, and I was always most cordially welcomed on every occasion. To Mr. Stracey and to Mr. Green we owe our thanks."

In conclusion, Mr. Muirhead said that with the finishing of this work the length of their line was 454 miles. The number of passengers they carried in 1908, which was 35 millions, rose to 41 millions last year, its goods traffic had risen enormously and its gross earnings had now reached the figure of Rs. 3 crores, as against Rs. 2 crores in 1908. These results must be gratifying to Government, as well as to the Company.

In accordance with His Excellency's suggestion in his speech above, a cable message of congratulation was sent to Sir Henry Kimber, to which His Excellency received the following reply:—

"Many thanks from self and directors for your cordial telegram and for your kindness in inaugurating the new route."

At 12 noon His Excellency accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and party left Dhanushkodi by special train for Pamban and on the way halted for over an hour at Ramesvaram to visit the famous temple. At

the Ramesvaram Railway Station, Mr. Tottenham introduced to His Excellency, Muhammad Sultan Marakkayar, an influential Muhammadan resident, who garlanded His Excellency. From the Railway Station Their Excellencies and party accompanied by Mr. Tottenham, motored to the Ramesvaram temple.

The origin of the temple is lost in antiquity. It dates back to the *Yuga* when Sri Rama lived and undertook an expedition to recover his wife Sita from Ravana, the Rakshasa King of Lanka (Ceylon) who had carried her away. Having killed Ravana in battle, Rama recovered Sita.

The very town of Ramesvaram owes its name to Rama, and the sanctity of the place is due to the establishment of a Lingam there by Rama. Its sacredness has been recognized from the earliest of times by all sects of the Hindu community. The *Puranas* have it, that to purge himself of the sin of Brahminicide (*Bramahatti*) committed by Rama by his slaying of Ravana who was the son of a Brahmin by a Rakshasa woman, Rama was advised by Rishis to establish a Lingam on Gandhamadana hill whereon Ramesvaram now stands; that for the establishment of a Lingam there, Rama fixed an auspicious occasion and sent Hanuman to Mount Kailas to bring a Lingam from there; that Hanuman did not return within the auspicious time; and Rama therefore, on the advice of sages, that the auspicious time should not be allowed to pass, established within that time a

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Lingam of sand that had been prepared by Sita. Hanuman afterwards returned with two Lingams from Mount Kailas, and finding that a sand Lingam had been already established, grew angry. Rama asked him not to grieve over the matter, but to fix his Linga a little to the north of that established by him, and that it should be known after him as Hanuman Linga, while that established by him should be known as Ramalinga or Ramanatha, and that all honours should be paid first to the Hanuman Linga and only afterwards to the Rama Linga. Not satisfied with this, Hanuman wanted Rama to remove his Linga, and establish in the place that brought by him; but Rama playfully said that if Hanuman *could* remove the Linga established by him, he would substitute in its place that brought by Hanuman. Hanuman tried to remove it but failed, and then twisting his long tail around the Linga jumped into the air and tried to pull it up but failed. Marks of the monkey's tail in three rows are even now visible on the Ramalinga. Thus the Lingam brought by Hanuman was established in a place near the Ramalinga, and is worshipped even to this day. (Extracted from the notes of the Archæological Department).

Buildings, their age and description, and by whom built.—Among the great temples of Southern India perhaps no one is more interesting than that of Ramesvaram, on the east side of the small island which takes the name from it. The large temple, in its present form, is not very old, but its proximity to the sacred bathing place or Tirtha of

Danuskodi, on a spit of sand that runs out on the south-east of the island, and the great wealth lavished on it by the Setupatis or chiefs of Ramnad (Ramanathapuram) have rendered it a place of great note among devout Hindus. It is still visited daily by scores of pilgrims from all parts of India, and at sacred seasons by hundreds and thousands,—and of these the vast majority come from great distances. Probably more come from Nepal and north of the Ganges than from the Tamil districts in the immediate vicinity, while the Deccan and Mysore seem to contribute the majority. Few great temples are now much venerated by the people in their immediate neighbourhood.

The temple buildings are very large, and, like others in the south, they are surrounded by a high wall on the four sides, covering an area measuring about 865 feet from east to west by 657 feet from north to south, with unfinished gopuras or gate towers on the east, south and north, and a single complete one about 78 feet high on the west side towards the village. On the east side is the largest unfinished gopura, not on the wall of the present outer enclosure, but on that of an inner one, surrounding what is known as the second *Prakara*, or enclosure, while outside the main wall on that side are two large porticos, one opposite this gopura and leading up towards it, and the other a little to the south, leading in towards a subordinate gopura in line with the last and surmounting the gateway in front of the temple of the goddess or Amman.

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Inside the great enclosure is the third *Prakara*, abutting on the east wall and measuring about 690 feet by 435. A passage, about 18 feet wide with raised corridors of about the same breadth on each side, leads from the western entrance into this outer *Prakara* or enclosure, which contains the great corridors surrounding the inner buildings, and is by far the most imposing feature of the temple. Like the entrance passage it has a corridor on a raised platform on each side of it and runs round the four sides of the rectangle, which it encloses.

The glory of the temple is in its corridors. These extend to a total length of nearly 4,000 feet. Their breadth varies from 20 to 30 feet of free floor space, and their height is apparently about 30 feet from the floor to the centre of the roof. Each pillar or pier is compound, and richer and more elaborate in design than those of the Parvathi porch at Chidambaram, and more modern in date.

As the corridors run for the most part round open spaces and have light admitted to them through the back walls, they have none of the mysterious half light of those of Madura, and will perhaps strike some visitors as less impressive.

Mr. Ferguson says, "If it were proposed to select one temple which should exhibit all the beauties of the Dravidian style in their greatest perfection, and at the same time exemplify all its characteristic defects of design, the choice would almost inevitably fall upon that of

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1914.
RAMES-
VARAM,
Temple.

Ramesvaram. In no other temple has the same amount of patient industry been exhibited as here; and in none, unfortunately, has that labour been so thrown away for want of a design appropriate to its display. While the temple at Tanjore produces an effect greater than is due to its mass or detail, this one, with double its dimensions and ten times its elaboration, produces no effect externally, and internally can only be seen in detail, so that the parts hardly in any instance aid one another in producing the effect aimed at."

As to this the following remarks by Mr. Tottenham are of interest and many people will agree with him: "I think this is just the wrong way round. The characteristic beauty of the Dravidian style is elaborate carving in an intractable material. At *Ramesvaram* there is no good carving, and all the old work is of soft stone. The characteristic defect of the style is that the buildings produce no general architectural effect, either internal or external. *Ramesvaram* has this defect externally. Internally it does produce a very striking effect. It is the only Hindu temple that I know that possesses an 'interior' at all, and architecturally this is all that there is to be said for it."

The third corridor or *Prakara* alone is open to all castes. Within it, and nearer the east face than the west, is an area 386 feet from east to west by about 314 feet from north to south, also surrounded by a high wall enclosing the second *Prakara*, which is by no means so imposing,

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Temple.

though somewhat older than the third; and within this again or the first *Prakara*, or inner enclosure round the shrines of the God Ramalingaswami and of his consort Parvathavardhini Amman, of Viswanathaswami and Visalakshi Amman besides a number of smaller chapels and rooms. The principal shrines are said to have been built by Udaiyan Setupati, with the aid of a Ceylon prince styled Pararaja Sekhara in S. 1336 (A.D. 1414) the latter having had the stones hewn at Trinkonamalai and numbered on the spot ready to be put together. This is said to be supported by the architectural style of these buildings themselves, and by inscriptions on the base of the chief shrine. The north and south gopuras are unfinished, and ascribed to one Kirana Rayar of the Dakhan about 1420 A.D.

The western gopura, like the others, is built entirely of hewn stone, and the outer surrounding walls are said to be the work of Udaiyan Setupati and a Komatti of Nagur, near Nega-patam, in 1434 A.D.; and statues of the merchant and his wife surmount the eastern wall. In 1450 additions were made to the inner buildings by a wealthy Hindu from Madura, and others in S. 1490 by Chinna Udaiyan Setupati Kattatevar, then a feudatory of Viswanatha Nayakkar of Madura, whose statue and that of his son Krishnappa were set up in front of the nandhi (stone bull). An inscription relating to this by the side of the door into the first *Prakaram* in front of these, was destroyed with others some

twenty years ago or more, during a suit between the Pandaram of the temple and the Zamindar of Ramnad.

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VARAM.
Temple.

The southern half of the second *Prakara* was erected, it is said, about 1540, by Tirumalaisetupati, whose statue and that of his son, Raghunatha, stand by the side of the south entrance into the Amman temple, and are honoured with garlands and an offering of betelnut and flowers every Friday night when the image of the swami is brought to this place on its way to the bed (Palliyarai) in the Amman temple. Raghunatha Tirumalai Setupati, just named, built the rest of the second *Prakara* about S. 1580.

The great unfinished eastern gopura is ascribed to Dalavai Setupati in S. 1571, who also built the Sabapati shrine in the north-east corner of the third *Prakara*. In S. 1624 Hiranyagarbhayaji Ravikula Vijaya Raghunatha Setupati, besides other buildings, erected the Palliyarai or bedroom of the Amman temple, and the Mandapa in front—in which are statues of himself and his brother Kadamba Tevar.

About S. 1662 the Setupati began the third *Prakara*, setting up the entrances into it from the gopuras on all four sides, and it was completed by Muthu Ramalingasetupati (born S. 1647, A.D. 1725-26) in S. 1691. The statues of the latter and of his two mantris (ministers) Muttirulappa Pillai, son of Saundra Pandiyan Pillai, and Krishna Ayyangar with members of his family are conspicuous in the western entrance corridor.

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RAMES-
WARAM,
Temple.

The temple, therefore, is not the work of one age, but extends over a period of 350 years, and has been erected and endowed almost exclusively by one family, the Setupati Chiefs of Ramnad. It is one of the last great works of the Hindus; and the latest addition to it is the finest of all.

Renovation in progress.—Excepting the *Mulas-tanam* or the innermost shrine, the other portions of the first Prakaram are in course of renovation. The old limestone is replaced by black granite; and unlike the old structure ample provision is made for free light and air. It may take several years before the work is completed. The corridors of the outer or third Prakaram will remain untouched; and therefore when the work of renovation of the inner Prakarams is completed, the temple will exhibit the old and the modern style of architecture, side by side and in contrast.

At the western entrance to the temple Their Excellencies were received by M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, the Trustee, who was introduced to them by the Collector. The Trustee then presented to Their Excellencies the customary greetings and conducted them round the temple along the third or outer quadrangle.

At the north-western corner of the quadrangle, the representation in figures of the installation of God Sri Ramanadha by Sri Rama and his consort Sita in the presence of the monkey chiefs and the Rishis or sages was in view.

The party then moved along the northern side of the quadrangle and arrived at the Swami Sannadhi near the eastern entrance, where the

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RAMES-
WARAM,
Temple.

Treasurer and the Nirvahastars and other temple officials of the Devastanam awaited the arrival of Their Excellencies. The jewels and vehicles or *Vahanams* of the temple were exhibited.

The Collector introduced here to Their Excellencies, Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Member of the Devastanam Committee, and Mr. A. L. A. R. R. M. Narayanan Chettiyar one of the Tiruppanikars (that is, the Committee of Nattukottai Chettiyars doing the temple renovation work). The plan of the renovation work in progress was exhibited with specimens of granite brought from Ambasamudram and used in the work.

After inspecting the jewels, etc., the party moved along the quadrangle. At the south-eastern corner was the unfinished silver chariot; and at the south-western corner, the Devastanam Ayurvedic Dispensary, opened in February 1913. Their Excellencies, after visiting the dispensary, returned to the western entrance, where the Trustee and other Devastanam officials took leave of Their Excellencies, who motored back to the Railway station.

From the Rameswaram Railway Station Their Excellencies and party proceeded to Pamban where the special train halted at the approach to the viaduct. They alighted and walked to the Scherzer bridge which His Excellency inspected. On the eastern end of the bridge a temporary platform had been erected on which was put up a shamiana. Here Their Excellencies remained to witness the raising of the lift bridge

PAMBAN.
Inspection
and
opening
of the
viaduct.

Feb: 24, 1914. PAMBAN. Inspection and opening of the viaduct. MANTAPAM. Arrival private. Collector's Dinner Party. Feb. 25, 1914. Krusadai Island.

for boat traffic and lowering and locking for the passage of trains. After spending an hour in watching the operations, His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers and party left for Dhanushkodi *en route* to Ceylon and His Excellency Lord Pentland and party accompanied by Mr. Tottenham proceeded to Mantapam. At Mantapam Mr. Tottenham gave a dinner party which His Excellency attended.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 25th February, His Excellency and party visited the Krusadai Island in company with Mr. J. Hornell, Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries. Messrs. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, and H. F. Haycock, Port Officer, Pamban, also accompanied His Excellency. The trip was arranged by Mr. Hornell in order to show His Excellency a sample island of coral origin on the Ramnad coast and to point out the possibilities of fishery development on that part of the coast.

Laying Foundation stone of Marakkayar's Dispensary.

After breakfast His Excellency proceeded by train to lay the foundation stone of a dispensary which Khan Bahadur Kasim Muhammad Marakkayar was presenting to Mantapam at a cost of Rs. 14,000, and alighted at the level crossing in front of the site. Under a pandal a large number of Mr. Marakkayar's friends, both officials and non-officials, had assembled. At the entrance to the pandal a guard-of-honour was furnished by the South Indian Railway

Volunteer Rifles under the command of Capt. Tweedie. On alighting from the train His Excellency was received by Mr. Marakkayar who was introduced to him by the Collector and after inspecting the guard-of-honour proceeded to the pandal. On His Excellency taking his seat, Mr. Marakkayar read a statement in Tamil requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone. The following is a translation :—

"I beg leave to offer Your Excellency a hearty welcome during this Your Excellency's visit to this ancient place, and avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere loyalty to the British Throne under whose august sway we enjoy untold blessings in this land.

"The importance of this place and its future development have been assured by the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway which, it is certain, would attract here, as a place of recreation, a large number of visitors, for the benefit of their health, not to speak of the crowd of pilgrims who, from time to time, resort to bathe in a holy thirtha here, on their way to Dhanushkodi.

"To afford suitable medical relief to the sick and suffering has long been in my mind, as it has been one of the keenly felt wants of this locality and I have decided to set apart Rs. 14,000 for the purpose.

"I hope and trust that this form of charity would particularly commend itself to our most beloved Sovereign, who and whose great sires have been known to take more than ordinary interest in such utilitarian endeavours.

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MAN-TAPAM.

Laying foundation stone of Marakkayar's Dispensary.

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1914.

MANTA-
PAM.
Laying
founda-
tion stone
of Marak-
kayar's
Dispens-
sary.

"I consider it indeed a pride and privilege that
"Your Excellency should be here to-day to inaugurate
"my proposed dispensary. This earnest desire of mine,
"now happily fulfilled, has been a dream of my life;
"and I fully believe that this institution, associated as
"it is with Your Excellency's name, would have a long
"and useful existence.

"I deeply feel here the absence of Her Excel-
"lency on this occasion.

"With these few words, I beg to request Your
"Excellency to be pleased to lay the foundation stone,
"and I thank Your Excellency for this mark of Your
"Excellency's favour shown me."

His Excellency then made the following speech
and afterwards laid the foundation stone :-

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"I am most happy to avail myself of this fortu-
"nate opportunity to perform the duty which the
"Marakkayar has entrusted to me of laying the foun-
"dation stone of a dispensary to be opened at this
"place, but I am sorry indeed that Her Excellency
"Lady Pentland is not here with me. Mantapam has
"great natural advantages in its scenery and its pleasant
"sea-breezes, but I understand its healthiness as a place
"of residence is sometimes marred by the prevalence
"of malaria, and this disability is not perhaps likely to
"diminish as the number of wayfarers who come here
"increases.

"The Marakkayar's estimate of this increase is I
"think a correct one, and it is characteristic of a far-
"seeing and generous nature to provide as he proposes
"to do not only for the present medical requirements
"but also for the needs of the future residents and
"visitors of the locality.

"The dispensary, which is to cost some Rupees
"14,000, will no doubt be equipped with all necessary
"appliances; and it will be of great assistance to the
"infirm and sick who may be expected to make use of
"it in considerable numbers.

"Before laying the stone I ask you to join with
"me in warmly congratulating the Marakkayar on the
"choice upon which his generosity has fallen, and in
"offering hearty good wishes for the success of this
"beneficent undertaking."

Mantapam was left at 11-10 A.M. for Ramnad
where His Excellency's arrival was private.

His Excellency and party arrived at the
Ramnad Railway Station at 11-50 A.M. On
alighting from the train His Excellency was
received by the Raja of Ramnad. There were
also present on the platform Mr. D. N. Strathie,
I.C.S., Mr. T. B. Russell, I.C.S., Assistant Collec-
tor, Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintend-
ent of Police and Mr. Upendra Pai, Deputy
Collector. After shaking hands with those pre-
sent, His Excellency and party accompanied by
the Raja of Ramnad motored to the Raja's
palace. Here His Excellency was received by
Rao Bahadur M. Arumugam Pillai, the Raja's
Diwan, and taken round the palace by the Raja.

From the palace His Excellency and party
motored to the Raja's school. The Raja also
accompanied His Excellency.

The Raja's School was started by the late Mr.
Jeyapalaswami Thevar on 11th December 1903,
with forms 1 to 3.

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1914.

MANTA-
PAM.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

RAMNAD.
Arrival
private.

Palace.

Raja's
School.

Feb. 25,
1914.
RAMNAD.
Raja's
School.

The management was transferred to the late Mr. Pandi-Thorey Thevar, Zamindar of Palavanatham, in February 1906 as per No. 201 M., dated 1st March 1906, of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

The management was transferred to the Raja of Ramnad on 19th January 1912 with classes 3 and 4 and forms I to 3.

Fourth form was opened on 1st July 1912 and fifth form on 23rd June 1913 and class 2 on 31st July 1912.

The school is recognised as a secondary institution with classes 2 to 4 and forms I to 5 and permission has also been given for the opening of the sixth form in the school from the beginning of the next school year.

Strength.	Class	Non-Brahmans.		Total.
		Brahmans.	Brahmans.	
	Class 2	15	5	20
	" 3	16	16	32
	" 4-A	9	13	22
	" 4-B	15	10	25
	Form I-A	12	13	25
	" I-B	18	8	26
	" II	15	16	31
	" III	20	6	26
	" IV	21	6	27
	" V	7	2	9
	Total	148	95	243

The staff consists of Mr. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, Headmaster, 12 Assistants, Sanskrit and

Tamil pandit, a drawing master and a gymnastic instructor.

Hostel boarders	...	...	...	25
Non-Brahmans	...	...	...	7
Brahmans	...	...	...	18

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RAMNAD.
Raja's
School.

Here His Excellency was received by the Headmaster, and conducted round the classes which were at work. Before leaving the school the Raja introduced the members of the Advisory Committee to His Excellency.

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

"It has been a pleasure to me to visit this excellent and growing school where I found every-thing in order. The new buildings will enlarge its useful work, and I trust that with the powerful support of the Raja of Ramnad and of those who benefit by it the future may bring it much prosperity."

From the Raja's School His Excellency proceeded to the S.P.G. School, where he was received by Rev. A. D. Limbrick, Manager and Mr. Y. Stephens, Headmaster, and taken round the classes.

S.P.G.
High
School.

This institution, though not in its present form, was first opened in 1785 by the Rev. C. F. Schwartz, the well-known German Missionary of Tanjore. The building was at first located in the church compound in the town at the suggestion of Mr. Sullivan, the then Resident at Tanjore.

It was known at that time as the "Vestry School" and "English Provincial School," and

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1914.
RAMNAD.
S.P.G.
High
School.

“ was designed to promote the moral improvement of the natives and ultimately the diffusion of Christianity in India. ”

The school was managed by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge until 1825, in which year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel took over the missions which had previously been supported by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The present school building was completed in 1874 by the late Rev. G. Billing with considerable assistance from the late Raja's father, and the Vestry School was removed from the church compound to this building leaving the lower classes in the former building. In the same year a Matriculation class was opened and the first batch of candidates were sent up for that examination. Therefore from that time the school has been known as the S.P.G. High School.

In 1785 there were ten young persons on the rolls ; and the Raja and his minister sent their children to this school, of which Mr. Wheatley of Tanjore was appointed master.

From that time up to the present the school has steadily increased in numbers and usefulness, the numbers now on the rolls being 270.

The fees collected last year amounted to Rs. 3,102-9-6 and the cost amounted to Rs. 6,032. This year, however, the expenditure will be not less than Rs. 7,800 owing to the introduction of an improved staff. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has made a grant of

Rs. 3,162 in addition to its share towards the cost of the new extension.

Considering the number of pupils on the rolls, the fee income is small when compared with what ought to be paid according to the standard rate. The reason for this is that a very considerable number of the boys come from backward classes or castes from whom Government only expects half rates. Therefore the cost to the management is greater than it otherwise would be.

Further, owing to the backwardness of the people and the fewness of Brahmans the upper classes are weak, even if the numbers in both the existing schools be taken into account, which again adds to the cost of management.

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

“ This school stands on grounds which give ample accommodation for games and gymnastics and the desired extension of buildings is under construction. With such equipment and its full attendance of pupils, I am glad to think that there is every prospect of a continuance and of development of the excellent work which is going on here. I congratulate Mr. Limbrick, the headmaster, and the staff and wish them all success.”

From the S.P.G. High School, His Excellency and party motored to Latham's Bungalow where Mr. Tottenham gave a lunch party.

After lunch His Excellency and party accompanied by the Raja of Ramnad and by Messrs.

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1914.
RAMNAD.
S.P.G.
High
School.

Lunch
Party.

1911, 1912, 3 (08). 114

200

RAMNAD.

Feb. 25,
1914.
RAMNAD.
Local
Fund
Hospital.

A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, G. Percival, D. N. Strathie, T. B. Russell and C.G. Tottenham visited the Local Fund Hospital, where His Excellency was received by Captain J. Pope, I.S.M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and M.R.Ry. J. Venkataswami Nayudu, Assistant Surgeon, who showed him round the wards.

His Excellency also inspected the site for the new hospital and was shown the rough plans for the same.

The Local Fund Hospital, Ramnad, was opened in the year 1867. It was converted into the Head-quarter hospital of the newly-constituted Ramnad district on the 1st June 1910. It is at present located in a most unsuitable old "Bomb-proof" building said to be an old Barrack or Powder Magazine.

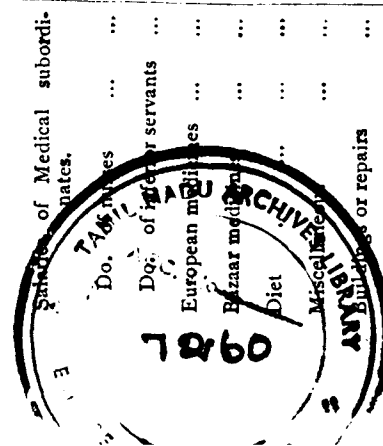
In Government Memorandum No. 212-1 L., dated 15th August 1913, the President, District Board, was asked to report in consultation with the Surgeon-General whether a building at a cost of about Rs. 60,500 like that originally sanctioned for the Ramesvaram Hospital would be sufficient for Ramnad. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer's proposals are awaited. The Surgeon-General recently visited Ramnad and arranged with him what was required. The Edward VII Memorial Committee has collected Rs. 5,017 for a ward in the Ramnad Hospital. For the balance of Rs. 55,000 likely to be required, the hospital is dependent on a Government grant.

RAMNAD.

201

Items.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,353	2,610	1,496	542	480	480	480
96	108	96	118	187	160	160
777	926	769	893	1,188	1,219	1,219
759	919	810	1,384	2,135	1,947	1,947
24	44	147	94	34	27	27
236	215	595	904	1,349	1,101	1,101
333	247	368	1,258	977	959	959
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure ...	4,578	5,069	4,281	5,193	6,350	5,893

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1914.
RAMNAD.
Local
Fund
Hospital.
Expendi-
ture.



Feb. 25, 1914.				RS.	A.
RAMNAD.	One third-grade Civil Sub-Assistant				
Local	Surgeon			40	0
Fund	Do. do. House rent.			7	0
Hospital.	One first-grade compounder			20	0
Staff.	One fourth-grade compounder			12	0
	One midwife			15	0
	One male ward attendant			6	0
	One temporary male ward attendant			6	0
	One temporary operation room attendant.			8	0
	One female ward attendant			5	0
	One temporary female ward attendant			6	0
	One cook (agambadia)			6	0
	One waterman (agambadia)			5	0
	One dhoby			5	0
	One male totty			6	0
	One female totty			4	0

Attend-
ance of
patients.

Year.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Total treated.	Daily average attendance.	Total treated.	Daily average attendance.
1908	168	6.92	12,648	75.57
1909	129	5.51	10,666	70.66
1910	373	15.52	16,019	111.75*
1911	521	21.64	15,815	115.97
1912	611	25.40	15,222	120.17
1913	533	23.08	18,052	148.94

* The new district of Ramnad was constituted on 1st June 1910.

Total
number.

Feb. 25,
1914.

RAMNAD.

Local

Fund

Hospital.

Accommo-
dation.

For Natives.

Beds in general wards—for males ...	16
Do. for females...	6
Beds for caste patients	3
Beds for delivery	1
Beds for cholera cases—males ...	2
Do. females ...	2
	—
	30
	—

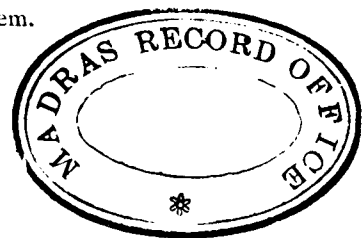
Surgical operations performed.

Year.	Total No. of operations performed.	Remarks.
1908	814	
1909	692	
1910	982	The new district of Ramnad was constituted on 1st June 1910.
1911	1,276	
1912	1,447	
1913	1,260	

Diseases treated.

The principal diseases treated in 1913 were
in order of frequency—

- Diseases of the skin.
- Diseases of the digestive system.
- Diseases of the eye.
- Injuries.
- Malaria.
- Diseases of the ear.



Feb. 25,
1914.
RAMNAD.
Local
Fund
Hospital.

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

"I visited this hospital and found everything in 'good order: but the best that can be done here 'cannot possibly meet the needs of the locality; and 'every effort should be made to proceed with the 'erection of the new hospital. Malaria seems to 'account for a large—probably in some years, notably '1908 and 1913, the largest—number of cases. This 'might with advantage be investigated. The District 'Medical Officer and his staff do their best, and 'supervision and control appear to be entirely satis- 'factory but nurses are required here as in other 'similar hospitals."

Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

His Excellency next visited the Women's hospital, where he was received by Miss Walters and Mrs. Limbrick and taken round the wards.

Medical work on a small scale has been carried on amongst the women and children in Ramnad for the last fifteen years. Mrs. Limbrick, when she first came to Ramnad seventeen years ago, was struck with the terrible amount of unrelieved suffering which existed amongst the women in Ramnad and the neighbouring villages; as she had had some experience of hospital work in Ceylon, she opened a small dispensary and did what she could to help the women who came to her for relief.

In 1908, when in England, Mrs. Limbrick made a special appeal for this work with the result that she was able to collect a large

Feb. 25,
1914.
RAMNAD.
Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

proportion of the funds necessary to build the present dispensary, and also persuaded the medical branch of the S.P.G. to include Ramnad in their scheme of work.

In 1909 the Society sent out a nurse, who worked here for about fifteen months. Further, in 1911, Miss Walters, a graduate in Medicine (M.B., CH.B.), of Glasgow University, was appointed to be in charge; and in November last, Miss Taylor, a fully trained nurse, joined her.

The present dispensary was opened by the Right Rev. A. Acheson Williams, D.D., Bishop of Tinnevely and Madura, in 1912.

The dispensary has received various donations—Rs. 500 from the Raja of Ramnad, Rs. 300 from Khan Bahadur Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar, nearly Rs. 800 from the Coronation Durbar Fund, etc.

The present dispensary is only the beginning of what is hoped will be a fully equipped hospital for women and children which will contain ordinary and midwifery wards, surgical and septic wards with an operating theatre, besides outhouses and nurses' quarters. The staff at present consists of—

- One fully qualified lady-doctor.
- One fully qualified nurse from England.
- One trained Indian compounder.
- One compounder in training.
- One trained Indian midwife.
- Two midwives in training.
- One Indian nurse in training.

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1914.
RAMNAD.
Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

The S.P.G. is chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the institution, the cost of which last year amounted to Rs. 8,277-3-0. The institution receives no grants whatever from Government.

The following statement of work done last year will show the usefulness of the institution, and how Miss Walter's work has been appreciated in the town and in the villages around:—

Number of attendance	...	20,153
New patients	...	8,569
In-patients	...	72
Midwifery cases (abnormal)	...	41
Midwifery cases (normal)	...	31
Visits paid to patients' houses		670
Operations	...	120

Site of
New
Raja's
School.

From the Women's hospital His Excellency and party motored to the site of the new Raja's school, where under a shamiana the principal residents of Madura and Ramnad had assembled. A large number of students were also mustered in the compound. His Excellency was on arrival received by the Raja of Ramnad and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Arumugam Pillai Avargal, his Diwan, and conducted to the dais. On His Excellency taking his seat, the Raja of Ramnad read the following statement:—

"Before I proceed with the business of this evening which has brought us all here, I crave Your Excellency's permission to offer you a most hearty welcome to this interesting place of Ramnad. This place has been looked upon from time immemorial by Hindu devotees with veneration and respect as the

"seat of the Setupatis, the Rajas of Ramnad or Lords of the Cause-way.

"The words of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, when he replied to the address presented to him at Ramnad, would bear ample testimony to this statement. His Highness says:—

"I have long desired this pilgrimage to Setu, the route to which has been sanctified by the footsteps of the Divine Rama, and the prospect of immediate fulfilment of that desire cheers my heart. No pilgrimage to Setu, it is said, can be complete without getting a look at the famous Setupati. In my case, I am proud to think that the modern representative of that historic family is here present to welcome me personally. Mr. Nelson, in his admirable Madura District Manual, gives a very elaborate description of the high antiquity and of historic greatness of the Setupati family.

"Of the long line of Setupatis none were so fortunate as myself, for who amongst them had an occasion like this to offer a hearty welcome to the Provincial Representative of our Gracious Sovereign? Your Excellency's visit to this place, the very first of its kind, will ever be remembered, and when I think that my name will also be associated, it makes me feel very happy and much honoured indeed!

"Of the innumerable shrines and temples dedicated to the Hindu religion and scattered throughout the length and breadth of India, the shrine at Rameswaram and the one at Benares are both considered to be the most important and sacred of all. This ancient Zamindari, in addition to its

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"antiquity and historic importance, has within its territorial jurisdiction this ancient temple, besides a few more ancient temples which are of the utmost importance to both the great sects of Hindu religion, viz., Vaishnavas and Smarthas. Your Excellency's recent trip to Rameswaram and the opening of the Indo-Ceylon connection will ever be remembered, as long as history exists, and as long as the famous and great epic poem, the Ramayana, is remembered and read.

"Ever since my boyhood, I had a desire to have a High School attached to my estate. My late father, who evinced a keen interest in the diffusion of knowledge among the younger generation, made liberal grants towards institutions which were fulfilling this mission, the most prominent of them being the Setupati High School at Madura. The local S.P.G. High School was much patronised by my father, my grandfather and by a few others of my predecessors. The Raja's Secondary School was first started by the late Mr. Jayapalswami Tevar on the 11th February 1903, under the name of 'Jayapal Hindu Lower Secondary School.' He was a very close relation of mine, and the idea of starting the school came rather too late in his life-time, almost in days of adversity, and hence it had to be started under very humble auspices. No one who had acquaintance with him could really believe that such a useful institution owes its origin to the above gentleman who spent his life-time mostly in seclusion and in a manner not much known to the public. On his death, the management passed to my

"uncle, the late Mr. Pandithoraiswami Tevar on the 17th January 1905, and the institution underwent a change in its designation as 'Pandyan Secondary School.' Unlike the previous manager my uncle was a keen educationist, and himself was a gentleman of average attainments in the celebrated Tamil literature. It is mostly through my efforts that Mr. Jayapalswami Tevar's wives were persuaded to hand over the management to Mr. Pandithoraiswami Tevar. He ran the institution as efficiently as his circumstances permitted him to do, and he died in November 1911, leaving the school to be managed by his wives. At this time I was away at Delhi for the Imperial Coronation Durbar and when I returned, the management passed to me on the 19th January 1912 under the name of the 'Raja's Secondary School.' My long desire to have a High School attached to the estate prompted me to take up this management and to develop it into a full-blown High School. The very great interest which His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, is taking in educational matters, and the same policy adopted by Your Excellency has given me a great stimulus to work out my scheme with greater enthusiasm and energy. The sacred announcement made by His Majesty at the great Coronation Durbar at Delhi that Rs. 50 lakhs of recurring grant shall be given for educational purposes greatly encouraged me to undertake this anxious task. Having taken up this management I have been endeavouring to promote its usefulness, and its standard was raised to the Fourth Form the first year, and the Fifth Form last year, and permission has been

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"obtained to open the Sixth Form the coming official
"year.

"To meet the boarding convenience of the
"School-going children a hostel has been recently
"opened where, within such a short time, I am glad to
"be able to inform Your Excellency, nearly 30 boys
"are attending and there is every chance of more
"students being admitted before long. One of my
"chief aims is to impart to the boys in this school and
"in the hostel attached to it moral and religious
"instruction so that they may turn out to be very useful
"and loyal citizens in afterlife. This instruction, I
"sincerely trust, would save them from much of the
"oversettling influences which, unfortunately, are in
"evidence at the present time in some parts of this
"country,

"When I took up the management it was doubted
"whether the springing up of this institution would not
"materially affect the prosperity of the S.P.G. High
"School which has been in existence for a very long
"time and which has really been doing very useful work
"in this place. I never entertain sectarian views, more
"especially in the matter of imparting knowledge to
"youngsters. I am one of those who sincerely think
"that such minor differences as caste or creed should
"not be led to operate in matters educational. I also
"have a great belief in the material prosperity of India
"under the benign British rule by educating the
"youngsters more liberally than they had been done in
"the past. To whatever caste a youngster may belong,
"he is yet the subject of one Sovereign who holds sway
"over this vast country. This has been my view from

"the very beginning and I always adhere to it. In short, Feb. 25,
"I have taken up this management with a distinct 1914.
"resolution that harmony should exist between the two RAMNAD.
"institutions and nothing should happen to disturb it. Laying
"This school, previously managed, as mentioned above foundation stone
"by the sons of two Managers of this estate, I thought, of Raja's
"had a claim on me as the humble representative of School.
"the Setupati family, and so when the opportunity
"presented itself I could not but take up its manage-
"ment without the least hesitation.

"It has been chiefly through the uniform and
"great kindness of Sir Alfred Bourne, the Director of
"Public Instruction, that this school has developed
"itself beyond a Lower Secondary School, and I myself
"even today doubt whether it would have been possible
"for me to continue the management, without giving
"it up not being able to surmount the impediments
"and obstacles which at times beset its development.
"I take this opportunity of conveying, with Your
"Excellency's kind permission, my grateful thanks to
"Sir Alfred Bourne. I shall be considered wanting in
"my sense of gratitude should I fail to mention to
"Your Excellency the cordial support I am having in
"the task of this school management from the most
"indefatigable Secretary, Mr. S. Sesha Ayyangar, and
"the four members of the Committee who control and
"guide the affairs of this school.

"The question of providing a suitable building
"has been engaging my attention ever since I took
"up the management, and when I came to know
"of Your Excellency's proposed trip to this part of
"Southern India, I at once resolved to start the building

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"work and have the high privilege and nonour of getting the foundation stone laid by no less a distinguished person than Your Excellency. The school is estimated to cost something like Rs. 65,000 or so and it would have 30 big rooms and two big spacious halls. It is hoped that about 700 students could be accommodated in the building when completed.

"Some of my friends, congratulating me when I took up the management, said that the school, under my management, has a great future. I could not then realise what they meant by it; now I see that their statement has come true, for, who would have thought that a school started by a gentleman in his last days and in time of adversity under very humble auspices would develop itself into a High School, and have the rare privilege of Your Excellency's presence here today to lay the foundation stone of its abode? In November last, when I had the privilege of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, the chief subject of our conversation was the development of the school, and His Excellency's advice to me serves as a great stimulus to further the interests of the school, as circumstances permit and to the best of my abilities. I now beseech Your Excellency to be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone and to accept my profound and respectful thanks for the great honour that Your Excellency has done to me and to this school."

In proceeding to lay the foundation stone, His Excellency made the following speech:—

"You will believe me when I tell you that to me it has been a peculiarly happy circumstance that the

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"discharge of my duties in connection with the opening of the Indo-Ceylon extension of the South Indian Railway should have brought me to this part of your district, which contains the famous temple at Rameswaram so great a source of pride to you all, and I am also fortunate in being able at this time to pay a visit to Ramnad itself which also has so long a history.

"We have heard the interesting statement just made by the Raja of Ramnad dealing with the connection between the school and his family, and his own desire from early boyhood to provide an efficient High School in the Ramnad Estate.

"It must be recognized that since the management of the school was taken over by the Raja in the beginning of 1912 its progress has been rapid and most encouraging. At that time the highest form was the Third; a Fourth Form was opened in June 1912 and a Fifth Form in July of the following year, while permission has now been given for a Sixth Form to be added.

"The total number of students is close upon 250 and the school is provided with hostel accommodation for some 30 boys. With the inauguration of the new route to Ceylon, from which I have just returned and to which the Raja has so gracefully referred in his address, Ramnad and the surrounding country is more than likely to increase in importance and population, in which increase the school will certainly share.

"At present, so I understand, the school buildings are rented, but in the opinion of the educational

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"authorities, they are not at all suitable for this purpose.
"It is obvious that a competent staff such as I under-
stand the school already possesses, and a large
number of pupils eager for education (as I can see
are the pupils of the Raja's School), though very
necessary to the success and efficiency of a school, are
not in themselves sufficient to make a school as we
know it. School buildings providing class rooms,
lecture halls, library and reading room, playgrounds
and quarters, are also essential, and this has been
recognised and generously provided for by the Raja.
To remove the disability of the school in this respect
he has undertaken to provide new buildings at a cost
of some Rs. 65,000 to accommodate, it is hoped, 700
students, and has honoured me with an invitation to
inaugurate the scheme by laying the foundation stone.
This invitation I have been happy to accept, and
before proceeding to carry out my part will ask you
all to join me in congratulating the Raja on his
generous gift, and in wishing the school continued
progress and increasing success in its new surround-
ings."

Present-
ation of
"Khan
Bahadur"
sanad.

After laying the foundation stone, His
Excellency presented the sanad of "Khan
Bahadur" to Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar of
Mantapam. While doing so, His Excellency
spoke as follows:—

"It is my privilege to discharge another duty on
this occasion and that is to present the Sanad of Khan
Bahadur to Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar.

"It is unnecessary for me to inform you that the
Khan Bahadur is one of the best known and most
influential men in this district, extremely popular with

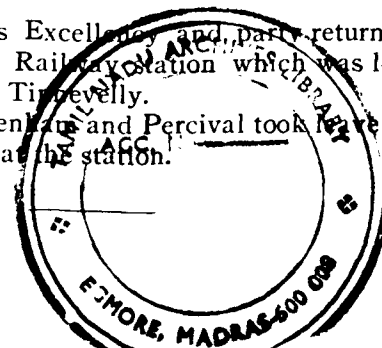
"Europeans and Indians, the acknowledged head of
the Muhammadans in the locality, a wealthy land-
owner and merchant who has been a member of the
Ramnad District Board since its formation and was
previously a member of the Madura District Board
and Ramnad Taluk Board. He is, as you are aware,
throughout generous with his wealth for public
purposes and I had the honour, this morning, of
laying the foundation stone of a dispensary at
Mantapam to which he has given a large sum of
Rs. 14,000 which promises to be a most beneficent
institution for that part of the district. It is therefore
a privilege which I value of being able on this
occasion to present the Khan Bahadur with this
sanad and I congratulate him warmly on this
distinction which has been conferred on him."

Mr. Marakkayar thanked His Excellency for
the kind references made by him and said that
he felt specially honoured at receiving the sanad
from His Excellency's hands.

After the function was over, His Excellency
and party attended the tea party on the same
grounds given by the Raja, who introduced a
number of gentlemen of the locality to His
Excellency.

At 7 P.M. His Excellency and party returned
to the Ramnad Railway Station which was left
at 10-25 P.M. for Tirupervelly.

Messrs. Tottenham and Percival took leave of
His Excellency at the station.



APPENDIX (MADURA AND RAMNAD).

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY.MONDAY
Feb. 16,
1914.
7 A.M.

DINDIGUL RAILWAY STATION.

1. Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Collector.
2. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
3. Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of Police.
4. Mr. C. E. Sweeney, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL (RECEPTION PANDAL).

MEMBERS OF THE DINDIGUL MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Chairman.
2. Mr. A. V. deRozario, B.A. (Tahsildar).
3. Rev. O. R. Handmann.
4. M.R.Ry. S. V. Baluswami Chettiyar.
5. „ M. A. Subbayyan Chettiyar.
6. „ N. V. Gopalswami Chettiyar.
7. „ K. Venkannan Chettiyar.
8. V. S. P. Hazi Sheik Muhammad Ibrahim Rowthar Sahib Bahadur.

OTHER GENTLEMEN.

1. M.R.Ry. R. Narayanaswami Pillai, Municipal Secretary.

2. M.R.Ry. V. K. Krishnan Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., District Munsif. MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1914.
3. M.R.Ry. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Dindigul. 7 A.M.
4. Mr. G. S. Hickey, late Vice-President, Taluk Board, Dindigul.
5. Mr. H. S. Hickey.
6. Rev. J. C. Perkins, American Missionary.
7. M.R.Ry. Nagalingam Pillai, Pensioned Subadar.
8. „ Veerabadra Pillai „
9. „ P. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Taluk Board Member, Dindigul, and Manager, Kannivadi Zamindari.
10. Muhammad Ibrahim Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur, Taluk Board Member, Dindigul.
11. M.R.Ry. C. P. M. Subbarayalu Nayudu Garu, Honorary Magistrate.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

7-35 A.M.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.
2. „ S. Padmanabha Sarma, M.B., C.M., Assistant Surgeon.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY.

8-2 A.M.

1. Miss A. Shillong, Lady Apothecary.

CIGAR FACTORY.

8-15 A.M.

1. Mr. J. O. Robinson.
2. Mr. J. M. Thonger.
3. Mr. J. A. Gow.
4. Mr. A. Kleinschmidt.

MONDAY.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL.

Feb. 16,
1914.

10-15 A.M.

5. M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Head Master.
6. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools.
7. Mr. A. V. deRozario, Tahsildar of Dindigul.

10-40 A.M.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Mr. S. Aiman, B.A., Head Master.
2. M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul.

11-40 A.M.

KODAIKANAL ROAD STATION.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Nayakar, Zamindar of Ammayanayakanur.

BATLAGUNDU.

1. Rev. B. V. Mathews, Union Chairman.

1 P.M.

GANGUVARPATTI.

1. Mr. H. L. Nicholson, Executive Engineer.
2. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

5-15 P.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL (MUNICIPAL COUNCIL).

KODAIKANAL.

1. Mr. P. Scott, Chairman.
2. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer.
3. The Rev. James Edward Tracy.
4. The Rev. Father Francis Xavier Frachly, S.J.
5. Mr. John Tapp.
6. Mr. George Webbware.
7. Captain Nathaniel Gill Beadnall.

8. Mr. Alfred Vipan.

9. M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Sitarangayya.

10. " Rao Bahadur K. Narayana Ayyar.

11. Mr. Alexander Stedman Wilson.

12. Mr. Charles Michie Smith, C.I.E., Vice-Chairman.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT CLUB.

1. Mr. P. Scott, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. The Rev. Father Francis Xavier Frachly, S.J.
3. Mr. John Tapp.
4. Mr. George Webbware.
5. Captain Nathaniel Gill Beadnall.
6. Mr. A. Vipan.
7. M.R.Ry. S. Sitarangayya.
8. Dr. A. S. Wilson.
9. Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E., Vice-Chairman.
10. Col. and Mrs. Bell Clothier.
11. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. D. Lloyd.

HOSPITAL.

1. Lieutenant A. W. Thomas, I.S.M.D.

OBSERVATORY.

1. Dr. and Mrs. Roysds.

ST. GEORGE'S HOMES SITE.

1. Rev. J. and Mrs. Breeden.
2. Rev. B. D. Beeley.
3. Mrs. Henderson.
4. Major Lloyd, I.A. (Retired) and Mrs. Lloyd.
5. Miss Lloyd.

MONDAY.

Feb. 16,
1914.
5-15 P.M.

6-30 P.M.

TUES-
DAY.Feb. 17,
1914.
8-5 A.M.
8-45 A.M.

12-15 P.M.

TUES-
DAY.Feb. 17,
1914.

12-15 P.M.

6. Col. and Mrs. Bell Clothier.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Barter.
8. Mr. Batty.
9. Mrs. Cave.
10. Miss Ehrhard.
11. Miss Grimes.
12. Miss Harman.
13. Mrs. Huebner.
14. Miss John.
15. Mrs. Muter.
16. Miss Mitcheson.
17. Mr. H. Nicholson.
18. Dr. and Mrs. Royd.
19. Mr. J. O. Robinson.
20. Mr. Peter Scott.
21. Mrs. Beresford Scott.
22. Mr. Michie Simth, C.I.E.
23. Miss Smith.
24. Mr. Simons.
25. Mr. Sullivan.
26. Mr. C. E. Sweney.
27. Mr. John Tapp.
28. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Vipan.
29. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Webbware.
30. Mrs. Winckler.
31. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson.

8-45 P.M.

MADURA RAILWAY STATION.

1. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S., Collector of Ramnad.
2. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District Judge of Madura.

3. Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of Police.
4. Mr. M. McGilligan, Assistant Collector.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

7-40 A.M.

TIRUMALAI NAYAK'S PALACE.

1. Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
2. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S.
3. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S.
4. Mr. V. Venugopal Chetti, I.C.S.
5. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S.
6. Rev. J. S. Chandler.
7. Rev. W. M. Zumbro.
8. Mr. G. S. P. Percival.
9. M.R.Ry. D. M. Dorai Raja.

MADURA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. N. David Nadar, Chairman.
2. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
3. „ Obla K. Ramaswami Ayyar.
4. „ P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
5. „ Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao,
Deputy Collector.
6. „ M. Parameswaram Pillai.
7. „ Allu Rama Ayyar.
8. „ G. Ramaswami Ayyangar.
9. Mr. H. L. Nicholson, Executive Engineer.
10. M.R.Ry. R. Narasimha Ayyangar.
11. „ L. K. Tulasi Ram Ayyar.
12. „ M. V. Govinda Rao.
13. „ C. Venkatachalapathi Ayyar.
14. „ R. Elumalai Konar.

- WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.
7-40 A.M.
15. M.R.Ry. M. Varadaraja Ayyar.
 16. Mr. N. R. Krishnamma.
 17. Saiyid Abdul Qadir Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
 18. M.R.Ry. V. R. Vannia Konar.

MADURA DISTRICT BOARD.

1. M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Vice-President.
2. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S.
3. M.R.Ry. T. Sivagnanam Pillai.
4. Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur.
5. Mr. Michael O'Brien.
6. Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
8. M.R.Ry. A. Sethurama Mudaliyar.
9. „ Thumbayaswami Thumbichi Nayakar.
10. „ N. A. Subbayya Chettiyar.
11. „ R. Venkoba Rao.
12. „ P. Subbaraya Ayyar.
13. S. Nathar Hussain Meera Levai Rowthar Sahib Bahadur.
14. M.R.Ry. J. A. Vedanayaga Thevar.
15. „ V. S. Gopala Achariyar.
16. „ K. S. Narasimha Achariyar.
17. Rev. M. S. Thiruthuvadasan.
18. Mr. A. V. deRozario.
19. Mr. G. S. Hickey.
20. M.R.Ry. B. Muthayya Mudaliyar.
21. „ S. Bommachi Nayakar.
22. „ P. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

RAMNAD DISTRICT BOARD.

1. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., President.

- WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.
7-40 A.M.
2. D. N. Strathie, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Ramnad.
 3. J. R. Krishnamma, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sattur.
 4. M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Divisional Officer, Devakottai.
 5. Muhammad Yaqub Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Treasury Deputy Collector.
 6. Captain J. A. R. Pope, I.S.M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
 7. M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader.
 8. T. A. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 9. W. H. Millar, Esq.
 10. M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Trustee, Rameswaram Devasthanam.
 11. „ B. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathi *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupati Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
 12. „ V. T. S. Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal, Zamindar of Seittur.
 13. „ W. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Union Chairman, Watrap.
 14. „ Rao Bahadur S. R. M. M. A. Annamalai Chettiyar Avargal, Union Chairman, Karaikudi.
 15. Khan Bahadur Khasim Muhammad Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur of Mantapam.
 16. M.R.Ry. A. M. Mahalinga Nadar Avargal.
 17. I. A. Pir Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Tahsildar, Sattur.

WEDNES-
DAY.
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1914.
7-40 A.M.

18. M.R.Ry. M. S. Guruswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Paramagudi.
19. " S. N. Venkatachalam Chettiyar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Tiruppattur.
20. " S. P. Ponnappa Nadar Avargal.
21. " M. K. Chidambaranada Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Viruduppatti Union.
22. " M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal.
23. " M. Nagalingam Pillai Avargal.
24. " C. V. C. T. Karuppan Chettiyar Avargal.
25. " M. A. R. N. Ramanathan Chettiyar Avargal.
26. " S. Seenimuruga Pillai Avargal.
27. " P. S. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, Chairman, Manamadura Union.
28. " P. A. Krishnama Raja Avargal.
29. " P. S. Swaminatha Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Paramakudi Union.
30. " S. R. M. M. C. T. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal.
31. " R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.

MADURA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
2. " Sri Seshadri Ayyangar, President.
3. " Ganapathi Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
4. " R. Lakshumana Ayyangar, Vakil, Sivaganga.
5. " A. Rajaram Ayyar, Principal, Madura College.
6. " M. S. M. S. Chokkalingam Chettiyar Banker, Karaikudi.

7. M.R.Ry. Manikkavasagam Pillai, Vakil, Madura.
8. " V. S. Sri Raman Chettiyar, Merchant, Madura.
9. " T. R. Sesha Ayyar, Pleader and Landholder, Madura.
10. " V. S. Ramaswami Sastrial, Vakil.
11. " V. Manikkam Pillai.
12. " R. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Vakil.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.
7-40 A.M.

THE SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY.

1. M.R.Ry. L. K. Tulasi Ram Avargal.
2. " K. M. Subba Ayyar, Yarn Merchant.
3. " A. K. M. Naga Ayyar, Gold Thread Merchant.
4. " N. M. Rayalu Ayyar, Gold Thread Merchant.
5. " K. V. Rama Achariyar, B.A., Yarn Merchant.
6. " M. R. Baluswami Ayyar, President, Sourashtra Club.
7. " N. K. Ramalinga Ayyar.
8. " N. K. Rama Ayyar, Gold Thread Merchant.
9. " V. S. Muthukrishna Ayyar, Proprietor, South Indian Dyeing Factory.
10. " Konda Srinivasa Ayyar, Proprietor, Konda Dye Works.
11. " A. K. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, Gold Thread Merchant.
12. " J. Krishna Ayyar, of Colour Dye Works, Madura.
13. " V. S. K. Muthurama Ayyar, Minakshi Weaving Factory.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.
7-40 A.M.

OTHER GENTLEMEN.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Krishnama Achariyar, Sub-Judge. Madura.
2. " C. V. Visvanatha Sastri, Sub-Judge, Madura.
3. " C. S. Mahadeva Sastri, Temporary Sub-Judge at Madura.
4. " P. Kundu Panikkar, District Munsif, Madura.
5. " T. K. Subba Ayyar, District Munsif, Melur.
6. " K. W. Rama Rao, Additional District Munsif, Madura.
7. " N. S. Natesa Ayyar, District Munsif, Tirumangalam.
8. " V. R. Kuppuswami Ayyar, District Munsif, Paramagudi.
9. " R. S. Sankara Ayyar, District Munsif, Sivaganga.
10. " T. N. Krishnamurthi Vajapayar, District Munsif, Manamadura.
11. The Raja of Ramnad.
12. The Zamindar of Sivaganga.
13. M.R.Ry. K. P. Gopal Menon.
14. " D. S. Ranga Achariyar.
15. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
16. M.R.Ry. M. Madhu Ayyar.
17. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
18. Khan Bahadur Abdul Subhan Sahib.
19. M.R.Ry. M. T. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar.

20. M.R.Ry. N. David Nadar, Secretary of the Reception Committee.
21. " R. Narasimha Ayyangar, Secretary of the Reception Committee.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1914.
7-40 A.M.
9-15 A.M.

AMERICAN MISSION HOSPITAL.

1. Dr. Van Allen.
2. M.R.Ry. K. R. M. T. T. Thyagaraya Chettiayar of Thekkur.
3. " S. S. N. Lakshumanan Chettiayar of Mandramanikam.
4. " S. R. M. A. R. Ramaswami Chettiayar of Kanadukathan.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M.

1. The Rev. J. S. Chandler of the American Mission.
2. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
4. M.R.Ry. P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, President, Madura Taluk Board.

DEPUTATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

12 NOON.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
2. " N. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Madura Urban Co-operative Society and Stores, Limited.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, Madura Urban Co-operative Society and Stores, Limited.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Feb. 18,
1914.

12 NOON.

4. M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Director of the Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
5. „ R. Krishnama Achariyar, B.A., B.L., Secretary of the Madura Co-operative Building Society.
6. „ R. Anantha Rao, Director, Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON.

1. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S., Collector of Ramnad.
2. Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Madura.
3. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Madura.

4-40 P.M.

AMERICAN MISSION COLLEGE.

1. The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Principal.
2. The Rev. W. W. Wallace, Professor.
3. The Rev. J. W. Stanley, Professor.
4. Mr. E. M. Flint, Professor.

5-25 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY.

1. Mr. R. Foulkes.
2. Mr. D. M. Dorai Raja.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
4. Mr. A. B. Cariappah.
5. Mr. N. David.
6. Mr. R. Narasimha Ayyangar.
7. Mr. K. V. Rama Achariyar.
8. Mr. Sri Seshadri Ayyangar.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Feb. 18,
1914.

5-25 P.M.

10. Mr. L. K. Tulasi Ram.
11. The Zamindar of Sivaganga.
12. The Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur.
13. Rev. Fr. Planchard, S.J.
14. Rev. D. Bexell, Lutheran Mission.
15. M.R.Ry. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar, Merchant and Landholder.
16. „ Subban Chettiyar, Merchant of Bodinayakanur.
17. Muhammad Ibrahim Rovuttar Sahib Bahadur, lately District Board Member.
18. M.R.Ry. M. Subba Ayyar, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police and Official visitor of the District Jail.

DINNER.

8-0 P.M.

1. Mr. J. S. Scot, District Forest Officer, Madura.
2. Mr. H. Sydenham Clarke, Agent, Bank of Madras, Madura.
3. Mr. M. O'Brien, Executive Engineer, Madura.
4. Mr. D. M. Dorai Raja of Pudukottah, Vakil, Madura.
5. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District Judge, Madura.
6. Mr. R. P. Munro, District Engineer, S.I. Railway.
7. Mrs. Munro.
8. Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Principal, American College, Madura.
9. Mrs. Zumbro.
10. Major Harley, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
11. Mr. E. O. King.
12. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Dindigul.

DISTRICT JAIL.

THURS-
DAY.Feb. 19,
1914.

7-50 A.M.

8-50 A.M.

Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S.

AMERICAN MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOL.

1. Rev. J. S. Chandler.
2. Miss Noyes, Manager and Correspondent.
3. „ Chandler, the Kindergarten Specialist.
4. „ Curtis, Principal of the High School.
5. „ Jones, Principal of the Training School.
6. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools.

11-20 A.M.

MADURA COLLEGE.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Madhu Ayyar, Secretary to the College Committee.
2. „ A. Rajaram Ayyar, Principal.

12-30 P.M.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE (MADURA AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS).

1. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, VII Circle.
2. Dr. F. Marsden, Tinctorial Expert, Madura.
3. Mr. H. E. R. Dunhill, Superintendent, Technical Institute, Madura.
4. Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district.
5. M.R.Ry. T. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad district.
6. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Periyakulam Range, Madura district.
7. K. S. Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura Range, Madura district.
8. S. T. Venkataram Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dindigul Range, Madura district.

9. V. M. Soundaraja Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilakottai Range, Madura District.
10. S. Harihara Sastri, in charge of office of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirumangalam Range, Madura District.
11. V. Vembu Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Srivilliputtur Range, Ramnad District.
12. A. R. Gopala Ayyar, Head Master, Government Training School, Dindigul.

THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 19,
1914.
12-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON.

1-30 P.M.

1. Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones, Principal, American Mission Institution, Pasumalai.
2. Mrs. Jones.
3. Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

4-45 P.M.

1. Rev. Father Simon, S.J., Head Master.
2. „ „ Planchard.
3. „ „ Simon.
4. „ „ Andrain.
5. „ „ Soufflet.
6. „ „ Veaux.
7. „ „ Duhr.
8. „ „ Klein.
9. „ „ Kueny.

TEPPAKULAM (SOURASHTRA EXHIBITION).

5-30 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. K. V. Rama Achariyar.
2. „ C. M. Venkatachalapathi Ayyar.
3. „ P. N. K. Ramaswami Ayyar.

THURS.
DAY.Feb. 19,
1914.

5-30 P.M.

4. M.R.Ry. Obla Ramaswami Ayyar.
5. " J. Rama Ayyar.
6. " T. R. S. Rajam.
7. " D. Nannuswami Bagavathar.
8. " T. R. Nagendra Ayyar.
9. " Durvas Lakshumana Ayyar.
10. " P. Tulasi Ayyar.
11. " Allu Narasimha Ayyar.

5-50 P.M.

SOURASHTRA CLUB.

1. M.R.Ry. K. S. Seshia Bagavathar, Hon. Secretary, Sourashtra Club.

6-50 P.M.

THE UNION CLUB.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Madhu Ayyar, President.
2. " Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao, Government Pleader, Madura.
3. " A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Government Pleader, Ramnad.

8 P.M.

DINNER.

1. Rev. J. S. Chandler, American Mission, Madura.
2. Mrs. Chandler.
3. Mr. C. S. Schmidt, District Board Engineer, Madura.
4. Mrs. Schmidt.
5. Mr. R. Foulkes.
6. Mr. H. L. Nicholson, Executive Engineer, Madura.
7. Mr. W. Ross Clark, Manager, Madura Mills Co., Madura.
8. Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S.
9. Dr. F. Marsden, Tinctorial Expert, Madura.
10. Mr. V. Venugopal Chetti, I.C.S., District Judge, Ramnad.

THURS.

DAY.

Feb. 19,

1914.

8 P.M.

11. Mr. G. H. M. Gompertz.
12. Mr. W. J. D. Rowley, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
13. Mr. A. D. H. Hickie, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Madura.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

1. Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S.
2. Mr. Pereira, I.M.S.

FRIDAY,

Feb. 20,

1914.

7-40 A.M.

MEENAKSHI TEMPLE.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
2. " P. S. Ananthanarayana Ayyar, Manager, Temple Committee.
3. " K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Committee Member.
4. " A. Ramanathan Chettiar, Committee Member.
5. " A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Committee Member.

9 A.M.

SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Head Master.

11-10 A.M.

SOURASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar, Head Master.
2. " J. Rama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary, Sourashtra High School.

11-55 A.M.

CONFERENCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS OF THE
MADURA DISTRICT.

1. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
2. Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.

12-40 P.M.

FRIDAY.
Feb. 20,
1914.
12-40 P.M.

3. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao
Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
5. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Head-
quarters Deputy Collector.
6. Muhammad Ghouse Sahib, Deputy Collector,
Melur.
7. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai
Avargal, Deputy Collector, Usilampatti.
8. " P. Venkataramanujam Chetty Garu,
Assistant Special Settlement Officer.
9. Mr. A. V. D'Rozario, Tahsildar of Dindigul.
10. M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar
of Madura.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON.

1. Dr. Van Allen, American Hospital, Madura.
2. Mr. C. G. Barber, Assistant Engineer, Public Works
Department.
3. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S.

4-50 P.M.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Rev. W. W. Wallace.
2. Mr. G. S. Abraham, Head Master.

5-20 P.M.

MADURA COLLEGE HOSTEL.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Rajaram Ayyar, Principal.
2. " M. Madhu Ayyar, Secretary, College
Committee.
3. " Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao.
4. " Sri Seshadri Ayyangar.
5. " P. Subbaraya Ayyar.
6. " A. Visvanatha Ayyar.
7. " A. Rangaswami Ayyar.
8. " D. Sundararaja Ayyangar.

FRIDAY.
Feb. 20,
1914.
5-20 P.M.

9. M.R.Ry. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. " C. Srinivasa Ayyar.
11. " V. Ramachandra Ayyar.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
13. M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Rao Sahib.
14. " M. V. Govinda Rao.
15. " S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

8 P.M.

DINNER.

1. Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, Madura.
 2. Mr. C. E. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of
Police, Dindigul.
 3. Mr. Gillespie, Madura Mills Co.
 4. Mr. C. H. Hill, District Loco. Superintendent,
South Indian Railway, Madura.
 5. Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of
Police, Madura.
 6. Mrs. Clinch.
 7. Mr. R. B. Robinson, Engineer, South Indian
Railway, Madura.
 8. Mrs. Robinson.
 9. Rev. W. W. Wallace, Professor, American College,
Madura.
 10. Mrs. Wallace.
 11. Mr. O. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, Public Works
Department.
- Mrs. Scott.
Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S.

PASUMALAI.

1. Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones, D.D., and Mrs. Jones.
2. Rev. J. X. Miller and Mrs. Miller.
3. Rev. J. J. Baringar.
Rev. J. H. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 21,
1914.
8-10 A.M.

SATUR-
DAY
Feb. 21,
1914,
11 A.M.

CONFERENCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS OF THE RAMNAD DISTRICT.

1. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.
2. J. R. Krishnamma, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sattur.
3. D. N. Strathie, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Ramnad.
4. M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Divisional Officer, Devakottai.
5. „ B. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur.
6. I. A. Pir Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Tahsildar, Sattur.
7. M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Income-tax Tahsildar, Devakottai.
8. „ V. R. Sitarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Independent Deputy Tahsildar, Sivaganga.
9. „ N. Hari Hara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.

12-30 P.M

SRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNICIPAL DEPUTATION.

1. J. R. Krishnamma, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Sattur (Chairman).
2. M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Vice-Chairman, Vakil.
3. A. F. F. Martin, Esq., Councillor, Labour Agent, Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company.
4. M.R.Ry. B. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., Councillor, Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur.
5. „ S. Krishna Ayyangar, Head Master, Hindu High School.

- 6. Mr. A. Perianayakam, Councillor, Head Master, C.M S. High School.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 21,
1914.
12-30 P.M.
1-30 P.M

LUNCHEON.

1. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S.
2. Mr. J. R. Krishnamma, I.C.S.
3. Mr. T. B. Russel, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ramnad.
4. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Ramnad.
5. Mrs. Strathie.
6. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.
7. Mrs. Percival.
8. Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi.
9. Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S.

INTERVIEWS.

3-30 P.M.

1. The Zamindar of Sivaganga.
2. The Zamindar of Seittur.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar Avargal.
4. „ A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.
5. „ P. A. Krishnamma Raja, District Board Member.
6. „ S. P. Ponnappa Nadar Avargal, District Board Member.
7. The Mittadar of Sevvalpatti.

RAJA OF RAMNAD'S DINNER PARTY.

SATUR-
DAY.Feb. 21,
1914.

8 P.M.

1. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Collector of Ramnad.
2. Mr. A. R. Knapp, Collector of Madura.
3. Mr. B. C. Smith, District Judge, Madura.
4. Mr. V. Venugopal Chetty, District Judge, Ramnad.
5. Mr. Clinch, District Superintendent of Police, Madura.
6. Mrs. Clinch.
7. Mr. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.
8. Mrs. Percival.
9. Mr. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dindigul.
10. Mrs. Sweney.
11. Mr. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, Madura.
12. Mr. Ross Clark, Manager, The Madura Mills Company.
13. Mr. E. O. King (European Manager), Ramnad Zamindari.
14. Major Harley, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
15. Mrs. Harley.
16. Mr. Glasson, Sub-Collector, Dindigul.
17. Mrs. Glasson.
18. Mr. Strathie, Sub-Collector, Ramnad.
19. Mrs. Strathie.
20. Mr. J. R. Krishnamma, Sub-Collector, Sattur.
21. Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi.
22. Mr. B. R. Pandey, Brother of the Raja of Ramnad.
23. Mr. Peake, District Forest Officer, Tinnevely.
24. Mrs. Peake.

25. Mr. Vipan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Kodaikanal Sub-Division.
26. Mrs. Vipan.
27. Mr. O. R. Scott, Engineer, Madura.
28. Mr. H. L. Nicholson, Special Engineer, Madura.
29. Mr. O'Brien, Executive Engineer, Madura.
30. Mrs. O'Brien.
31. The Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead, Agent, S.I. Railway, Trichinopoly.
32. Mrs. Muirhead.
33. Mr. McCloughin, Traffic Manager, S.I. Railway, Trichinopoly.
34. Mrs. McCloughin.
35. Mr. Lewis, Chief Engineer, S.I. Railway.
36. Mr. Munro, District Engineer, S.I. Railway.
37. Mrs. Munro.
38. Mr. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent.
39. Mrs. Acres.
40. The Rev. Mr. Chandler, American Missionary, Madura.
41. Mrs. Chandler.
42. The Rev. Mr. Zumbro, Principal, American College, Madura.
43. Mrs. Zumbro.
44. The Rev. Mr. Wallace, Professor, American College, Madura.
45. Mrs. Wallace.
46. The Rev. Mr. Miller, Professor, American College, Madura.
47. Mrs. Miller.
48. The Rev. Dr. Van Allan, Doctor, Mission Hospital, Madura.
49. Mr. H. E. Heycock, Port Officer, Pamban,

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 21
1914.
8 P.M.

SATUR-
DAY.Feb. 21,
1914.
8 P.M.

50. Mr. O'Shaughnessey, Executive Engineer, S.I. Railway, Thonithorai.
51. Mrs. O'Shaughnessey.
52. Mr. Duncan Revie, Agent, The Madura Company, Mandapam.
53. Mr. A. B. Cariappa, Barrister-at-Law, Madura.
54. His Highness the Raja of Pudukotta.
55. Mr. V. R. Dorai Rajah, brother of H.H. the Raja of Pudukotta.
56. Mr. B. R. Dorai Rajah, brother of H.H. the Raja of Pudukotta.
57. Mr. K. S. Dorai Rajah, brother of H.H. the Raja of Pudukotta.
58. Mr. D. M. Dorai Rajah, brother of H.H. the Raja of Pudukotta.
59. Mr. Martin, Srivilliputtur.
60. Mrs. Martin.
61. Mr. Sydenham Clarke, Manager, Bank of Madras, Madura.
62. Mr. T. B. Russell, Assistant Collector, Ramnad.
63. Mr. M. McGilligan, Assistant Collector, Madura.
64. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
65. Mr. Pope, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ramnad.
66. Mrs. Pope.
67. Mr. A. P. Millar, European Lessees' Manager, Sivaganga.
68. Mr. W. H. Millar, Deputy Manager, Sivaganga.
69. Mr. Stranack, Lessee, Sivaganga.
70. Mrs. and Miss Stranack.
71. Mr. G. T. Boag, Special Settlement Officer.
72. The Rev. Mr. Limbrick, S.P.G. Mission, Ramnad.
73. Mrs. Limbrick.

74. Miss E. M. Walters, Lady Doctor, Women's Hospital, Ramnad.
75. Mr. Gillespie.
76. Mr. Gompertz, Agent, Robert Fisher's Estate, Madura.
77. Mr. Mariott, Inspector of Salt, and Abkari Department, Madura.
78. Mrs. Mariott.
79. Mr. Foulkes, Land-lord, Madura.
80. Mrs. Foulkes.
81. Mr. Matheson, Sub-Collector, Tinnevely.
82. Mrs. Matheson.
83. Mr. Westerdale, Assistant Engineer, D.P.W., Dindigul Sub-division.
84. Mrs. Westerdale.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 21,
1914.
8 P.M.

LUNCHEON.

1. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S.

SUNDAY.
Feb. 22,
1914.
1-30 P.M.
8 P.M.

DINNER.

1. Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S.
2. Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S.
3. Mrs. Harley.
4. Mr. J. S. Westerdale, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
5. Mrs. Westerdale.
6. Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S.
7. Rev. B. D. Beeley, Chaplain, Trichinopoly.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Dr. F. Marsden.
2. Mr. H. E. R. Dunhill.

MONDAY.
Feb. 23,
1914.
7-45 A.M.

MONDAY.

Feb. 23,

1914.

9-5 A.M.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL.

1. Miss (Dr.) Parker.
2. Miss (Dr.) Macnaughten.

12 NOON.

DEPUTATION FROM THE MADURA
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Rajaram Ayyar, B.A., Principal, Madura College.
2. Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A., Principal, American College.
3. M.R.Ry. C. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Setupathi High School (President).
4. Rev. J. W. Stanley, B.A., Professor of Natural Science, American College (Vice-President).
5. M.R.Ry. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Lecturer in Science, American College (Secretary).
6. M.R.Ry. K. Chinnaaswami Ayyar, M.A., Lecturer in English, Madura College (Associate Secretary).

MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

7. M.R.Ry. A. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Sourashtra High School.
8. " T. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., History Assistant, Setupathi High School.
9. " J. I. Manickavasagam, B.A., L.T., Head-Master, American Mission Girls' High School.

12-30 P.M.

DEPUTATION FROM THE KANAN DEVAN
PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. Mr. H. L. Pinches, General Manager of the K.D.H. and A.A.D.T.T. Companies.

2. Mr. C. Fraser, General Manager of the Malayalam Tea and Rubber Companies.
3. Mr. J. A. Richardson, a Member of the Travancore Legislative Council.
4. Mr. C. P. Rossier and Mr. Ernet A. Hughes, Honorary Secretaries of the C.T. and K.D. Associations.

MONDAY.

Feb. 23,

1914.

12-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON.

1-30 P.M.

1. Mr. H. L. Pinches, General Manager of the Kanan Devan Planters' Company.
2. Mr. C. Fraser, General Manager of the Malayalam Tea and Rubber Company.
3. Mr. Hughes, Secretary, Kanan Devan Planters' Company.

MADURA MILLS.

5-25 P.M.

1. Mr. W. Ross Clarke.
2. Mr. Gillespie.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE INDO-
CEYLON ROUTE.

TUESDAY.

Feb. 24,

1914.

9-15 A.M.

1. His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon.
2. His Excellency Mons. Martineau, Governor of Pondicherry.
3. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
5. The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Miller, I.C.S.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling, I.C.S.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. B. Tyabji.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S.

- TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1914.
9-15 A.M.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S.
 12. The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Pears.
 13. Sir John Boyson.
 14. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., I.M.S.
 15. Mr. W. B. Hunter.
 16. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne, K.C.S.I.
 17. The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Jackson.
 18. Mr. R. Greenall.
 19. Mr. A. B. Strange.
 20. Mr. T. E. Welby Carpenter.
 21. Mr. Neville Priestley.
 22. The Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead.
 23. Mr. S. B. Murray.
 24. Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S.
 25. Mr. H. C. A. Goodall.
 26. Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S.
 27. Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S.
 28. Mr. E. Pakenham-Walsh, I.C.S.
 29. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
 30. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal.

12-40 P.M.

RAMESWARAM RAILWAY STATION.

1. Muhammad Sultan Marakkayar.

12-50 P.M.

RAMESWARAM TEMPLE.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal.
2. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal.
3. „ Valliah Chettiyar Avargal.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Ramnad.
2. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.
3. Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
4. Mr. H. F. Heycock, Port Officer, Pamban.
5. Mr. T. B. Russell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
6. Mr. J. Hornell, Superintendent of Pearl and Shank Fisheries.

SITE OF KASSIM MUHAMMAD MARAKKAYAR'S DISPENSARY.

1. Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S.
2. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.
3. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.
4. Mr. V. Ranga Acharlu, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
5. Khan Bahadur Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar.
6. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
7. M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal.
8. „ Manickam Pillai Avargal.
9. „ L. K. Tulasiram Avargal.
10. „ A. L. A. R. Narayana Chetti Avargal.

RAMNAD RAILWAY STATION.

1. The Raja of Ramnad.
2. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.
3. Mr. T. B. Russell, I.C.S.
4. Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
5. Mr. Upendra Pai, Deputy Collector.

TUESDAY
Feb. 24,
1914.
8 P.M.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb 25,
1914
10-45 A.M.

11-50 A.M.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Feb. 25,
1914.

12-5 P.M.

12-25 P.M.

12-50 P.M.

1-30 P.M.

RAJA'S PALACE.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Arumugam Pillai Avargal, Diwan.
2. „ Chokkalingam Mudaliyar Avargal.
3. „ M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal.

RAJA'S SCHOOL.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Head Master.
2. „ S. Sesha Ayyangar Avargal, Honorary Secretary, Advisory Committee.
3. „ A. Ugrapandian Pillai Avargal, Member, Advisory Committee.
4. „ P. Venkatesa Sastriar Avargal, Member, Advisory Committee.
5. „ S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Member, Advisory Committee.

S.P.G. SCHOOL, RAMNAD.

1. Rev. A. D. Limbrick, Manager.
2. Mr. Y. Stephens, Head Master.

COLLECTOR'S LUNCH PARTY AT LATHAM'S BUNGALOW.

1. The Raja of Ramnad.
2. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police.
3. Mr. C. G. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
4. Captain J. A. R. Pope, I.S.M.D., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
5. Mr. T. B. Russell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
6. Mr. B. R. Pandia Thevar, brother of the Raja of Ramnad.

7. Rev. A. D. Limbrick.

8. Mr. E. O. King.

DISTRICT BOARD HOSPITAL.

1. Captain J. Pope, I.S.M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. J. Venkataswami Nayudu, Assistant Surgeon.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

1. Miss. Walters.
2. Mrs. Limbrick.

SITE OF THE RAJA'S NEW SCHOOL.

1. The Raja of Ramnad.
2. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Arumugam Pillai Avargal, Diwan.
3. Khan Bahadur Kassim Muhammad Marakkayar.
4. M.R.Ry. Abraham Pandithar.
5. Pandit R. Raghava Ayyangar.
6. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
7. M.R.Ry. S. Kasthuriranga Ayyangar Avargal.
8. Mr. A. B. Kariappa.
9. M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. Narayana Chetti Avargal.
10. M.R.Ry. A. L. S. T. Ramaswami Chetti Avargal.
11. M.R.Ry. L. K. Tulasiram Avargal.
12. M.R.Ry. V. Manickam Pillai Avargal.
13. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.
14. Mr. E. O. King.
15. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
16. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Appu Sastri Avargal.
17. The Rev. Father Lebbardy.
18. The Rev. Limbrick.

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