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NINTH TOUR

OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

P.C., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

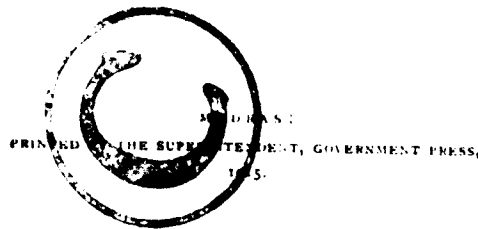
VOLUME II.

NORTH ARCOT.

February 24th to March 3rd, 1915.

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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

- (1) H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Acting Private Secretary*.
- (2) Captain CECIL ALLANSON, *Military Secretary*.*
- (3) L. B. GASSON, Esq., *Aide-de-Camp*.

* Left the party on the 23rd February, and returned to Madras.

NORTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1915. Feb. 24.	Wed.	Tiruvannamalai.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	7-50	...
			Danish Mission School site.	Arr.	7-55	...
				Dep.	8-20	...
			Temple ...	Arr.	8-25	...
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	9-5	...
				Arr.	9-15	...
					9-30	...
					12 noon.	
		Vellore...	Cantonment Railway Station.	Dep.	...	12-50
				Arr.	...	4-0
			Municipal Office ...	Dep.	...	4-10
				Arr.	...	4-15
			Collector's House...	Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	5-35
Feb. 25.	Thurs.	Vellore...	Collector's House...	Dep.	7-40	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	7-45	...
				Dep.	8-20	...
			Voorhees' College.	Arr.	8-25	...
				Dep.	9-5	...
			Mahant's High School.	Arr.	9-10	...
			Collector's House...	Dep.	9-20	...
				Arr.	9-30	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival public: Reception on platform; address of Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council.
...	Laying the foundation stone of Danish Mission School.
...	Saw the proposed town extension site <i>en route</i> .
...	Visit to temple and drive round Car streets.
...	Breakfast in train.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. P. Madhwa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman, Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council.
...	(2) Rev. John Bittman, Danish Mission.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Arunachala Vasanta Krishna Vanadaraya, Tirugnana Sambandamurti Bandariyar Avargal, Zamindar, Vettavalam.
...	Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Vellore Municipal Council, North Arcot District Board, Walajapet Municipal Council and the North Arcot District Association.
...	By motor.
1½	Opening of new blocks.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	

NORTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Feb. 25 —cont.	Thurs.	Vellore ...	Collector's House...	...	9-45	...
						12-30
						1-30
						3-0
			Fort and Police School.	Dep. Arr. Dep.	...	4-50 5-0 6-35
			Collector's House...	Arr.	...	6-55 8-0
Feb. 26.	Fri.	Vellore ...	Collector's House...	Dep.	7-40	...
			Jail ...	Arr.	7-45	...
			Collector's House ...	Dep. Arr.	9-20 9-25	...
					9-30	...
					12 noon.	...
						1-30
						5-0
						8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the members of Arcot American Mission.
...	Luncheon Party.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Vellore Municipal Council.
...	(2) Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Ranipet.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. W. Vijiaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman of Walajapet Municipal Council.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. N. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, President of the North Arcot District Association.
...	(5) Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat and President of the Anjuman-e-Ishaat-ul-Hasanath, Vellore.
...	(6) Moulvi Haji Saiyid Shah Latif Khadari, High Priest, Hasarath Makhan.
14	Drove round the fort after inspection.
...	Dinner.
...	Breakfast.
...	Revenue Officer's Conference.
...	Luncheon.
...	Informal visit to the English Club.
...	Dinner party.

NORTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Feb. 27.	Sat.	Vellore ... Arcot ...	Collector's House	Dep.	7-0	...
			Fort Citadel	Arr.	8-0	...
		Ranipet.	Saadat-ullah Khan's Tomb.	Arr.	8-45	...
			Revenue Divisional Office.	Arr.	9-0	...
		Wallajah.	...	Arr.	9-30	...
		Ranipet.	American Arcot Mission Hospital.	Arr.	11-30	...
		Vellore ...	Collector's House.	Arr.	12-15	...
			Town Hall	Dep.	...	4-55
				Arr.	...	5-0
				Dep.	...	6-30
				Arr.	...	6-35
					...	8-0
Feb. 28.	Sun.	Vellore .	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-30	...
				Arr.	8-45	...
				Dep.	...	5-0
				Arr.	...	5-45
			Fort Church	Dep.	...	5-55
				Arr.	...	6-0
			Collector's House ...	Dep.	...	7-15
				Arr.	...	7-20
Mar. 1.	Mon.	Vellore...	Collector's House...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Voorhees' College.	Arr.	7-35	...
			Christian Hostel.	Dep.	7-45	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
16½	By motor.
...	Halt at Melvisharam <i>en route</i> . Received principal Hindus and Muhammadans of Arcot in Fort Citadel.
...	Walk to the Tomb from Fort Citadel and inspection of Yeomiah and Orphanage School children.
2½	Drove <i>via</i> Delhi Gate and Wenlock Causeway and received people at Ranipet.
2	Halt at Municipal High School on way back from Wallajah. Presentations of principal gentlemen.
3	
...	
...	
1¼	Opening. Garden party given by M.R.Ry. V. L. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar Avargal.
...	
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	
...	Informal visit to the tombs of Tippu Sultan's family.
...	
...	Visit to the head-works.
...	
...	Divine Service.
...	
...	
...	By motor.
1¼	
...	

NORTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Mar. 1 —cont.	Mon.	Vellore ...	Mary Taber Schell Hospital.	Arr.	7-50	..
				Dep.	8-5	...
			Bakhiyat-us-Salahat.	Arr.	8-15	...
				Dep.	8-50	...
			Ishaat-ul-Hasanat...	Arr.	8-52	...
				Dep.	9-5	...
			Madrasa-e-Latifa ...	Arr.	9-15	...
				Dep.	9-30	..
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	9-35	...
					9-45	...
					12 noon.	...
			Katpadi... Railway Station ...	Dep.	1-30	8-0
				Arr.	10-10	10-30
Mar. 2.	Tues.	Katpadi, Tiruppat-tur.	Railway Station Do.	Dep.	2-15	...
				Arr.	6-0	...
			Government Gar-dens.	Dep.	7-35	...
				Arr.	7-40	...
			Municipal High School.	Dep.	8-15	...
				Arr.	8-20	...
			Hospital ...	Dep.	8-40	...
				Arr.	8-50	...
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	9-0	...
				Arr.	9-30	...
				Dep.	10-30	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	...
...	...
...	Received an address from the Muhammadans of North Arcot.
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	Breakfast.
...	Conference with educational officers of North Arcot and South Arcot.
...	Luncheon.
...	Dinner.
...	By motor.
...	Slept in train.
...	By special train.
...	Arrival private.
...	Arrival public. Presentation of Municipal address.
...	Inspected Chettikulam.
...	...
...	Visit to the town extension site.
...	Return to Railway Station.
...	Departure private.

NORTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1915. Mar. 2 —cont.	Tues.	Vaniyam-badi.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	11-15	12 noon.
						4-15
				Dep.	...	4-45
			Madrasa-e-Islamiah.	Arr.	...	4-50
				Dep.	...	5-10
			Hostel site ...	Arr.	...	5-17
				Dep.	...	6-40
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	6-45
				Dep.	...	7-15
		Katpadi.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	8-30
Mar. 3.	Wed.	Katpadi.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	4-5	...
		Madras.	Central Station ...	Arr.	7-30	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	Interviews with—
	(1) Bangi Sabju Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Vaniyam-badi Municipal Council.
	(2) Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary, Vaniyam-badi Muhammadan Educational Society and Honorary Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Conference, North Arcot.
	(3) M.R. Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Tiruppattur Municipal Council.
...	Public arrival at Railway station; presentation of Municipal and Rate-payers' Association's addresses on platform.
...	
...	
...	Drive to New Town.
...	Laying foundation stone of hostel of Madrasa-e-Islamiah and Garden Party at Hostel site by the Committee of the Madrasa-e-Islamiah.
...	
...	
...	Departure private.
...	
...	
...	Arrival private.

NORTH ARCOT.

THE special train conveying His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland and party from Chidambaram arrived at Tiruvannamalai Railway station at 11-40 P.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd February 1915, and was kept at a siding till daybreak.

Feb. 24,
1915.
TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

In 1310 A.D. Dwarasamudra, in Hasan district, Mysore, capital of the Hoysala Bellalas, was sacked by the army of Malik Kafur, the General of Ala-ud-din Khilji of Delhi. Malik Kafur marched through South India to Rameswaram and then returned to Delhi. The Hoysalas under Vira Bellala III kept up some show of sovereignty after this cataclysm, and made Tiruvannamalai the capital of their possessions in the Tamil country. There are several inscriptions of Vira Bellala III in the temple, dated 1340 A.D., though the temple dates back to a much earlier epoch, as it contains an inscription of the Rashtrakuta Krishna III (Kannara Deva) who broke the rising power of the Cholas at the battle of Takkolam (south of Arkonam in this district) in about 949 A.D.

The temple contains records of the Chola and Pandya domination, and several inscriptions of Ko-perunjinga, a free lance who claimed to be of Pallava descent, and who took captive the Chola

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1915.
TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

monarch Rajaraja III (1216—39 A.D.), and was afterwards crushed by the Hoysala Narasimha II, who assumed the roll of champion of the dying Chola monarchy against Pandyan aggression.

After the founding of Vijayanagar in 1336 the defence of South India against Muhammadan aggressions was taken up by the Rayas of Vijayanagar, and Tiruvannamalai remained under Vijayanagar rule.

After the collapse of Vijayanagar at Tallikota in 1565, Tiruvannamalai shared in the vicissitudes of South India in the anarchy that ensued, but does not seem to have played any important part. It was captured by Lally in 1756 in the second Anglo-French War in South India, and fell to Coote in 1761 after the decisive victory at Wandiwash. It fell to Tipu in the third Mysore War at the close of the extraordinary campaign of 1790 against Medows which preceded the arrival of Lord Cornwallis.

Public
arrival.

At 7-30 A.M. His Excellency was accorded a public reception. On alighting from the train His Excellency was received by Mr. A. M. G. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, and Mr. P. P. Sweeting, District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot. Owing to indisposition Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot, could not come to Tiruvannamalai to meet His Excellency. At the platform Mr. Tampoe introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. P. Madhwa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman, Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council, M.R.Ry. C. R. Raghava

Achariyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, M.R.Ry. Tirujnanasambandha Bandariyar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam, and Risaldar Hari Singh. The latter joined His Excellency's party as Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp and was in attendance at all the public functions in the North Arcot district. His Excellency was then conducted into a pandal put up near the platform where the Municipal Councillors and other principal residents of the station had assembled.

After His Excellency had taken his seat M.R.Ry. P. Madhwa Achariyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman, read the following address on behalf of the council and presented the other members:—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, on behalf of ourselves and of the citizens of the town, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency to offer our hearty, faithful and respectful greetings of welcome on the happy and auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our town and to express our loyalty to British Throne and our humble appreciation of Your Excellency's Government."

Municipal
Address.

"2. Our town is one of the most important places in Southern India on account of its ancient and sacred temple and its historic fame. It attracts pilgrims from and outside the Presidency all over the year and in very large numbers on the occasion of its annual Karthigai festival. It was made a municipality seventeen years ago and it has been since

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Municipal
Address.

"gradually progressing in importance, in its population
"and in the extension of its trade. It is, at present,
"the head-quarters of the revenue and police sub-
"divisions and is the seat of many public offices.

"3. The municipality is now maintaining an
"incomplete secondary school and three elementary
"schools—one for Hindus, one for Panchamas and one
"for Muhammadans. We have often felt the need
"for more elementary schools and the need for
"higher forms in our secondary school; but while we
"are confident of the spread of elementary education
"by the opening of public elementary institutions, we
"have been disappointed in the matter of higher forms
"for the benefit of our aspiring children. We have at
"different times prayed the Government to allow us to
"raise the incomplete secondary school to the standard of
"a complete secondary institution so as to afford to the
"youths of the town higher education suitable to all
"castes and creeds, but we have not been favoured with
"the necessary sanction. We take this opportunity of
"submitting to Your Excellency the need of a complete
"secondary school in the town in view of its present
"population and position as the head-quarters station
"of a big revenue and police sub-division and of many
"public offices. In this connection, the Council begs to
"submit that, when the matter was previously brought
"to the notice of Government, it was vetoed, because
"the building in which the school was located was con-
"sidered to be old and unsuitable. Recently M.R.Ry.
"Arunagiri Mudaliyar Avargal, Municipal Councillor
"and District Board Member, and the son of the late
"M.R.Ry. Ramu Mudaliyar Avargal, who gave the

Feb. 24,
1915.
TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Municipal
Address.

"present building some fifty years ago as a gift to the
"school, has now come forward with a liberal grant of
"Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a new building
"with this and with the sale-proceeds of the present
"school building, supplemented with the grant of the
"Government, a decent building in an approved
"locality is proposed to be constructed.

"4. We take this opportunity of personally
"expressing our grateful thanks to the Government for
"the privilege of having a non-official Chairman for this
"municipality. We, however, beg respectfully to urge
"that the time has come when Your Excellency's Gov-
"ernment may safely grant us the privilege of electing
"our own Chairman and of increasing the number of
"councillors from fifteen to sixteen and extending the
"elective seats from one-third to one-half of the total
"number of councillors, and we humbly pray that Your
"Excellency's Government may be graciously pleased
"to consider this our prayer very favourably.

"5. With a view to relieving the present over-
"crowding in this municipality, it is proposed to acquire
"the ground on both sides of the Tindivanam road to
"the west of the railway line, and to sell it to persons
"in need of houses, so that they may build on it, with
"due regard to the modern sanitary ideas. The
"council expects to shortly approach the Government
"on the subject; and they now beg to request Your
"Excellency that it may be sympathetically considered.

"6. We beg to conclude by thanking Your Excel-
"lency for the patient hearing granted to us and
"expressing our humble wish that, when Your Excel-
"lency leaves our town, Your Excellency may carry

Feb. 24, 1915. "pleasant reminiscences of a happy sojourn in the
"midst of loyal subjects."

TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

His Excellency made the following reply :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to avail myself of this
"opportunity to visit your ancient and sacred town
"famous both for its holy and beautiful temple and for
"the important part it has played in the strenuous
"history of this part of South India. I thank you
"warmly for your cordial welcome and I look forward
"greatly to making the acquaintance of your leading
"citizens and to visiting your temple and some of your
"chief institutions.

"Your desire to raise the incomplete secondary
"school maintained by the Municipality to a complete
"secondary school is one with which the Government
"must have every sympathy and if it has not yet been
"accomplished it is because the Government have not
"been convinced that the Municipality can afford to
"add the higher forms without sacrificing the efficiency
"and extension of the elementary education, the provi-
"sion of which is one of its chief duties. For this
"reason the Government who at one time owing to the
"small number of pupils and the fact that the school
"was not self-supporting were obliged to consider the
"advisability of reducing it to an elementary school,
"have for some time been watching its progress.
"For the last two years the school has worked at a
"profit, and it is hoped that the result of the present
"year's working will be similarly successful. If so,
"I do not think there should be any doubt as to sanc-
"tioning the permanent maintenance of its presen-

"standard ; and further, in view of the generous offer
"by Mr. Arunagiri Mudaliyar of which the Chairman
"has told us, the Government will consider again the
"possibility of adding the remaining higher forms.

"I am glad to acknowledge your thanks for the
"privilege of having a non-official Chairman of the
"Municipality. The system as far as Tiruvannamalai
"is concerned is still in the experimental stage and its
"success hitherto has, I am informed, perhaps scarcely
"justified a proposal to extend the experiment in other
"and less tried directions. I think the Council, which
"by the way is the largest of any Council in the
"district except Vellore, should for the present confine
"itself to securing the greatest possible efficiency
"under the existing arrangement ; when that has been
"done the Government will willingly consider the
"possibility of carrying the development a further
"stage.

"I welcome the desire of the Council to provide
"in time for the further extension of the town. The
"population, I am aware, is expanding and will proba-
"bly continue to expand, while the price of land is
"likely to rise. There is, therefore, every reason to
"move without unnecessary delay and I suggest that
"the Council should, at once, obtain the approval of
"the Sanitary authorities to its scheme. When this
"has been secured the Government will use its best
"endeavours to assist the Municipality in carrying its
"proposals to completion.

"I thank you once more, Gentlemen, for the
"cordial welcome you have given me, and I shall

Feb. 24,
1915-

TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Feb 24, 1915.
TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Danish
Mission
School.

" always value as a memento of my visit the beautiful
" casket in which your address has been enclosed,
" which contains pictures of local places of interest."

After replying to the address His Excellency and party including Mr. Tampoe, Sub-Collector, and Mr. C. R. Raghava Achariyar, Revenue Divisional Officer, motored to the site of the Danish Mission School to lay its foundation stone.

The institution was opened as a primary school in the year 1900 with a strength of 23 pupils by Rev. H. Jenson. The first form was added in the year 1903, and it became a lower secondary school with the third form as its highest in 1909. The highest class at present is the fifth form which was opened in July 1913. The sixth form is expected to be opened in July next.

The following table shows the number of pupils reading in each form or class :—

Form or class.	Number of pupils.			
V form	...	...	...	20
IV "	...	...	...	33
III "	...	...	...	17
II "	...	...	...	39
I "	...	...	...	38
IV class	...	...	...	57
III "	...	...	...	60
II "	...	...	...	20
I "	...	...	...	26
Infant	...	...	...	14

There are at present 324 pupils on the rolls, of whom 72 are Christians, 70 Brahmans, 25 Muham-madans and 157 Non-Brahman Hindus.

The total cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 33,050, of which the ground floor will cost Rs. 20,889 and the upper floor Rs. 12,161. The site on which the building is erected cost Rs. 6,000. The total expenditure of the school during the year 1914 was Rs. 14,600.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Rev. John Bittman, Chairman of the Danish Mission, Mrs. A. Berg, Rev. E. Hoff and Mr. V. E. Manickam, Headmaster of the school, and conducted to a pandal erected at the site under which the leading members of the mission, the staff and students of the school had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Danish Mission Hostel Choir sang a song " Our Banner " after which Rev. Bittman offered a prayer and read a portion of the Scripture. Rev. E. Hoff, Manager of the school, then read the following statement and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the new premises of the school :—

" I regard it a great honour and privilege to
" approach Your Excellency today on behalf of the
" management of the Danish Mission High School
" of this place asking Your Excellency graciously to lay
" the foundation stone of the new premises for the
" institution.

" Before doing so I feel that it is my duty to put
" Your Excellency in possession of some facts regarding
" the institution.

Feb. 24,
1915.
TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Danish
Mission.
School.

Laying
founda-
tion
stone of
Danish
Mission
School.

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1915.

TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

Laying
founda-
tion
stone of
Danish
Mission
School.

"The history of the school shows a rather rapid development. It was started in the year 1900 with twenty-three pupils through the efforts of the late Rev. H. Jenson, whose name is well known in this Presidency through his collection of Tamil proverbs.

"The first form was opened in 1903 and the small two-storied building erected in 1906.

"It has ever since added to its strength and has this year received the recognition of the fifth form, and an application for permission to open the sixth form in July this year has been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction just a month ago.

"The total strength of the school today is 320, representing all classes of the community in the town and the surrounding places in a distance of 20 to 40 miles, where many parents are now really thankful to Government for having made it possible for the Danish Mission to provide higher education for their children.

"There are 17 teachers in the school, amongst whom 3 are graduates and 6 under-graduates.

"It is easily understood that somewhat spacious accommodation is necessary in order to furnish suitable rooms for the education of so many pupils on modern principles of teaching.

"Government was consequently approached to assist the management in procuring a new building and I shall make use of this splendid opportunity to offer Your Excellency the most sincere thanks of the management and thus the thanks of the Danish Missionary Society for the benign and liberal grant of Rs. 19,225 towards the cost of the site and the

"erection of the new building, or one half of the actual cost.

"The aims of the institution are manifold.

"Sound education along modern principles of teaching combined with reliable moral and effective religious instruction is the first.

"I can assure Your Excellency that no efforts are spared that can promote the building up of noble and manly characters in the pupils, as this is in the opinion of the management the only satisfactory basis for the creation of trustworthy, useful and loyal citizens in this country, which is the second aim of the school.

"It is for this reason that the school has selected the following words for its motto :—

'For God and India.'

"The plan of the proposed new building, which is placed before Your Excellency here today shows six rooms, with accommodation for forty pupils each, downstairs, and four rooms of the same size, upstairs. Besides, rooms are provided for the headmaster and laboratory and library, while two halls, one upstairs and one downstairs, will afford facilities for public and institutional meetings.

"The total cost of the site and the building is estimated to be about Rs. 38,500.

"As the absence of suitable accommodation is hampering the work in the school, the management are desirous to have the new building erected as soon as possible and I am happy to be able to inform Your

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

Laying
founda-
tion
stone of
Danish
Mission
School.

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NAMALAI.

Laying
founda-
tion stone
of Danish
Mission
School.

"Excellency that I have received information from
"Denmark that the present crisis in Europe is not
"likely to interfere with the carrying out of the work.

"The management could think of no better
"opportunity than the visit of Your Excellency for the
"laying of the foundation stone.

"It is, therefore, with the feeling of great satis-
"faction and pleasure that I now venture to ask Your
"Excellency graciously to lay the foundation stone
"of the new premises for the Danish Mission High
"School, Tiruvannamalai."

His Excellency made the following speech:—

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. — My visit to Tiruvan-
"namalai is fortunately timed in that it allows of my
"undertaking the pleasant duty to which the Danish
"Mission have invited me of laying the foundation
"stone of the new building which they are putting up
"for the Mission High School.

"The striking feature of the school which all
"must have remarked in the interesting statement just
"now read by Mr. Hoff is the extraordinary rate of its
"development. In less than 15 years it has grown
"from an elementary school with only 23 pupils and a
"correspondingly small staff of teachers to a secondary
"school with a fifth form, a nominal roll of 320, and
"17 teachers. Such a result is surprising and gratify-
"ing enough, but in addition to it the Mission are only
"waiting for the sanction of the Educational authorities
"to complete the school by the addition of a sixth
"form.

"It is not to be wondered at that with expansion
"proceeding at such a pace the accommodation should

"have been found insufficient, and the school manage-
"ment is to be warmly congratulated on being in a
"position, with the help of a half grant from Govern-
"ment, to provide an entirely new building of spacious
"design big enough not only for the present numbers
"but to allow for considerable further growth.

"Before I proceed to the actual duty of laying
"the foundation stone of the new building, I may say
"that I have received from the inspecting officers an
"excellent account of the work which is being done at
"the school, and I will ask you all to join me in wish-
"ing it every success and in the hope that in the
"future the management may be enabled to attain even
"more than in the past the noble objects which they
"have at heart."

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone
and declared it well and truly laid.

His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the
temple and saw *en route* the proposed town exten-
sion stopping in front of the Taluk office where
he also received the greetings of the Taluk
officials.

The temple is one of the most famous in Temple,
Southern India. It is an important centre of
pilgrimage all the year round, and the Karthigai
festival, where Siva is manifested in the form of
fire, attracts many thousands of devotees. The
temple contains a large number of inscriptions, a
list of which is given in G.O. Nos. 655; 656,
Public, dated 24th July 1903, pages 11 to 16
(Nos. 469 to 574).

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Temple.

The temple is now in the hands of the Nattukottai Chettis, who are executing at immense cost extensive "restorations," and thereby endangering the artistic value of this interesting architectural monument. Some of the modern improvements are uniquely grotesque. The Nattukottais have also lavished immense sums of money in repairing and adorning the cars and vahanams.

The subjoined are taken from the old Manual of South Arcot :—

"The temple is situated at the foot of the Tiruvannamalai hill which is a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around. It has four very fine gopurams.

"The lingham in the pagoda is considered to be one of the Pancha-Lingas "Thejo or fire lingam" —the one at Chidambaram is Akasa or air lingam. "The legendary history of the temple and the fire lingam runs as follows :—

"Siva and Parvathi were walking one evening in the flower garden of Kylasam when in a moment of playfulness, Parvathi approached Siva from behind and placed her hand before his eyes. Instantly the whole world became darkened and the sun and moon ceased to give light and though to Siva and Parvathi it appeared but a moment, yet to the unfortunate dwellers in the world the period of darkness lasted for years. "They petitioned Siva for relief and their prayer was listened to: but Siva desiring to punish Parvathi directed her to incarnate in the world and do a severe penance. The last stage of this penance was done at

"the site of Tiruvannamalai temple and Siva appeared as a flame of fire on the top of the hill and Parvathi was absorbed into the fire and thus reunited to her Lord. This last act is commemorated in the annual Karthigai festival. As regards the period of construction of the temple, inscriptions found go to show that the Hoysalas and Dwarasundras made Tiruvannamalai their chief town during the beginning of the fourteenth century and constructed the temple during that time. The eastern gopuram is now called the Vellala gopuram and there is an image of the Vellala Maharaja on the left side of the eastern second entrance. Being an ancient temple the Nattukottai Chettis have carried out considerable repairs to the main walls and the several shrines and thirthams inside the temple at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees.

"The temple and the pettah adjoining it were on several occasions the scene of severe fighting."

The temple continues to be under the management of the South Arcot Devasthanam Committee.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. A. Baradwaja Mudaliyar Avargal are the present trustees.

The income of the devasthanam consists of :—

	RS.
(i) Tasdik from Government ...	6,000
(ii) Offerings by the devotees about ...	4,000
(iii) Melvaram rent from certain villages	500
Total ...	10,500

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI.
Temple.

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI,
Temple.

An establishment costing Rs. 463 is maintained in the temple. A peishkar on Rs. 30 and an accountant and a shroff on Rs. 10 each and a number of gurukals, pipers, dancing-girls and menials constitute the establishment.

The important festivals are done at the private expense of individual devotees.

The following cars and silver vehicles for the temple have been made and presented by private gentlemen as below—

	RS.
(1) One car for the god (M.R.Ry. Venkata Subba Roya Reddi <i>alias</i> Appavu Reddiyar Avargal of Pudukpalaiyam)	20,000
(2) One car for the goddess (M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram)	20,000
(3) One car for the Vinayakar (Donor late M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Danakoti Mudaliyar Avargal of Arcot).	10,000
(4) One silver car for the god (Donor M.R.Ry. T.S. Murugappa Chettiyar of Ramachandrapuram).	1,00,000
(5) One silver vehicle bull	15,000
(6) Silver swan	5,000
(7) One small silver bull	5,000
(8) One silver elephant	10,000
(9) One silver peacock	5,000
(10) One silver vimanam	5,000

At the entrance to the temple His Excellency was received with all temple honours by M.R.Ry. T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar and M.R.Ry. A. Baradhawaja Mudaliyar and other members of the temple committee and conducted inside where His Excellency was met by the gurukals (temple priests) and shown round the various parts of the temple. His Excellency also saw the temple jewels and vahanams which were exhibited for his inspection.

His Excellency afterwards left the temple and driving round the car streets returned to the railway station.

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

At 12-50 P.M. the special train left Tiruvannamalai for Vellore, which was reached at 4 P.M. *En route* His Excellency alighted for a few minutes at Polur railway station where on the platform a pandal had been put up. The principal local officials who were present were introduced by M.R.Ry. Raghava Achariar Avargal, Deputy Collector, to His Excellency who was garlanded by Risaldar Hari Singh.

On arrival at the Vellore Cantonment railway station, His Excellency was received by Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Collector, and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Vellore Municipal Council. His Excellency then proceeded to the Municipal office where his arrival was public. A guard of honour was furnished by the Police whose band was

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TIRUVAN-
NAMALAI,
Temple.

Drive
round
car
streets.
Inter
views

VELLORE.

Public
arrival.

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also in attendance. After inspecting the guard of honour His Excellency was conducted into a pandal in the compound under which the leading officials and non-officials had already assembled.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector, introduced Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman of the Vellore Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Municipal
Address.

“We, the members of the Municipal Council of Vellore, beg respectfully to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this historic city—a city which played no unimportant part in Indian history and which even to this day contains not only monuments of the palmy days of the Carnatic but also scenes where episodes of valour and courage took place in those turbulent times. But happily we are now, in common with the rest of this world-wide empire, basking in the sunshine of the PAX-BRITANNICA. We beg to take this opportunity of re-affirming our profound and unflinching loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, whose recent visit to India and the affection and sympathy shown towards his Indian subjects have tended to strengthen the bonds of loyalty to a degree never witnessed before. We feel tempted to make reference on this occasion to the topic that fills the thoughts of everybody all over the world, to the almost entire exclusion of other questions that ordinarily engage their attention; we refer to the struggle into which the British Empire has entered with a depth of conviction that its cause

“is just, and that it must and will prevail. We are proud to contemplate that Indian soldiers who were privileged to fight side by side with their British *confrères* have shown, as it was expected that they would do, the most splendid valour in the presence of the most deadly assaults of the enemy. While we may not be equally privileged to contribute our quota in the defence of the empire, we beg, however, to assure Your Excellency that we are actuated by a deliberate determination to employ the best we have for the defence of those things which we cherish better than life.

“When more than seven years ago we had the proud privilege to wait upon His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley with an address of welcome, our town was only the head-quarters of a sub-division but on account of the size and importance of the city and the rapid strides which it made in all aspects of municipal life, we are now holding our legitimate place in the administrative hierarchy. This circumstance has tended to increase our responsibilities manifold and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we are ever eager to discharge them so far as funds and opportunities will permit.

“The water-works which we owe to the munificence and liberality of Government have been in existence since the year 1907. While they have succeeded in combating epidemics which owe their inception to impure water, we feel constrained to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice that the supply of water from the main reservoir is found to be insufficient for the large and growing population of

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Municipal
Address.

Water-
supply.

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Municipal
Address.

"this city, not to mention the demands which the
"drainage scheme now under execution will make
"upon it. Investigations are now being conducted
"with a view to increase the storage capacity of the
"lake and we feel fully confident that when these
"investigations are completed and a solution of the
"question arrived at, Your Excellency's Government
"will be pleased to render such additional financial
"assistance as may be needed in that direction.

*Drainage
Hospital*

"We are happy to say that the drainage scheme
"and a new hospital according to modern designs,
"which in 1906 we had urged as the pressing needs of
"the town and about which we had expressed a con-
"fident hope that these necessary reforms would before
"long be assured to the citizens of Vellore, have been
"sanctioned by Government. Both these works are
"now in course of execution and we feel sure that they
"will be completed in due course. We beg to take
"this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency's
"Government on behalf of the citizens of this town
"whom we represent for the interest and solicitude
"shown in their behalf. As regards the hospital, we
"may be permitted to add that the grant which
"Government were pleased to sanction is found
"inadequate for the completion of all the accessory
"buildings.

*Elemen-
tary
education.*

"Your Excellency is aware that the development
"and extension of elementary education is a matter on
"which the rulers and the ruled alike are now keen.
"So far as this council is concerned, it had fully
"realized its responsibility in this important matter
"and had been devoting every year a much larger

"percentage of its revenue in the cause of elementary Feb. 24,
"education than is generally the case in other munici- 1915.
"palities. With a view, however, to provide funds for VELLORE.
"other necessary objects, the council had recently to Municipal
"reduce expenditure under this head but we are glad Address.
"to note that the liberal grants which we receive from
"Imperial and Provincial funds enable us to continue
"our energies in this important direction unabated and
"while being thankful for past favours, we trust that
"the claims of our town will always be sympathetically
"considered.

"The most important drawback of our town at *Relief of*
"present is the existence of a large number of con- *congestion.*
"gested areas containing badly built and insanitary
"dwellings and which often baffle the most strenuous
"attempts of even the most ardent sanitarian. Vellore
"being an ancient city, it appears to have been badly laid
"out and indiscriminately allowed to grow. Its narrow
"streets, tortuous lanes and blind alleys render the work
"of sanitation difficult, if not impracticable. While
"gratefully acknowledging the liberal grants sanctioned
"by Government for such and kindred objects, we
"fervently pray that Your Excellency's Government
"will continue to view our efforts in improving the
"present unsatisfactory state of affairs with sympathy
"and consideration. It is needless to point out that
"schemes of this magnitude and importance cannot be
"carried out without Provincial aid.

"In conclusion, we beg once more to offer Your
"Excellency a most cordial welcome. We regret,
"however, that we have not the honour of greeting
"Her Excellency Lady Pentland whose gracious

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VELLORE.

"presence today would have considerably enhanced
"our pleasure."

After the Municipal Chairman had presented to His Excellency the other members of the Council, Khan Sahib Madhi Husain Sahib Bahadur, Vice President, read the following address on behalf of the North Arcot District Board and presented the members of the Board:—

North
Arcot
District
Board's
Address.

"We, the members of the North Arcot District Board, respectfully and sincerely welcome Your Excellency to our district. We rejoice that Your Excellency has recovered from the untimely illness which in April last deprived us of the honour which Your Excellency has now been pleased to confer on us. We regret it has been impossible for Her Excellency Lady Pentland to grace us with her presence.

"2. We beg permission to express our gratitude for the liberality with which Your Excellency's Government have rescued the attenuated finances of our board from bankruptcy. The revenues of our district and taluk boards are barely sufficient to defray the cost of our communications and of our establishment; in short, were it not for the timely subsidies we have received from Provincial funds, we should be entirely unable to discharge any of our responsibilities in matters connected with the health and education of the people with whose well-being we are entrusted.

"3. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that our district is peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of cholera and plague. We believe that the only real

"specific against cholera is the provision of an
"untainted supply of drinking water, and that the onset
"of plague can be effectively mitigated by the provision
"of proper drainage, by the opening up of congested
"areas in our towns and larger villages, and by
"the provision of new and healthier dwelling sites.

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VELLORE
North
Arcot
District
Board's
Address.

"4. Another feature of our district is the large number of water-courses by which it is intersected, necessitating the construction and maintenance of costly bridges and causeways.

"5. It is with humiliation that we confess that our finances do not permit us to maintain a single hospital in the whole district. The only hospital we had at Arni has since been converted into a dispensary. There are many places in the district where dispensaries are sorely needed, and that need we are unable to supply. Moreover, we fear that there is hardly one of our dispensaries, the construction and equipment of which would not be condemned as obsolete, if judged by modern standards.

Hospital.

"6. (a) The sharp distinction that is now drawn between elementary and secondary education has in this district given a serious set back to the cause of higher education. A generation ago, many of our towns possessed 'Lower secondary schools' which have since been reduced to elementary grade. This retrograde step precludes the boys of those towns from pursuing their studies in any secondary school except under difficulties that are in most cases prohibitive. To remove this hardship it is our duty to raise the schools in the larger towns in our charge to the status of 'Incomplete secondary schools;' but this duty, for want of funds, we are unable to discharge.

Elementary and secondary education.

Feb. 24, 1915. " (b) The assumption by Your Excellency's Government of the main responsibility for the education of our girls has relieved our boards of a burden which they could not support. Of late years, however, there has been a remarkable quickening of the desire for 'female education.' Our boards have started seventeen new schools since 1912, but if this new movement continues to grow, we shall in the near future be facing a problem with which we cannot cope unaided.

Female education. " (c) The elementary education of Muhammadans in this district is extremely backward. There are only two Local Fund Hindustani schools having a fourth standard and nine schools teach as far as the third standard. But except in Vaniyambadi, the chasm between elementary and secondary education for Urdu-speaking boys is unbridged, save through the medium of a Tamil school, where they are obviously at a disadvantage.

" 7. We do not exaggerate when we say that for our drinking-water installations, for the relief of congestion in our towns and larger villages, for our bridges and causeways, for our dispensaries and schools, we are entirely dependent on the generosity of Your Excellency's Government, and it is only their liberal response to our necessity that has saved us from hopeless stagnation.

" 8. We welcome the orders of Government requiring us to formulate programmes of sanitary and other public reforms; and it is our earnest desire to respond to the call. But we respectfully submit that it is difficult to adopt a stable settled policy and that

" progress in local self-government is all but impossible so long as our solvency is dependent on fluctuating subventions. We would ask Your Excellency's Government to recognise the fact that the basis of Local fund taxation is insufficient for our public needs, and to consider the possibility of assuring us an annual recurring grant equivalent to at least one anna in the rupee of the land revenue of our district.

" 9. We fear we have trespassed on Your Excellency's patience by this lengthy statement of our financial position, but we have been encouraged to do so because we know Your Excellency's sympathy with these crying public needs. It is our good fortune that Your Excellency's tenure of office has been marked by such liberal concessions to the needs of local self-government, and we have reason to hope that Your Excellency's visit to this district will open a new era in the welfare of the people whose cause we are now privileged to plead.

" We thank Your Excellency for the patient hearing accorded us and we pray that Your Excellency may be granted health and strength to bring the labours so ardently undertaken for the betterment of South India to a successful issue."

The Walajapet Municipal Council then presented the following address, which was read by M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, who afterwards presented the other members of the Council.

" We, the members of the Municipal Council, Walajapet, beg respectfully to offer Your Excellency a

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VELLORE.
North
Arcot
District
Board's
Address.

Walajapet
Municipal
Council's
Address.

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VELLORE.

Walajapet
Municipal
Council's
Address.

"most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to
"our district.

"We are highly sensible of this honour and feel
"gratefully proud that Your Excellency proposes to
"extend to our little town also the esteemed honour of
"a short visit.

"Walajapet has none of the glitter and pomp of
"the more wealthy cities Your Excellency will visit in
"the present tour. But it had a glorious past and was
"not very long ago, the seat of much wealth and
"commerce, and the greatest emporium in Southern
"India, of the trade that passed between the Ceded
"Districts, the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

"Though much of this splendour has now for-
"saken the town, it still continues to be remarkably
"clean and neat and singularly free from all epidemics
"and we are striving to carry on its administration to
"the best of our slender resources.

Water-
supply.

"The question of providing a system of good
"water-supply to this town has been engaging attention
"for some years, and the investigation of a joint
"scheme of supply to the towns of Walajapet, Ranipet
"and Arcot has been, at our suggestion, agreed to by
"the District Board and sanctioned by Your Excel-
"lency's Government. We feel confident that, when
"the project comes to a head, Your Excellency's Gov-
"ernment will be pleased to render us such financial
"assistance as may be needed for the purpose.

"The well-known neatness of Walajapet which has
"been described by a former Collector of this district
"as the most beautiful and best-built native town in
"Southern India, its broad streets and its situation on

"high ground which ensures perpetual health and
"sanitation induce us to approach Your Excellency's
"Government with the request that a few more public
"offices may be located at Walajapet. This measure
"while relieving Vellore of its congestion to some extent
"will, we feel confident, also restore to our town some
"of its lost prosperity.

"As ordered by Government in their Order No.
"2046 M., Mis., dated 22nd October 1913, the plans
"and estimates for the construction of a new building
"for the Municipal High School here are under prepa-
"ration and will soon be submitted to the Director of
"Public Instruction for approval. We venture to hope
"that our efforts to provide a suitable habitation to this
"useful institution will receive a generous and liberal
"aid from Your Excellency's Government.

"We beg leave to take this opportunity of tender-
"ing our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to Your
"Excellency's Government for the restoration to us of
"the proud and responsible privilege of electing our
"chairman and for the liberal aid given from time to
"time enabling us to improve the health and sanitation
"of the town and the usefulness of the educational and
"medical institutions under our charge.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure Your Excellency
"of our profound loyalty to the throne and with the
"heartiest wishes for a long and uninterrupted pro-
"sperity to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady
"Pentland, whose genial presence on this auspicious
"occasion we very much miss."

M.R.Ry. V. C. Sesha Achariyar Avargal,
Pleader and Honorary Secretary of the North

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VELLORE.

Walajapet
Municipal
Council's
Address.

New
building
for the
Municipal
High
School

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1915.
VELLORE.

North
Arcot
District
Associa-
tion's
Address.

Arcot District Association, afterwards read the following address on behalf of the Association and presented the other members of the deputation :—

" We beg to accord to Your Excellency our loyal
" welcome on this occasion of your visit to this district.
" Your Excellency's extensive tours through a good
" portion of the Presidency have, doubtless, enabled
" Your Excellency to acquaint yourself with the local
" conditions, wants, and aspirations ; and may we be
" permitted to add that with your wide sympathies Your
" Excellency will get into real touch with the people.

" 2. We beg also to assure Your Excellency of
" our unswerving loyalty, devotion and attachment to
" His Most Gracious Majesty George V, our beloved
" King-Emperor and to the British Throne. We
" earnestly pray for the glorious success of the Allies'
" arms and a speedy termination of the present war.

" 3. We shall be false to ourselves and not true
" to Your Excellency, if we do not refer to some of our
" grievances for such remedial action as may be deemed
" fit and proper.

" 4. The subject which is uppermost in our minds
" is the resettlement of the district, which has been
" brought into force in five taluks and which will come
" into force shortly in the remaining two taluks—
" Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai not being affected by
" this resettlement. The condition of this district is
" economically low and it is by no means more favour-
" ably situated than the adjoining districts of Chingleput,
" Chittoor and Cuddapah. The almost unprece-
" dentedly heavy percentage enhancement ordered by

Re-settle-
ment.

" Government is causing very great hardship to the land- Feb. 24,
" holders and their dependants who form over four- 1915.
" fifths of the population of the district. The subject VELLORE.
" has already been brought to the notice of Government North
" in the shape of memorials and in other ways. We Arcot
" are sorry that Your Excellency's Government has been District
" led to take a view of the situation which has caused Associa-
" us deep concern and anxiety. That we did not make tion's
" any representations on the scheme report before the Address.
" Government Order was passed was due largely to Re-settle-
" our ignorance of the situation and to our hope that ment.
" our parental Government itself which had ordered a
" smaller percentage enhancement on the existing rates
" in the neighbouring and other parts of the Presidency
" would not levy such a heavy impost as has been
" actually ordered. It would be presumptuous on our
" part to submit to Your Excellency that a resettle-
" ment most vitally affects the bulk of the population
" and that too much care cannot be bestowed on reach-
" ing a decision regarding it, and that the equities of
" the case ought in fairness to be considered, unmin-
" ful of defects as to time and other technicalities in the
" matter of representations.

" 5. The reclassification of irrigation sources was Reclassi-
" carried out in a hurry. The data furnished by village fication
" account No. 20 have been held to be not quite reliable of irriga-
" nor can the information available in the Public Works tion
" Department be said to be conclusive as to the capacity sources.
" of irrigation sources. We venture to submit that
" several tanks and other sources have become consider-
" ably less efficient for purposes of irrigation owing to
" silting up and other natural causes. If we may be

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Re-classification of irrigation sources.

"permitted, we would cite the Kaveripauk tank as an instance. This tank irrigates 35 villages and has been considered to satisfactorily irrigate all the lands for eleven months when it is once filled. The ayakat under this tank has risen to over seven thousand acres from five thousand acres, and the tank has admittedly silted up to thirteen feet. The capacity of the tank has thus been reduced to barely seven months' supply—a fact which can well be verified from the experience of all owning land under it. This had been represented to the Government of Madras in the past and Your Excellency's predecessors Lord Ampthill and Sir Arthur Lawley had evinced considerable sympathy in the matter though nothing has yet been done. Another point in this connection is the grouping of the tanks fed by the Palar anicut system under class I. The Palar has normally for the past fifteen years and more become rather poor as a source of supplying water to the tanks which should therefore rightly have been placed in a lower class. We may also add that river and spring channels ought to have been put in a lower class as their maintenance entails continued almost daily labour on the part of the ryot, and certainly the term 'kudimaramath' was not, we respectfully urge, meant to include this very large amount of ryots' labour.

"6. As if these were not sufficient, it has pleased Providence to afflict most parts of the resettled tract with very deficient rainfall these two years. The south-west monsoon was practically a failure and the north-east monsoon brought relief only to the eastern and south-eastern portions of the district. The tanks

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"received scanty supplies. Cultivation has grievously failed except on lands provided with wells in addition. Large extents of land have been left waste and wet crops have failed in parts. Dry crops and dry lands have also been badly affected and the yield has been on the whole poor. The slump in the groundnut trade owing to the war has aggravated the situation. There is considerable misgiving from the experience of last year in the matter of inspection of land and grant of remissions. The relief measures we pray for in the affected parts are, we need hardly submit, limited in their extent and operation and can under the rules in force at present regulating the grant of remissions of assessment on account of unfavourable seasons go only a small way in alleviation of the distress caused to the ryots. If the ryots are to tide over their present misfortune, large and liberal remissions should be given and we beg leave to submit the rules regulating the grant of remissions should be freely and very liberally construed and worked.

"7. We have now to refer to the resettlement of what are known as 'grant-lands.' It is apprehended that heavy ground-rent is proposed to be levied on these lands. Most of these lands were granted for building purposes and a 'grant-tax' has been levied on them. The imposition of 'ground-rent' will increase the present rate almost tenfold. We earnestly pray that Your Excellency's Government will take a sympathetic view of the matter and direct the fixing of a permanent tax on these lands so as not to materially add to the rates paid now for a long time.

Re-settlement of grant lands.

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"8. Our hardship in the matter of obtaining manure leaves, fuel and wood for agricultural implements has not yet been mitigated to any considerable extent, though we are hopeful that the liberal and progressive forest policy of the Government which has been so largely supported by the Forest Committee will bring us relief at no distant date. It seems in a portion of the district measures are being taken to form village panchayats for the supervision of village forests. We beg that the district authorities be instructed to take the people more into their confidence in matters of this sort than has been the case hitherto and ascertain their wishes freely.

Educa-
tion.

"9. We are thankful to Government for the support given and the measures taken for the extension of primary education. We regret its progress in this district is slow but hope it will be accelerated. We would in this connection, suggest the establishment on a small scale of a technical school at some suitable centre in the district. We feel thankful to Your Excellency's Government for having enabled the Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Bill to become law.

"10. We have hoped that Your Excellency's Government would have by now made the North Arcot district self-contained in all matters executive and judicial by establishing a separate District Court. But since it has been declared in the Legislative Council that the existing arrangements need not be altered and this view has been supported by the High Court, may we suggest respectfully that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Chittoor may be transferred

"to Vellore or an additional Subordinate Judge's Court with Assistant Sessions Judge's powers be established at Vellore so as to remove the hardship of suitors from the extreme parts of the district having to go all the way to Chittoor for obtaining justice.

"11. We take this occasion to give expression to our sense of appreciation of the progressive policy of Government in the matter of local self-government. While we recognise fully the advantage of the privilege of a non-official President to the Vellore Taluk Board, may we ask for the greater privilege of appointing our non-official Presidents by election. We pray that the same liberal policy be further marked by the early appointment of a non-official Vice-President to the District Board and by throwing open to election the maximum number of seats allowed by the Local Boards Act for district boards. We respectfully assure Your Excellency that there is no dearth of persons of culture, leisure and capacity among the citizens of Vellore. In our humble opinion the time has come for the extension of the elective franchise to the unions in the district. Not less than a third of the seats in all unions may be allowed to be elected and they may be allowed to elect their own chairmen.

"Turning to the municipalities in the district, we respectfully submit that the municipality of Vellore by its steady and long record of good work richly deserves the restoration of the full measure of its privilege of having fifteen elected councillors by five more seats being thrown open to election as vacancies occur.

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Local
self-Gov-
ernment.

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"We regret that the affairs of the municipalities of Tiruvannamalai and Vaniyambadi had been before the Government and the public for some time. We submit as our humble opinion that the system of nominated chairman materially affects local self-government. While we are grateful to Government for having partially met popular wishes by the appointments made for the office of chairman in the two places, may we hope that at the earliest opportunity the privilege of electing their chairman will be conferred on them.

Manage-
ment of
Tiruvan-
namalai
temples.

"12. We wish to draw Your Excellency's attention to the anomaly of the temples in Tiruvannamalai continuing under the supervision and management of the committee constituted when Tiruvannamalai formed part of the South Arcot district. Since the redistribution which came into force in April 1911, the general affairs of Tiruvannamalai have rightly come under the administration of the North Arcot district. Much inconvenience is felt by the continuance of this unnatural tutelage of the Tiruvannamalai devasthanams. We pray Your Excellency will be pleased to have early steps taken to bring this branch of the affairs of Tiruvannamalai under the natural and direct control of the North Arcot administration.

"13. In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for your condescension in accepting this humble address, and we pray that Your Excellency and Lady Pentland may be blessed with long life and happiness."

His Excellency made a joint reply to all the addresses as follows.

"GENTLEMEN,—Let me in the first place thank you most heartily for the cordiality of the welcome which you have extended to me and to the kindly reference made to Her Excellency Lady Pentland in your addresses. I greatly regret that circumstances have not permitted Her Excellency to accompany me on this occasion and to share in the experiences of a most interesting visit.

"This district indeed possesses peculiar attractions both in its scenery and in its history. Eastwards the open plains through which I have just passed, with their villages, tanks and temples possess a charm of their own. Westwards the scene changes; rock and forest alternate with fertile fields, until one reaches Vellore—picturesque amidst encircling hills and backed by the range of the Javadis within sight of which we stand. I look forward with pleasure to seeing more of the scenery of the eastern ghats in the course of my further journey to Tiruppattur and Vaniyambadi.

"In historic interest again the district is peculiarly rich. Prior to the British period it has witnessed the rise and fall of more than one dynasty of rulers. Nor at a later date has it played a less important part. During the opening period of British Indian history it formed, one may say, the cockpit in which were fought out those earlier struggles which were decisive in a large measure of the fate of the empire of India. The details of these old wars have now for the most part passed into oblivion. But the names of Arcot and Wandiwash must, I think, be familiar to most of us while those of Sholingur and

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"the Carnatic are borne on the colours of more than
"one regiment of His Majesty's Indian forces. It is
"with peculiar interest that I look forward to visiting
"during the next few days the scene of some at least
"of these historic events.

"Gentlemen of the Vellore Municipal Council:
"You commence your address by an assurance of your
"loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and of the
"pride with which you have watched the gallantry dis-
"played by the Indian troops at the front. For these
"assurances I thank you most heartily. You and your
"townsmen may well feel special pride in the conduct
"of our Indian soldiers, for Vellore and her neighbour
"Arcot are important centres of recruitment for the
"Indian Army, and I learn that over 500 men whose
"homes are in Vellore are now on active service.

"Since your town was last visited by a Governor
"of Madras it has been promoted to be the head-
"quarters of the district administration. I congratulate
"you upon this change and upon the increasing
"importance of Vellore, and I note with satisfaction
"your assurance that you realise the increased responsi-
"bilities which are thereby placed on you. To assist
"you in the discharge of these responsibilities Govern-
"ment has in the past made you liberal grants more
"especially in connection with your schemes for water-
"works and drainage.

Water-
supply.

"It is to be regretted that the water-supply
"scheme still leaves something to be desired. The
"defects are now, I believe, under investigation by the
"Sanitary Engineer and on receipt of his report the
"question of financial assistance will be taken into the

"consideration of Government. You further allude Feb. 24,
"to the topics of your hospital, your educational 1915.
"expenditure, and the question of re-planning your town. VELLORE.
"With the first of these I shall deal separately on His Excel-
"another occasion in the course of my stay. I note lency's
"with pleasure your zeal in the cause of elementary reply.
"education and can assure you that, in any further
"distribution of grants which may be made, your claims
"along with those of other local bodies will receive
"the full consideration they deserve. In the matter of
"town-planning Government as you know takes special
"interest nor has Vellore been neglected in this respect.
"As you are aware schemes have already been under
"consideration for improving Vellore and when they
"have been fully worked out they will receive so far as
"financial exigencies permit the sympathetic considera-
"tion of the Government. I must, however, sound a
"note of warning lest you should adopt in approaching
"these problems an attitude of undue dependence
"upon Government help. I am informed that partly
"no doubt as the result of the increased importance of
"Vellore as the district head-quarters the value of land
"and house rent have materially increased of recent
"years. If this is the case, it represents a material
"improvement in your local resources. In justice to
"the general tax-payer Government will expect you to
"make full use of these resources when the time comes
"to decide the extent to which further assistance from
"general revenues can be granted.

"Gentlemen of the North Arcot District Board,—
"Towards the close of your address you apologise for
"dwelling at length on the financial needs of your Board.

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"I hasten in the first place to assure you that for this no apology is needed; to become acquainted with local necessities and requirements is one of the principal objects of my tours and I welcome every opportunity of discussing such matters with those whom they interest.

"Before dealing with the more specific matters which are discussed in your address I will pass for a moment to the general proposition which you advance, that is, your request that Government should recognise that the basis of local fund taxation is insufficient for your public needs, and should make an assured annual recurring grant equal to the amount of your present land cess. I may point out in this connection that during the last three years you have received on the average grants equivalent or more than equivalent to your average receipts from land cess at the rate of one anna per rupee of land revenue. As you are yourselves the first to recognise, this is a liberal treatment and I take it therefore that the burden of your complaint is not so much that Government has been niggardly as that it makes no promise of permanence in the amount of the aid which it gives. The question here raised is a wide one, too wide I think to be suitably dealt with on the present occasion. I may say however that Government itself recognises the disadvantages of uncertainty and has sought as far as circumstances permit to minimise them, but its own recurring resources are not unlimited and the grants which it has made in the past have themselves in a large measure been rendered possible by the existence of surpluses which cannot be counted

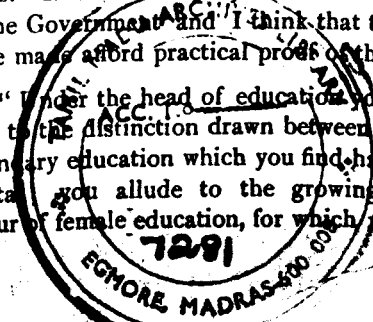
"on, I regret to say, to recur. With the development of the country, public needs are also developing and with them the standard of public expenditure. I am in the fullest sympathy with those needs, to some of which so far as they affect your district you have given expression. As far as in them lies, Government are prepared to assist but if, as you observe, it is the case that the basis of local fund taxation is insufficient, I would put it to you whether upon examination of the subject in time to come the real remedy may not ultimately be found not in a demand for still further assistance from general revenues but in the broadening of the basis of local fund taxation itself.

"Leaving however these general questions I pass to the points of special and local interest in your address.

"It is with great regret that I have learnt that your district still suffers from the scourges of cholera and plague and that parts of the district at the present moment are afflicted by an outbreak of the latter disease. You have indicated as the best methods of combating these evils the improvement of water-supply and drainage and the opening of congested areas. In these matters you have the full sympathy of the Government and I think that the grants they have made afford practical proof of their sincerity.

"Under the head of education you refer particularly to the distinction drawn between elementary and secondary education which you find has proved detrimental. You allude to the growing movement in favour of female education, for which 17 schools have

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"been started in the district since 1912, and finally
"you refer to the question of elementary Muhammadan
"education. Regarding the first of these matters I
"may say that the Director of Public Instruction has
"at present under consideration the question whether
"it is possible to modify the rules so as to minimise
"the disadvantages of which you complain. You are
"to be heartily congratulated on the advance made in
"the matter of female education and more generally I
"notice that your Board's expenditure on education is
"well above the general average during the last two
"years. You have therefore deserved liberal treatment
"in any distribution of grants that may be found
"possible hereafter.

"Practical proposals on the subject of Muham-
"madan elementary education are I understand in
"process of being worked out by a Sub-Committee of
"your number and should they in due course be
"submitted to Government, they will receive our
"sympathetic consideration.

"I would however remind you that in respect of
"these as of all other objects of expenditure we must
"all, as you know, be prepared during the present crisis
"of public affairs for a temporary—but I hope only a
"temporary—slackening of the pace. I may however
"assure you that, so far as circumstances permit and
"compatibly with the other numerous demands upon
"them, the Government will do their best to render you
"every reasonable assistance for which you ask.

"I have now, I think, touched upon most of the
"points in your address and though I fear that your
"hope of a golden age to date from my visit to you

"district will hardly be realised, yet I can assure you
"that to me it is not only pleasurable but in the highest
"degree profitable to have discussed district affairs
"with those who like yourselves are familiar with facts
"and are in the best position to advise.

"Gentlemen of the Walajapet Municipality,—It
"gives me very great pleasure to meet you and I hope
"before leaving Vellore to be able to pay a flying visit
"to your town, of whose amenities I have heard much.

"The scheme for a joint water-supply for Walaja,
"Arcot and Ranipet is at present under investigation
"by the Sanitary Engineer. It is at the moment
"premature to consider the question of financing it,
"but it will, I trust, be found possible when the time
"comes to extend to you the degree of assistance
"which is usual in such cases.

"In respect of your scheme for a new Municipal
"High School, my answer must be similar; for this
"also plans and estimates have yet to receive the
"imprimatur of the department responsible.

"You ask that more offices may be located in
"Walaja with a view to increasing its importance. I
"cannot here undertake that this request shall be
"granted. Such changes as these must be made with
"reference not to the particular advantage of your
"town but to general administrative needs, and I am
"not aware that the transfer to Walaja of any of the
"Vellore public offices or courts could be justified on
"such grounds.

"I have listened with pleasure to your assur-
"ances of loyalty to the Throne of His Majesty the

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" King-Emperor ; for these I would ask you to accept
" my sincere thanks.

" Gentlemen of the North Arcot District Asso-
" ciation,—Yours is a youthful society, having been con-
" stituted or re-constituted, I am informed, within the
" last 12 or 18 months. Your objects appear to be
" very laudable : you aim at a general guardianship of
" the interests of the people of this district, at the
" diffusion of knowledge of things useful for their
" common welfare and at informing Government and
" its officers regarding the wants and wishes of the
" people of the district. I recognise the public spirit
" which has led you to form such a society. I do not
" doubt that, if wisely guided, it will discharge very
" useful functions.

" To discuss at length all the many questions
" you have raised in your address is impossible in the
" time at my disposal and I will touch only upon a few
" of the most important.

" The topic placed at the forefront of your
" representation is the recent resettlement of the
" district, which as you truly observe most vitally
" affects the bulk of the population. Questions con-
" nected with the resettlement are complicated and
" technical. The subject was fully discussed, as I may
" remind you, in the Legislative Council last year. To
" that discussion I must refer you, and I fear that I
" cannot hold out an expectation that the decision of
" Government will be modified. The whole scheme
" was, I assure you, worked out with the most anxious
" care and with a full regard for fairness and equitable
" treatment.

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" You next bring forward the classification of
" irrigation sources, which you complain has been
" carried out in a hurry. Your instance in particular
" the Kaveripauk tank and the Palar anicut system.
" There appears I may note in passing to be some
" mistake in your figures regarding the former, which
" irrigates not 35 but 15 villages as originally grouped,
" while of the tanks under the Palar only those well
" situated and served have been placed in the first
" class, the rest being graded according to their
" supply, condition and the like. I may add that in
" Vellore taluk out of 246 irrigation sources the class
" has been raised in only one, while in 58 cases it
" has been lowered by one grade and in 9 cases by
" two grades. Further, the absence of appeals by the
" ryots interested to the Board against the classification
" of the Settlement Officers may fairly be taken to
" indicate that it was carefully and on the whole fairly
" made.

" The statistics of rainfall available appear to
" indicate that the picture you have drawn of distress
" owing to lack of rain is too darkly coloured, and there
" appears to be no reason to suppose that the existing
" powers of granting remission which the Revenue
" officers possess are inadequate to the necessities of
" the case.

" It is no doubt true that in the case of ground-
" nut cultivation many will not realise from their crops
" this year so high a profit as they hoped, but so far as
" present information goes it seems unlikely that any-
" thing of the nature of real distress will be caused by
" the fall in prices.

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"The principles of the treatment of time-expired grant lands to which you refer are that the owners of such lands on the expiry of their leases (if any) should be granted ryotwari patta on the appropriate ryotwari assessment when the lands are used for agricultural purposes. In the case of lands used for building purposes in towns, the appropriate assessment for town sites, that is, ground rent will be levied. Proposals for such ground rent will be carefully considered in each case, and I cannot but think that your fears of an unduly heavy assessment are ill-founded. To exempt such lands permanently from any increase of taxation, however, is contrary to the policy laid down by the Government of India and since the holders of these lands will share in the advantages derived from growing state expenditure on public objects, there appears to be no reason to exempt them permanently from liability to enhancement of taxation.

"You next refer to the difficulties of obtaining manure leaves, fuel and wood for agricultural implements. I am gratified to learn that you appreciate the forest policy which the Government have adopted. That policy, however, has not as yet been a year in operation and it would be matter for surprise if its effects had already become fully manifest.

"The question of transferring the Sub-Judge's court from Chittoor to Vellore or locating at the latter place an additional Sub-Judge's court is one for consideration, in the first instance, by the High Court of Madras. Should it be shown that the existing arrangements are productive of real inconvenience,

"the Government will be prepared to take the necessary remedial measures.

"The next important topic to which you draw special attention is that of extending the elective basis of local self-government in the district and increasing the non-official element. Your remarks fall under the following heads:—

"Appointment of a non-official Vice-President to the District Board;

"Election of non-official Presidents to Taluk Boards;

"The raising of the elective element in the latter Boards to the full legal maximum.

"And the further application of the elective principle to Union Panchayats and their Chairmen.

"Government have already endorsed the principle of appointing non-official Vice-Presidents to District Boards wherever possible, and in this district the appointment was carefully considered on the last occasion and will not be lost sight of when the time comes to make a fresh selection.

"The question of raising the elective proportion of members of Taluk Boards is not so much a matter specially affecting this district as one of general policy, and for the present I will reserve discussion of it for the Legislative Council, before which it will come in due course in connection with the amendment of the Local Boards Act now under consideration.

"In the matter of extending the elective principle to Union Panchayats some progress as you know, has already been made less than two years ago in the case

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"of the Ranipet Union. The change is experimental and of considerable importance, and it is essential in the true interests of local self-government that it should not be made too precipitately. So too as regards the election of Union Chairmen which you also urge upon me, I can only repeat to you the advice, which I gave last year to the Kistna District Board, to be patient and to await the result of the experiments already made in this direction. It is not, I can assure you, for want of sympathy with this movement that I give this advice, but from a desire to make sure that each step in our progress is firmly planted before the next is taken.

"The municipal affairs of the district have not escaped your survey. In the matter of increasing the number of its elective seats the Vellore Municipality has not as yet moved and I am disposed to think that the initiative in the matter should be left to them. If the question should be raised, it will be carefully and sympathetically considered with reference to existing Municipal conditions.

"As regards the Tiruvannamalai Municipality, I must refer you to my recent speech at that town. I shall deal with the case of Vaniyambadi later on in the course of my tour.

"Lastly you raise the question of altering the arrangement for the control of the Tiruvannamalai Devasthanam. The point has already been considered in another connection by the Government whose legal advisers have ruled that as the law stands the Government possess no power to make the change you desire.

"Gentlemen, I have now, I think, dealt with the points which you have been good enough to put before me. Again I thank you warmly for your very cordial welcome and for the addresses which you have presented to me and not least for the beautiful caskets in which they have been enclosed, which I shall always preserve as valuable mementoes of this most pleasant occasion."

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After replying to all the addresses, His Excellency proceeded to the Collector's house, where he was received by Mrs. Richards. During their stay in Vellore, His Excellency and party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

On the morning of Thursday, the 25th February, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Richards, Sweeting and Gasson and Risaldar Hari Singh, Honorary Aide-de-Camp, motored to the Municipal Hospital.

Feb. 25, 1915.

The Vellore Municipal Hospital was originally located in the Fort at Vellore; it was removed to the present building in 1891 in order that it might be more accessible. As the building was declared unsuitable for a hospital by successive Surgeons-General, a committee was appointed by the Municipal Council in 1904 to examine the question. This committee arrived at the same conclusion. As the cost of construction of a new hospital was prohibitive, the Municipal Council approached the Government in the year 1910 with an application for a grant of Rs. 5,800 for the purpose of making such alterations and improvements to the building as would render it

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less objectionable, and Government in their Order No. 634 M., dated 15th April 1910, promised to make the grant in 1911-12. On further consideration it was decided that the construction of a separate building for the hospital was necessary, and plans and estimates for the construction of a new hospital were prepared. The Sanitary Board raised the estimate to Rs. 51,815 and Government sanctioned it. Subsequently a revised estimate for the hospital amounting to Rs. 74,000 was prepared by the Superintending Engineer and submitted to Government for sanction, but Government said that they were not prepared to contribute more than Rs. 51,815 for the hospital, and added that if the council required (1) an *Out-patient ward* and (2) *Maternity ward*, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 20,200 it should raise the amount by loan, voluntary subscription or otherwise. Till these wards are constructed, Government ordered that the out-patient and maternity cases should be treated as at present in the old hospital building in the same compound as the new one. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also granted to the Municipal Council in G.O. No. 1531 L., dated 1st September 1914, for the purchase of instruments and appliances to the hospital.

The site on which the hospital buildings are being constructed is the property of Government. It was occupied by the houses of toties and scavengers. These buildings, excluding the site, were acquired by the Municipal Council on

sanitary grounds; it was subsequently decided to construct the new blocks for hospital on this site. This site was finally alienated to the Municipal Council in January 1913.

On arrival at the hospital His Excellency was received by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Chairman, and M.R.Ry. T. R. Lakshmana Perumal Pillai Avargal, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer. His Excellency first inspected the lying-in ward where he was received by Miss F. Hesterlow, Lady Apothecary, and shown round it. His Excellency was next conducted to the main hospital and after inspecting the wards he proceeded to the pandal put in front of the new blocks where the principal residents of the station had assembled. On His Excellency taking his seat Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Chairman, read the following statement and requested His Excellency to open the new blocks of the hospital:—

"Before proceeding to the ceremonial part of the function, I crave Your Lordship's indulgence to refer briefly to the circumstances which have led to this interesting ceremony which we have assembled to witness. The hospital was removed to its present habitation from the fort in March 1891. This step was taken by the Council with a view to secure for it a central position in the town which could be easily accessible to those who resort to it for medical aid. But the very first inspection of the institution by the then Surgeon-General in the following year elicited a

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of new
blocks of
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"very strong condemnation against the suitability of
"the building for a hospital as he considered it without
"exception the most unsuitable building *per se* or in
"respect of its position and surroundings. As Your
"Excellency would have noticed, it is an old badly
"ventilated, badly lighted and gloomy place whose
"precincts are insalubrious. Successive Surgeons-
"General who inspected the hospital have expressed
"similar condemnatory opinion. Indeed the too numer-
"ous defects in the building and equipment rendered
"the institution not only utterly unworthy of a town
"of the size and importance of Vellore even when it
"occupied the humble position of the head-quarters
"of a sub-division, but also unsuitable for the modern
"requirements of medical and surgical practice. In
"the year 1904 Surgeon-General Browne urged the
"council to take up seriously the question of the
"construction of a new hospital on a suitable site as the
"whole building of the existing hospital was rapidly
"becoming unsafe and had been repeatedly condemned.
"The council at once constituted a committee to
"examine the question and to make a definite recom-
"mendation on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General.
"The committee was equally strong in its condemna-
"tion of the existing buildings and while favouring the
"idea of the construction of a new hospital on another
"suitable site, felt that a scheme of this magnitude
"cannot be undertaken out of the funds of the muni-
"cipality which had been exhausted by reason of
"successive years of plague. Before, however, approach-
"ing Government for financial assistance, the council
"requested the Sanitary Engineer to favour it with the

"necessary plans and estimates for a new hospital and
"these, on receipt from that officer, only confirmed the
"inability of the council to finance the proposal
"which was expected to cost nearly a lakh and a half.
"Further the council had, at that time, embarked on
"the water-works scheme which was of paramount
"importance in the interest of the health and welfare
"of the citizens of this town in general and as its
"achievement would have been impossible without
"financial aid from Government, besides the provision
"of a large sum out of its own funds for that purpose,
"the council preferred to concentrate all its energies
"and resources in that direction and to leave the
"question of a new hospital for solution after the more
"pressing needs of the town had been assured.

"The town had the honour of a visit from His
"Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley in October 1906 and
"in the address which the council presented to him, it
"gratefully acknowledged the liberal grant which Gov-
"ernment had made towards the water-supply scheme
"which was then nearing completion and urged that a
"better system of drainage and the construction of new
"hospital according to modern designs were the two
"pressing needs of the town and as then advised the
"council was eager to push on vigorously a drainage
"scheme which was so aptly considered by His Excel-
"lency Sir Arthur Lawley as a necessary corollary of a
"water-supply scheme. As this proposal again involved
"a heavy burden on the resources of the municipality,
"the question of a new hospital had perforce to be
"postponed. Seeing that the old hospital building
", had rendered themselves open to still greater objecti-

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Opening
of new
blocks of
the Hos-
pital.

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Opening
of new
blocks of
the Hos-
pital.

"and as there was no immediate prospect of replacing
"them by new ones, the council determined in the year
"1910 to approach Government, as the only other
"alternative, with an application for a grant of Rs. 5,800
"for the purpose of making such structural alterations
"and improvements as would render them less open to
"objection and Government were pleased to promise
"this grant in the year 1911-12. This course, however,
"did not commend itself to the then District Medical
"and Sanitary Officer who suggested that a more modest
"hospital costing about Rs. 45,000 and which could
"satisfy all the ordinary requirements of the district for
"many years to come, could be built in the premises of
"the existing hospital and that Government may be
"approached to sanction this amount as a free grant.
"The plans and estimates which were prepared by that
"officer in consultation with the Executive Engineer
"were thereupon submitted to the Sanitary Board for
"professional scrutiny which, however, resulted in the
"amount of the estimate being raised to Rs. 51,815
"and this was contributed generously by Government
"out of their funds. The site on which these buildings
"stand having previously been acquired by the council
"on sanitary grounds, it was considered prudent to
"utilize it for this purpose rather than permit the
"construction of the new blocks within the compound
"of the old hospital. I beg to take this opportunity of
"thanking the Government on behalf of the citizens in
"general and the council in particular for having made
"it possible by a liberal grant to achieve the fulfilment
"of an object which has been engaging their thoughts
"and attention for nearly two decades and which without

“such financial assistance should have continued as a reproach to this large and important city. Feb. 25, 1915.

“The buildings which Your Excellency will now VELLORE.
 “open comprise two main wards intended for medical Opening
 “and surgical cases of 28 beds each and an operation of new
 “theatre. The maternity ward and the out-patients blocks
 “block which admittedly are necessary adjuncts of the of the
 “hospital have been cut out of the estimates as their Hospital.
 “cost amounts to an extra sum of Rs. 20,200 and
 “Government have expressed the opinion that, if the
 “municipality desires to add these two items of work,
 “it will have to raise the balance required by loan,
 “voluntary subscriptions or otherwise. The old
 “maternity ward and the out-patients block will thus
 “continue to be used until it is possible to devise ways
 “and means for securing new ones and as there does
 “not appear to be any prospect of being able to do so
 “in the near future, in spite of the best efforts of the
 “council in that direction, I beg to throw myself once
 “more on the liberality of Your Excellency's Govern-
 “ment and trust this matter may kindly be borne in
 “mind in connection with the distribution of grants for
 “a similar purpose in future years. The council has
 “already exhausted its borrowing capacity in connection
 “with the two important schemes which it has financed
 “and there is no prospect of its being able to raise any
 “other loan for several years to come.

“I beg also to express on behalf of the council
 “its sense of gratitude to Your Excellency for having
 “kindly condescended to permit the hospital being
 “called after Your Excellency's name. Knowing as the
 “council does the deep and abiding interest which

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VELLORE.
Opening
of new
blocks
of the
Hospital.

"Your Lordship always evinces in institutions of this description, it hastened to request Your Excellency to allow the hospital being called 'Pentland Hospital' and in accepting this humble request, Your Excellency has not only honoured the institution which will henceforward bear Your Lordship's name but the council as well.

"There remains nothing for me now except to request Your Excellency to declare the new blocks of 'Pentland Hospital' open. From today will open a new chapter in the history of this institution and those who will seek admission into its walls for the amelioration of their sufferings will bless Your Excellency for the additional comforts provided and the improved methods of treatment which they will enjoy."

In complying with the request, His Excellency made the following speech and then formally opened the Pentland Hospital which was afterwards inspected:—

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The statement which the Chairman has just read is full of interest. It seems to me to show two things. The first is the value of effort and pertinacity and the second is the wisdom of asking not for what you would like, but for what you think you can get.

"For years Vellore, after having the misfortune to move its hospital to an unsuitable building in a bad locality, has been trying to secure for itself a hospital not only suited to its size and importance but also to modern requirements of sanitation and equipment. It has at length made a big stride forward both by repeated asking and especially by asking for a portion

"of its needs and not for the whole. Instead of the complete hospital costing a lakh and a half it has confined its request to the neighbourhood of Rupees 50,000, and has been fortunate enough to secure the acceptance of its proposal.

"That it has fully grasped the principle of small requests in the hope of ready acceptance—the principle, I am told, by which the scheme of the present Madras Harbour works was successfully carried to completion,—is shown by the fact that it is already following up its first success by a further request for a maternity ward and an out-patients block. I do not wish to be understood to discourage this method—on the other hand I think it has much to recommend it—and I trust that a failure now will not deter the council from continuing to seek ways and means to provide the further extensions which it wishes to add. For the present I regret that it is not possible for the Government to find the additional Rs. 20,000, asked for. Possibly when the present financial stringency is relaxed, and when expenses of the water-works and drainage scheme loom less large in the council's finances some solution may be found.

"In the meantime the council has achieved much, and is to be congratulated on providing the district head-quarters with a hospital more capable of fulfilling the functions required of it. For this reason I was glad to accept the invitation with which the council honoured me to give my name to the modernised institution, being sure that they will not rest satisfied until they have secured the complete fulfilment of their desires.

Feb. 25,
1912.
VELLORE.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

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1915.
VELLORE.
His Excellency's
speech.

"Before formally declaring open the new buildings of the Pentland Hospital, I will ask you all to join me in the hope that they will serve well and efficiently the purposes for which they were designed, and that when the time comes for further extension means will be found to equip and extend the hospital *"pari passu"* with the needs of the town."

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

"The medical staff deserve all credit and encouragement for the good work which is being carried on under imperfect conditions in the present buildings of the male and female hospitals, which admittedly are not worthy of the requirements of the town and district. And I congratulate them and the municipal authorities and all concerned upon the new buildings which may I trust promote the increasing public appreciation of the treatment thus offered."

Voorhees' College.

From the Municipal Hospital His Excellency proceeded to the Voorhees' College, where he was received by Mr. F. M. Potter, M.A., Principal, who introduced to His Excellency the principal members of the staff. Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, was also present. His Excellency afterwards inspected the classes.

The institution was bought from the Church of Scotland Mission by the present owners, the American Arcot Mission, in January 1891. At that time classes ranged from the infant class to sixth form, and there was but one regular school building, the lower school being held in an

adjoining bungalow. In 1898 the Junior and Senior Intermediate classes were added and the institution took rank as a second-grade college.

In 1902 an American, Mr. Ralph Voorhees, gave Rs. 75,000 for buildings, and new buildings were erected by degrees until today the Mission possesses a college building, lower school, upper school, Hindu hostel, Christian hostel for High school boys, and a small building rented as a hostel for the thirteen Christian students of the Intermediate classes. There are 64 students in the larger Christian hostel, and 25 in the Hindu hostel.

Statements are subjoined showing (A) expenditure, and (B) strength—

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1915.
VELLORE.
Voorhees' College.

New Buildings.

A. EXPENDITURE.

No.	Particulars of new buildings.	Year.	Total cost.
			RS.
1.	Construction of an upper storey	1902	3,800
2.	Construction of lower school	1907	15,600
3.	Construction of Hindu hostel	1908	17,000
4.	Construction of Christian hostel	1908	17,000
5.	Extension and improvements (High school) ...	1913	15,715
6.	Cost of upkeep, April 1 1913- March 31, 1914 ...		49,000 *

* This includes cost of new buildings.

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VELLORE.
Voorhees'
College.
*Classifi-
cation of
Students.*

The running expenditure, *i.e.*, salaries of teachers, writers and servants, contingencies, games, etc., is annually about Rs. 30,000. About Rs. 21,000 is collected in fees, and the Mission contributes about Rs. 7,000.

B. STRENGTH.

Department.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Panchamas.	Total.
College depart- ment	...	13	6	40	45		104
High School de- partment	...	90	125	271	440	44	979
Total	...	112	131	311	485	44	1,083
Members of the staff	...	18	2	22	5		47

Mahant's
High
School.

The Mahant's High School was next visited. Started about the year 1876 as an elementary school, the school gradually rose to a high school and was managed by a local committee till the year 1886. In 1887, the high school classes were abolished and at the instance of some leading gentlemen, Sri Mahant Bhagavan Dossji Varu of Tirupati assumed management of the school. The school building was purchased, and a

committee continued to manage the school till 1889, when the committee was abolished and M.R.Ry. Manikka Chettiyar was appointed as local manager. The institution was under his management, and after him it was managed by Mr. Nageswara Ayyar till the year 1897, when the then District Munsif Mr. Narasimhayya formed a committee of management, with himself as president, to manage the affairs of the school. With the previous sanction of the Mahant the school was raised to a high school in January 1898, and the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction to the recognition of it as such was received early next year. Pupils from the school appeared for the Matriculation examination for the first time in December 1899. The school made good progress, and continued to be under the management of the said committee till the year 1902, when the Mahant himself assumed the direct management.

The present strength of the school is 401 composed of 209 Brahmans, 190 non-Brahmans and 2 Muhammadans. The school building was purchased in 1907, and with the additions and improvements since effected, it has cost about Rs. 20,000, but no application was made to Government for grants-in-aid for the purpose. A teaching grant of Rs. 590 has for the first time been given in the current year, though special grants for equipment have been given for the past few years. The total expenditure for the year 1913 14 was Rs. 12,574. Deducting the income of Rs. 8,905 derived from fees and special grants,

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High
School.

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High
School.

the net cost borne by the Mahant on account of the management of the institution was Rs. 3,669. The average marks obtained by the school at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examinations have nearly always been above the Presidency average.

The school is affiliated to the Central Hindu College, Benares. Work in the school daily commences with a prayer by the Sanskrit Pandit in the central hall at which all the pupils are present. Religious instruction is imparted to pupils of all the classes above the second standard. Pupils of the high school classes are also required to appear for the Central Hindu College Religious examination, and the results obtained have so far been satisfactory. Arrangements are also made for the delivery from time to time of religious lectures for the benefit of the pupils.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. C. Sesha Achariyar Avargal, Honorary Superintendent, and M.R.Ry. P. S. Raghava Achariyar Avargal, Headmaster, and conducted round the classes. At the conclusion of the inspection Mr. Sesha Achariyar in a short speech thanked His Excellency for his visit and for allowing the Bill brought forward in the Legislative Council for the support of the institution from the Tirupati Devasthanam funds to be passed into law; and the Headmaster announced a holiday in commemoration of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency acknowledged the expression of thanks and said that he was much pleased

to visit the school and to see the good work that was going on there. He wished all success to the Director, staff and scholars, and that they would all prosper and make use of the excellent opportunities afforded there.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 12-30 P.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the American Arcot Mission.

The deputation explained the position of the Voorhees' College and the schemes for its extension. They were told that they should submit their application with plans, etc., in due course through the Educational Department and that His Excellency did not anticipate any difficulty in treating their case on the usual lines.

At 3 P.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

In the afternoon at 5 P.M. His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. Sweeting, visited the fort and Police School.

The traditional history of Vellore is given on pages 418, 419 of Volume II of Sir Harold Stuart's Gazetteer of North Arcot. The traditional account has not yet been critically tested with reference to events in South Indian History, the dates of which are known. An inscription in the inner gopuram of the temple mentions twice the name of "Ahavamalla," but it is not certain who the "Ahavamalla" was, nor whether the inscription has been edited or not.

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1915.
VELLORE.
Mahant's
High
School.

Deputa-
tion
from the
American
Arcot
Mission.

Inter-
views.

Fort.

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1915.
VELLORE.
Fort.

Bommi Reddi, the traditional founder, appears to have been a feudal poligar, of the type familiar during the decay of the Vijayanagar Empire. The date 1295 A.D. is hardly a probable one; the tradition that he came from the banks of the Kistna, and his Telugu origin, seem to indicate that he founded his principality during the Vijayanagar period.

In the middle of the seventeenth century Vellore passed under the sway of Bijapur, and not long afterwards to the Mahrattas. The Moghuls took possession of it early in the eighteenth century and it was given by Sadatullah Khan to his brother. It was eventually resumed by Muhammad Ali.

The fort is a comparatively modern structure, and must have been designed by European Engineers in the eighteenth century. The temple is noted for the beauty of its Kalyana Mantapam, which is figured and described by Fergusson. It compares favourably with the choicest work of Tirumala Nayak's period (mid-seventeenth century).

Vellore figured prominently in the four Mysore wars, and was one of the principal bases for operations against Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. An account of the Vellore Mutiny is given on pages 106--113 of Volume I of Sir Harold Stuart's Gazetteer. The following extracts from volume II of Gazetteer are appended :--

"In the centre of the fort there is at present a "parade ground surrounded by the mahals occupied "by the family of Tippoo and various houses once

"occupied by the European officers of the garrison. Feb. 25,
"There used to be a large excavated tank in front of 1915.
"the temple and the rest of the space was covered with VELLORE.
"streets containing bazaars, while in the north-west Fort.
"corner, where the hospital now stands, was a populous
"Hindu village. Four broad streets ran round the
"interior of the fortress along which the idol's car was
"annually dragged with great pomp and ceremony.
"When all these features disappeared seems uncertain,
"but it was probably before the beginning of the
"present century.

"Of the houses once tenanted by officers one is
"now occupied by the Sub-Collector's office, while the
"rest are used as District Munsif's Court, Pension
"office, Telegraph office and Christian Girls' School.
"The old European barracks have been converted into
"a civil dispensary. The mahals are five in number,
"viz., the Gumsur, Kandi, Tippoo, Patcha Begum and
"Palkonda Mahals. There is an open space in the
"line along which the mahals are built, which is now
"occupied by the English church constructed 30 years
"ago. It covers the site of the old palace of the
"Vellore Killadars which perhaps displaced that of the
"Hindu Rajas, for no traces of this now remain, nor
"does any tradition exist regarding its position. The
"Killadar's palace was removed within the memory of
"persons still living in Vellore.

"Either owing to the exposed position of the
"Vellore fort or to the natural love of the Hindu for
"building drugs, three of the peaks upon the range
"of hills overlooking the town have been fortified,
"and the drugs are known by the names Sajjaraoghar,
"Gajjaraoghar and Murtizghar. Of these the first is the

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Fort.

"largest and most southerly, and the last the smallest
"and most northerly. Sajjaraoghar and Gajjaraoghar
"were, as their names imply, built by the Mahrattas,
"and Murtizghar by the last killadar of Vellore. The
"pettah at the foot of the hills was encompassed by a
"wall and connected with the hill forts by lines of
"fortification. Another wall and fosse were carried
"from the hills to the margin of the Palar having a
"gateway where it crossed the Arcot road. The drugs
"are now much dismantled, and the other works,
"except the fosse near the Arcot road, can with
"difficulty be traced.

"The temple, which for many years was used
"as an arsenal, stands near the north-east corner of
"the fort, and is a most interesting structure. The
"entrance is topped by a fine gopuram with massive
"gates and rich carvings. Among other figures is one
"representing the portly Bommi Reddi who founded
"the fort. The shrine is enclosed with an inner line of
"walls, having a low gopuram over the entrance. It has
"nothing very remarkable about it, the carvings being
"rude compared with those in the outer enclosure.
"This is flanked by long colonnades supported upon
"carved pillars; but the most exquisite sculpture is
"found in the Kalliana Mantapam, or hall in which
"the idol was placed when his marriage was yearly
"celebrated. It stands on the left hand side on enter-
"ing and contains monolithic sculptures of marvellous
"beauty. The outer line of pillars represents mounted
"figures elaborately worked. In the mouth of one of
"the animals was a ball of stone which could be freely
"turned within its jaws but could not be extracted.

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Fort.

"This was, however, destroyed a year or two ago by
"some mischievous person. The cornice running
"round the roof is probably the most elaborate thing of
"its kind in Southern India. The centre of the hall
"is supported upon huge monoliths cut into groups of
"five pillars joined by thin stone panels fretted with
"graceful patterns. The five pillars and the four
"joining panels are carved out of a single stone and
"how the work could have been executed without
"fracture seems a marvel. Each pillar has upon its
"faces figures from 1 to 2 feet in height, well propor-
"tioned and magnificently chiselled in very high relief,
"the limbs standing clear away from the background.
"The two ornaments of the roof are particularly striking,
"representing three circles of parrots hanging, heads
"downwards and holding in their beaks and claws
"the open petals of a lotus flower. Each is carved
"from one large stone and the delicacy of the execu-
"tion is most remarkable: indeed every stone in this
"extraordinary building is well worth notice. It is
"said that the East India Company proposed to send
"the mantapam to the Prince Regent to be erected at
"Brighton, and that each stone had been carefully
"numbered, with this object in view, when the vessel
"which was to have carried it to England foundered
"and the design was abandoned. It would certainly
"excite much admiration in England but here little
"notice is taken of it. Until quite recently disfiguring
"walls were built between the pillars in order to form
"an office for the station staff officer, and commissariat
"bullocks were tethered to the delicate carvings, which
"they seem to have broken with their horns or hoofs as

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Fort.

"many fractures, some of them recent, are observable.
"Now the station staff office has been removed, its
"walls pulled down, and the whole mantapam is
"carefully conserved.

"Compared with the Kalliana mantapam, no
"other sculptures in the temple are deserving of notice
"but a well near the north-west corner is curious. It
"is attributed to Krishnadeva Rayalu, and has a stone
"doorway at the side, opening upon a centre pivot.
"This is usually below the water-level but during the
"famine of 1877-78 the well became almost dry, and
"then the station staff officer's clerk had the curiosity
"to descend and explore. Fear of evil spirits deterred
"others from following him and his observation seems
"to have been somewhat hurried, but he states that
"the passage led into a spacious subterranean manta-
"pam, supported upon stone pillars and with a door
"leading to some further passage which he did not
"examine. It was probably a tunnel leading to the
"Palar, from which river this well receives its supply.
"The popular belief is that the temple jewels lie
"concealed in this subterranean mantapam and are
"guarded by a malignant evil spirit. The level of
"the water is now unfortunately too high to admit of
"examination of the building by the curious, and
"the supply is too copious to allow of the well being
"emptied."

Provincial
Police
Training
School.

This school was founded in 1896 as a tempo-
rary and experimental measure for the training of
Police Inspectors appointed direct to the depart-
ment. The term was for three months in each
year. In 1899 the school was reconstituted, and

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1915.
VELLORE
Provincial
Police
Training
School.

opened on the 1st October of that year for the
training primarily of constables likely to be pro-
moted to the rank of head constable and Station-
house officer. A class for Inspectors was also
included, and from 1901 onwards probation-
ary Assistant Superintendents were also sent to
the school for training. The terms were of six
months' duration, from October to April and
April to October.

In 1905, in accordance with the reconstitution
of the Police Department and the appointment
of Sub-Inspectors as Station-house officers, the
school was reorganized. The class for con-
stables was abolished, and Sub-Inspectors
appointed direct to the department took their
place. From 1907, Deputy Superintendents also
have undergone training in the school with the
Assistant Superintendents.

The scope of the school has from time to time
been considerably enlarged. In 1906 a riding
school was started, and instruction in shorthand
began in 1907. In 1908 a course of instruction
in First Aid to the wounded was organized. A
reading room was opened, and the nucleus of a
library was formed.

In 1909 the Police Museum, which had been
an adjunct to the chief office of the Inspector-
General of Police, was transferred to the school.

By 1911 a sufficient number of Sub-Inspectors
had been trained to man the stations in the Pre-
sidency, and the staff was accordingly reduced,
the Principal being given charge of the Central

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VELLORE.
Provincial
Police
Training
School.

Recruits' School in addition to the Police Training School.

This year also was marked by the introduction of "jiu-jit-su" as part of the training, and in 1912 Swedish drill was started. The strength of the school at present is 68 Sub-Inspectors.

Two probationary Assistant Superintendents are also under training.

The staff consists of—the Principal (grade of Superintendent); the chief Law Instructor (Inspector, First Class); the chief Drill Instructor (Inspector), Assistant Law Instructors (Inspectors) Assistant Drill Instructors (one Sub-Inspector and two head constables); Ridingmaster (retired military Indian Non-Commissioned Officer). Free-quarters are provided for all the staff. The term from 1905 has been for one year, from October to October, with a recess of six weeks during the hot weather.

The object of instruction is to give officers a good grounding in Law and Police procedure and to instil ideas of discipline.

Central
Recruits'
School.

This school was opened in April 1908 for the training of constables. Formerly all constables were trained in the head-quarters of the districts in which they were enlisted. For the purpose of uniform training central schools were instituted. That at Vellore was the first. Others have since been built at Vizianagram and Coimbatore—while a fourth is contemplated for Anantapur or Bellary.

The course is for six months, and recruits come to the school every month. Feb. 25, 1915.

The training includes the rudiments of Law and Police procedure, drill, and physical exercises. VELLORE.
Central
Recruits'
School.

The staff consists of the Principal (who holds charge of both schools); a chief Law Instructor (Inspector), with eight Sub-Inspectors as his assistants; a chief Drill Instructor (Inspector); a Sergeant and eight head constables as Assistant Drill Instructors; and a Gymnastic Instructor.

Free-quarters are provided for the staff.

An annual grant of Rs. 750 is made for the library and museum together, Rs. 500 for each school for games, and Rs. 500 for petty repairs.

Horses are replaced when necessary by the Inspector-General of Police, and there is a contingent allotment to meet their feeding, saddlery, etc.

1896—99	...	...	Mr. F. Armitage.	Princi- pals.
1899—05	...	...	" F. Waring.	
1905—09	...	...	" T. Stevenson.	
1909—13	...	...	" J. H. Bernays.	
1913—14	...	...	" E. J. Rowland- son.	

His Excellency alighted at the Fort Maidan where the Police force under training were paraded under the command of Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Principal. The Police Band played the National Anthem and the officers and men presented arms. His Excellency was received by Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector.

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VELLORE.
Central
Recruits'
School.

General of Police, Central Range, and conducted round the ranks. After spending some time inspecting the parade, His Excellency went round Sally Port, Police Training School quarters and Recruits, quarters. His Excellency then walked over to the Gymnasium where he witnessed a party of recruits doing Swedish Drill and another party "jiu-jit-su." From the Gymnasium His Excellency proceeded to the Library where M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Shorthand Instructor of the School, gave a demonstration on black board of a system of Telugu Shorthand formulated by him and showed him the manuscripts of a book on this system which he has now under preparation and which His Excellency has given permission to dedicate to him. Mr. Srinivasa Rao thanked His Excellency for having given him this permission and presented a book on Tamil Shorthand recently published by him to His Excellency. His Excellency next inspected the Criminal Museum which contains specimens of counterfeit coins, moulds used for making them, implements for house-breaking, etc. He also inspected the temple and after a drive round the Fort returned to the Collector's house.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book of the Police Training School:—

"I am glad to have seen something of this 'excellent training school and shall watch its work 'for the Police of the Presidency, with increased 'interest.'"

On the morning of the next day, 26th February, His Excellency visited the Central Jail. Feb. 26, 1915.

The first jail for this district was constructed in Chittoor in 1810. Subsequently another jail was opened in the Vellore Fort. In the year 1867, the Fort Jail was given up, the Central Jail having been constructed in the meantime. The latter was first opened in March 1867 with 160 convicts. The daily average has since gone up to over 1,200. The first Superintendent of the Jail appears to have been Colonel William S. McLeod (then Major). He was Superintendent for twenty years. He acted as Inspector-General in 1887. He was a capable Jail officer and very popular. VELLORE.
Central
Jail.

The chief industries of the jail at present are—

- (1) Sandal-making for the Police department.
- (2) Twine and cotton net money bags for treasuries and banks.
- (3) Woollen pile carpets.
- (4) Cotton cloths and dhurries.

The profit under manufactures during 1914 was about Rs. 24,000.

The non-official visitors of the jail are—

- (1) Mr. F. M. Potter, Principal, Voorhees' College.
- (2) Mr. T. K. Devaji Rao, Pleader, Vellore.
- (3) Mr. N. Krishnama Achari, Banker.

The chief jail officers are—

Superintendent—Mr. W. E. Mitchell.

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Central
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Jailor—Mr. L. M. Upshon.
Deputy Jailor—Mr. Thompson.
Head clerk—M.R.Ry. Kalyanasundaram
Ayyar.
Store-keeper—Saiyid Ghulam Mustafa.
Matron—Miss Davis.
Remission clerk—M.R.Ry. Ponnuswami.
Assistant Store-keeper—M.R.Ry. Jesudasan
Pillai.

The Medical officer is M.R.Ry. T. Lakshmana
Perumal Pillai Avargal, and there are two Sub-
Assistant Surgeons.

Classes of prisoners now in confinement—

Male convicts	...	...	1,261
Female convicts	...	...	68
Civil debtors	...	...	14
State prisoner	...	...	1
Revenue defaulter	...	...	1

1,345

Of the convicted prisoners, male and female
(1,329), there are about 600 habituals, and 3
male and 1 female juvenile and 4 condemned
prisoners.

The warder staff consists of—

Chief head warder	...	...	1
Reserve head warder	...	...	1
Head warders	...	...	7
Warders, male	...	...	73
Do. female	...	...	3

"fo
"int

85

The pay of warders was recently increased
by Rs. 2 each.

The average number of sick in hospital
during 1914 was 12.45 being less than 10 per mille
of the population. There were twelve deaths
last year against the same number in the previ-
ous year—the ratio being less than 10 per mille.

The hospital staff consists of two Sub-
Assistant Surgeons, third and fourth grade,
one compounder, with one paid warder and
seven prisoners as attendants.

Information as to the cost of the present
buildings is not available. The recent improve-
ments effected were—

	RS.
(1) One hundred and ten new cells	57,000
(2) Water-works and pipe system with shower baths	32,000

The following works are contemplated:—

	RS.
(1) New central kitchen (sanctioned)...	15,000
(2) New female prison (approved) ...	82,000
(3) Converting the whole jail into a cellular prison (proposal sent up) ...	5,00,000

The total cost for 1914 was Rs. 94,747
against Rs. 82,247 in the previous year, the
increase being due chiefly to dearer rates of
food-stuff, and also to increased cost in issuing
exclusive rice rations to certain prisoners, of
whom there are at present about 317, and to a
much larger daily average population. The

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extra cost under rice diet alone in 1914 was Rs. 1,800.

The cost of rationing prisoners per head was Rs. 37-4-7 in 1914, against Rs. 33-4-9 in the previous year—the increase being due to dearer rates paid for food-stuffs.

Comparative figures for five years are sub-joined:—

Year.	Total cost of the jail.	Cost per head of rationing only.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per mille.	Sick rate per mille.	Daily average number of prisoners.
	RS.	RS. A. P.				
1910 ...	85,630	32 7 11	9	6'98	22'30	1,298
1911 ...	73,385	31 1 7	10	8'87	14'94	1,127
1912 ...	80,453	31 6 10	18	16'01	5'20	1,059
1913 ...	88,247	33 4 9	12	9'33	14'37	1,291
1914 ...	97,747	37 4 7	12	9'11	12'45	1,317

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. W. E. Mitchell, Superintendent, and M.R.Ry. T. R. Lakshmana Perumal Pillai, Medical Officer of the Jail. Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Mr. F. M. Potter, M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. N. Krishnama Achariyar, non-official visitors, were also present. At the entrance to the jail a guard-of-honour was furnished by the warders under the command of Mr. L. M. Upshon, Jailor. After inspecting this, His Excellency was conducted inside the jail. The first thing His Excellency saw was a heap

of vegetables grown by convict labour which were neatly arranged for His Excellency's inspection. His Excellency next inspected the kitchen and then went round the various wards, hospital, carpet shop, female prison and printing press where the North Arcot District Gazette is printed. During the inspection a political prisoner by name B. N. Chakravarti, a Bengali, represented to His Excellency that he was arrested at Villupuram in November last and detained in the jail as a political suspect, and that he had committed no offence. He requested His Excellency that a petition which he desired to submit to Government might be looked into by His Excellency himself. His Excellency said that it would receive full consideration.

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

"I have been much pleased with all that I have seen here to-day of this jail and its administration; its condition reflects credit upon the Superintendent and his staff."

At 12 noon His Excellency held an informal conference with the Revenue officers of the district.

In the evening His Excellency paid an informal visit to the local English Club.

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party to which a few European ladies and gentlemen were invited.

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1915.
VELLORE.
Central
Jail.

Revenue
officers'
confer-
ence.

Dinner
party.

Feb. 27,
1915.
VELLORE.

On the morning of Saturday the 27th February, His Excellency and party accompanied by the Collector and District Superintendent of Police motored from the Collector's House for a visit to Arcot, Wallajapet and Ranipet.

MEL-
VISHA-
RAM.

His Excellency first halted at Mel-Visharam under a pandal put up in the compound of the mosque where he was received by Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer, Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Union Chairman, Alanji Muhammad Esack Sahib and Noor Muhammad Usman Sahib and conducted to his seat. Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib then introduced a few of the leading gentlemen to His Excellency who was garlanded by the Union Chairman. The boys of the Orphanage recited a poem composed in honour of His Excellency.

ARCOT.
Fort
Citadel.

His Excellency then proceeded to Arcot. At the entrance to the Fort Citadel His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. A. S. Annamalai Mudaliyar Avargal, Secretary to the Reception Committee, and M.R.Ry. R. Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Wallajah, and conducted to a pandal put up inside the fort where the leading townsmen had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib, Divisional Officer, presented some of the prominent men to His Excellency who then inspected specimens of chief industries of Arcot such as bell-metal articles, cloths, etc. The girls of the Danish Mission School and the boys of

the Muhammadan Orphanage School sang songs of welcome.

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1915.

ARCOT.
Saadat-
Ullah
Khan's
Tomb.

After going round the fort citadel, His Excellency walked over to see Saadat-Ullah Khan's tomb where he was received by the Agent of the Prince of Arcot, Saiyid Shah Ahmad Sahib Quadir Azmathullahi, High Priest of Arcot and a few others. Near the tomb His Excellency also saw the children of the Arcot Yeomiah and Orphanage School who were mustered there.

This institution was founded by the Nawab Muhammad Ali for educating Muhammadan boys and for feeding and clothing thirty orphans. Arabic is necessarily taught. Interest on securities yields Rs. 70 per annum and Government contributes Rs. 2,472. The Collector is the trustee, the accounts are checked by the Ranipet Taluk Board and the institution is managed by a committee of local gentlemen, of whom the Union Chairman is one.

Yeomiah
and
Orphan-
age
School.

The salaries of teachers amount to about Rs. 876 per annum, servants cost Rs. 172 and feeding Rs. 720, furniture, food and clothing Rs. 390 and scholarships for two boys in each of three higher standards in the Arcot School cost Rs. 180. There are 90 boys on the rolls, of whom 30 are orphans.

His Excellency next drove to Ranipet via Delhi Gate and Wenlock Causeway. At Ranipet His Excellency was accorded a cordial reception at the Revenue Divisional Office in the

RANIPET.
Delhi
gate.

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RANIPET.
Revenue
Divisional
Office.

compound of which a pandal had been put up under which the leading European and Indian residents had assembled. On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. L. Srinivasaraghava Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. V. Bhashyam Mudaliyar Avargal, Secretaries to the Reception Committee, and conducted to his seat. After His Excellency had taken his seat the prominent ladies and gentlemen were introduced to His Excellency. The children of the schools in the neighbourhood were mustered in the compound.

WALAJA-
PET
Municipal
High
School.

From Ranipet His Excellency motored to Walaja and was given a hearty welcome at the Municipal High School where the leading towns-people had assembled. On arrival at the school His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman, and conducted to the dais. The Chairman then presented the Municipal Councillors and other leading residents to His Excellency who afterwards inspected specimens of the chief industries of the town such as silk and lace cloths. His Excellency then went round the classes of the High School at work.

RANIPET.
American
Arcot
Mission
Hospital.

After driving round Walaja town His Excellency returned to Vellore via Ranipet and Arcot and on his way visited the American Arcot Mission Hospital at Ranipet.

The building belongs to Government which also contribute Rs. 2,066 per annum for its upkeep. The Mission have recently added an operating room at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

The annual cost of establishment is Rs. 12,000. There are two large general wards, one maternity ward and nine caste wards. In 1914 there was an average of 41.5 in-patients and 80 out-patients per diem.

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RANIPET.
American
Arcot
Mission
Hospital.

At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of visiting this hospital and of wishing heartily all success to its good work."

In the afternoon at 4-55 P.M., His Excellency motored from the Collector's bungalow to open the Town Hall.

VELLORE.
Opening
of the
Town
Hall.

When His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley's tour in the district was announced in September 1906, the late Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Railway contractor, offered to build and present a town hall to the citizens of Vellore in memory of His Excellency's visit. He accordingly applied for a site for this purpose near the Municipal market, Vellore. As the Sanitary Commissioner considered it inadvisable to locate the town hall within the compound of the market, the Government expressed their inability to sanction the site applied for. Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar subsequently selected a site near the Fort Post office. The extent of the site was 40 cents. Its alienation for the construction of the hall was approved and Government also ordered that half the value of

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VELLORE.
Opening
of the
Town
Hall.

the site should be collected from the donor. This sum, viz., Rs. 300, was deposited in the Sub-treasury at Vellore on 29th October 1906.

On the invitation of the donor, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley laid the foundation stone on 22nd October 1906.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. L. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar and conducted to a pandal put up in front of the Town Hall under which the leading townsmen had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar read the following statement and requested him to open the Town Hall :—

“My father, the late Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Railway contractor, conceived the idea of building and presenting a town hall to his fellow-citizens of Vellore in September 1906 when His Excellency the Governor’s tour was announced and accordingly he applied for and secured the site on which the hall stands. He then prepared the necessary plans which have been carried out with slight alterations and considerable improvements at a cost of more than Rs. 25,000. He invited His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley to lay the foundation stone and His Excellency was pleased to accept the invitation and laid the foundation stone on 22nd October 1906. As regards the question of the constitution of the controlling authority in respect of the Town Hall, correspondence arose between the Government and my father, the building operations being suspended under the orders of Government, pending the settlement

“of the question. In the meanwhile my father’s health failed and he suddenly passed away on the 1st September 1907. Then I took up the matter in hand and continued the correspondence till a solution was finally reached and G.O. No. 108, Revenue, dated 25th January 1909, was received sanctioning the grant of the site. Immediately afterwards, the building operations were resumed and the building reached completion about the beginning of 1912. The endowment for the upkeep of the hall has also been agreed to in compliance with the wishes of the Government in the matter.

“An opportunity has since been looked forward to for a pretty long time, with keen anticipation of pleasure, for requesting Your Excellency the Governor formally to open the hall during your tour to the North Arcot district.

“The donor’s sons and heirs feel exceedingly glad that that opportunity has now arrived.”

His Excellency made the following speech :—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The construction of the Town Hall which Mr. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar has so kindly asked me to open this evening, must be associated in the minds of those who knew his father, Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, with sorrow as well as gladness. Gladness that one of his last acts of public well-doing should be to provide a handsome and useful building for the town of which he was so prominent and worthy a citizen, and sorrow that before it could be built, before even the building could be begun, his life of endeavour and

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His Excellency’s
speech.

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"attainment, of charity and public spirit, should come to a close. He died in the autumn of 1907, and owing to various discussions, as we have heard, the building was not begun until after some years.

"However the main point for us this afternoon is that the Hall has now been finished, that all discussions with reference to it have been satisfactorily settled, and that the building is in size and architecture worthy not only of the father whose was the original idea of the gift, and of the sons who have followed their father's plans and even improved on them, but of the important and ancient town to which the gift was made.

"Before I proceed to my formal duty of declaring the Town Hall to be open I will ask you all to join with me in praising the generosity and civic sense of the late Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and in congratulating his sons on the honour they have done to their father's memory as well as to themselves in carrying out so worthily his intentions.

"Let us together wish all success and usefulness to the Lakshmanaswami Town Hall now to be declared open."

His Excellency then walked over to the Hall and formally opened the doors. On entering the Hall Mr. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar presented to His Excellency his two younger brothers, Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, a Barrister-at-Law, practising in Madras and Mr. V. L. Varadaraj who is assisting him in his business.

After opening the Town Hall, His Excellency attended a garden party given in honour of his

Garden party.

visit by M.R.Ry. V. L. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar Avargal. Feb. 27, 1915. VELLORE.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the party was held inside the Town Hall, where all the guests had assembled. There were kolattam by school girls and a dance by Muhammadan boys. The band of the Police Training School was in attendance. After spending over an hour conversing with the guests and witnessing the entertainments His Excellency returned to the Collector's house.

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party to which a few European ladies and gentlemen were invited. Dinner party.

On the morning of Sunday the 28th February His Excellency visited the tombs of the members of Tippu Sultan's family at Kakitha Pattadai about a mile from the town in company with Muhammad Habibullah Khan, Municipal Chairman, and the keeper of the tombs. Feb. 28, 1915.

Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, left the party at noon and proceeded to Madras.

In the evening His Excellency inspected the head works of the Vellore Town water-supply at Otteri and afterwards attended divine service at the Fort Church conducted by Rev. Mr. Breay, Chaplain. Head works. Fort Church.

On Monday, the 1st March, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Stokes, Richards, Sweeting and Gasson and Risaldar Hari Singh left the Collector's house for a round of visits. Mar. 1, 1915.

Mar. 1,
1915.
VELLORE.
Voorhees'
College
Hostel.
Mary
Taber
Schell
Hospital.

His Excellency first visited the Voorhees' College Christian Hostel where he was received by Mr. F. M. Potter, Principal and Mr. M. Thomas, Superintendent of the Hostel and shown round it.

The Mary Taber Schell Hospital was next visited.

This hospital was opened in 1901. It is run in connection with the North Arcot American Mission under the supervision of Dr. Ida Scudder. The money for the building was the gift of an American gentleman in memory of his wife after whom the institution is named.

It was built to accommodate 30 to 40 patients, but the work has increased to such an extent that the somewhat narrow verandahs have had to be used to hold beds, of which there are now 60.

An attempt was made two years ago to secure some land adjoining the hospital for extension purposes. Owing to certain difficulties, Dr. Scudder determined to build an entirely new institution and she is now in America gathering the necessary money for a 100-bed hospital, towards the building of which Government has given a grant of one-third of the money required up to Rs. 50,000 and 20 acres of land.

The hospital contains the following wards:—

One large non-caste ward with twelve beds.
One large caste ward (paying As. 8 a day) with ten beds.

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Mary
Taber
Schell
Hospital.

One surgical ward with six beds.

One maternity ward with six beds.

Two Indian private wards with one bed in each.

Two European private wards with one bed in each.

There is one operating room.

One very inadequate labour room.

One administrative office.

The dispensary consists of—

One waiting hall.

One small consulting room.

Two dressing rooms.

One compounding room.

One store room.

Every available inch of space has been utilized and the building lacks in consequence much that is hoped to be had in the new building, e.g., isolation wards, etc.

The average number of in-patients is 50, and the out-patients vary from 80 to 100. At times they may reach 150.

Last year's figures show { 1,060 in-patients.
26,486 out-patients.

Major operations 173

Minor operations 627

Maternity cases 260

There are seventeen nurses and three compounders in the institution under the supervision of the European Lady Superintendent. Nurses are trained, and at the end of their three years'

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course take positions in hospitals (Government, Mission, etc.) and also take private work.

Mary Taber Schell Hospital.

The nurses are housed in quarters of their own, neither suitable nor adequate for their uses; but as the institution has grown, the staff has increased, and there has been no available space to enlarge.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, Senior Missionary, American Arcot Mission, Dr. Lilian Cook, Nursing Superintendent, and Dr. H. Pollard, Medical Officer, and conducted round the wards.

Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat

From the hospital His Excellency motored to Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat.

This institution was founded by Shams-ul-Ulma Haji Moulvi Abdul Wahab about fifty-five years ago. But it was reorganized in 1297 A.H., i.e., thirty-eight years ago and has since been registered. It is managed by a body of twenty trustees, representative of every Muhammadan centre in the North Arcot district. The Shams-ul-Ulma presides over this board and is assisted by Alanji Muhammad Ishak Sahib of Visharam as secretary. The institution has a permanent endowment of one lakh and thirty thousand rupees in landed and house properties. The building at Vellore in which the college is located cost the management over Rs. 40,000.

The institution imparts instruction which is not purely religious. A large number of secular subjects such as mathematics, logic, moral philosophy, physics, medicines, etc., are also

taught through the medium of Arabic. Provision is not, however, made for practical demonstration in science.

There are at present 250 students studying in this institution. Ninety-five of these are studying in the higher classes and will go out as Moulvis sooner or later. They come from almost every district though the numbers from the Malabar coast and the southern districts preponderate. All these students are provided with board, lodging, medical attendance and instruction free of charge. About 155 pupils study in the lower classes and are taught Arabic, Persian, Urdu and the first four rules of arithmetic. Some of these boys will, in course of time, join the higher department, but the majority will either drop off or proceed to other schools.

The boarding and lodging arrangements, conducted on the most economical basis, cost Rs. 600 a month and the salaries of the staff come to Rs. 300. It must be stated, however, that the salaries paid to the teaching staff are only nominal. Most of the teachers remain in the institution more from love of the Madrasa and its founder than for any remuneration they receive and some of them have refused offers of good appointment in Native States.

The Madrasa has got a library of over 5,000 volumes. The management is anxious to add to the library modern Arabic books on scientific and philosophical subjects but are hampered for want of funds.

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Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat

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Bakhiyat-
ul-Salehat

On arrival His Excellency was received by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Haji Moulvi Ziauddin Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Ghulam Ahmed Sahib Kalami and Hakim Mir Arif Ali Sahib and conducted into the hall and on His Excellency taking his seat, Muhammad Habibullah Sahib read the following address on behalf of the Musalmans of North Arcot:—

North
Arcot
Muham-
madans'
Address.

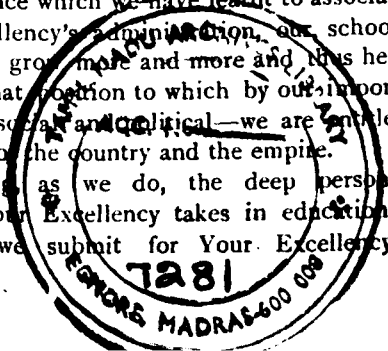
"On behalf of the Musalmans of North Arcot we beg to offer Your Excellency our most hearty welcome. Our district has played a unique part in the building up of British Dominion in the Carnatic, and at the present time contains a large population of Musalmans who are mostly engaged either in commercial and industrial pursuits or in the military service under the Government. We are fully alive to the blessings of British connection and beg Your Excellency to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty our King-Emperor, our profound loyalty to his person and throne and our constant readiness to share the responsibilities as well as the privileges of the empire to which we are proud to belong.

"2. We beg leave to submit that, as an important Musalman centre under Your Excellency's administration, our district affords in many respects practical illustrations of what we regard the wholesome change that time has wrought in the aims and aspirations of our community. Our devotion to Arabic is symbolised in the indigenous and unaided colleges of which the *Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat* and the *Madrasa-e-Latifia* are two typical examples. These

"institutions teach besides *Fekha*, *Tafsir* and *Hadis*, Arabic literature, logic, metaphysics, geometry, medicine and such other mediæval sciences, and send out from year to year men well versed in Islamic lore—men, who in their turn live and labour to disseminate learning in the different parts of the Province. We have innumerable smaller Madrasas in which not merely the elements of religion, but the reading and writing of Urdu and Tamil, coupled with a modicum of arithmetic, are also taught. We attach great importance to industrial and technical training and have founded the *Ishaat-ul-Hasanat* which, in addition to giving its pupils a working knowledge of the three R's, trains them to be good artisans. The practical lessons we have learnt of adaptability to circumstances we have sought to embody in the *Madrasa-e-Islamia* of Vaniyambadi, which aims at imparting secular side by side with religious education and which has now reached the School Final standard. We have found by experience that no educational institution can permanently flourish and fulfil its functions with the desired degree of efficiency, without a certain amount of State aid, and it is our fervent hope that with the generous assistance which we have learnt to associate with Your Excellency's administration, our schools and colleges will grow more and more and thus help us to attain to that position to which by our importance—historic, social and political—we are entitled in the economy of the country and the empire.

"3. Knowing as we do, the deep personal interest that Your Excellency takes in educational matters, may we submit for Your Excellency's

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madans'
Address.

" consideration some of our more pressing educational requirements. Our Arabic schools and colleges are sadly in need of assistance to improve their accommodation and equipment and we request that, in consideration of the educational functions that they fulfil by fighting ignorance and prejudice and adding to the elements of stability in the commonwealth, Your Excellency will be pleased to extend to them at least that much of aid which is offered to Sanskrit schools and colleges. We keenly feel the absence of a Muhammadan training school in our district to train our masters and until such an institution comes into being, our elementary schools cannot hope to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Educational rules as regards the teaching staff. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that Muhammadan schools do not at present profit by departmental supervision and guidance to the same extent as Hindu schools do and we request that Your Excellency will be pleased to narrow the extent over which the Muhammadan Inspecting officers have to exercise jurisdiction, and to give our district a separate officer of at least the Sub-Assistant Inspector's grade who may devote himself entirely to the supervision and expansion of Muhammadan elementary schools in our midst. The impression is gaining ground that portion of the special advantages such as grants and subsidies, so graciously offered from time to time by Your Excellency's Government to which the Musalmans in the district may fairly lay claim does not fall to their share; and having regard to the imperative needs of the community, we most respectfully beg Your Excellency to be pleased to issue such orders as may be necessary to ensure to it

" a just and equitable allotment. We may, in this connection, beg to urge on Your Excellency's attention the suggestion so often put forward by the community that, following the arrangement now obtaining as regards European education, a special officer may be appointed to look after Muhammadan education throughout the Province, and that the subordinate inspecting agency now employed in connection with Muhammadan schools be placed directly under him. It is our firm conviction that until this is done, Muhammadan education will not be able to avail itself to the fullest extent possible of the spirit of self-help and self-reliance which so largely pervades the community in the district, nor get the benefit due of the generosity and assistance proceeding from the Government.

" 4. We are grateful to Your Excellency for the announcement recently made that our oft-repeated prayer for an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Vellore has been granted and trust that it will soon be brought into existence. Similar incomplete secondary schools are also needed at Visharam and Pernampet and we have no doubt that Your Excellency's Government will recognise the need and hasten to meet the same at the earliest possible opportunity. The progress of the *Anjuman-e-Ishat-ul-Hasanath* at Vellore is greatly hampered for want of suitable accommodation and the *Madrassa-e-Islamiah* at Vaniyambadi requires considerable expansion and we pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to bestow on these subjects your best and most sympathetic consideration when they come up before the Government.

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"5. There is another matter over which the feelings of the community are exercised and to which we crave Your Excellency's attention. It is generally believed that a large number of Muhammadan endowments, either for educational or religious purposes, which once existed in the district have since been either resumed or appropriated to objects from which the Muhammadan community does not sufficiently benefit. The diversion of over Rs. 2,000 a year out of the revenue of a Muhammadan endowment to an agency whose avowed object is evangelization rather than philanthropy is an instance in point. We pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to order a thorough enquiry into such cases and earn the lasting gratitude of the community by re-transferring to purely Muhammadan objects, educational by preference, the benefits of those Muhammadan endowments which have either been resumed or diverted from their original purposes.

"6. In conclusion, we once again offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to our district and express our sincere gratitude for having been allowed an opportunity to approach Your Excellency with a brief recital of our more important requirements. We also assure Your Excellency of our unswerving allegiance to the British throne and of our ready willingness to co-operate with the Government in all schemes that may be devised for the betterment of our people and our country."

After the other members of the deputation were presented His Excellency made the following reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—This is the second occasion in the course of my present tour upon which I have been privileged to meet and receive addresses from the representatives of the Muhammadan community. Such occasions at the present juncture are of special interest and importance, since they afford to those representatives opportunities—of which they have not been slow to avail themselves—of declaring with no uncertain sound their steadfast loyalty to the throne, and, in the words of your address, their readiness to share the responsibilities as well as the privileges of the Empire to which they belong. That the enemies of England counted on results very different from these is now well known; that they have grievously miscalculated has been amply demonstrated by the constancy displayed under peculiar trials by the Mussalman community throughout India. Your loyal assurances, coming as they do from the representatives of your community in a district which has been intimately connected in the past with Muhammadan rule and which still includes an important Mussalman element in its population, have a peculiar value and I have the greater pleasure in acknowledging them now.

"It is with much interest that I look forward to visiting both here and at other centres in the district some of the educational institutions in which you are specially interested. In a few days, as you know, I shall have the pleasure of inspecting one of the most important of them, the Madrasa-e-Islamiah of Vaniyambadi, and of laying the foundation stone of its new hostel. I shall not therefore dwell on the

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VELLORE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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lency's
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"present occasion upon that institution Of the others
"omitting minor Madrasas, one is an industrial school
"which I am glad to learn is doing useful work and
"the remaining two present a most interesting type
"which differs from the ordinary college in that you
"have adopted Arabic literature and learning as the
"principal vehicle of education, and that you seek not
"merely to store the mind by secular instruction but
"to form the character by religious teaching. The
"formation of character is now becoming more and
"more recognized as one of the main ends of education,
"and I suppose that there is no more potent means to
"that end than religious instruction. You are to be
"congratulated on having in great measure anticipated
"the movement which is now setting in in this
"direction.

"Holding these views, I approach with special
"sympathy your plea that Government aid should be
"extended to these institutions. The Bakhiat-us-Salehat
"and the Madrasa-e-Latifia are devoted mainly to the
"study of Islamic lore and partake of the nature of
"theological colleges. It seems advisable therefore
"that they should in the first place secure University
"recognition as institutions for the study of oriental
"learning. If this is secured the Government will be
"prepared to give their sympathetic consideration to
"the plea for a grant-in-aid.

"In respect of aid to Mussalman schools the
"policy of the Educational Department has been to
"give to these the parity of treatment with Sanskrit
"schools for which you ask. The Government have
"received from the Government of India a recurring

"grant of Rs. 30,000 for Muhammadan education which
"is to be devoted among other objects to the improve-
"ment of such schools, and your request in this regard
"will not be lost sight of when the distribution of that
"grant comes before them.

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His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"The question of providing additional training
"schools for Muhammadans has recently claimed the
"attention of Government. It has not yet been
"proposed, so far as I am aware, to locate such a school
"in this district, but I shall cause further enquiries to
"be made with reference to your representations upon
"this subject.

"The proposal to appoint a special officer with a
"subordinate staff for the inspection of Muhammadan
"schools throughout the Presidency is, on administrative
"grounds, open to more than one objection. In the
"first place, the number of such schools is too small to
"justify the creation of a whole-time official for their
"inspection; in the second place it is to be remembered
"that a considerable number of Muhammadan pupils
"are undergoing instruction in non-Muhammadan
"schools, and if the inspection of these were also
"entrusted to this official, the sphere of his duties would
"overlap that of the circle inspector and the danger
"of a conflict of views would be very great. On
"general grounds moreover the Government are of
"opinion that the circle inspector should, as far as
"possible, control all branches of education within his
"charge and the arrangement suggested is scarcely
"compatible with this principle. I am glad to say
"however that we hope from the Government of India
"grant already mentioned to be able to strengthen the

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VELLORE.
His Excellency's
reply.

"subordinate inspectorate, and North Arcot, I trust, will benefit by the increased supervision which will thus be rendered possible, even though it may not secure a separate Sub-Assistant Inspector for itself.

"Of the places at which you suggest incomplete secondary schools should be established, it is, I am advised, doubtful whether that at Pernampet would be a success. The omens appear more favourable in the case of Visharam and if the leading residents are prepared to contribute, Government will entertain sympathetically an application for aid in this regard.

"The request for a better site and accommodation for the Ishaat-ul-Hasanat will be carefully considered when in due course it comes before Government in specific shape. Proposals I understand have yet to be worked out in detail.

"Lastly you allude to the question of Muhammadan endowments, which you fear have been diverted in numerous instances from their proper object or have been resumed altogether. You give no specific instance of resumption and in respect of the former class you content yourselves with a single allusion. I will therefore only say here that it is no part of the intention of Government, so far as their control extends, to permit either unjustifiable resumption of endowments or their diversion to objects foreign to the intention of their creators when such intentions are ascertainable beyond reasonable doubt. If you will be good enough to address specific representations on actual cases, Government will cause careful enquiry to be made into your complaint.

"I will conclude by thanking you again heartily, gentlemen, for the welcome you have accorded to me to the district of North Arcot."

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VELLORE.
Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat

His Excellency afterwards inspected the library and the various classes of the institution.

The Anjuman-e-Ishaat-ul-Hasanat, an industrial school attached to the Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat was next visited.

Anjuman-e-Ishaat-ul-Hasanat.

This is an industrial school where boys are taught carpentry, cabinet-making and drawing, besides being given general instruction up to the fourth standard. It is maintained by subscriptions aided by Government grant. Many Government officers patronise the institution by placing with it their orders for furniture. It is now sixty strong and costs Rs. 250 a month. The Anjuman is in need of suitable accommodation not only for its workshop but also for its general education classes.

His Excellency afterwards motored to Madrasa-e-Latifia.

Madrasa-e-Latifia.

This institution was founded by the late Shams-ul-Ulma Haji Shah Rukmuddin Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Khadri about thirty years ago and is now managed by his son Moulvi Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib assisted by a committee of Muhammadans from every part of the district. The Madrasa is housed in a solid building on which about Rs. 55,000 has been spent and it is endowed with a capital of Rs. 25,000. Instruction is imparted up to the highest standard on the same lines as at the Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat.

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VELLORE.
Madrasa-
e-Latifa.

Twenty-five students are in the higher classes and there are seventy-five pupils in the lower, including twenty-five girls. Students of the higher classes are provided with free board and accommodation. The teaching staff costs Rs. 100 a month and the boarding arrangements about Rs. 150.

The Madrasa has got one of the finest libraries in South India lent to it by the Sahibzada. It contains manuscripts of some of the rarest books in Persian and Arabic and is occasionally visited by oriental research scholars.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Moulvi Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Khadri, Principal and Manager, and conducted round the institution. At the conclusion of the inspection two of the boys recited poems in Arabic and Urdu in praise of His Excellency.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Collector's bungalow.

Educa-
tional
Officers'
Confer-
ence.

Dinner
party.

At 12 noon His Excellency held an informal conference with the Educational officers of North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

KATPADI.

After dinner His Excellency and party left the Collector's house for Katpadi Railway station, where they joined the broad-gauge special train. The special left Katpadi at 2-15 A.M. and reached Tiruppattur at 6 A.M. the next day. The Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, travelled in the same train. Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, Superin-

tendent, Railway Police, also travelled in the same train. Mr. Nunn, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was in charge of the train from Katpadi to Jalarpet and Mr. A. W. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent, from Jalarpet to Tiruppattur. At 7-30 A.M., His Excellency alighted from the special train and was received by Mr. A. M. G. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, and M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai, Chairman, Municipal Council. From the Railway station His Excellency and party proceeded to the Government Gardens, where his arrival was public. A small pandal had been put up under which the local leading officials and non-officials were present. A local band was in attendance.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector introduced to him M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:--

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Tiruppattur, North Arcot, beg most respectfully to accord Your Excellency our most loyal and hearty welcome to this town, a place second in importance to Vellore, the head-quarters of the district.

"2. This is the first occasion in the annals of our historic town, when we have been permitted the great honour of welcoming the Governor of our Presidency, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our sincere and profound loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor.

Mar. 2,
1915.

TIRUP-
PATTUR.

Public
arrival.

Municipal
Address.

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TIRUP-
PATTUR.

Municipal
Address.

" 3. We beg to point out that, while our town is
" a comparatively small one, its importance as a trade
" centre is very great. It has close and intimate
" business relation with the Kolar Gold Fields on the
" one hand, and several places of commercial
" importance on the other.

" 4. Our municipality consists of a mixed popu-
" lation of Hindus and Muhammadans with divers
" interests, and religious feelings; still, we are glad to
" state that the municipal administration is carried on
" with complete harmony in the council and with due
" regard to popular wants and sentiments.

" 5. Whilst the income of the municipality shows
" a steady increase, we are sorry that unusual yearly
" epidemic charges have been a great drain upon our
" financial resources, and it has been impossible to
" effect any real improvement in the town from
" municipal revenue proper. The municipality has not
" been able, as yet, to have a building of its own, the
" present place being an old building, lent by Govern-
" ment. Its accommodation is inadequate and is quite
" unsuitable for its purpose.

" 6. We feel sorry that, owing to frequent
" visitations of plague, the material prosperity of the
" town has been paralysed. We beg to take this
" opportunity of recording our appreciation of the
" excellent work done by our chairman during the
" successive outbreaks of plague. Preventive and
" remedial measures, involving much work and needing
" great tact, have been successfully carried out, a
" success, we are glad to say, that has been noted and
" reported on by District Collectors, and appreciated

" by Government in successive Administration Reports. Mar. 2,
 " We further desire to offer our heartfelt thanks to 1915-
 " Government, for the generous grants made to us from TIRUP-
 " time to time, to enable us to combat the epidemic. PATTUR.
 " As a permanent preventive measure against these Municipal
 " frequent outbreaks of plague, the council respectfully Address.
 " begs to urge the necessity and importance of opening
 " congested areas in the town, and forming town
 " extensions on approved lines.

" 7. Although Tiruppattur has a normal popula-
 " tion of nearly 20,000, it has not a proper water-supply.
 " The only drinking water-supply for the whole town
 " is a rain fed tank called Chetti Kulam, which well
 " high dries up in the hot weather and is utterly
 " inadequate. This very important matter has already
 " been brought to the notice of Your Excellency's
 " Government in the Administration Report of this
 " municipality for 1912-13 and Government have been
 " pleased to ask the Sanitary Engineer to investigate
 " the water-supply scheme of this town. We earnestly
 " pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant
 " such scheme, when formulated, your sympathetic and
 " generous support.

" 8. There is a secondary school here under
 " municipal management. It is the only institution of
 " importance between Vellore and Salem, and attracts
 " a large number of pupils from long distances. It is
 " located in an inconvenient building unsuited to modern
 " requirements. The Educational officers have success-
 " fully condemned the same; but the council has been
 " quite unable to make any great improvements. We
 " take this opportunity of requesting Your Excellency to

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PATTUR.
Municipal
Address.

"make us a liberal grant, to enable us to raise a model school-house. The subject of improving the school building is under correspondence between the Educational authorities and the Council.

"9. There is a big drain called 'Vella Vaikal' in the heart of the Muhammadan quarters of the town, which carries away the storm water of the town, and runs open between rows of dwelling houses. It is a source of considerable inconvenience to people and traffic. It is prayed that the question of minimizing the existing evil may be taken up for consideration by Your Excellency's Government.

"10. Our pleasure at Your Excellency's visit would have been greatly increased, had it been possible for Her Excellency Lady Pentland to be present here today. None the less, we beg to convey our humble respects to her, and sincerely pray that a merciful Providence will vouchsafe unto Your Excellencies all happiness and prosperity, for many long years to come.

"11. Thanking Your Excellency once again, from the bottom of our hearts, for Your Excellency's gracious condescension, in accepting this humble token of our loyal esteem, and affection."

After the other members of the Municipal Council were presented, His Excellency made the following reply:—

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your warm welcome and I will not fail to convey to Her Excellency Lady Pentland who greatly regrets that she was not able to accompany me, your kind message and your good wishes for her happiness and fortune.

"In spite of the ravages of plague which I recognize have been a great obstacle to municipal progress, Tiruppattur is a town rising in population and trade, and is to be congratulated on the general concord which exists among the various communities which make up its members and on the harmony prevailing in the Councils of its elders. It adds, perhaps something to the interest of my visit both from your point of view as well as from mine, that it is the first visit paid to you by a Governor of the Presidency, and I am glad to be able to pay this compliment to its growing importance in the world.

"The first point to which you refer among the needs of the town contained in the address is the inadequacy and unsuitability of the municipal buildings. The reason is doubtless that this defect is so frequently forced upon your attention that it has a foremost place in your thoughts; when, however, money is scarce as at present, and Government grants are hard to come by this need though real, and with which I have much sympathy, you would probably not wish to press to the exclusion of others. Leaving this therefore for the present, we come to the question of town extension as a preventive measure against plague, and here I am glad to endorse the appreciation expressed by the Council of the Chairman's administration in respect of plague, and to acknowledge at the same time your gratitude for such grants as the Government have been able to provide to help you to meet the heavy extra charges involved. At the same time I welcome your proposal to combat this too frequent visitor by opening out areas of

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TIRUP-
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lency's
reply.

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lency's
reply.

"congestion and providing new and more spacious sites in suitable localities, and I hope that as soon as possible the scheme after gaining the approval of the sanitary authorities will come before the Government for consideration of ways and means.

"Writing in 1883 Mr. LeFanu dealing with the town of Tiruppattur (then in Salem district) says 'the town is very healthy and the water-supply is good.' It is true that the population was then only some 12,000, and it is doubtless the large increase of population that has detracted from the healthiness and rendered the supply of water insufficient. The first defect as we have seen it is hoped to meet in the right way by more space and light, and the second by finding a suitable and sufficient supply of water to augment or replace the Chetti Kulam. The Sanitary Engineer has already been asked by the Government to make a preliminary examination of a scheme, and to submit approximate estimates. I will see that these are obtained as soon as possible, and can promise a sympathetic consideration on the part of the Government.

"I shall this morning, I hope, have an opportunity of seeing for myself the Secondary School of the town, and shall be the better able to deal with the subject of providing a new building, when the correspondence between the Council and the educational authorities is brought to a close, and the matter comes before the Government. At present I will say no more except that I fully sympathize with the desire of the Council to provide this essential institution with a proper habitation.

"The question of the Vella Vaikal was discussed in 1912, and it was then decided to postpone the consideration of certain temporary repairs to it, until a comprehensive scheme which was at that time under preparation by the Council could be submitted.

"The Council would do well, and I believe action has already been taken in this direction to prepare and keep ready a sanitary programme, so that as soon as there is money to distribute the Council will be ready to use its share, and perhaps even get a part of the share of other municipalities who have not been so foreseeing.

"I thank you again, Gentlemen, for the heartiness and loyalty of your welcome and shall carry away with me pleasant memories of my visit to Tiruppattur—memories which will always be kept bright by the possession of this casket in which you have enclosed your address."

After replying to the address His Excellency visited the High School and Hospital which are situated in the Government Gardens. Municipal High School,

At the High School His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Municipal Chairman, and shown round the classes by M.R.Ry. P. Ganapati Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster. Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, was also present.

The school was founded in 1856 and was called a taluk school till 1860 when it became a Government Anglo-Vernacular School. In 1884 it was handed over to Local funds and in 1886 it was taken over by the Municipality.

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1915.
TIRUP-
PATTUR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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TIRUP-
PATTUR.
Municipal
High
School.

A fourth form was opened in 1891, a fifth form in 1893 and a sixth form in 1898.

The subjoined statement shows the strength of the several forms:—

Strength and classification of students.

Form or class.				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadians.	Christians.	Total.
VI	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	16
V	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	17
IV	...	...	...	16	7	1	1	25
III	...	...	...	15	6	2	...	23
II	...	...	...	24	15	1	...	40
I-A	...	...	...	20	0	3	...	29
I-B	...	...	...	8	0	3	...	20
IV-A class	...	...	...	14	12	1	1	28
IV-B class	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	25
III class	...	...	...	13	13	5	2	33
Grand Total				142	94	16	4	256

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

"I have been glad to visit this school and I wish all success to the good work which is being carried on here."

Municipal
Hospital.

From the school His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal Hospital and on his way inspected

the tank called "Chetti Kulam" the main source of water-supply to the town.

At the Municipal Hospital His Excellency was received by the Municipal Chairman, and conducted round the wards by Mr. C. M. Phillip, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon in charge, Rev. Mr. Porter, London Mission, a Municipal Councillor, was also present.

The hospital was founded in 1872. The cost of the institution is Rs. 15,640. The cost of upkeep for the past five years has averaged Rs. 3,981 per annum.

The hospital was under Local Fund management up to 1886, when it was handed over to the municipality. The attached statement shows the number of patients since the institution came under municipal management, the annual average being 172 in-patients and 12,011 out-patients.

The "Women and Children's" dispensary was opened in 1896, and is located in a building rented at Rs. 6 per mensem. A new dispensary has just been constructed at Government cost, but it has not yet been occupied. The attendance for 1914 was 11,095 out-patients. There are 17 beds in the hospital.

Statement showing the in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital for every year from 1885-86 to 1913-14.

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1885-86	111	6,393
1886-87	99	7,416

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TIRUP-
PATTUR.
Municipal
Hospital.

NORTH ARCOT.

Mar. 2, 1915.	Year.	In- patients.	Out- patients.
TIRUP- PATTUR. Municipal Hospital.	1887-88	86	6,324
	1888-89	132	8,847
	1889-90	112	9,610
	1890-91	87	9,041
	1891-92	103	10,058
	1892-93	103	10,717
	1893-94	100	10,648
	1894-95	112	12,844
	1895-96	125	12,969
	1896-97	132	10,860
	1897-98	148	12,694
	1898-99	109	9,531
	1899-00	78	7,747
	1900-01	82	5,691
	1901-02	89	9,199
	1902-03	73	13,197
	1903-04	114	10,180
	1904-05	102	8,992
	1905-06	151	12,220
	1906-07	197	15,053
	1907-08	256	12,831
	1908-09	190	16,052
	1909-10	200	15,889
	1910-11	167	14,888
	1911-12	162	10,646
	1912-13	204	10,830
	1913-14	127	7,802
<i>Average for the last five years</i>			
	1909-10	200	15,889
	1910-11	167	14,888

NORTH ARCOT.

Year.	In- patients.	Out- patients.	Mar. 2, 1915.
1911-12	162	10,646	TIRUP- PATTUR.
1912-13	204	10,830	Municipal Hospital.
1913-14	127	7,802	
	860	60,055	
Average	172	12,011	

Before leaving His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

"It has been a satisfaction to me to have had this opportunity of visiting this hospital and to learn that apart from minor defects its accommodation fairly meets the present needs of the town. I found every thing in good order."

His Excellency then motored out to the proposed site for the town extension and afterwards returned to the special train which left Tirupattur for Vaniyambadi at 10-30 A.M.

The special train arrived at Vaniyambadi at 11-15 A.M., and was taken to a siding near the goods-shed.

At 12 noon His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

At 4-15 P.M. His Excellency was accorded a public reception at the railway station. A small pandal had been erected just outside the goods-shed platform under which the Municipal Councillors and other prominent townsmen had assembled. His Excellency walked over from his saloon to the pandal and on his taking his seat on the dais, the Collector presented to him

Mar. 2,
1915.
VANIYAM-
BADI.
Municipal
Address.

Bangi Sabju Sahib, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"On behalf of our fellow-citizens and ourselves, we, the members of the Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi, beg leave to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to our town and avail ourselves of the opportunity to convey to Your Excellency a strong assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty, our King-Emperor.

"2. We are aware that our municipality is too small and our civic labours too humble to attract public notice, but still, our town may lay claim to some little importance as comprising a population which is mostly devoted to peaceful pursuits connected with industry, trade and commerce. We may also invite Your Excellency's attention to the harmony and good-will that has always existed between the Muhammadans and Hindus of our town, in spite of the predominance of the former as regards numbers and wealth.

"3. We are thankful that Your Excellency's Government was pleased to grant us just three months ago the privilege of having a non-official resident chairman. In this connection, we beg leave to submit that, although our municipality was formed so early as 1886, the Government have not been pleased to extend to our town the municipal franchise beyond what was conferred at the initial stage. In view of the increase that has taken place in our extent and importance during these twenty-eight years, we feel confident that at no distant date

"our prayer for increasing the number of seats in our council to sixteen, two-thirds of which may be set apart for election, will receive Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

"4. We are alive to the great need that there is of making improvements in our town, having repeatedly suffered from the outbreak of cholera and plague. We have already submitted to Your Excellency's Government a comprehensive programme of sanitary works that we propose to undertake and trust that our humble endeavours to make life in our town easier and more attractive will commend themselves to Your Excellency. Foremost among our needs is a complete system of drainage, but as we understand that this is not possible without a system, side by side, of water-supply, requiring a very large outlay, we propose to approach Your Excellency's Government shortly with our proposals on both these subjects. The opening up of congested areas and the extension of our town in various directions are also engaging our earnest attention, and we hope that through the liberal help of Your Excellency's Government, ways and means will be found for effecting these much-needed improvements at no distant date.

"5. With a majority of Muhammadan population, observing the *pardah*, another pressing need of our town is a hospital meant exclusively for women. The delivery ward in the existing municipal hospital placed as it is under a male sub-assistant surgeon can never hope, from its very nature, to be as useful and popular as a hospital for women in charge of a lady doctor, and in consideration of our slender

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Address.

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Address.

"resources, we request Your Excellency to be pleased
"to reconsider our appeal for a liberal grant from
"Provincial funds for the construction and maintenance of an institution so very essential for the
"alleviation of suffering among women.

"6. We are grateful to Government for having
"constructed a bridge over the Palar river between
"Khadirpet and Amburpet and provided a means of
"safety and escape to the people during the time of
"unusual floods. We request, however, that Your
"Excellency will be pleased to order that the tolls now
"collected by the Department of Public Works from
"every cart passing over the bridge under the provisions of Act XV of 1864, be not levied as this levy
"causes considerable hardship to the poor. Here we
"also beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to the
"necessity of constructing a causeway on the Govindapuram branch of the Palar river.

"7. The want of an overbridge across the railway
"line near the railway station is increasingly felt day
"by day and we request that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to move the authorities concerned
"to provide the same at an early date, in view of the
"growing importance of New Town.

"8. On behalf of our townsmen, we also beg to
"bring to Your Excellency's notice that a Bench Court
"of Honorary Magistrates is a necessity amongst us
"and having regard to the fact that many a smaller
"town in this district has been given a bench, we
"venture to hope that Your Excellency will be pleased
"to sanction the same for our town also. With a view
"to check the tendency of our people to embark on

"needless and costly litigation in regular civil courts
"in respect of petty claims and disputes, we also request
"that Your Excellency will be pleased to extend to us
"the benefit of the Village Panchayat system as recommended by the Decentralization Commission.

"9. In conclusion, we offer Your Excellency our
"sincere gratitude for the opportunity that we have had
"of welcoming Your Excellency and placing before you
"in person some of our pressing needs, in the fervent
"hope that they will have the best consideration of
"Your Excellency's Government."

After the other members of the Municipal Council were presented by the Chairman, the Collector introduced Padayari Abdul Shukur Sahib, Secretary of the Rate-payers' Association, who read the following address on behalf of the Association, and presented the other members of the deputation:—

"We, the rate-payers of Vaniyambadi, deem it a
"privilege to be permitted to approach Your Excellency with an address of welcome on the occasion of
"this the first visit of a Governor to our municipality.

"2. The visit of Your Excellency could not have
"been at a more opportune moment than now, when
"we are able to personally assure the representative
"of His Majesty of our deep and earnest feelings
"of loyalty to the person and throne of our King-
"Emperor. We pursue the events of the war daily
"with anxious interest, and daily are proud to be the
"subjects of an empire that remains almost unaffected
"by the greatest war known to man. We are also

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Association's
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"proud to read of the deeds of our Indian brethren in
"the field of battle fighting side by side and falling
"side by side with the British soldiers.

"3. We may be permitted to make mention with
"justifiable pride that to the efforts of the Rate-payers'
"Association is to a large extent due the importance
"of Vaniyambadi which has deserved the honour of
"Your Excellency's visit. We have often knocked at
"the doors of the Secretariat with tales of grievances
"against our system of local self-government that
"prevented the public voice being effective; and we
"today unitedly stand before Your Excellency to
"express our gratitude for the concession given to us
"of a non-official chairman, though nominated. To
"us has been given the satisfaction to feel that the
"sincere work of non-officials for a good public object
"does appeal to the sympathy of the Government.

"4. Your Excellency will find that Vaniyambadi
"is a considerable commercial centre, and that its
"townsmen have done much for its advancement.
"With its beautiful town extension, with its increasing
"business and important commercial population, and
"above all with its excellent Madrasa, Vaniyambadi
"has become an important centre and can fittingly be
"made the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name.
"We hope that Your Excellency will generously deal
"with this very natural desire of the people.

"5. We beg leave to bring to Your Excellency's
"notice our deep interest in securing the privilege of
"an elected non-official chairman for our municipality,
"for a large number of seats in the council, for an
"effective proportion of elected non-officials in it; for

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"the removal of the tolls at the Palar bridge; for the
"establishment of a Gosha hospital; for the creation
"of Honorary Magistrates. We earnestly hope that
"Your Excellency will be able to give your favourable
"considerations to these.

"In conclusion we wish again to express our deep
"feelings of loyalty and appreciation of the honour
"which Your Excellency has conferred upon our town
"by this visit."

His Excellency made the following joint reply
to the addresses:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The two addresses to which I
"have had the pleasure of listening cover I think almost
"identical ground, with the exception of a single topic,
"namely, that in view of its increasing importance
"Vaniyambadi should be made the headquarters of a
"taluk of the same name. I propose, therefore, with
"your permission, to deal with the points presented
"for discussion in a single reply.

"Vaniyambadi is a small municipality and I
"trust it may be found possible to enlist in the service
"of civic improvement the qualities of perseverance, of
"practical business ability and of liberality which your
"citizens have displayed in other fields. The needs of
"the town indeed are great, disproportionately so
"when its ordinary resources are considered, and even
"when allowance is made for such aid as Government
"may be in a position to give there is still ample scope
"for the generosity and public spirit of your wealthier
"townsmen.

"The town has suffered and I regret to say still
"suffers from the visitations of cholera and plague.

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"In combating the latter you have received substantial Government assistance.

"To deal effectively with cholera, you require, in the first place, improved systems of water-supply and drainage. Here you are confronted with peculiar difficulties since the source of supply is the Palar, itself liable to contamination, while the situation of the town, part of which stands on islands in the river-bed, renders it difficult to devise an efficient system of drainage at any reasonable cost. Investigation has been made more than once into these questions with, I fear, very slight results so far. You have however returned to the attack and I believe that the Sanitary Commissioner is again engaged under the orders of Government in devising a scheme suited to your requirements and as far as possible to your resources. I shall await with interest the proposals which you are preparing and can assure you that so far as the available funds permit, Government will meet you in a liberal spirit.

"Other improvements which call for early attention are the removal of congestion and the planning of a town extension. The New Town was laid out, I understand, in 1904 to provide house-sites for those rendered homeless by the floods of the preceding year. It seems however to have made somewhat disappointing progress and I shall be glad to have the subject further investigated. It is possible that if the municipality were given a more direct interest in its development, better results might be achieved.

"In respect of sanitation generally, what seems to be required is a carefully prepared programme of work and bearing in mind the slender resources of the town, I would counsel you to concentrate, as far as possible, on a few objects at a time rather than to diffuse your available means over a large number of schemes. The Sanitary Commissioner has been instructed to render you assistance and advice in this matter. When a carefully selected programme is evolved and submitted to Government, the question of financing the improvements will be considered.

"The provision of improved hospital accommodation for women and particularly for those observing the purdah is, I venture to suggest, an appropriate object of the liberality of your wealthier Musalman townsmen. It is not, I fear, probable that large grants-in-aid will be available for such objects at the present time, and I may remind you that other and more important towns in the Presidency, many of which are still unprovided with adequate medical relief for women, must have prior claims on the resources of Government. If, however, a substantial proportion of the cost were locally raised your claims for assistance would naturally be materially strengthened.

"The question of the abolition of tolls collected at the new bridge has already been brought to the notice of Government, who are awaiting a report very shortly to be submitted as to the cost of the maintenance of the bridge and the amount of the annual toll income. I cannot undertake at present that it will be found possible to comply with your

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"request, but the matter will be carefully examined.
"It might be worth while for the Municipality to con-
sider whether they might not undertake the main-
tenance of the bridge in consideration of the tolls
being abolished. A causeway over the Palar at
Govindapuram and an overbridge near the railway
station though doubtless highly desirable improve-
ments, do not appear to be among the most pressing
of your wants. They are both costly projects and
I would advise you to defer the consideration of
them until other more crying needs are satisfied.

"Your desire for a bench of magistrates, if it
has not already been realised, will, I trust, receive
effect in the near future. I am in full sympathy with
your view that it is desirable to substitute trials in
village courts in respect of petty claims and disputes
for those in the regular civil courts with their
attendant expenses. I understand, however, that since
1906 a village bench court with civil jurisdiction
over a part at any rate of the municipality has been
in existence but that no parties claimed any enquiry
before it. On the other hand the village munsif
sitting alone has disposed on an average of about 47
cases a year. It would seem therefore that some
recourse has been had to the existing machinery. A
special enquiry has just been concluded into the
question of improving that machinery and the report
on the subject is at present under the consideration
of Government.

"In both addresses stress is laid upon your
desire for an increase in the number of elective seats
on the Council. You will remember that this request

"was laid before Government in June last and its
consideration was deferred for a year. It will thus
shortly come before Government again and will
receive careful consideration.

"I am glad to acknowledge the thanks which
you express for the appointment of a non-official
Chairman of the municipality. Effect has been given
to this change only from November last and it would
seem to be premature to take the further step which
you advocate until a more extensive experience has
been gained of the working of the present arrangement.
Here as elsewhere this seems advisable.

"There remains the request put forward by
the rate-payers of Vaniyambadi that the town should
be made the headquarters of a taluk. This request,
I may perhaps be permitted to say, appears to be put
forward rather from a laudable desire to add to the
importance of Vaniyambadi than upon a full con-
sideration of the administrative aspects of the change.
Administratively speaking, the arrangement suggested
would probably prove most inconvenient and is
particularly undesirable in view of the fact that
extensive alterations in the redistribution of districts
was brought into force only three years ago. I regret
I am unable to hold out any prospect that your
request on this point will be granted.

"Let me conclude, gentlemen, by assuring you
of the pleasure it has given me to receive the
hearty expression of your loyalty to the person and
throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I share all
your appreciation of the gallant deeds of the soldiers,

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"both Indian and European, who have gone from this country to fight alongside of the forces of the King-Emperor and his allies in Europe; and I thank you most sincerely for the cordiality of the welcome which you have been good enough to give me and for the graceful caskets in which you have enclosed your addresses."

Madrassa-e-Islamiah.

From the Railway station His Excellency drove to Madrasa-e-Islamiah to see the school.

The Madrasa-e-Islamiah was started by the Muhammadan Educational Society of Vaniyam-badi on the 26th August 1903, with the idea of developing it into a residential high school, providing instruction in general subjects as well as in technical subjects connected with trade and commerce, so that in course of time it might not only serve the needs of the mercantile community in the town and its neighbourhood, but also become the centre of Muhammadan education in the central districts of the Presidency. Special attention was to be given to religious training, so that students might grow to be not only good citizens but also good Musalmans. The school was being managed by the secretary of the society until the 26th March 1905, when it was placed under a special committee with Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Quraishi as secretary. Under the management of this committee the school was placed on a sound financial basis, and developed into a lower secondary school, and was recognised as secondary when the new Educational rules came into force. This

committee ceased to exist in the beginning of 1909, when its secretary became enrolled on the teaching staff, the management reverting to the general secretary of the society as a representative of the executive committee. The school passed through a crisis in 1906, when the new Educational rules came into force. The conditions of recognition required a sufficient funded capital, a substantial school-house, and a fully qualified teaching staff. Thanks to the energy and public spirit of the office-bearers and trustees of the society, all these difficulties were overcome in a short time. Within a couple of days a capital fund of Rs. 31,000 was raised and invested either in Government securities or house property in Madras. The difficulty with regard to building was got over by Haji T. Badr-ud-din Sahib's generous gift of his mundy in the fort, valued at Rs. 9,000, and his further munificent offer to meet two-thirds of the cost of the building that might be erected thereon. When a qualified Musalman headmaster could not be obtained, the committee prevailed upon Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Quraishi to obtain long leave from the public service and take charge of the school. He has since resigned Government service. With a view to secure good and efficient men as assistants, a provident fund was founded in 1908, according to which the society contributes sixteen pies on every rupee of the teacher's salary, the teacher himself paying twelve pies. The money is secured in the bank

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month after month, and becomes payable to the teacher after ten years' service in the school. For the convenience of teachers, the managers are building good and airy dwelling houses in New Town, of which five have already been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,000. Other minor difficulties connected with the management of the Madrasa were due to the general ignorance of the people, who would detain their boys or seek admission for them whenever they pleased, and would at pleasure interfere with the internal management of the school. But these difficulties have slowly disappeared. Before class work begins every day, the boys are assembled together and a sermon on some suitable subject is delivered to them. Besides, a separate period is set apart within the school hours for daily instruction in religion from infant class up to sixth form. Instruction in secular subjects is given according to the course prescribed for a secondary school. Boys are prepared for School Final examination in Urdu, Tamil, Canarese, Persian and Arabic, English History, Mathematics, Physics, Shorthand, Type-writing, Book-keeping, Commercial Practice, Indexing and Précis-writing. The forms are housed in the *Badr-ud-din Manzil*, which was completed towards the beginning of 1911 at a cost of over Rs. 35,000. The lower classes occupy the adjoining houses which have been secured at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Accommodation is not sufficient, and the smaller sections in special subjects have had to be located

either in katcha out-houses or in temporary pandals. It is hoped that with the completion of the *Malang Manzil*, towards which Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib has paid Rs. 15,000, and for which Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,000, the institution will be placed under better conditions. The teaching staff of the Madrasa-e-Islamiah consists of 33 teachers, of whom 5 are graduates, 1 under-graduate, 9 teachers of the secondary grade and 5 of the elementary higher grade. Of the remaining 13 masters, 6 are moulvis, 3 munshis, 1 hafiz, 1 commercial assistant, 1 gymnastics master and 1 drawing master. Of the masters engaged on the secular side, 13 are trained teachers of their respective grades. Four of the masters are now undergoing training and they are expected to join their appointments on the staff in April next. The expenses of the school are met by the Muhammadan Educational Society from several sources. Last year these expenses amounted to Rs. 28,000, of which Rs. 7,000 was received as Government grants-in-aid. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also received as grants-in-aid on the *Badr-ud-din Manzil* which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 35,000. The society meets the expenditure on the school either from the income of the endowments that it has secured or from public contributions. To Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Kalami the society is indebted for an endowment which yields a monthly income of Rs. 35. Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib

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has created an endowment which gives Rs. 200 a month, and mittadar T. Amin-ud-din Sahib has given property which brings Rs. 75 a month. This last gentleman gives in addition a monthly subscription of Rs. 75. The society is indebted to the Nawab of Banganapalle for a monthly grant of Rs. 25. About Rs. 150 a month represents a further income from the society's properties at Periamet and from Government paper. The Jamaath of the Periamet mosque give the society a monthly grant of Rs. 100. The monthly subscriptions received are mostly from the residents of Vaniyambadi.

Practically speaking, free education is provided to all Muhammadan pupils, only a few paying fees.

Small monthly scholarships are provided for poor boys, who deserve assistance on account of their diligence and progress.

The Madrasa is now 451 strong. Of these about 150 pupils come from out-stations, representing eighteen districts in the Presidency, such as Malabar, South Canara, Bellary, Kurnool, Madras and Tinnevely, not to speak of the Native States of Mysore and Cochin. For the convenience of the boys from out-stations a hostel has become necessary. The Islamiah hostel, estimated to cost about Rs. 60,000, has accordingly been projected and in aid of this Government have sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 40,000.

Statement showing the strength of the Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi, on 27th January 1915.

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Form or class.		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadians.	Total.
Sixth form	...	3	3	11	17
Fifth form	...	2	5	16	23
Fourth form	...	7	12	14	33
Third form	...	6	7	18	31
Second form	...	3	6	26	35
First form	...	5	6	38	49
Fourth class	...	9	9	34	52
Third class	...	...	...	40	40
Second class	...	...	...	33	33
First class	...	...	...	63	63
Infant class	...	...	...	75	75
Total ...		35	48	368	451

On arrival His Excellency was received by Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi, Yakub Hassan Sait, Correspondent of the School, and Muhammad Ibrahim Quraishi, B.A., L.T., Principal, and conducted round the classes.

From the Madrasa-e-Islamiah His Excellency motored to the New Town and then to the site of the new hostel of the above institution to lay its foundation stone. At the hostel site, a pandal had been put up under which a large number of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen

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had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat on the dais Yakub Hassan Sait read the following statement and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone:—

"The Madrasa-e-Islamiah Hostel, the foundation stone of which Your Excellency has so kindly consented to lay today, marks a great advance in the progress of Muslim education in this Presidency, which the community had chalked out for itself in December 1901 when the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference was for the first time held at Madras. Among the demands made by the conference was the reorganization of the Madrasa-e-Azam, a better habitation for it and the establishment of a hostel in connection with it. But at the same time we recognised that we owed a duty to ourselves also and the community should establish for itself in other centres what it had demanded the Government to maintain at the capital of the Presidency. It was left to the Muhammadans of Vaniyambadi to take the initiative in this respect. It is noteworthy that the merchants of Vaniyambadi, famous for their uncompromising orthodoxy and possessing that frame of mind which saw no good in culture and knowledge that had not the element of orthodoxy in it, eventually became the pioneers for the spread of modern thought and learning.

"This happy result did not suddenly crystallise out of the effervescence of enthusiasm which the conference had produced. The Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society founded in 1902 persisted in its onward course and established, in August 1903, a

"Madrasa which has developed into a fully equipped high school. While ample provision has been made in the Madrasa for teaching the usual subjects on the approved method and by trained teachers, particular attention has been paid to the equipment of the Science section. Urdu, as the *lingua franca* of India and as the repository of the best Muslim thought in the country, forms the principal vernacular of the school, while Tamil, the vernacular of the district and of the greater part of the Presidency, is by no means neglected. Persian and Arabic, without which there can be no Muslim culture worth the name, are especially fostered. Commercial subjects are taught, as a matter of course, to the public most of whom will eventually inherit the commercial careers of their parents. And physical culture is insured by encouraging manly games and gymnastics. But the distinguishing feature of our system of education is the religious teaching. Religion is the back-bone of the Muslim Society and it plays such an important part in our daily lives that no education can make us good citizens in the sense we understand citizenship, that has not an adequate proportion of religion in its composition. It was the absence of religion in the western system of education and the fear that, bereft of religion, it might shake the basis on which Muslim culture was founded—that kept Musalmans throughout India from participating early enough in the benefits to which only English education was a passport. We have therefore made religion the basis of education in our school and it was only on a full and unequivocal assurance of this, that funds

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" have been contributed and endowments in aid of the
" school have been created. It is a solemn trust that
" the management will, I hope, never be guilty of
" neglecting.

" Although the Madrasa was primarily founded
" for the education of Musalmans and the religion of
" Islam is compulsorily taught to all Muslim boys, the
" higher classes in which English and not Urdu is the
" medium of instruction are open alike to Hindus
" and other non-Musalmans.

" Although there is scarcely a soul in Vaniyam-
" badi, however humble, who has not in some way or
" other, at some time or anon, given his help to the
" noble cause, the names of some benefactors stand out
" in bold relief on the tablets of our memory which are
" sure to go down to posterity in undiminished glamour.
" I can only name them at random, as it is difficult to
" say who did more than the other. To T. Amin-ud-din
" Sahib we owe the nucleus of our funded capital
" which his good example soon enabled it to reach
" to Rs. 33,000. He has also contributed Rs. 5,000
" towards the building fund and has recently handed
" over to the society a property worth Rs. 20,000 which
" yields a monthly income of Rs. 75. In addition to
" these contributions which total a respectable sum
" of Rs. 30,000, he has been paying for a number of
" years a monthly subscription of Rs. 100.

" His name can never be dissociated in our minds
" from that of his inseparable friend Malayalam Abdur
" Rahman Sahib, whose devotion to the cause and
" persuasiveness have been the means of attracting
" considerable sums of money to the coffers of the

" society though his own contributions have been Mar. 2,
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" To Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib's generosity and VANIYAM-
" initiative we owe the handsome building which Your BADI.
" Excellency has inspected a little while ago. His Laying
" benefactions in the shape of the site for the school the
" premises and contributions to the building and foundation
" capital funds are valued at a respectable sum of stone of
" Rs. 25,000 the
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" e-Islamiah
" Hostel.

" Malan Hyath Badsha Sahib, with whose bene-
" factions the name of his late lamented uncle Malang
" Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib will always remain asso-
" ciated, has given a handsome donation of Rs. 16,000
" for the addition of the second storey to the present
" building. He also contributed Rs. 5,500 to the
" capital fund and has created an endowment of a
" number of house properties worth Rs. 20,000 that
" yield a monthly income of Rs. 200. His total
" benefactions therefore stand at Rs. 40,000.

" I may mention that these four gentlemen were
" elected trustees for life, long before the trusts them-
" selves were created mainly with their own contri-
" bution. With them in the office of the trusteeship
" has been associated from the beginning our other
" respected co-worker, whose recent elevation to the
" coveted chair of the local Municipal Council has given
" great satisfaction to the society. I, of course, mean
" Bangi Sabju Sahib.

" Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib of
" Vellore as president of the society has expended for
" the good of the Madrasa that great influence which
" his high and enlightened *Moutviel* and unique position

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" as the worthy Peerzada (son) of Shamsululma Moulvi
" Abdul Wahab Sahib has given him over all those with
" whom he comes in contact.

" Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Kalami, another resident
" of Vellore, in his capacity of Joint Secretary up to
" October 1913 and General Secretary thereafter, has
" rendered to the Madrasa services the value of which
" cannot be exaggerated. The inestimable personal
" influence which only a man of his head and heart and
" universal popularity could render, were supplemented
" now and again with pecuniary help. His was the
" first endowment (of the value of Rs. 7,000 yielding
" Rs. 35 a month) which attracted other benefactions
" of a similar nature and which have insured for the
" Madrasa a permanent monthly income of Rs. 300
" in addition to Rs. 150 which the invested capital fund
" of the society gives.

" While speaking of one colleague, I am naturally
" reminded of another Joint Secretary who alas is no
" more, but of whose devoted services we will ever be
" reminded by the Wavagani Ibrahim pavilion which
" the society has resolved to build on the gymnastic
" ground. To his office has succeeded his energetic
" nephew Padiyari Abdul Shukur Sahib. The exigen-
" cies of the Government service have also deprived us
" of the co-operation of another Joint Secretary, the Sub-
" Assistant Surgeon, Muhammad Jamal ud-din Sahib,
" who has been transferred from Vaniyambadi.

" As regards the management of the Madrasa,
" the society fortunately found in Muhammad Ibrahim
" Sahib Quaraishi not only a ready and willing worker
" but a worker of great ability and efficiency. At the

" time the Madrasa-e-Islamiah was re-organized, he was
" the only Musalman L.T. and his service in the
" Madrasa-i-Azam had borne testimony to his capacity
" as a teacher and organizer. As Honorary Secretary
" of the School Committee he organized the school on
" sound modern lines and his services became so indis-
" pensable to the institution that, when it attained the
" secondary stage he was prevailed upon to give up
" Government service and its prospects and devote the
" rest of his life to the cause of Muslim education.

" I will be guilty of ingratitude if I do not make
" mention of the help and encouragement which we
" have received at the hands of the Government and
" their officials from time to time. Three succes-
" sive Directors, Mr. T.T. Logan, Dr. Sir Alfred Bourne
" and the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, have evidenced
" great interest in our work and among the Inspectors
" of Schools, Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Champion, have
" given us valuable help from time to time.

" We have enjoyed grants-in-aid from the Muni-
" cipal grant of Rs. 200 in 1905 and Government grant
" of Rs. 581 in 1909, to the teaching grant of
" Rs. 6,000 last year. Though those grants were very
" generous in the spirit they were given, they were hardly
" in an equitable proportion to the sum we have been
" spending on the maintenance of the school and its two
" branches and on the Provident Fund for teachers.
" This expenditure has grown from Rs. 2,000 in the
" year 1905 to over Rs. 22,000 in 1913-14.

" Our best thanks are also due to Your Excellency's
" Government for the sum of Rs. 10,000 granted for the
" building which has cost us more than Rs. 30,000.

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" You have also kindly sanctioned a further grant of
" Rs. 17,500 for the upper storey which will be completed
" at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000. In respect of the
" Islamiah hostel our application for grant-in-aid has
" met with a specially generous response and a sum
" of not less than Rs. 38,000 has been paid for its
" construction.

" In laying the foundation stone of this hostel,
" Your Excellency is practically extending the Society's
" invitation to the whole of Madras Presidency to
" come and participate in the blessings of education
" which the unexampled generosity of the Vaniyambadi
" Musalmans has provided.

" We are extremely grateful to Your Excellency
" for having come to Vaniyambadi to perform this
" function and in commemoration of Your Excellency's
" visit and the interest Your Excellency takes in Muham-
" madan education, it is proposed to construct an
" additional school building. Our unfailing friends,
" Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib, Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib,
" T. Amin-ud-din Sahib, Malayalam Haji Abdur
" Rahman Sahib, Vaniyambadi Haji Abdul Qadir
" Sahib and Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami have for this
" purpose paid us a fresh donation of Rs. 2,500 each
" and with this nucleus of Rs. 15,000 in hand, we have
" resolved to undertake an extension of the school pre-
" mises towards the southern side, so often urged upon
" us by the Educational authorities.

" With these words, on behalf of the Vaniyambadi
" Muhammadan Educational Society, I beg Your Excel-
" lency to kindly lay the foundation stone of the
" Madrasa-e-Islamiah Hostel.

His Excellency made the following speech :—

" GENTLEMEN,—The history of the Madrasa-e-
" Islamiah which I have just had the pleasure of
" inspecting and of whose hostel I shall presently lay
" the foundation stone, presents points of singular
" interest to all who have the progress of Muhammadan
" education at heart—and among these I may be
" permitted to include myself and my colleagues of the
" Government. Founded some ten years ago by the
" Muhammadan Educational Society and commencing
" with a class of three infants and a single teacher it
" has grown steadily from year to year until it now
" possesses a staff, for the most part fully qualified
" according to accepted educational standards, of
" 33 teachers and counts over 450 pupils on its rolls.
" It is especially gratifying to me to learn that of this
" total no less than 150 boys have been attracted from
" other parts of the Presidency and that the sphere of
" influence, so to say, of the institution extends so far
" as the Ceded Districts and Mysore to the north, to
" remote Tinnevely on the south, while the West Coast is
" represented by boys from Malabar, South Canara
" and Cochin. The Muhammadan community in this
" Presidency, as compared with other parts of India, is
" a somewhat scattered one, and it speaks highly for
" the good reputation of your school that its advantages
" should have appealed to members of that community
" over so wide an area. It has been a special plea-
" sure to me to meet a number of the merchants of
" Vaniyambadi who have so liberally contributed to
" this institution. I have just remarked that the
" growth of the school presents features of special

Mar. 2,
1915.
VANIYAM-
BADI.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Mar. 2, 1915. VANIYAM-BADI. His Excellency's speech.

"interest, and not the least of these I think is the illustration which it affords of the generosity, the steadfastness of purpose and the practical good sense of those who by their liberal benefactions and their wise guidance have contributed so materially to its successful development. In particular the provision of a provident fund for assistant teachers, your policy of finance which aims at increasing as far as possible your endowed resources and your efforts to combine with more general studies special instruction in commercial subjects suited to the needs of the community appear to me to deserve special commendation.

"I am gratified to think that Government has been in a position to render you a measure of assistance which if not as large as you could wish—few of us I fear are in the happy position of receiving according to the full measure of our desire!—is yet not inconsiderable. In addition to teaching and other grants which the Director of Public Instruction has power to sanction you have received during the past two years grants for the construction of school buildings and for the new hostel Rs. 28,539 and 38,625 respectively. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the expression of your thanks for the assistance you have received and in assuring you that the Government will watch your further progress with benevolent interest and sympathy. The addition of this hostel which is the immediate occasion of our meeting marks a stage in the development of the corporate life of the school, the importance of which cannot be too much emphasised. In the

"formation of character, in the training of loyal and public spirited citizens the influences which are brought to bear on its youthful inmates by such an institution are all-powerful and it behoves the management to exercise the utmost care in the selection of those to whom the immediate charge of this hostel will be confided.

"I have only one further word of advice to give before I proceed to perform the pleasant duty you have entrusted to me. You have made steady and very marked progress thus far. Much has been accomplished but much remains to do. I would counsel you in undertaking what remains to be done to proceed in the same sober and businesslike spirit by which you have been hitherto guided and to see to it that at each stage in your progress you carry with you the full support of the community to whose educational needs you minister. This is by no means to say that your progress is not to be more rapid in the future than in the past. With educational as with other institutions it is at the earlier stages that difficulties are most formidable and progress slowest; thereafter each succeeding year should, in a healthy institution, add increased vitality for further development. But it is important that growth should not be forced, and that the institution should adapt itself to the living needs of your community from time to time. I congratulate the management on their adoption of this policy hitherto and I doubt not that if they adhere to it, the edifice they will raise will rest upon foundations as well and truly laid as the stone which I will now proceed to place in position."

Mar. 2, 1915. VANIYAM-BADI. His Excellency's speech.

Mar. 2,
1915.
VANIYAM-
BADI.
Garden
party.

His Excellency then formally laid the foundation stone of the hostel and declared it well and truly laid.

After laying the foundation stone, His Excellency attended a garden party at the hostel site where several of the gentlemen present were introduced to His Excellency. After spending about an hour there, His Excellency returned to the Railway station.

At 7-15 P.M. His Excellency and party left Vaniyambadi for Madras.

KATPADI.
Private
departure.

The special train arrived at Katpadi at 8-30 P.M. Here Mr. Richards and Mr. Sweeting took leave of His Excellency. The train was kept at a siding till 4-5 A.M. the next day when it left for Madras arriving there at 7-30 A.M. There were present at the Central Station to receive His Excellency Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., President of the Corporation, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, Mr. R. Greenall, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Captain W. S. E. Money, Adjutant, His Excellency's Body-guard, Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankasam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. B. Bavanandam Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Shaik Ismail Birdar Bahadur, Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp. After shaking hands with those present His Excellency motored to Government House, Madras.

Mar. 3,
1915.
MADRAS
Private
arrival.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

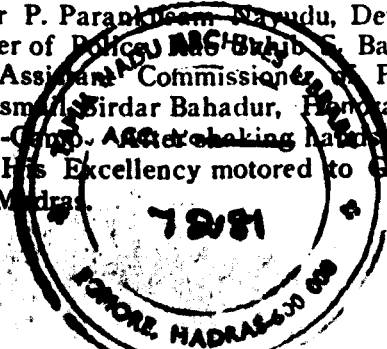
TIRUVANNAMALAI RAILWAY STATION.

WEDNES-
DAY.

- Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Feb. 24, 1915.
Tiruppatur.
Mr. P. P. Sweeting, District Superintendent of Police, 7-30 A.M.
North Arcot.
Risaldar Hari Singh, Honorary Aide-de-Camp.
M.R.Ry. C. R. Raghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue
Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

- M.R.Ry. P. Madhava Achariyar Avargal, Pleader and
Chairman.
" V. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-
Assistant Inspector of Schools.
Rev. D. Perumal, Pastor.
M.R.Ry. Arumuga Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant and
Landlord.
P. M. Abdul Gani Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.
M.R.Ry. R. V. Ardhanari Ayyar Avargal, Contractor.
" M. Viraswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Money-
lender and Landlord.
" T. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant
Engineer, District Board.



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APPENDIX.

WEDNES- DAY.	M.R.Ry. K. Muttayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant.
Feb. 24, 1915.	" R. Arunagiri Mudaliyar Avargal, Landlord.
7-30 A.M.	" M. Shunmukha Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant.
	" P. S. Muniswami Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant.
	" K. Radhakrishna Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant.
	" C. Subbayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Tiruvannamalai.

OTHERS.

	M.R.Ry. T. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif.
	" Tirujnanasambandha Bandariar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.
	" S. V. Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal, First- grade Pleader.
	" R. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal, M.A., District Board Member.
	Muhammad Abbas Sahib, Pensioned Subadar, Polur.
	M.R.Ry. A. Baradhwa Mudaliyar Avargal, Landlord.
	" T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal, Mer- chant, Cuddalore and Temple Trustee.
	" Venkata Rao Avargal, Bench Magistrate.
	" Govindaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Bench Magistrate.

7-55 A.M.

FOUNDATION STONE OF THE DANISH
MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

	Rev. John Bittman, Chairman of the Danish Mission.
	Mrs. A. Berg, Third Member of the Business Committee of the Danish Mission.
	Rev. E. Hoff, Vice-Chairman of the Danish Mission.

Mr. V. E. Manikkam, B.A., L.T., Headmaster of the High School.	WEDNES- DAY.
Mrs. Hoff.	Feb. 24, 1915.
Rev. and Mrs. Peterson, Tiruvannamalai.	7-55 A.M.
Miss Neilsen, Tiruvannamalai.	
Miss Hansen, Tiruvannamalai.	
Rev. Lange, Tiruvannamalai.	
Rev. Heiberg, Madras (Honorary Treasurer, Danish Mission School).	
Rev. Bjerrum, Kallakurchi.	
Rev. Hansen, Tirukkoyilur.	
Rev. Bindslev, Tirukkoyilur.	
Rev. Albrechtsen, Panruti.	
Rev. Moller, Nellikuppam.	
Rev. Jensen, Nellikuppam.	
Miss Sorensen.	
Miss Peterson.	
Miss Poulsen.	
Miss Ramlau (Manager, Danish Mission School Lace Department, Tirukkoyilur).	
Miss Thofte (Manager, Danish Mission School Hedebo Department, Tirukkoyilur).	
Miss Malthe.	
Mr. A. Jungersen, M.B., B.Ch. (Copenhagen).	

TEMPLE.

8-25 A.M.

M.R.Ry. R. Arunagiri Mudaliyar Avargal, Landlord.	
" Manikka Mudaliyar Avargal, Landlord and Member of the Temple Committee.	
" T. N. Nachiyappa Chettiyar Avargal.	
" T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant, Cuddalore and Trustee of the Temple.	

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 24,
1915.
9-25 A.M.

M.R.Ry. A. Baradhwaja Mudaliyar Avargal, Landlord
and Mittadar, Arcot, and Trustee of the
Temple.
" Peria Gurukkal Avargal, Temple Priest.
" Alagappa Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant,
Ramnad (Ramnad district).
" Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant,
Ramnad district.
" Tirujnanasambandha Bandariar Avargal,
Zamindar of Vettavalam.
" R. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal, M.A.,
Landlord, Polur.
" K. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal.

12 noon.

INTERVIEWS.

M.R.Ry. P. Madhwa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman,
Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council.
Rev. John Bittman, Danish Mission.
M.R.Ry. Tirujnanasambanda Bandariyar Avargal,
Zamindar of Vettavalam.

POLUR RAILWAY STATION.

M.R.Ry. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Polur.
Risaldar Hari Singh, Polur.

4 P.M.

VELLORE RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib
Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL—MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS,
VELLORE.WEDNES-
DAY.

Feb. 24,
1915.
9-15 P.M.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Baha-
dur, Chairman.
Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S.
Mr. F. W. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, North Arcot.
M.R.Ry. J. R. Sargunar Avargal, B.A., Sub-Assistant
Inspector of Schools.
" T. R. Lakshmana Perumal Pillai Avargal,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Khan Sahib Mahdi Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Treasury
Deputy Collector.
Mr. T. Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School
Department, Voorhees' College.
M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopala Chettiyar Avargal, Banker.
Hakim Mir Arif Ali Sahib Bahadur, Medical Practi-
tioner.
M.R.Ry. V. L. Govindaraja Mudaliyar Avargal,
Contractor and Donor of the Town Hall.
" C. Varada Achariyar Avargal, Pleader.
" T. Puniakoti Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant.
" S. C. Manikka Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant.
" P. A. Appadurai Mudaliyar Avargal, Con-
tractor.
" V. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, Retired
Sub-Registrar.
Honorary-Captain Shaikh Amir, Sirdar Bahadur,
Military Pensioner.
M.R.Ry. V. Subbaraya Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant.
" K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Merchant.
" Chinmaniseti Subbarayulu Chetti Garu,
Retired Police Inspector.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 24,
1915.
4-15 P.M.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.

- Khan Sahib Mahdi Husain Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector and Vice-President.
 Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S.
 Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipettai.
 M.R.Ry. A. Ramacha Nedungadi Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar.
 „ C. R. Raghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai.
 Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur.
 Mr. F. B. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, North Arcot.
 M.R.Ry. T. R. Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot.
 „ A. Seshadri Achariyar Avargal, Landholder, Mamandur.
 Rev. Alexander Silver, Missionary, Arkonam.
 Haji Muhammad Nazir-ud-din Khan Sahib Bahadur, Jaghirdar, Virudambatti.
 M.R.Ry. D. Vasudeva Rao Garu, Manager, Kangundi Estate.
 „ P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur.
 P. Pacha Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Melvisharam.
 Moulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Quraishi Bahadur, Principal of the Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
 M.R.Ry. C. Jayarama Nayudu Garu, Landholder, Vadamahadevimangalam.
 „ W. Markanda Chettiyar Avargal, Oil Merchant, Wandiwash.

- M.R.Ry. R. Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Walajah.
 „ V. Bashyam Mudaliyar Avargal, Pleader, Ranipettai, and Vice-President, Ranipettai Taluk Board.
 „ S. Sambasiva Mudaliyar Avargal, Pleader, Sholinghur.
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, and President, Taluk Board, Vellore.
 M.R.Ry. K. P. Mari Udayar Avargal, Landholder, Nadukuppam.
 „ S. V. Ramachandara Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, Vellore, and Vice-President, Vellore Taluk Board.
 „ K. S. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, Pleader, Tiruvattiyur.
 „ S. Sachchidananda Sastriyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Wandiwash.
 „ B. T. Seshadri Achariyar Avargal, Landholder, Palur.
 „ V. Jagadisvara Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Gudiyattam, and Vice-President, Tiruppattur Taluk Board.
 „ T. P. Muniswami Goundar Avargal, Landholder, Tumberi.
 „ T. M. Lakshmana Ayyar Avargal, Pleader, Tiruppattur.
 „ R. V. Venkatasubba Ayyar Avargal.
 „ T. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Polur.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 24,
1915.
4-15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1915, 4-15 P.M.
 M.R.Ry. R. V. Arthanari Ayyar Avargal, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tiruvannamalai.
 „ R. Arunagiri Mudaliyar Avargal, Contractor, Tiruvannamalai.
 „ K. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Landholder, Tiruvannamalai.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, WALAJAPET.

M.R.Ry. Wallajahnagar Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Sowcar, Chairman.
 „ R. Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Walajah.
 „ S. Duraiswamiayya Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 „ N. Narayana Chetti Garu, Merchant.
 „ C. R. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Cloth Merchant.
 „ P. Venkataswami Nayudu Garu.
 „ N. Sundararajam Chetti Garu.
 „ K. Seshayya Chetti Garu.
 „ S. Chengalvaraya Chetti Garu.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. V. C. Sesha Achariyar Avargal, Pleader and Secretary of the Association.
 „ V. Nathamuni Mudaliyar Avargal, Pensioned Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

M.R.Ry. R. Lakshmanaperumal Mudaliyar Avargal, Pensioned Subadar-Major, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1915, 4-15 P.M.
 „ C. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Vellore.
 „ C. Ayyadurai Mudaliyar Avargal, Chendathur, Gudiyattam Taluk.
 „ M. Kodayya Nayudu Garu, Landholder and Pleader, Sholinghur.
 „ Rajagopala Reddiyar Avargal, Landholder, Nagavedu, Arkonam Taluk.
 „ A. Teperumal Ayyangar Avargal, Landholder, Alapakkam near Kaveripakkam.
 „ Rajachitambara Mudaliyar Avargal, Landholder, Somalapuram, Vellore Taluk.
 „ Guruvappa Nayudu Garu, Landholder Kommeswaram, Vellore Taluk.
 „ M. Arunachala Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Arni.
 „ V. Duraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., Landholder, Velangadu, and Pleader.
 „ N. Srinivasavarada Achariyar Avargal, Landholder and First-grade Pleader, Chittoor.
 „ Y. N. Rangayya Chettiyar Avargal, Landholder and Merchant, Arni.

DINNER.

Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur. 8 P.M.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, VELLORE.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore. THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1915, 7-45 A.M.

THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 25,
1915.
7-45 A.M. M.R.Ry. T. R. Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, L.M.
& s., Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Mr. F. W. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, Vellore.
M.R.Ry. A. Krishnamurti Sastri Garu, B.A., M.B. &
C.M., Assistant Surgeon.
Miss F. Hesterlow, Lady Apothecary.
M.R.Ry. Vadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Contractor.
„ Kumaraswami Ayyar Avargal, Contractor.

8-25 A.M.

VOORHEES' COLLEGE.

Mr. F. M. Potter, M.A., Principal.
M.R.Ry. V. P. Adiseshayya, M.A., L.T., Member of the
College Staff, and English and Logic teacher.
Mr. Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster of the
High School.
Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.

9-10 A.M.

MAHANT'S HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. V. C. Sessa Achariyar Avargal, Pleader and
Honorary Superintendent.
„ P. S. Raghava Achariyar Avargal, B.A, B.L.,
L.T., Headmaster.

12-30 P.M.

DEPUTATION FROM THE ARCOT AMERICAN
MISSION.

Dr. J. H. Wyckoff, Secretary of the American Arcot
Mission.
Dr. L. R. Scudder, President of the American Arcot
Mission.
Rev. E. C. Scudder, Member of the Voorhees' College
Council.
Mr. F. M. Potter, M.A., Principal, Voorhees' College.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General of
Police.
Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.
Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Principal, Provincial Police
Training School.
Mr. F. W. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, North Arcot
Division.
Mr. Montague Brown, Executive Engineer, Tank
Restoration Scheme Party, Vellore.
Mr. P. P. Sweeting, District Superintendent of Police.

THURS-
DAY
Feb. 25,
1915.
1-30 P.M.

INTERVIEWS.

3 P.M.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Baha-
dur, Chairman, Vellore Municipal Council.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur,
Deputy Collector, Ranipettai.
M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Chair-
man of Walajapet Municipal Council.
„ N. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, President
of the North Arcot District Association.
Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib Bahadur,
Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of Bakhiyat-
ul-Salehat and President of the Anjuman-e-Ishaat-ul-
Hasanath, Vellore.
Moulvi Haji Saiyid Shah Latif Khadari, High Priest,
Hasarath Makhan.

FORT AND POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

5 P.M.

Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General,
Central Range.

THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 25,
1915.
5 P.M.

Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Principal, Police Training School, Vellore.
M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Shorthand Instructor of the School.
Mr. L. A. Bishop, Police Probationer.
Mr. C. W. Scott-Coward, Police Probationer.

DINNER.

Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.

CENTRAL JAIL.

FRIDAY.
Feb. 26,
1915.
7-45 A.M.

Mr. William E. Mitchell, Superintendent.
M.R.Ry. T. R. Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Medical Officer of the Jail.
Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
Mr. L. M. Upshon, Jailor.
Miss Davis, Matron in charge of Female Prison.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Mr. F. M. Potter, Principal, Voorhees' College.
M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Garu, Pleader, Vellore.
" N. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, B.A., Banker, Vellore.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

12 noon.

Mr. F. J. Richards, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot.
Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur.
Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in charge of Head-quarters Division.

M.R.Ry. A. Ramacha Nedungadi Avargal, B.A., B.L., FRIDAY.
Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar. Feb. 26,
" C. R. Raghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue 1915.
Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai. 12 noon.
" P. Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, Head-
quarters Deputy Collector.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib, Revenue
Divisional Officer, Ranipettai.
M.R.Ry. V. Jagadiswara Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Gudiyattam.
" S. Sachchidananda Sastriyar Avargal, Tahsil-
dar, Wandiwash.
" T. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Polur.
" H. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Tiruppattur.
" R. Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Walajah.
" S. V. Ramachandra Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar,
Vellore.
" C. Subbayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Tiruvannamalai.
" V. Kadirvelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar,
Arkonam.
" Rao Bahadur D. Krishnayya Pantulu Garu,
Special Settlement Officer, Vellore.

DINNER PARTY.

8 P.M.

Rev. Mr. Breay, Chaplain.
Mrs. Breay.
Mr. F. W. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, Public Works
Department.

FRIDAY. Mrs. Cornwell.
 Feb. 26, Rev. Mr. E. C. Scudder, American Arcot Mission.
 1915. Mrs. Scudder.
 8 P.M. Miss Honnor, Club Member.
 Miss Leila Honnor, Club Member.
 Mr. C. W. Scott-Coward, Police Probationer.
 Mr. A. J. Kearns, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and
 Abkāri.
 Mrs. Kearns.
 Mr. G. W. Lane, District Superintendent of Police on
 special duty.
 Mr. D. T. Barry, District Forest Officer, South Vellore.
 Mr. T. N. Hearsey, District Forest Officer, North
 Vellore.
 Mrs. Hearsey.
 Mr. F. H. Senneck, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.

MEL-VISHARAM.

SATUR-
 DAY.
 Feb. 27, Sowcar Muhamamad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, Landlord,
 1915. Union Chairman and Taluk Board Member.
 8 A.M. Pakthini Haji Badsha Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and
 Landlord and Union Member.
 S. Haji Abdul Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Land-
 lord.
 Alanji Muhammad Isaq Sahib Bahadur, Merchant
 and Landlord, Union and Taluk Board Member.
 Noor Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Merchant
 and Landlord, Union Member and Coffee Planter.
 Pattail Muhammad Adam Sahib, Headman of the
 Community and Union Member.
 C. Abdul Hakim Sahib Bahadur, Visharam, Merchant
 and Union Member.

P. Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Visharam, District SATUR-
 Board Member. DAY
 Feb. 27,
 P. Abdul Rahman Sahib Bahadur, Visharam, 1915.
 Merchant. 8 A.M.
 Sowcar Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Visharam,
 Landlord.
 M. Muhammad Hasan Sahib Bahadur, Visharam,
 Merchant.
 M. R. Fakir Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Visharam,
 Merchant.
 Petel Dada Mian Sahib Bahadur, Visharam, Merchant.
 M. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Visharam, Merchant.
 Gramani Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Visharam,
 Merchant.
 Miri Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Visharam,
 Merchant.

ARCOT CITADEL.

8-45 A.M.

Saiyid Shah Ahmad Sahib Khadiri Azmathullahi, High
 Priest of Arcot.
 Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Badshah Sahib Razani, Merchant,
 and ex Taluk Board Member.
 Muhammad Ismail Sahib Samdogir, Merchant and
 Manager of the Mosque of Azmathullahi.
 M. Badr-ud-din Sahib Bahadur Dulvi, Manager,
 Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipettai, ex District Board
 and Taluk Board Member.
 M.R.Ry. A. Muniswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Banker,
 Union Chairman, Arcot, and ex District
 Board and Taluk Board Member.
 " A. Thangavelu Nayakar Avargal, Banker,
 Merchant, ex District Board and Taluk
 Board Member.

SATUR- DAY.	M.R.Ry. A. Annamalai Mudaliyar Avargal, Tannery Merchant and Landlord.
Feb. 27, 1915.	" K. Muniswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant and Landlord.
8-45 A.M.	" A. Ramanna Rao Avargal, Merchant, Taluk Board Member.
	" R. Muthuswami Ayyar, Tahsildar of Wallajah.
	" A. Manikkaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Arappakkam, Ranipettai Taluk Board Member.

9 A.M.

RANIPETTAI.

Rev. Dr. L. R. Scudder, Manager of the Arcot American Mission Institutions.
 Mrs. Scudder.
 Dr. B. W. Roy, Chief Medical Officer.
 Mrs. Roy.
 Miss Van Doran, Superintendent of Mission Girls' Schools.
 Mr. W. Bell, Works Manager, Messrs. Parry & Co.
 M.R.Ry. V. Dandapani Pillai Avargal, District Munsif.
 " A. Arulanandam Pillai Avargal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department.
 Mr. V. G. Shunker, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
 M.R.Ry. V. Bhashyam Mudaliyar Avargal, Pleader, Union Chairman, and Taluk Board and District Board Member.
 " L. Srinivasaraghava Ayyar Avargal, ex Taluk Board Member.
 " I. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.

M.R.Ry. T. P. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, Pleader, ex Taluk Board Member and Union Chairman.	SATUR- DAY.
" P. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader.	Feb. 27, 1915.
Muhammad Adam Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Union Member.	9 A.M.
Suban Beig Sahib, Pensioned Subadar.	
M. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Tannery Merchant.	
M.R.Ry. M. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Wallajah.	

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, WALAJAPET.

9-30 A.M.

M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Sowcar, Municipal Chairman and ex Taluk and District Board Member.	
" P. Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, Landholder, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" G. Chengalraya Chetti Garu, Cloth Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" L. Thangavelu Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" C. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Cloth Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" N. Narayana Chetti Garu, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" N. Sundararajam Chetti Garu, Silk Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	
" K. Seshayya Chetti Garu, Silk Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 27,
1915.
9-30 A.M.

Hakim Abdul Hakim Sahib Bahadur, Landlord
and Municipal Councillor.
M.R.Ry. W. M. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Avargal, Cloth
Merchant and ex Municipal Councillor.
" R. K. Muniyappa Chettiyar Avargal, Mer-
chant and Honorary Magistrate.
" C. Venkayya Garu, Landlord, Government
Pensioner and Honorary Magistrate.
" A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Pleader.
" W. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Landlord.
" W. Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, Landlord at
Gudimallur.

11-30 A.M.

AMERICAN ARCOT MISSION HOSPITAL,
RANIPETTAI.

Dr. B. W. Roy, Chief Medical Officer.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, Principal of Police Training
School.
Mrs. Rowlandson.
Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General
of Police.
Rev. Mr. J. H. Wyckoff, American Arcot Mission.
Mrs. Wyckoff.
Mr. Montague Brown, Executive Engineer, Public
Works Department.
Rev. and Mrs. Breay.
Dr. (Miss) Hilda Pollard, Mary Taber Schell Hospital.
Mr. L. A. Bishop, Police Probationer.
Mr. Lee Kirby, Probationer, Malay State Service.
Mr. P. P. Sweeting, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.
Mr. F. M. Potter, M.A. (OXON), Principal, Voorhees'
College.
Mr. W. J. D. Rowley, Probationary Assistant Super-
intendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 27,
1915.
8 P.M.

VOORHEES' COLLEGE CHRISTIAN HOSTEL.

Mr. F. M. Potter, Principal.
Mr. M. Thomas, Superintendent.

MONDAY.
Mar. 1,
1915.
7-35 A.M.

MARY TABER SCHELL HOSPITAL.

Rev. J. H. Wyckoff (American), Senior Missionary of
the Arcot Mission.
Dr. Lilian Cook (Scotch), Nursing Superintendent.
Dr. H. Pollard (English), Medical Officer.

7-50 A.M.

LUBBAI MOSQUE—BAKHIYAT-UL-SALEHAT.

8-15 A.M.

Shams-ul-Ulamah Moulvi Haji Abdul Wahab Sahib,
Principal.
Patel Abdul Kuddus Sahib, Member.
Haji Muhammad Hanif Sahib, Member.
Alanji Muhammad Ishaq Sahib, Member.
Haji Aziz-ul-lah Sahib, Member.
Haji Alanji Abdul Rahman Sahib, Member.
Haji Shaikh Fareed Sahib.
Haji Abd-ullah Sahib.
Sahirkar Abdul Karim Sahib.
T. Amin-ud-din Sahib.
M. Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib.

MONDAY. K. Haji Abd-ul Qadir Sahib.
 Mar. 1, Haji Jamal Muhi-ud-din Sahib.
 1915. Haji Abd-ul Sahib Khadari.
 8-15 A.M. V. Abdul Shukur Sahib.
 C. Abdul Hakim Sahib.
 Haji Abdul Gunni Sahib.
 Alanji Abd-ul Latif Sahib.
 Ahmad Husain Sahib.

MUHAMMADAN DEPUTATION.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib
 Bahadur, President of the Muhammadan Educational
 Association, Vellore.
 Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib Bahadur,
 President, Anjuman-Ishaat-ul-Hasanat, Vellore.
 Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary,
 Muhammadan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi.
 Hakim Mir Arif Ali Sahib, Secretary, Anjuman-Ishaat-
 ul-Hasanat, Vellore.
 Haji Hanif Sahib, Trustee, Bakhiyat-ul-Salehat,
 Vellore.
 Alanji Muhammad Ishaq Sahib, Secretary to the
 Board of Trustees, Bakhiyat-ul-Hasanat, Vellore.
 Moulvi Abd-ul Jabbar Sahib, Senior Professor, Bakhi-
 yat-ul-Hasanat, Vellore.
 Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Quraishi, B.A., L.T., Princi-
 pal, Madrasa-e-Islamia, Vaniyambadi.
 Honorary Captain Shaikh Ahmad Sahib, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Bangi Abdur Razack Sahib Bahadur, Union Chair-
 man, Ambur.
 Khan Sahib Mahdi Husain Sahib Bahadur.
 Khan Sahib Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur.

ANJUMAN-I-SHAAT-UL-HASANATH.

Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib, President.
 Haji Moulvi Abd-ul Qadir Sahib, Trustee.
 Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Sahib, Trustee.
 Hakim Mir Arif Ali Sahib Bahadur, Trustee.
 Ghulam Ahmad Sahib, Trustee.
 Alanji Muhammad Ishaq Sahib Bahadur, Trustee.
 Haji Aziz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Trustee.
 Hakim Saiyid Jalal Sahib, Trustee.
 Haji Muhammad Hanif Sahib, Trustee.

MONDAY.

Mar. 1,
 1915.
 8-52 A.M.

MADRASA-E-LATIFIA.

9-15 A.M.

Moulvi Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Khadri,
 Principal and Manager.
 Moulvi Saiyid Shah Haidar Valiullah Sahib Khadri.
 Moulvi Saiyid Shah Karimiullah Sahib Khadri.
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.
 Obeid Husain Khan Sahib Kalami.
 Khan Bahadur Abd-ul Aziz Badsha Sahib.
 Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Sahib Mohajir.
 Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mawood Sahib Mohajir.
 Kinjur Abd-ul Qadir Sahib.
 Jihan Khan Sahib.
 Pakthummi Haji Muhammad Badsha Sahib.
 Mira Muhammad Husain Sahib.
 Nottamkar Siban Sahib.
 Malaji Patail Abdul Rahman Sahib.
 Middakar Moulvi Muhammad Qasim Sahib.
 Bangi Hyath Badsha Sahib.
 K. Abdul Karim Sahib.
 Kottay Abdul Rahman Sahib.

MONDAY, Muhammad Nawaz Sahib.
 Mar. 1, T. Amin-ud-din Sahib.
 1915. Malayalam Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib.
 9-15 A.M. Kaniyambadi Abdul Qadir Sahib.
 Tukri Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib.
 Middakar Dada Mian Sahib.
 Jumbo Azzim-ud-din Sahib.
 Salamkar Abdul Aziz Sahib.
 Qadir Ravuttar Qadir Sahib.
 Haji Abdul Rahman Sahib.
 Pakmaligai Moosa Mian Sahib.
 Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami.

12 noon.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Herbert Champion, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, Vellore.
 M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot District.
 „ K. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot District.
 „ E. S. Padmanabha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Wallajapet.
 „ N. R. Subba Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupattur.
 „ V. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruvannamalai.

M.R.Ry. T. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cheyyar. MONDAY, Mar. 1, 1915. 12 noon.
 „ J. R. Sargunar Avargal, B.A., Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vellore.
 Saiyid Abdul Gaffur Shah, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vellore Muhammadan Range, Vellore.
 M.R.Ry. H. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore.
 „ R. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirukkoyilur.
 Miss Ridley, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Girls' Range, Chittoor.
 M.R.Ry. T. M. Sadagopa Achariyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tindivanam.
 „ P. K. Pattabhirama Sastri Avargal, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram.
 Mr. M. D. Jacobs, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Villupuram.
 M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kallakurchi.
 Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sahib, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Madras.
 M.R.Ry. P. Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam.
 „ V. C. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot. Tanjore Girls' Range, Cuddalore.

MONDAY. M.R.Ry. S. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant
Mar. 1, Inspector of Schools, Panruti.
1915.

12 noon.

TUESDAY. MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, TIRUPPATTUR.

Mar. 2, Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional
1915. Officer, Tiruppattur.

7-35 A.M. M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A.,
Chairman, Pleader and Mittadar.

The Rev. R. C. Porter, Missionary, London Mission.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Lakshmana Ayyar Avargal, Pleader.

The Rev. Arulappan Moses, Local head of London Mission.

Malik Rowth Muhammad Husain Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

M.R.Ry. N. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, Pleader and Mittadar.

Khan Sahib Thana Saler Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

M.R.Ry. C. Kullappa Goundar Avargal, Merchant and Landlord.

Elagiri Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

Maramandi Isuf Khan Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

M.R.Ry. T. Hari Chettiyar Avargal, Mittadar.

M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Avargal B.A., B.L., 13th
Tampuran of Cochin, District Munsif, Tiruppattur.

7-55 A.M.

HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUPPATTUR.

Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chair-
man, Municipal Council.

„ P. Ganapati Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.,
Headmaster.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, TIRUPPATTUR.

M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal,
Chairman, Municipal Council

Mr. C. M. Phillip, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the
hospital.

Rev. R. C. Porter.

TUESDAY.

Mar. 2,
1915.

8-50 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

12 noon.

Bangi Sabju Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Vaniyambadi
Municipal Council.

Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society
and Honorary Secretary, Muhammadan Educa-
tional Conference, North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. P. Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai Avargal,
Chairman, Tiruppattur Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, VANIYAMBADI.

4 P.M.

Bangi Sabju Sahib Bahadur, Chairman and Land-
lord.

Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional
Officer, Tiruppattur.

M.R.Ry. H. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A.,
Tahsildar of Tiruppattur.

„ R. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Deputy
Tahsildar of Vaniyambadi.

Haji Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and
Landlord.

Kaniyambadi Lal Badsha Sahib Bahadur, Merchant
and Landholder.

M.R.Ry. Vaniyambadi Dasiri Appadurai Mudaliyar
Avargal, Merchant.

„ Besta Muniswami Nayudu Garu, Landlord.

TUESDAY, Mar. 2, 1915.
4 P.M.
Muhammad Ibrahim Quraishi Sahib Bahadur, B.A.,
Principal, Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
Malayalam Haji Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Merchant
and Landholder.
M.R.Ry. N. Muttumuni Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant.
„ M. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal, Landlord.

OTHERS.

Mittadar T. Amin-ud-din Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyam-
badi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi
Muhammadan Educational Society, and President,
Rate-payers' Association.
Malayalam Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib, Trustee,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi
Muhammadan Educational Society.

DEPUTATION FROM THE RATE-PAYERS'
ASSOCIATION.

Padayari Abdul Shukur Sahib, Secretary.
Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib, President.
Kaniyambadi Haji Abdul Qadir Sahib, Member,
Executive Committee.
P. R. Abdul Hamid Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee.
Selambukar Abdul Latif Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee.
M.R.Ry. V. R. Nagoji Rao Avargal, Member, Exe-
cutive Committee.
Pakkumaligai Musa Mean Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee.

TUESDAY, Mar. 2, 1915.
4 P.M.
Athikadai Haji Chanda Mean Sahib, Member, Exe-
cutive Committee.
Moulvi Muhammad Fazl-ullah Sahib, Member, Exe-
cutive Committee.
M.R.Ry. C. Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, Member,
Executive Committee.
„ T. Appaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Member,
Executive Committee.
Mittadar Abdul Razaack Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee.

MADRASA-E-ISLAMIAH.

4-30 P.M.

Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary,
Muhammadan Educational Society, Vaniyambadi.
Yakub Hasan Sait, Correspondent, Madrasa-e-Islamiah,
Vaniyambadi; General Secretary, Muhammadan
Educational Society, from 1905 to 1913.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Quraishi, B.A., L.T.,
Principal.
Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.

SITE OF MADRASA-E-ISLAMIAH HOSTEL. 5-15 P.M.

Moulvi Hazi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib, President,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, General Secretary,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Yakub Hasan Sait, Correspondent, Madrasa-e-Islamiah,
Vaniyambadi.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Quraishi, B.A., L.T.,
Principal, Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
Kaniyambadi Haji Abdul Qadir Sahib, Vice-
President, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society.

TUESDAY.
Mar. 2,
1915.
5-15 P.M.

Athikadai Haji Chanda Mean Sahib, Vice-President,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi
Muhammadan Educational Society.
Mittadar T. Amin-ud-din Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi
Muhammadan Educational Society.
Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi
Muhammadan Educational Society.
Malayalam Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib, Trustee,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
Bangi Sabju Sahib, Trustee, Vaniyambadi Muham-
madan Educational Society.
Moulvi Khutb-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Superintendent,
Religious Studies, Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
Padiyari Abdus Shukur Sahib, Joint Secretary,
Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.

5-30 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE MADRASA-E-ISLAMIAH.

Haji Moulvi Zia-ud-din Muhammad Sahib, President.
Kaniyambadi Haji Abdul Qadir Sahib, Vice-President.
Athikadai Haji Chanda Mean Sahib, Vice-President.
Malang Hyath Badsha Sahib, Trustee.
Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib, Trustee.
Mittadar T. Amin-ud-din Sahib, Trustee.
Malayalam Haji Abdur Rahman Sahib, Trustee.
Bangi Sabju Sahib, Trustee.
Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalam, General Secretary.
Padyari Abdus Shukur Sahib, Joint Secretary.
Sellambukar Abdul Latif Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society and ex Vice-Chairman, Vaniyambadi
Municipality.

TUESDAY.
Mar. 2,
1915.
5-30 P.M.

Haji Abdul Rahim Sahib, Member, Executive Com-
mittee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society; Municipal Councillor, Vaniyambadi;
Manager and Trustee, Maadam-ul-uloom Arabic
College, Vaniyambadi.
Pakkumaligai Musa Mean Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society.
Malayalam Haji Ibrahim Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society, and Municipal Councillor, Vaniyambadi.
Mundi Muhi-ud-din Badsha Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society.
Moulvi Haji Fazl-ullah Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society, and retired Head Moulvi of Madrasa-e-
Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
M.R.Ry. P. N. Muttuswami Nayudu Garu, B.A.,
Member, Executive Committee; Partner of Malang
Hyath Badsha Sahib & Co., Madras, and Member,
Taluk Board, Saidapet.
Haji Abdul Rahman Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society, and Skin Merchant, Vaniyambadi.
Cholavaram Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Member, Exe-
cutive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan
Educational Society.
S. T. Muhammad Husain Sahib, Member, Executive
Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational
Society; Trustee, Mufid-e-Aam.

- TUESDAY. Moulana Saiyid Husain Sahib, Member, Executive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society and Supervisor of Hostel building operations.
 Mar. 2, 1915. Jambu Azim-ud-din Sahib, Member, Executive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
 5-30 P.M. Kaki Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Member, Executive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
 Kaka Haji Chabumian Sahib, Member, Executive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
 Mian Haji Ismail Sahib, Member, Executive Committee, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
 M.R.Ry. Thovai Kandaswami Chetti Avargal. Member of the Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.
 Mittadar Abdus Shukur Sahib, Member, Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Educational Society.

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