

Educational (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 262

Dated 21-4-88

INDEXED. 25-25



[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording memorandum
from the Public dept forwarding
for necessary action, Copies of
addresses presented to and
delivered by H.E. the Govr on his
fifth or sixth tour in this Presy

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[Ed.]
1,000-5-3-27.

Educational (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 480

41/98 ✓
23/98 ✓ 220/98
17/12/98

Secy

From

The public department

Order

W. 262 & 21-488

Recorded - with reference

to G.O. no 23 Ed & 17-1-98 & G.O. no.

41 Ed & 26-1-98

No. 851

Dated 24 April 1898

Received 4

Registered 4

Enclosures 2

Spare copies.

Note.

There are two points to be noted in these addresses:

The first is the proposal in the address presented by the Burman & Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore & Coorg, concerning the establishment of an Industrial School at Bangalore. Action has been taken on this - vide G.O. no. 23 Ed & 17-1-98 & no 230 below.

The second is the request made by the inhabitants of Conjeevaram that their town may be made a centre for holding the matriculation examination. This is a question for the consideration of the Syndicate of the University & it has been communicated to that body - vide G.O. no 41 Ed & 26-1-98

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of addresses presented to, and the replies thereto - leg. H. E. the Govr. dur his P + V tours.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	Inems 219: 27-1-98		
	41: 26-1-98 Mis		
	and Ems 506 of 98		
	and marked papers		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G.]
[A.]
500-3-3-97.

Public Department.



Memorandum No. 851

Read the following paper:—

From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor dated 18th March 1898 forwarding copies of addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor and replies made by him during his V & VI tours.

Copies will be forwarded to the Financial and Educational Departments for such action as is necessary.

Fort St. George,
2^d April 1898.

For Chief Secretary.

To

The Financial Department (with copy of address)

,,, Educational Department (with copy of address) ✓

11/4/98.

11/4

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

FIFTH TOUR

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.



MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1898.

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE DELEGATES OF KOLLEGAL

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned delegates of Kollegal, beg to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address on behalf of the Kollegal public, and in doing so to thank you sincerely for the kindness and condescension shown in allowing us to present the same.

2. Kollegal taluk, which is situated in the extreme north of the district, forms an isolated tract of country differing in language, manners and customs from the other parts of the district and closely resembling the adjoining Province of Mysore. The distance between Kollegal and the head-quarters of the district (which is more than 110 miles by road and 340 miles by railway) and between it and the nearest railway station (Maddur) which is no less than 40 miles renders its isolation more marked. The town, in point of size and population, fairly holds its own with the other towns of the district with the exception of the head-quarter town of Coimbatore, and is second to none in point of interest and importance. The famous Sivasamudram falls within 10 miles of the town, the Cauvery river, with its banks abounding in rich and varied scenery, the forest-topped hills all round with patches of

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coffee plantations, the silk-weaving industry (the samples of which were exhibited to Your Excellency at Coimbatore last year), the gold-mines (which, though in a prospective stage, give promise of success)—these render the place remarkable. But the absence of railway communication has left it till now in an obscurity which it by no means deserves.

3. We do not desire to tire Your Excellency within the short time so graciously accorded to us with any detailed statement of the wants and grievances of the people of our taluk. We only beg to lay before Your Excellency some of our most pressing wants which, we trust, will be found deserving of Your Excellency's consideration :

(i) The foremost want that we feel is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. At present we have only a few rain-fed tanks not capable of containing sufficient supply of water for irrigation purposes.

When the monsoon fails all our lands lie waste. Although the river Cauvery runs through the taluk, very little use can be made out of it in the absence of an anicut-channel leading therefrom. Proprietors of lands situated above and below the river in the Province of Mysore and in the districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore are the persons mostly benefited by it, and we regret that we are not able to participate in its advantages. There is an anicut 8 miles from Kollegal in the Mysore territory, which, by a channel now fallen into disuse, appears to have irrigated an extensive area. If the anicut is strengthened

and the channel re-constructed they will immensely benefit both the Mysore and the British territories. For about the first three miles the channel will irrigate the Mysore villages alone, but afterwards it will irrigate large areas of British territory and tend to improve their condition. The project of re-constructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. We earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to accord to the subject the favourable consideration which it deserves.

(ii) The want of a telegraph office at Kollegal has long been felt both by the official and non-official public. Important messages, however urgent they are, have now to be sent by ordinary post either to Mysore or Chamarajanagar, the former of which is about 35 miles and the latter 22 miles from Kollegal. A representation on the subject was made to the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta last year, but he required a guarantee of Rs. 900 per annum for a period of five years before sanctioning the proposal. The guarantee demanded appeared to be far in excess of the actual requirements; but rather than being left without the advantages of a Telegraph office, the people offered to furnish the required guarantee, and have recently submitted a petition to the Collector for transmission to Your Excellency in Council. We pray that the matter may be expedited and that the opening of a Telegraph office may be an accomplished fact before the next busy trade season commences. Sometime

back when there was an apprehension of famine in Kollegal and the people were anxious about their food supplies, the absence of telegraphic means of communication for ordering their stock from foreign districts was very much felt. We now pray that we may be provided with improved means of communication before a similar calamity threatens us at some future time.

(iii) The present postal arrangements are, we respectfully beg to submit, most defective. The most important mail arriving at Kollegal is that which comes from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madras, Bombay and other centres of business. This mail which arrives at 11 A.M. at Maddur (which is only 40 miles from Kollegal by the direct route) is now unnecessarily carried to Mysore by rail over a distance of 46 miles, and thence by road by runners *viâ* Narsipur over a distance of 35 miles. The continuance of this circuitous route is, we submit, wholly without justification. The mail is now delivered sometimes in the forenoon and sometimes in the afternoon of the following day and during monsoon months the arrival and delivery thereof are extremely irregular. Apart from the delay incidental to this circuitous route, there is at times risk to the mail itself owing to the defective ferry arrangements at places where rivers have to be crossed during *nights*. All such delay, risk and inconvenience could be easily obviated by bringing the mail direct from Maddur to Kollegal by the easiest and shortest route practicable, viz., by the Maddur-Kollegal route which

passes over the excellent bridges at Sivasamudram, and if arrangements are made with one of the transit companies to carry the mail in a pony transit which plies daily between Maddur and Kollegal, the delivery of mail in the same evening instead of on the following day can be assured. The matter is, we believe, now engaging the attention of the Postal Department, but should Your Excellency be so pleased as to order early action in the matter, you will have placed the people under a deep debt of gratitude.

(iv) The absence of railway communication is a standing obstacle to the development of local industries and natural resources of the taluk. We understand that a line from Nanjangode to Erode was in contemplation and was once considered fit to be taken up as a famine protective work; but we are not aware in what stage the matter remains at present. We shall be extremely obliged to Your Excellency for any help which it may be possible to render in promoting it.

In conclusion, we offer our most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to our grievances, and extremely regret that it has not been our good fortune to welcome you and Lady Havelock into our town. We, however, hope that we shall be able to do so at some future time.

Wishing you and Lady Havelock long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES FROM KOLLEGAL,—I receive your address with pleasure, and I feel gratified at your having travelled such a long distance for the purpose of meeting me, and I am the more pleased because it has given me an earlier opportunity of making in some way the acquaintance of Kollegal; otherwise, I fear that the difficulty of access to your town and its remote situation might have deferred till a late period in my government of the Presidency the visit to your district and town. I am much obliged to you for the information you have given me with respect to the circumstances of Kollegal town and taluk. I was aware from my experience of last year at Coimbatore, that there is a considerable silk-weaving industry, and I am much pleased with the very handsome specimen of your industry which you have just given me with the address. Kollegal is also familiar to me in connection with the prospecting for gold-mining which is taking place in the neighbourhood. This prospecting for gold-mining has been a matter of great interest and solicitude to me. I most sincerely hope that before long we shall see it developed, and that it will attract capital and employ labour in the same way as the important mines in the neighbouring State of Mysore are now doing. I was not aware until you told me that your town was so very important in respect of its size and population. You tell me that it ranks next in importance to Coimba-

tore, the head-quarters of the district. It makes me all the more pleased to receive the representatives of such an important locality. I will now endeavour to the best of my ability to answer the various points upon which you touch in your address. The copy of your address only reached me yesterday, and in the absence of any records I have not been able to ascertain for myself the exact facts with regard to the different points. But you are good enough in the course of your address to give me considerable information, and, assuming the correctness of that, I will do my best to reply to you. The first point you touch upon is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. You suggest the institution of a work which appears to have been in existence, and the restoration of which you consider would be of great benefit to some portion of the Mysore territory, but more especially to your own district. You inform me—of which I must admit I was not aware—that the project of reconstructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. I am very glad to hear that this important work has reached that stage. I can promise you now, that on my return to Madras, I will make it my duty to become acquainted with the situation and position of the investigation to which you allude, and if I find that it is likely to be a successful one and within the range of our financial means, you may rest assured that it will receive my best attention. Everything connected with the irrigation system of this part of

India has my warm sympathy, and I believe that the extension of the irrigation system of the Presidency is one of the most important points to which the Government can devote its attention having in view the protection from famine. You next speak of the want of a telegraph office at Kollegal, and, in fact, your address is mainly composed of representations with respect to means of communication and improvements in postal and telegraph intercourse with the outer world. I am in full sympathy with you in all the wants which you seem to feel. You appear already to have got the matter of a telegraph office into a tolerably prominent position. And as I have already said with respect to the irrigation work to which you have alluded, I now say with respect to telegraph communication, that I will, on my return to Madras, inform myself of the present situation. If it is in my power to further and hasten its consummation you may trust to my doing my best in the matter. I must admit that from your description the postal arrangements, which prevail between Kollegal and the rest of India, are most unsatisfactory. From what you tell me, it seems quite possible that they may be simplified and facilitated. You may be quite sure that I will use my best endeavours with the Postal authorities who are, you must remember, not under the control of the Madras Government but under the control of the Supreme Government, to give you some advantage and assistance in this matter. You next speak of the absence of railway communication with Kollegal,

and that you are isolated from Coimbatore and the district. I can well understand that as men of enterprise, as you seem to be, you have very much at heart the connection of your town with the railway. I may at once tell you, without divulging any secret, that the question of the line from Nanjangode to Erode has for some time past been a matter for discussion. It has advanced as far as an application for a survey of the line. That application will very soon, I hope, be in the hands of the Government of India, who deal with such matters, and I have great hopes that as far as that line is concerned the consummation of your wish for a railway may be within measurable distance. But I think it only fair to tell you that the programme of the Government of India for railway construction is such as probably to prevent the actual undertaking and carrying out of this work for some few years to come. I cannot promise you that it will ever be undertaken, but if it be decided upon and carried out, you must be prepared, on account of want of money and the appropriation of available funds by the Government of India, for a considerable delay in the construction of this particular line. I thank you for your kind welcome and for your expression of a wish that I may some day visit your district and town. You may be sure that if time and opportunity make that possible, I shall have the greatest pleasure in carrying it out. Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the trouble you have taken in coming this long distance to welcome

me and to present this statement of the wants of your town and district; and if I can, as I have already said, comply with them in full or to any extent, it will afford me the greatest satisfaction.

ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF MYSORE AND COORG (LIMITED).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg (Limited), desire most heartily to welcome Your Excellency on this your first visit to Bangalore. Although this Civil and Military station does not form a portion of the Presidency of which Your Excellency has charge, there is a strong connection between the two, and this place is used as a sanitarium for the whole of Southern India. We, therefore, welcome you not only as being the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but as a Ruler whose proceedings we are as well acquainted with as though we formed a portion of the population under your charge. The community we represent is a large and increasing one. A single drive through the station will enable Your Excellency, in consultation with the British Resident, to form an idea of the number and condition of the Anglo-Indian inhabitants; but this large number is not to be accounted for simply by the increase of the people who have made the place a home for years; but

by the influx from outside. By reason of the excellence of the climate and the many educational and other material advantages the station affords, pensioners and others settle down here from all parts of India, and more especially from the Madras Presidency—in fact, Anglo-Indians in the Uncovenanted Service of the Madras Government, look forward to settling down in Bangalore on retirement, in the same manner that members of the Civil Service determine to spend the remainder of their lives in England: the result is that the population is constantly receiving accessions, and it frequently happens that on the death of a pensioner, the members of his family are left destitute. As your Excellency is aware this is a Military station, and soldiers often marry without leave, and owing to the short term service, return to England leaving their families behind and unprovided for. It is not easy to find a remedy, and we respectfully submit that these are eminently cases for the consideration and help of Government—the children of such marriages add considerably to the difficulty of solution of the Anglo-Indian problem in Bangalore. The Association which we represent, find it very hard to meet this difficulty; and although it may be said that we have no legal claims for assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, on the Presidency administered by Your Excellency; still we respectfully venture to submit, that on moral and equitable grounds, Your Excellency's Government should accept the responsibility of helping and fostering

such institutions in Bangalore, as are likely to benefit the condition of the community we represent. There are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood; owing to their ignorance of Arts, Manufactures and Industries their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature. In this connection we submit, that the scheme most germane to the amelioration of such a lamentable condition of affairs, is the much advocated, but heretofore unrealised, establishment of technical classes, to equip the rising generation with the technical knowledge necessary to fight the battle of life. It is the earnest desire of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to put such technical teaching within the reach of young men, that they may be able to obtain employment, and thus become independent and self-respecting citizens. But means are wanting; and unless we are afforded extraneous help, this scheme which would result in unspeakable advantages and benefit to our community cannot be given practical effect for want of funds. Under these circumstances, we approach Your Excellency with the object of eliciting the views on this important matter of the Ruler of the large Province with which we are so intimately con-

nected, as to whether Your Excellency is of opinion that such a scheme is practicable in Bangalore and, if so, to what extent Government is prepared to foster it—such information would prove invaluable to us. In conclusion we once more desire to welcome Your Excellency to this station and pray that every blessing may attend Your Excellency and Lady Havelock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you in the first place to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome on this occasion of my first visit to Bangalore. I understand that the Association to which you belong, which was founded about 18 years ago, has for its objects the promotion of the political, social and intellectual advancement, primarily, of its members, and secondarily of others eligible for membership and of their own interests. And I understand that not long after the Association was formed with the object of furthering these ends, the settlements at Whitefield and Sausmond in the neighbourhood of Bangalore were started. The results of these settlements, so far as I can ascertain, though not altogether unsatisfactory, have not fulfilled in most respects the exact objects for which they were intended. As far as they go, the objects of this Association do not seem to have been satisfactorily or fully carried out. I am perfectly well aware, not only from what you have told me to-day, but from many representations made to me since I have

been in Madras, of the struggle for life which exists among the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, and I understand that the members of that population are increasing and that this struggle for life is growing harder day by day. This undoubtedly is the problem which we should endeavour to solve, and I must admit that all efforts towards that, hitherto, have not been successful. I shall be very happy if the meeting we are holding to-day has any results in this right direction. I know that the sympathy which is felt for your wants and aspirations is widespread, and I know that there are many who will be glad to help you; but the difficulty is as to how to help. Therefore, if you can help me in this direction you will be doing a service to those whom you represent. I notice in the address which has just been read that you look to a practical system of industrial training as a remedy for the unfortunate state of affairs to which you have drawn attention. You say in one paragraph of your address that "there are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood, owing to their ignorance of arts, manufactures and industries, their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to the theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature." Now it is very easy to say

that you believe that a practical system of technical education will have this beneficial result, and for you to say that it is indubitable that it is the absence of such a system of education which is the cause of the evils which beset the community; but I think we are bound to look into the real practical facts and the results. I feel it right to tell you that, as far as I am able to judge from the practical results of what has been attempted in the way of technical and industrial education in this Presidency, that the results with regard to your community have not shown a great measure of success. You have all heard, no doubt, of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. I am intimately acquainted with that institution. It contains various classes, the object of which is to impart practical technical teaching. There is a class for the teaching of telegraphy; there is a class for the teaching of music, principally for supplying such music as used in bands; there is a class for tailoring, another for shoemaking and another for carpentry. I have gone carefully into the results which have attended the practice of these classes for a good many years, and I am constrained to say that for the most part the results have been most disappointing. The telegraphy class is the only one which has succeeded in opening out a career for those who enter that school, for that class sends out a few boys as artisans; but with regard to the others, tailoring, the blacksmiths' and carpentry classes, I regret to say that, as far as my recollection goes, these

classes have hardly provided as many workmen belonging to the various trades in which they have been trained in the industrial school as I have fingers on my hand; so much so that the committee of the Lawrence Asylum, convinced of this failure, have had for some time past under consideration whether those classes should not be closed and abandoned as being a waste of time and waste of money. So far for the practical results of the industrial teaching in the Lawrence Asylum. But I would come nearer home and mention the attempt that has been made in Bangalore. I am told that a technical school has been established here which has been in receipt of a small grant from the Civil and Military station revenues and that it is doing well; but that it is not being patronised by others than natives, the reason given being that it is probably because it is entirely under native management. And one reason given for Europeans and Eurasians not joining it is that the hours of attendance are not suitable. It seems to me the excuse for not making use of a school within the reach of the Eurasian inhabitants of Bangalore, that the hours of attendance are not convenient, is a very shallow excuse. If there had been a strong desire to make use of such education brought within their reach, surely they could have got over the difficulty of unreasonable hours of attendance; and I must say that any representation to the management on the matter would have secured better arrangements. I am afraid my words are

discouraging to you, but I have to say so because this matter is a serious one; because the establishment of such an institution as you advocate in Bangalore would be an expensive matter, and public funds will have to be laid out. Before I, or any other responsible person, could venture to undertake such a thing, we must be fully satisfied that we have a good foundation to work upon and that we have a hopeful sphere of work before us. If such a work as you advocate were decided upon, I think there is very little doubt that Bangalore would supply advantages which other places in South India do not possess. You have drawn attention to the excellence of climate, to the large number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who inhabit Bangalore and its neighbourhood bearing a considerable proportion, about one-seventh, of the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population of the Madras Presidency. I think, moreover, the population is a rapidly increasing one. For these reasons I think Bangalore will be a very suitable place, if any place at all is needed for the establishment of an industrial school for the assistance of the members of your community. I am sorry that in replying in these general terms to your address I have to speak with candour and plainness and that I cannot speak in a more pleasing and hopeful manner; but I am sure you will understand that truth and candour in this matter are above all things. Thanking you once again for your kind welcome and good wishes for the life and prosperity of myself and Lady Havelock, I will

now invite you, if you will be so good, to sit down and discuss the details. You may criticise anything I have said, and you are at full liberty to say anything that will further the scheme which you advocate.

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HIS EXCELLENCY

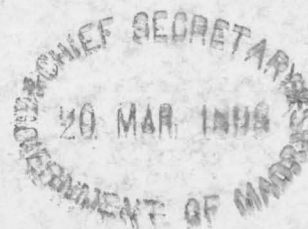
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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS AND THE INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors and the inhabitants of Conjeveram, most respectfully beg leave to offer a cordial welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient and historic town. As the old capital of the Chola Raj and as one of the holiest and most beautiful Cities of India, Kanchipuram has from time immemorial been held in great veneration by the people all over India. Many of its numerous temples are noted for their ancient architecture and inscriptions of historical value. Foremost among them are the two great temples at either end of the town, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu, which daily (more especially during the great annual festivals) attract pilgrims from all parts of India. Until recently a good supply of drinking water was a long-felt want in this town, in which cholera has usually been a concomitant of the annual festivals. This want has now been supplied by the introduction of a water-works scheme, sanctioned by the Government of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor Lord Wenlock, and completed during Your Excellency's régime under the careful supervision of Mr. J. A.

Lady Havelock may enjoy the blessing of long life and sound health.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM,—I beg you to accept my warm thanks for the cordial welcome which you have given me to Conjeeveram,—the golden or shining city, as indicated by the signification of its name. You claim for Conjeeveram antiquity and sacredness. With regard to antiquity, I believe that, if tradition can be relied upon, Conjeeveram began to exist as a city before the time of the Christian Era, then being a Buddhist city. Subsequently tradition reports that the Jains were the ruling people in Conjeeveram. But there is a fair amount of evidence to show that somewhere about the 11th century Conjeeveram was founded as a sacred Hindu city; therefore, in antiquity, Conjeeveram claims and holds a high place; in point of sacredness I believe I am right in saying Conjeeveram yields hardly even to the great city of Benares. But it was not on account of the antiquity or sacredness of Conjeeveram that the Government and Municipal Council agreed to spend between two and three lakhs of rupees in providing a good water-supply. The reasons that actuated Government and the Municipality were that Conjeeveram has grown to be an important centre of population, numbering a permanent population of over 40,000; and at the time of great pilgrimages numbers far in excess of

that. Combined with this large permanent and floating population, there was the fact that there was a good deal of cholera and other illnesses in Conjeeveram arising in a great measure from bad water. For these reasons the Government and the Municipality combined to set on foot the construction of water-works which will supply the town with a plentiful supply of wholesome water. Conjeeveram has for some time past had its own water-supply. The works that have now been constructed, and which I have the honour to inaugurate to-day, are, therefore, not exactly new works; they are rather the improvement and extension of what had already existed for many years. I would, therefore, wish to impress upon you that the water which is supplied by these new water-works comes from the same source, and is after all the same water, only purified and improved, that you have enjoyed for years past. The plan of construction of this water-works is a very ingenious one; it has the merit of having been very economically carried out; in fact there has been a saving on the estimate, a thing that can very seldom be said of any public works that are undertaken by Government. The surplus that remains is being utilised for still further improving the system of water-supply by the construction of a service reservoir, and by the extension of pipe lines through the streets. I may say that these improvements are sanctioned and will probably shortly be carried out. I think I am right in saying that the whole cost of this water-works has been

somewhere between two and three lakhs of rupees, which represents for each head of population about Rs. 6, or making allowance for the half share borne by the Government a cost for each member of the Conjeeveram population of about Rs. 3. As compared with the cost of water-works in other towns of India, this is a most favourably low cost; they average from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a head against Rs. 6 in Conjeeveram; and the cost of supplying water to towns in England is far in excess of even the higher rates which I have mentioned as ruling in India. There is one circumstance connected with the use of water here which has caused me some surprise. I am informed that the consumption of water averages only about 5 gallons per head, and this is attributed to some sort of sentimental feeling with regard to the purity of the water. I would remind you of what I said just now, that the actual source of the water and the water itself remain the same; and, therefore, I do not think that, even to the most religiously inclined mind, there can be any reasonable objection to using the water as it is now supplied to you; and I trust that we shall soon hear that any objections that may exist on the grounds of the nature to which I referred will disappear, and that a larger use will be made of this great gift which has been bestowed upon the inhabitants of Conjeeveram. There is a considerable and wide margin for further development and increase in case the town should increase in population, or to meet the requirements of special times such as pilgrimages and other great

assemblages of population. Already the good effects of this water-supply have begun to be felt in the diminution of the number of cholera cases in Conjeeveram, a disease for which this city was unhappily somewhat celebrated. This I am glad to be able to say is the eleventh scheme of water-supply which has been undertaken by the Government of Madras. During the last seven years, nine have been completed and two of the eleven are in process of construction. I think I may say without self laudation or undue praise to the Government which I represent, that this is a very satisfactory outturn for the Sanitary Department. And I wish before closing my remarks on this subject of the water-works, to express my satisfaction at the good and economical way in which they have been carried out by Mr. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer, who is here present. Now, gentlemen, before proceeding to the formal ceremony of opening the water-works I will deal very shortly with the rest of your address. They are five heads of requests which I notice. They all appear to me to be of a fairly reasonable nature, and I will not therefore say more at the present moment than to assure you, that they will each in their turn be referred to the department which will naturally be concerned with it, and that if it be possible to comply with requests contained in these paragraphs of the address, that it will be very great pleasure to me to be able to do so. I am glad to observe that you take this opportunity of renewing your expressions of loyalty to Her Most

Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects is absolutely too well known to need any assurance, but it is always satisfactory to Her Majesty's representative to receive an expression of this kind. I will now conclude by thanking you once more for your welcome here and for the beautiful preparations in the way of decorations and especially this magnificent pandal which you have made in my honour and for my pleasure. I thank you very heartily for your kind wishes for the health and prosperity of Lady Have-lock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM RAJAH SIR S. RAMASAMI
MOODELLIAR, Kt., C.I.E.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In offering my humble and hearty greetings to Your Excellency at your auspicious presence here to-day, I beg respectfully to explain how the idea originated in my mind of instituting Lying-in wards in this historic city, which is an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage in the Presidency. I happened some-time ago to visit this ancient place of highly conservative population, and my attention was drawn to the rather remarkable fact of a number of women resorting for medical aid to the hospital which is maintained by the local Municipality. It was then pointed out to me by Mr. P. M. Sambanda Moodelliar, the Civil Apothecary in charge, that the absence of Lying-in accommodation was

a drawback in it. Some little experience I had myself had of the importance of medical relief afforded to women in cases of maternity by way of preventing still-births of their children or premature graves to themselves amidst indescribable agony and suffering—an experience acquired from the successful working of the Lying-in hospitals I had built and endowed in Madras and elsewhere—induced me to agree with that gentleman; and, as I then had been for sometime cherishing a desire to raise a memorial to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in token of my gratitude for his personal kindness to me, I resolved to provide the hospital here with a ward with two beds at a cost of Rs. 2,500. This small idea was subsequently enlarged into a provision of two wards of three beds each, one for higher castes and the other for lower castes at a cost of Rs. 7,000. But at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer to Government, to whom the plan of the intended wards was submitted, the idea received a further development, and I gladly undertook the construction of two large wards with four beds each for cases of full-term confinement. The estimate for the building, with all improvements and additions, having consequently risen to Rs. 10,000, I have placed that sum in trust in the hands of the Municipality of Conjeeveram. If any proof was wanting, Sir, of your warm and generous interest in such humane undertakings for the good of my helpless country-men and women,

it is now afforded by your readiness to favour us with the willing aid and guidance of your Government, and by your condescension to come in our midst this evening and take part in the present ceremony. I respectfully invite Your Excellency to do me and the assembly gathered here, the honour of laying the foundation stone of this Maternity Hospital in commemoration of Your Excellency's gracious visit to this place. And while one of the wards will bear the cherished name of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor according to my original idea, I would respectfully ask Your Excellency's permission to connect the other ward with your honoured name. Before concluding, I earnestly join in the profound wish of one and all here present, that the Giver of all good may grant Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, whose benign presence we all miss on this occasion, a long prosperous life and every felicity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

RAJAH SIR RAMASAMI MOODELLIAR,—I thank you for your kind greetings on the occasion of my presence to-day. Your name is widely known by your many acts of benevolence; but I consider the people, and especially the women, of Madras owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the special munificence you have exhibited in providing for the relief of the terrible suffering and loss of life attendant in this country on the act of bringing children into the world. I do not think it is generally known

how great is the loss of life in this way and how terrible are the sufferings that are endured in consequence of imperfect and ignorant treatment and carelessness during the early stages of the life of the infant and shortly after the confinement of the mother. But I cannot imagine any more beneficent way of doing good to the people of this country than by the establishment of these Lying-in hospitals and wards in which you have taken a special interest, relieving in many cases by the operation of these wards the sufferings and loss of life to which I have alluded, and by spreading through the country a knowledge which people do not possess, of the manner of treatment in cases of this kind. I have heard with interest the account you have given of the gradual growth of the institution with which you intend to endow this town of Conjeeveram. It had a small beginning, but your kind heart has allowed it from time to time to expand until now you have already with your generous hands presented the town of Conjeeveram with a sufficient sum of money to erect a hospital for as many as eight beds. It is a happy thought that you should wish to associate this good work with the name of the charming and lamented Prince Albert Victor. I gladly accept the invitation which you have given me to lay the foundation stone of this institution, and I feel proud that my name should be associated with it in company with that of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor. I am about to lay the foundation stone

of another monument of Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar's warm heart and generous hand. I am sure all those present, and the people of Madras, will join with me in feeling and expressing our gratitude to Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar and our appreciation of his thoughtfulness and beneficence. (Cheers.) Before proceeding to the task which is allotted to me, I wish to thank you once again for your kind welcome, and to express on behalf of Lady Havelock her regret that she was not able to face the fatigue of the journey, otherwise it would have given her the greatest satisfaction in taking part in the ceremony of to-day and in carrying forward, as this will, a line of benevolence in which she has always taken a special prominent interest.

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