Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 358 M

DATED 5th March 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Establishment.

Declining, with remarks, to sanction the proposed alterations in the Madura water-works---, and referring the proposals of the Municipal Council regarding the Sanitary Inspecting staff to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.

G.O., DATED 5-3-95

No. 358/m

When given for copying.

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G.O.

G.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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

BACK PAPER, No. OF 189 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 189 .

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Municipal Office,
Madura 11th February 1896.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 523

No 8

From,

R. Dischen Esquire,
Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Madura.

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, copy of resolution No. 51 of the Municipal Council dated the 5th instant regarding the revision of water works outdoor establishment and the reduction in the grade and pay of the Sanitary Inspectors and to request that the same be if approved embodied in the Budget estimates of the Municipality for the ensuing official year.

The necessity for the revision will sufficiently appear from the enclosed copies of the

* finally passed in committee proc.

proposal letter of the Councillors and of the Chairman's Memorandum. A saving of Rs 14,a month or Rs 170 a year is expected under the former and Rs 240 under the latter head.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most Obt Servant,
P Fischer
Chairman

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madura Municipal Council passed at its meeting held on the 5th February 1895.

Present:-

1. R. Fischer Esquire ____ Chairman.
2. R. S. Preston Esquire ____ Councillor.
3. Mr Kky M. Subba Naidu Garu ____ do.
4. " Syed Mahamood Ibrahim Sahib Avl ____ do.
5. " A. Sitarama Aiyar Avl ____ do.
6. " N. Sundram Aiyar Avl ____ do.
7. " C. R. Venkatesalu Naidu Garu ____ do.
8. " R. Muttusami Pillai Avl ____ do.
9. " M. Ananta Krishna Naidu Garu ____ do.
10. " Syed Jalamally Sahib Avl ____ do.

× × ×

51. Read Memorandum of the Chairman with reference to resolution No 33 dated the 29th January 1895 regarding proposals for effecting certain changes in the waterworks establishment and in the grade and pay of Sanitary Inspectors.

Proposed by Mr Preston as an amendment that the Assistant Sanitary Engineer be consulted in the matter of revision of

establishment proposed by the Chairman.

Lost, not being seconded.

Resolved that the following scale of establishment be sanctioned as finally decided upon by the Council and that effect be given to the same

atance.

1. Overseer who must know fitters work. Rs 40.
1. Store keeper who will do also writers work and deposit cash security Rs 200 " 15.
1. Blacksmith and brass smiths _____ " 25.
1. Hammerman _____ " 5.
1. Bellows boy _____ " 3.
5. Fitters on Rs 8 each _____ " 40.
10. Cleaners and watchmen on Rs 6 each — " 60.
2. Watchmen on Rs 5 each _____ " 10.

Total Rs 198

Copy this portion above in the Cofers D the J.C

Resolved that the proposal regarding the reduction of the grade and pay of the Sanitary Inspectors be carried out and given effect to from 1st April next and that there shall be 5 Inspectors on Rs 20 each and the rest on Rs 15 each.

True Extract

Chairman

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

In a letter

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

MADURA.

No. 8

Dated 11th February 1895.

No.

Copy of Resolution No 51, 5.2.95

Madura, 10th January 1895

To

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Madura.

Sir,

We have the honor to propose for your consideration and for adoption by the Municipal Council at its next meeting, the following Changes in the Scale of Municipal Establishment of certain Department with a view to economize unnecessary expenditure without at the same time impairing efficiency. We were about to bring forward these proposals among a few others, at the time of the passing of the budget for the year 1895-96, but having regard to the fact that the information we then had as regards them was not complete, and that the submission of the budget Estimates would thereby be delayed, and also to the fact that sanction of Government is hardly necessary

necessary for curtailing expenditure, we thought it advisable to postpone their consideration:-

Our proposals are:—

I The working of the out door water works establishment headed by an Overseer and 2 Sub Overseers is far from Satisfactory, notwithstanding the establishment is in excess of what is required, and the following Statement compares the cost of the establishment as per present and proposed Scales. We feel sure that the establishment proposed will be found adequate.

Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.	
1. Head Overseer	Rs. 50	1 Fitter	Rs 35
2 Sub overseers on Rs 25/- each	Rs. 50	1 Writer	Rs 10
1. Blacksmith	Rs 25	1 Blacksmith	Rs 15
2 Fitters on Rs each	Rs 18	1 Hammerman	Rs 5
3. Turn Cocks on Rs 8 "	Rs 24	1 Bellows boy	Rs 3
1 Hammerman	Rs 7	2. Turn Cocks on Rs 7 each	= Rs 14
1 Bellows boy	Rs 3.	5. Cleaners on Rs 5 each	Rs 25
7 Cleaners on Rs 5/- each	Rs 35.	2. Watchmen on Rs 5 each	Rs 10.
Total	Rs 212	Total	Rs 117

A saving of Rs 95 a month, or in other words Rs 1140 per annum is no small amount and the Municipality in the present crippled State of its funds can ill-afford to Spend in maintaining an unnecessary and inefficient establishment.

III. In lieu of the existing Scale of 3 grades of Sanitary Inspectors costing Rs 195 a month, we propose that there be only two grades- 5 be placed in 1st grade and drawing Rs 20/- each; and the rest 5 in the 2nd grade and drawing Rs 15/- each. This proposal if carried will effect a Saving of Rs 20/- a month.

Existing Scale
3 on Rs 25 Each
3 on Rs 20 "
4 on Rs 15 "

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servants
Signed/- G. Sobbarayaloo naidu
" Ananthakrishna naidu
" P. R. Venkatesalu
" Selvaraj Naidu.
Municipal Councillors

(True Copy)
R Venkatesalu
Chairman

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

In a letter

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

No. 8

Dated 11th February 1895.

No.

Councillor's proposal.

Memorandum

With reference to Resolution, No. 33 of the Municipal Council dated the 29th January 1895, I have to propose the following scheme for the better working of the water work out door establishment resulting in additional expenditure of ~~Rs~~ 6 a month, which is but small and for which sanction is requested.

The post of Head Overseer may be abolished being considered unnecessary. The town will be divided into 2 Circles, each of which will be entrusted to the charge of an Overseer. These overseers will have to inspect the Hydrants, Fountains, and Stand pipes to supervise the work of the Turn Cocks and fountain Cleaners and watchmen, and to prepare estimates for repairing existing fountains and for fitting up new ones and to execute the works in their respective circles. They will also have to frame estimates for laying down house service pipes and carry them out after sanction. The present salary of ~~Rs~~ 25 appears to be low and will be raised to ~~Rs~~ 30/- We have now

a blacksmith on Rs 25/- and it is proposed to secure on the same pay a man who is both a blacksmith and a Brass Smith for casting iron and brass in connection with the work. The pay of hammerman is reduced from Rs 7 to Rs 5/-. At present there are 2 Fitters and 3 Turn Cocks and in lieu thereof there will be 5 Fitters on Rs 9 each as the duties of a Fitter and a Turn Cock are almost the same.

Instead of having 7 cleaners on Rs 5/- each, it is proposed to entertain 10 men on Rs 6/- each and to designate them as cleaners and watchmen each of whom will be placed in charge of the fountains & of a ward.

While revising the establishment it appears to me to be necessary to appoint a Storekeeper to be in charge of the Municipal Stores who will have to distribute tools and other necessary articles to the work shop as well as to the establishment. His pay is fixed at Rs 20/- and he will be required to deposit a Security of Rs 200/-

The appointment of a Storekeeper

renders

renders it necessary to appoint a watchman for the day and another for the night and Rs 5/- will be allowed for each.

The establishment as revised by me is as follows:—

2 Overseers on Rs 25 each who must know fitters work.	Rs 50.
1 Black Smith & Brass Smith	Rs 25
1 Hammerman	Rs 5
1 Bellows boy	Rs 3.
5 Fitters on Rs 9 each	Rs 45
10 Cleaners & watchmen on Rs 6 each	Rs 60
1 Store Keeper	Rs 20
2 watchmen on Rs 5/- each	Rs 10
Total	Rs 218.

No writer need be entertained as the Overseers and Store keeper may be made to do the Scriptory work connected with their respective duties.

As regards the proposal to grade the Sanitary Inspectors into 2 classes and to effect a Savings of Rs 20/- a month thereby, I have to state that it has my approval.

1st February 1895. Signed/ R. Fischer
Chairman

(True copy)
R. Fischer
Chairman

ENCLOSURE NO. 3

In a letter

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

MADURA.

No. 8

Dated 11th February 1895.

No.

Chairman's Memorandum.

3/523 March 95

1162 hl 7-11-94
600 hl 8-5-94
397 hl 29-3-94

1895.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
No. 523/M

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

No.

ENCLOSURE 3

Dated 11th February 1895.
Received

No. 8

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
25 FEB 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Submitting for approval by Government resolution No. 51 dt. 5.2.95 of the Municipal Council regarding revision of certain establishments.

Madura
11/2/95

A. A. Murchin Esq.,
Asst. Surgeon
Tuticorin

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I was suddenly served with a notice dispensing with my service, and another man has taken over charge. I am not aware of any action, or reduction on account of the new establishment or reduction that I was stopped, if it was a reduction I should sir the first to be questioned if I well work or not by dispensing with me they should have given me a notice that I was dismissed for 3 months or at least one month as holding a permanent situation it would enable me to ask for situations elsewhere and to see my family settled. For which act

of

The Madura Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

VOL. IX. MADURA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895. NO. 6

NEWS & NOTES.

Miss Muller is resolved to refer to *the British Committee* for the settlement of the question of disallowing Mr. Norton from appearing on [illegible]

Mr. Faulder has finished examining the witnesses produced by the Pleaders of Dacca in support of the charges of corruption and bribery they alleged against the Deputy Magistrate Mr. Fordyce. Mr. Faulder seems to be anxious to send up the case with his report to Government at once. He rejected Mr. Fordyce's application for adjournment and has ordered his prosecution.

***

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members present:—The Government of Madras may appoint any Subordinate Judge, to be a Member of the Provincial Civil Service and a Native of India of proved merit and ability to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge.

***

While recently Sir Charles Elliot was on a visit to a certain moffusil town, he went, a contemporary says, to the court of a native deputy magistrate and heard him reading out a judgment. His Honor afterwards called for the papers of the case, which was of an important nature, and going through them, expressed himself as highly pleased with the judgment, but passed a censure on the deputy magistrate for his having dishonored Her Majesty's court by reading his judgment standing, while Sir Charles was hearing him, not as Lieutenant-Governor, but as a spectator among the crowd.

***

The visit of Swami Vivekanand and other Hindu preachers to America appears to have awakened in the people of that land so great an interest for Hindu religion and Sanskrit literature that some Americans, we notice, have just started an organization, under the style of 'The American, Asiatic and Sanskrit Revival Society.' The chief object of this Society is to collect old Sanskrit manuscripts in India, and to get them translated into English. The Society has accordingly appointed agents in India who have already collected [illegible] manuscripts which now await translation. The Society also proposes to employ pandits as translators and teachers in America.

***

While we write from the left to the right, the Japanese write from right to left. In writing, we form horizontal lines, while the Japanese make perpendicular ones. A Japanese book begins where ours ends, and, consequently, when we read a book we turn the leaves from right to left; but the Japanese are forced to turn them from left to right. We make our references at the bottom of the page; the Japanese place them at the top. Among us it is the chaste women who usually shine by their intelligence, but in Japan intelligence appears to be the appanage of women who lead a more or less frivolous life. We wear black as a sign of mourning, while the Japanese wear white clothing under the same circumstances. We carry children in the arms; the Japanese women carry them on the back.

***

What is meant by the North Pole needs a little definition, for there are three north poles to the earth. One of these is the magnetic pole, where the compass needle points directly down. This was discovered and sailed over in 1831, and is situated in latitude 70, north of Hudson's Bay. Another is the geodetic pole, or pole of figure. On account of the flattening of the earth at the two frigid zones there are two points, one in each, which mark the ends of the shortest diameter of the globe, and these are the geodetic poles at the two ends of the axis of figure. The third is the astronomical pole or pole of rotation. It has until recently been supposed to coincide with the pole of figure; but now it is known to be shifting, and the facts which Dr. Chandler has accumulated on this point afford about all the data of which we are thus far possessed.

***

An American traveller in the Tyrol and other Alpine countries gives an interesting account of the manner in which the Alpine torrents are being utilized in the Swiss villages. Until the past year these villages were lighted at night only by an occasional swinging horn lantern. Now the streets in many cases are brilliantly lighted. There are clusters of incandescent lights strung across the streets every few yards. The little inns and the scattered shops are also lighted up brightly inside and out. The same change is spreading everywhere. It is probable that extensive manufacturing interests will soon spring up and the mountain torrents will turn saws and spindles as well as dynamos. There is the greatest abundance of power going to waste on every side which may easily be made to run machinery.

***

We learn, writes the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta, that an organisation, named 'Temple Universal,' has been started by Swami Vivekanand in America. Mr. Edward G. Day, M. D., the Vice President of the Association, writing to a friend here, says:—"The expressed object of the organisation is to help the spiritual growth of man by the aid of all forms of religion which are recognised as so many paths leading to the same goal." So the Swami's stay in America will be of permanent good to both India and America. He [illegible] other [illegible] like the above in [illegible] He will shed a great light on the West, and will lead many to a more perfect knowledge of God and a closer communion with Him.

***

The value of cold air as a remedy is getting more and more generally recognised. Ice-air hospitals for the cure of yellow fever are springing up all over Spanish America, and Professor Charles Podet, in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine, describes a whole system of "Frigo-Therapeutics." He proposes to cure catarrhs by the application of ice-air currents to the spine, and states that having experimented with dogs, he found that on being exposed to a low temperature they became ravenously hungry. Being himself a sufferer from digestive troubles, he had forgotten what it was to have an appetite. So he descended into a refrigerating tank, the temperature being many degrees below zero. He was wrapped in a thick pelisse and other warm clothes. After four minutes he began to feel hungry. In eight minutes he came out of the tank with a painfully keen appetite. Several such experiments were made, and all meals which he took after a short stay in the refrigerator agreed with him. He found his dyspepsia cured after his tenth descent.

***

There is reason to believe that the atmosphere of Mars is at the surface of the planet about half as thin as ours is on the summits of the Himalayas; that in the constitution it is probably similar to our own, except that it is more heavily charged with water vapor; that it is nearly, if not quite cloudless, and that rain and snow are almost unknown phenomena on Mars, dew or hoar frost ill supplying their place. For precipitation would be actually too precipitate for anything else. Finally that in the day time, at least, it is almost perpetually fine weather on Mars. One deduction from the extreme rarity of the air we must, however, be careful not to make: that because it is thin, it is incapable of supporting intelligent life; that beings physically constituted like us could not exist there with any comfort to themselves is more [illegible] are not inseparably linked to logical powers, as we are sometimes shown in other ways, and there is nothing in the world or beyond it that we know of to hint that a being with gills might not be a superior person notwithstanding. Doubtless a fish who had had no experience of man would conclude life out of water would be impossible. In the same way to argue intelligent life beyond the place of possibility because of less air to breathe than that to which we are, locally, accustomed is, as Flammarian happily puts it, to argue not as a philosopher, but as a fish.

***

On the occasion of the installation dinner at the Mysore Residency, the Resident proposed the toast of the new Maharajah of Mysore. After referring to the late Maharaja's excellent qualities, Colonel Henderson said:—We must not mar, with selfish sorrow, this day which marks the commencement of the public life of the new Maharaja, the starting point of a career which, we all fervently hope, will be crowned with every prosperity and happiness during the years to come. High positions entail corresponding cares and heavy responsibilities, and there is pathos in the thought that these must necessarily enter as a burden into the young life which we had hoped would have been shielded from them for many years to come. The young Maharaja needs all the support and assistance of the able officials of the State, Indian and English. He also claims the kindly sympathy, encouragement and strong moral support of all representatives of all Englishmen, in India, in England, and many parts of the globe. The dignity and position of Regent in the Mysore State has been conferred by the Government of India on Her Highness the Maharanee. The announcement has been hailed with enthusiasm by her own fellow-countrymen who know that, in the control of private affairs and in the management of her family, Her Highness has been wise and judicious; while the calmness and self restraint that she has displayed since her grievous bereavement, has won for her the respectful sympathy of all, both Englishmen and her own countrymen. Under such guidance, there is every reason to be assured that His Highness will receive an education and training which will fit him to receive the ruling powers in due course. Till that time, there is a very reasonable assurance that the administration of the State will be satisfactorily conducted under the Regency of the Maharanee, whom, in interviews she has been good enough to grant me, I found to be well conversant with public affairs. Joined to the natural gifts of perception and intelligence, Her Highness has received a good education in her own and the English languages, and is capable of forming a just opinion on questions that may be submitted to her. The Regent will have the good fortune to retain the services of Sir Seshadri Aiyer, the Minister to whose conspicuous abilities the State so greatly owes its position in the van of progress.

THE MONKEY IN THE MAN.

To see the monkey in the man you have only to study the faces, bodies, and habits of babies. Such is the theme of a very interesting article contributchildren are, indeed, he says, like "ancient monuments of prehistoric times. The human infant is an interesting object of scientific research, and even a cross baby should be calmly contemplated by the philosophic mind." The *Westminister Gazette* subjoins a dozen of the numerous illustrations which Mr. Buckman gives to show how survivals of our simian ancestry may be found by any nursery philosopher:—

1. Monkeys are snub-nosed (simian). So are babies.

2. Babies have pouch-like cheeks. To judge from ecclesiastical monuments, this charcteristic is supposed to be specially angelic. It is really monkey-like. Baby cheeks are the vestiges of cheek pouches, possessed for storing away food, as in Cercopithecus, a monkey in which this habit of storing may be observed at the Zoological Gardens, if visitors feed it.

3. At the base of the vertebral column babies have a deep circular depression. This is the mark of the monkey's tail.

4. Babies (as Dr. Louis Robinson has shown) have superior arm power and very short legs. So have monkeys.

5. Babies in catching hold of anything don't use their thumbs, but clasp it between the fingers and palm. This is the action of monkeys in going from bough to bough.

6. A baby can move any of its toes independently, and it can move them one from another so as to make a V between any of them. As it grows older it loses this power and also the power of turning its ankle; but it has such power over its muscles when young points to ancestors who used their feet more than their hands as organs for picking up small objects and who relied on their arms and hands for supporting their bodies.

7. Babies go to sleep on their stomachs with their limbs curled up under them—a survival from our fourfooted ancestors.

8. Babies are rocked to sleep—an imitation of the swaying to and fro of the branches where our monkey ancestors lived. Even our nursery ditties ("Lullaby baby on the tree top") point back to the arboreal ages.

9. The stair-climbing instinct of babies [illegible] (boys) show:

10. The fruit-stealing instinct is a survival from monkeydom.

11. Children are fond of picking at anything loose—because monkeys pick off the bark from trees in order to search for insects.

12. Children are very fond of rolling. This points to the time when our ancestors had hairy bodies tenanted by parasites, and allayed the irritation by rolling.

GOVERNMENT COURTESY.

The Madras Government may not care for the subject population in this presidency; they can at least be courteous. At a public meeting held in Salem, on the 8th December last, three resolutions were passed, one expressing the opinion of the meeting on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the Simultaneous Examinations question; another thanking the Madras Government for their 'liberal' views, and a third suggesting certain alterations in the rules for the election of members of the Legislative Council. These resolutions were communicated to the Madras Government by Mr. Veerasamy Iyer who presided over the meeting; but the Government have made short work of them. The reply sent to the Chairman runs as follows:—"The proceedings will be acknowledged." This is brevity itself. Being used to the ways of Government, we are not surprised at it; but we cannot understand the manner in which the reply was sent. The reply, in the first place, was sent bearing—perhaps the Government could not afford to waste a service stamp worth half an anna! The cover was addressed to "Mr." Veerasamy Iyer; but this was courtesy itself compared to what was written in the letter. The letter opened with "Read petition from W. Veerasamy Iyer" and concluded with the address "To W. Veerasamy Iyer"—not even a "Mr." this time! The Salemites wished to thank the Madras Government— the result is their Chairman is insulted and they are to-day one anna out of pocket. We however consider that the people of Salem have been very properly rewarded. For they had no business to thank a Government which deserved no thanks. The minute on the Simultaneous Examinations question was drafted by Sir Henry Stokes. Lord Wenlock and his Government are quite innocent of it and why should they be thanked for having done a thing of which they know nothing?—*The Madras Standard.*

CURIOUS FORMS OF MONEY.

In the Portuguese possessions of Angola, before the year 1694, the circulating medium consisted of small mats woven from a species of straw, and which the natives called libongos. Each libongo represented a value of five reis. The substitution of copper coin for this curious straw money came near bringing about a revolution, and was the cause of the death of many. As a medium of trade among the aborigines of California, sea-ears or abalones (Haliotides) have been highly esteemed both for their beauty and their importance when used as shell money, the shells in the latter case being cut into strips of from one to two inches in length, according to the curvature of the shell and about one-third as wide as long. These were strung ments. As an illustration of the purchasing power of an abalone, it may be stated that in New Mexico a horse has been traded for a single shell. From the reign of Henry I down to the period of the establishment of the Bank of England, the legal tender money of England was fabricated out of wood. This instrument was called an exchange tally, and, by virtue of it, the holder was entitled to receive from the Crown the value prescribed thereon. It really consisted of one-half of a four-sided rod or staff, on which, when in its entire state, the sum it purported to represent was carved in transverse notches, varying in width for thousands, hundreds, scores, pounds, shillings, and pence. These signs were for the unlearned. For the advantage of those who could read, the sum was written in ink on two opposite sides of the staff, and, finally, with a knife and mallet the staff itself was split in two, longitudinally. One half, called the tally or check, was given to the person for whose service it was intended; the other half, called the counter tally, was laid up for safe keeping until its corresponding tally should be brought in by the person who had last given value for it. Its intrinsic value was, of course, only that of the wood of which it was composed but by representation it denoted large sums. It was a current token of real money and served actually to distribute it from man to man by this exchange. From this primitive tally was derived the Exchequer bill, first introduced in 1696 by Mr. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The word "bill," too, was no doubt derived from the old French *bille*, which means a staff. Bank Post bills and bills of exchange in our own day come from the same wooden base, and soldiers in England are still said to be "billeted," because formerly they tendered wooden "billes" or tallies to the victuallers upon whom they were quartered. In olden times, officers of the army who were taken into the kings' own pay were said to be put on the staff, that is, they were paid with Exchequer tallies, or wooden money.—Public Opinion.

Notice to Correspondents.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents and he holds all correspondents answerable for their facts. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

Correspondence.

DINDIGUL NEWS.

Sir,—It is some time since I sent you a scrap from this place. Times have been so uneventful that there was nothing to chronicle but I must keep your readers informed of something, however dry it may be.

The weather.—Farhenheit 90. The weather is something unbearable. The thermometer runs up to 90 in the shade. The mornings are very chill, the day is intensely warm and the nights are sultry. These vicissitudious vagaries of the weather are not without their telling effects upon the inhabitants many of whom are suffering from different attacks. The wells and principal tanks are almost dry and there is a great scarcity of water and if King Sol. Jupiter Pluvius does not open his windows of mercy to give us a few showers, we may have a water famine.

Railway Thefts.—Although the Railway authorities are very careful and leave nothing unturned to bring the offender to punishment yet crimes are rife in the Railway. A man residing in Chinnalaputty consigned some 600 Rs. worth of native cloths, coffee &c. to his own address to Bangalore. The goods were loaded in a truck but next morning not a stitch of the goods was seen. Information was given to the police but nothing was forthcoming for some time and at last the "earth and the waters gave up the buried." Two men of the Railway were suspected and arrested and the property was traced to a village close to Ambathorai where the clothes were buried and the coffee was tied in sacks and thrown in a well.—All the accused have not been as yet arrested but the police are doing their best for further identification.

Our Municipality.—Most of your readers will be glad to hear that Local Self-Government is progressing well in Dindigul. The Chairmanship of the Dindigul Municipality fell vacant and the other Members have elected Mr. T. Rajagopaul Naidu, a Second Grade Pleader and a man of some standing in the town, as Chairman. We hope that the Municipality will work well under his *regime*.

Taluq Boards.—The Periyakulam and Pulni Taluq Boards are to be amalgamated with the Dindigul Taluq and from the commencement of the official year the meetings will be held in Dindigul. No accommodation has as yet been provided but it is rumoured that a pukka 'building is to be erected in the Sub-Collector's Office Compound.

NAT PANGLAS.

The Madura Mail.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

KAMALA.

A NOVEL OF HINDU LIFE BY AN INDIAN LADY.

This is the title of a fascinating little novel from the pen of the lamented Mrs. Kruppa Bhai Satianadan. It is, in the words of the cultured authoress, a story of Hindu life. The novel originally appeared in parts in the pages of the *Christian College Magazine*. A melancholy interest attaches to the present publication. The story, in fact the design of the novel was thought out by the authoress while she was lying ill in the hospital at Madras. And now when the child of her brain is given to the world in book form, she has been dead some months. The get up of the book from the printer's point of view is worthy of high praise and reflects great credit upon Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachari, the well-known printers and publishers of Triplicane. It is no exaggeration to say that in point of get up the book will bear comparison with the publications issued by the best English firms.

The scene is laid in the romantic and beautiful though mountainous country where Ganga Godavari takes its rise. Kamala, the heroine of the piece, is a daughter of a Brahman Sanyasi of a philosophic and contemplative turn of mind. Her mother died when she was yet a child; and she grew up in the sunshine of her father's indulgent affection and petted care. The constant companionship of her cultured father in the solitary retreat in which he passed his simple and unchequered life of learned leisure and pious meditation, where indeed she had few companions of her age and station to associate with, gave her opportunity, ordinarily denied to Indian girls, for study and culture by which she had the inherited intelligence to profit. Untramelled by the very seclusion of her father's abode, by the numerous little conventions of society, she grew up to be an innocent, simple and warm-hearted girl, perfectly guileless and thoroughly confiding in her nature, full of liveliness and mirth and sprightly as the mountain goat, but at the same time completely ignorant of the world and its ways, a knowledge of which could be so useful to her when the time came, as come it must one day to every Indian girl under the present constitution of society, for her to leave the abode of her loving father for the awful dwelling of the dread mother-in-law. When she was old enough, old, that is to say according to Indian ideas, she was married to the son of a learned shastri in fairly easy circumstances, living a godly and quiet life in the midst of his books of palm leaves rich with philosophic and religious lore. The girl then removed to her husband's house in the not far of town of Sivaganga. The brief, but pathetic farewell between the father and the daughter is beautifully portrayed by the gifted authoress. "You must try to do without me, child, hereafter" said the father with a choking voice. In the perfect innocence and simple-heartedness in which she had been brought up under the roof of her recluse-father she had no idea of what this separation meant for her—of the changed life—Oh! how different from what it had been!—that would be hers in the place that she was going to—it would be rank heresy to call it her new home, so insignificant a factor is the daughter-in-law under the imperious and autocratic sway of the ordinary run of mothers-in-law. Kamala's mother-in-law did not belong to the exceptions. It was not long before the annoyances, the worry and the wretchedness that are the portion of the Indian daughter-in-law overtook her. Kamala indeed did her best to please her mother-in-law and her sisters-in-law. She was the first to rise and the last to go to bed. All the domestic drudgery she took upon herself, as indeed it is looked upon as the special function of the daughter-in-law. But not a smile could she get in return for her patient drudgery, not a word of appreciation, much less of approbation. On the other hand the harder she drudged and tried to please them, the bitterer they grew against her. In fact the hardest share of the work of the household fell upon Kamala. But still her mother-in-law, with that utter lack of feeling which seems to be [illegible]al with mothers-in-law generally, [illegible]omplain that "Gungi's back was [illegible]AY with work and that Kamala requ[illegible]d somebody to attend on her, instead of taking her share in the general work a[illegible]nd thus lightening the load of her sister-in-la[illegible]w". The petty domestic intrigues and the base little plots hatched in the bosom of the family by the mother-in-law, actively and enthusiastically aided by her daughters, to break the spirit and make miserable the life of the stranger girl, whom they considered to have come with a special mission to filch away from them the affection of their son and brother, are portrayed by the talented authoress with the skill of a consummate artist. The reader is [illegible] with the darkness of a [illegible] mist of human character. [illegible] And withal the portraiture is an exce[illegible]dingly true one, faithful to the life. We are tempted to quote page after page from this portion of the novel but we must content ourselves with quoting one extract in which the fair novelist has endeavoured to give a picture of the daily existence of Kamala's friend, the beautiful and good natured Harni.

Though brought up in luxury, Harni did not shrink from even the hardest work, but nothing that she could do pleased her mother-in-law. In fact the more pliable she was, the more the mother-in-law hated her. Her husband tried all means to bring about peace and good will between them, but the more he interfered the more exasperated the old woman became, assigning all kinds of evil motives to his efforts at peace-making.

"He cares not for me. He loves her, and would like to see the child of yesterday lord it over me. In one or two years she will drive me out of this house and she will have it all her own way. I shall be left in the street, I who brought up that boy and have made a man of him."

Harni heard such remarks daily and hourly. In the mornings when she was busy her mother in-law would inquire in a harsh voice:—"What underhand work have you been doing to-day? What lies have you been telling about your mother-in-law? What secrets have you confided to your husband? He can't bear me, he who was so fond of me. You have thrown dust in his eyes, you have drugged him with draughts, so that his heart is against the mother that bore him." Then, irritated at Harni's calm demeanour, she would work herself into a frenzy and exclaim:—"Oh! the day will come when I shall see you dishonoured, trampled on, and it will soon come." And as a climax she would burst into tears and say: "The gods will have their revenge, on him also for his unnatural conduct," and cry loudly while the timid son would slink away from the house and go to his work. The poor girl, after weeping her eyes out and seeing her husband go out despondently to his work, would refuse to eat and thus provoke more grumblings from the old dame.

Kamala's husband, Ganesh, was all this while absent at Rampur, prosecuting his studies. His return home after having passed all his examinations did not bring about any immediate change in the wretched existence of Kamala. But after some time he began to take notice of her and discerned in her qualities that are seldom to be met with in the average Indian girl. He then formed the resolution of educating her himself and making her a fit companion for him. The opposition engendered by this step of his may be readily conceived. Everything was done that the collective ingenuity of his mother and sisters could devise to bring about an estrangement between the husband and the wife. While matters stood thus, the husband of Ramabhai, the elder sister-in-law of Kamala, who had already helped with his sage counsels the early domestic plots against his brother-in-law's harmless wife, arrived opportunely. His mischievously inventive head was now added to the existing ones and Ganesh was partially alienated from his wife whom he now almost ceased to teach. About this time there came to Sivaganga one Sai, the evil genius of both Kamala and Ganesh. She is the Aspasia of the novel, a woman as abandoned as she was accomplished, charmingly vivacious in her conversation and formed as it were by nature to steal away the hearts of giddy youth—the ideal representative of the dancing women caste, that pest of Indian Society, the destroyer of human reputation, the breaker of domestic peace, the killer of conjugal fidelity. Such was the woman to whose company Ganesh was now taken frequently by his designing brother-in-law to wean him away from his wife. The bait took. And when not long after Ganesh and Kamala removed themselves to Rampur where the former had secured an employment under Government, his intimacy with Sai who was also a resident of that place grew. Her visits to his house now became frequent. All his leisure moments Ganesh spent in the company of this profligate woman. At last this miserable daughter of Eve made Ganesh believe that his wife was faithless to her marriage vows. The puzzling character of this remarkable woman is worked out skilfully, but we apprehend it lacks completeness. This unjust and infamous suspicion on the part of her husband made Kamala quite indignant and in the bitterness of her grief she resolved to quit her husband's home for ever and with her baby in her arms (for she had now become a mother) walked the night through and arrived at her father-in-law's in the small hours of the morning. The rest of her sad life is soon told. Her father was now dead. And not long after she lost her darling baby. The grief of the disconsolate [illegible] is described in the [illegible] and death is remarkable for the lyric charm of its composition. The death of her baby was followed shortly after by the sudden death of her husband of cholera, and thus was the hapless Kamala consigned for ever to the most unhappy lot that can befall an Indian woman—she was a childless widow. The story is well conceived and artistically worked out. We took up the book with a pre-conceived prejudice that the daughter of Christian converts was the last person fitted to give a true picture of the life of a Brahman household. We laid it down agreeably disappointed. The characters of Kamala, and her recluse father, of Ganesh, his easily tractable mother, and scheming sister, the accomplished but profligate Sai are all delineated with a force and skill that would do credit to any novelist. The simple innocence of Indian girls, their charming ignorance, their sweet reasonableness, their abiding trust in a over-ruling providence, their child-like faith, their grotesque but harmless superstitions and above all their high sense of chastity are all depicted in an admirable manner. Her mastery over the English language is truly astonishing. It is perfectly pliant and flexible in her hands and she is able to bend it in any way she chooses to suit her purposes and needs. The descriptions of natural scenery scattered through the novel are simply delightful. They display a keen and careful observation and a high poetic gift on the part of the writer. Poetic justice may be said to be conspicuous by its absence. The tragic fate of Kamala and of the light-hearted, good-natured Rukma, full of frolic and fun can hardly be said to be conformable to the canons of poetic justice. But this can hardly be set down as a fault; for poetic justice as it is called exists nowhere except in the imagination of the poet and the novelist. Altogether the novel possesses superior merits and deserves to be read wherever the English language is understood. We should like to see the book translated into the different vernaculars of the country.

ADOPTION OF HINDU YOUTHS BY ENGLISH LADIES.

In a previous issue, we furnished our readers with the particulars connected with the adoption of a Bengalee youth by Miss Muller. An ardent theosophist and a devoted student of, and firm believer in, the vedanta philosophy of the Hindus, there is perhaps nothing very surprising in her preference for a Hindu youth. But it may not be generally known to our readers that Miss Muller's is not the first instance of the adoption of a Hindu boy by an Englishwoman. The name of Miss Mary Carpenter must be familiar to all. The self-sacrificing and devoted friend of the ragged children of her country, for the betterment of whose condition she laboured not a little, the first person probably that set about systematically the work of reforming juvenile criminals by the establishment of Reformatory Schools, she yet found time, in the midst of her incessant toil on behalf of the miserable and the destitute, to think of our country and at sixty years of age she made up her mind to go to India, acquaint herself with the facts concerning education, the position of women, the discipline of prisons and similar subjects, and see whether something could not be done to bring about desirable improvements. She visited India four times. It would be impossible within the exceedingly short space at our disposal to give even the barest summary of the work done by her in these flying visits of hers. But we may state here that Lord Dufferin gave expression to the simple truth when he spoke thus of Miss Carpenter's work in India:—"India is a great country and the history of a great country deals only with important events; but I am certain that when the history of that country during the present century is being written, the visits of Miss Carpenter to its shores will not be left unrecorded." But it is of her adoption that we wish particularly to say a few words. In her younger days, she had desired to be a wife and a mother; but the incessant labour that she had imposed upon herself apparently afforded her no leisure to think of marriage. But in her old age after her return from visiting India for the third time, she felt miserably lonely. Her sister who had been her constant companion was now no more. Her friends had not [illegible] a night at this time, she passed in sleeplessness and sometimes she had to stop work because she was weeping. The remedy she sought for this state of things was very characteristic of her. She determined to adopt some children. She remembered two little Hindu boys whose parents would, she believed, be glad to have her take charge of them and when returning from her fourth visit to India she brought back these boys with her. After this, she was quite happy again. The fact was that she was possessed of the mother heart. She felt a want unless there was a child near her whom she could cherish. With children by her side the desolation of loneliness never came over her." The adoption of Hindu children by English ladies such as Miss Mary Carpenter and Miss F. H. Muller is, we venture to think, not a matter to be viewed with regret. Under the care and training of such god-fearing and self-sacrificing women, these children, unless there be some ingrained perversity in their nature, must grow up, in their turn, into pious and useful members of society. From the social and the political reformers' point of view, the increase in the number of such adoptions cannot but contribute to the gradual softening and the ultimate removal of the racial prejudices and misconceptions that are believed at the present time to mar so much the friendly relations that might otherwise subsist between the Englishman and the Hindu.

The proposed Infirmary for Madura. The present administration of the Madura Municipal Council is developing its "Rob Peter and pay Paul" policy. Only recently it abolished the establishment for maintaining the Dufferin Park on the other side of the river as being too costly and unnecessary and in the same breath by way of contrast resolved upon giving a liberal monthly allowance of Rs. 50 to the Town Sub-Magistrate for doing work for which he is being already paid by Government. This week the Council has voted Rs. 2,000 and 2 acres of land in the Park for a Cattle Infirmary, while it has in the same breath cut down the pay of the Sanitary Inspectors altogether by Rs. 20 per mensem. There can be no two opinions about the very useful and laudable objects of the S. P. C. A. and the public of Madura are under immense obligations to Mrs. Dumergue for her great labours on behalf of our dumb animals. The numerous fountains in the several portions of the town testify to the solid work done by the S.P.C.A. which has been due, in no small measure, to the beneficent influence of the lady President of the Institution. The Infirmary will be a grand achievement even for the Madura S.P.C.A. The building alone will cost at least Rs. 20,000, and the maintenance of the institution will not be a light matter.

Though our sympathies are with the movement and its benevolent objects, we strongly object to any portion of the park being utilised for an infirmary for cattle, horses &c. The park, presumably being a place of health resort, should be kept as pure as possible

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Sir W. Reid conclude an exceeding-ly readable article in the December *Cassel's Family Magazine* with the following description of the pathetic scene when Gladstone made farewell to his cabinet at the meeting of 2nd March last:—"The man who had been present at a greater number of cabinet meetings than any other Englishman of this century, he who had in four successive ministries presided over the secret deliberations of his colleagues, was now meeting them for the last time, and meeting them simply to say farewell. There was a pathetic scene at that meeting of the cabinet. One who was present has so far violated the secrecy of his office as to tell me that nearly all were in tears as for the last time they gathered round their veteran leaders and silently shook hands with him. No more would they hear his voice in the innermost councils of the State. The foremost figure in the Parliamentary life of their time was passing from them. Such a meeting was an event of historic interest, and it has furnished a subject which the painter will probably some day make his own.

The Chairman said that no place in the town could be given and though places like those near the Munisalai on the Ramnad Road might suit the purpose admirably well, it seemed objectionable when the question of cost of acquiring them was taken into consideration. The place proposed in the Park was only a furlong off the Vaigai Bridge on the other side of the river and opposite to the Goripoliam road south of the Park.

The Chairman then proposed that a Committee be formed for the purpose of selecting a site in the Park.

Mr. R. Muthusami Pillai said that it might be left to the Chairman.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu said that a Committee was better.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer objected to the proposal being in the terms set forth by the Chairman confining the selection of a site to the Park as he thought the Committee formed might select a good site elsewhere also.

Syed Mohomad Ibrahim Sahib said that he

The proposal of the Chairman that a Committee be formed to select a site not exceeding 2 acres in the Park itself was put to vote and carried by a majority, the Chairman again bringing to the notice of the Council that though he had been all round the town he could hit upon no other good place.

Then a Committee consisting of Messrs A. S. Preston, N. Sundram Iyer, Syyed Mohomud Ibrahim Sahib, Syyed Gulam Ali Sahib and the Chairman was formed.

Mr. Syyed Mohomud Ibrahim Sahib said that he was of opinion that one Mohomedan on the Committee would do and withdrew with a suggestion that his place might best be filled up by a representative of another community.

Then the name of Mr. R. Muthusawmi Pillai who had offered himself was added to the Committee for the place vacated by Mr. Syyed Mohomud Ibrahim Sahib.

The Chairman observed that only one of the two requests of the S. P. C. A. had been considered. There was the other which was what contribution might be made towards the construction of the infirmary. That also required to be disposed of at the meeting.

Mr. A. S. Preston proposed that 2,000 Rs. might be given.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu seconded the proposal.

Mr. M. Ananthakristna Naidu said that this subject might be taken up at the next meeting as there were some of the Councillors who seemed to be ignorant of the constitution of the society and its *modus operandi* or its rules.

Then Mr. N. Sundram Iyer explained the objects of the society helped by the Chairman here and there. He said among other things that the infirmary would be placed under the management of the Municipality only if it was approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras. If it was so placed under Municipal management and the Police were empowered to charge cases, the Council might expect an annual income of 1,000 or 2,000 Rs. in the shape *of prosecution fees. So the Council would not lose anything by contributing to the infirmary* as it would be the gainer in the long run.

Mr. M. Ananthakristna Naidu [illegible] amendment that 1,000 Rs. might be [illegible] But as his amendment was brought forward too late to be put to vote, that is, after the votes of certain Councillors were taken, he was taken as voting against the proposal.

The proposal to contribute 2,000 Rs. was carried.

The Chairman intimated to the Council that as in this instance the sanction of Government was necessary, it would be applied for in due course.

THE WATERTAX

The draft byelaws relating to the Waterworks were then considered. The Chairman said that under the present scheme there was not only a frequent failure of supply but the supply was at times doubtful. The wants of all the inhabitants could not therefore be satisfied. *Great* care must be taken to see that the supply in the public fountains was not affected by the introduction of water into private buildings. He was therefore for levying a high rate of assessment for those that might choose to introduce water into their private buildings and said that the cost of such introduction should be borne by the persons themselves and that such supply would however be stopped when the public fountains might run short of water. In the draft bye-laws only 10 gallons or 3 potfuls of water had been allowed for a day to each head of the inmates of a house and this was raised to 15 gallons which was the quantity expected by the scheme of water supply in operation. If more water was used by any person which might be easily ascertained by keeping a water metre in every household, that person would be liable for the quantity supplied to his house over and above the standard allowed.

Mr. Syyed Mohomud Ibrahim Sahib said that he did not agree with the Chairman in thinking that any water would be wasted by the Natives. The Natives would only use as much water as was required and their houses were not provided with tubs &c., to contain more than enough water let in. It was a different matter with the Europeans who might be expected to use more than enough water from the fact of their houses being constructed in such in a way as to contain the increased stock.

Mr. *Gadoin* (Water works Overseer) was asked to explain the working of the water metre obtained from Madras. Upon his stating that it must be examined every day, a large establishment was considered necessary and it was feared that powers would be abused by officers in charge of that work.

The rate of 1 rupee for 100 gallons fixed by the Chairman in the draft rulos was after much discussion reduced to 4 annas and before this was formally carried, a new suggestion was thrown out by one of the Councillors that in the case of houses in which service pipes were laid the water-tax might be doubled while another Councillor remonstrated with great force that it would be better to make such houses liable to pay an amount equivalent to house tax leviable thereon.

It must be noted here that house-tax is at present levied at 7½ per cent on the annual rental value while water-tax is levied at 4 per cent.

The votes as regards the two proposals having been equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the former proposal which was carried.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer said that speaking for himself, his family might be reasonably expected to consume 2,000 gallons a month which at that rate might be very large.

The Chairman then explained that the object with which an increased rate was levied for those desiring to introduce water into their private buildings was that all persons might not avail themselves of the advantages. It was simply a prohibitive measure. There was the danger of the interests of 80,000 inhabitants being ignored, if all persons were permitted to avail themselves of the advantages without any let or hindrance.

Mr. A. S. Preston [illegible] should first be refer[illegible]int Sanitary Engineer for an [illegible]inion.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesa[illegible] Assistant Sanitary Eng[illegible]ject-ed to say that the establi[illegible]ssary and so in such matters [illegible]might itself decide the question [illegible] Assistant Sanitary Engineer's Departme[illegible]d no sort of control over the establishment the revision of which they were considering, the same having been placed under his direct orders from the 1st November last. He further announced that the rest of the establishment employed at the pumping station were alone under the direct supervision of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer's Department. Such being the case there was no necessity for the suggested reference.

Then Mr. Preston's proposal to consult the Assistant Sanitary Engineer was lost, not having been seconded.

After the question was discussed threadbare, the following changes were brought about in the establishment and they were to take effect forthwith :—

PRESENT SCALE.

1	Overseer on	Rs.	50
2	Sub-Overseers on Rs. 25 each	,,	50
1	Blacksmith on	,,	25
1	Hammerman on	,,	7
1	Bellows boy on	,,	3
2	Fitters on Rs. 9 each	,,	18
3	Turncocks on 8 Rs. each	,,	24
7	Cleaners on Rs. 5 each	,,	35

SANCTIONED SCALE.

1	Overseer knowing Fitter's work	40
1	Storekeeper doing also Writer's work and depositing cash securi ty of Rs. 200	15
		25
1	Blacksmith and brass-smith	5
1	Hammerman	3
1	Bellows boy	40
5	Fitters on Rs. 8 each	60
10	Cleaners on Rs. 6 each	15
3	Watchmen on Rs. 5 each	

REDUCTION IN THE PAY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The Chairman then said that there was a proposal to convert the 3 grades of Sanitary Inspectors now existing into 2. There were now 3 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 25 each, 3 on Rs. 20 each and 4 on Rs. 15 each. It was now proposed to have 5 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 20 each and 5 on Rs. 15 each. By this a saving of Rs. 20 was effected in the pay of the Sanitary Inspectors' establishment. This proposal was carried and it was stated that the resolution would take effect from the 1st April next.

The proceedings then terminated.

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ப. ள. சு. அரு அண்ணுமலை செட்டியார்.

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Exceedingly fragrant. It strengthens and promotes growth of the hair and gradually restores premature grey or white hair to its natural color. It invigorates Brain. Price As. 6 a 2 oz. bottle, Rs. 4 a dozen.

SUPERIOR HAIR GROWER (MIXTURE) NO. II.

This mixture has a very good scent. It has no equal as regards medicinal virtues. Patients suffering from weak and falling hair will find a miraculous cure in this mixture. Persons desirous of having a full head of hair will find a luxuriant growth after using this mixture. Premature grey hair will gradually turn to their natural color. This will remedy weakness of the Scalp consequent upon long fevers. This may be applied like Hair Wash. This will find great favor especially with the European community. This is a preparation from European drugs. Price As. 8 a 2 oz bottle. Rs. 5 a dozen.

"EXCELLENT BATHING OIL."

If a really useful Bathing Oil is wanted for the cure of all Head complaints arising from either cold or heat, apply for Dr. M. A. Husan's Bathing Oil which knows no equal. Price 2 oz. bottle 8 As. 4 oz. 14 As. dozen Rs. 5 and 9.

(*a*) SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA, FOR INTERNAL USE.

This is sure Cure for the incurable disease, Asthma, of any stage and standing. Price Re. 1 a 2 oz. bottle. Rs. 10 a dozen.

(*b*) LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY IN ASTHMA.

Apply this liniment to the chest several times a day whilst the internal medicine is taken. Price 8 as. a 2 oz. bottle. Rs. 5 a dozen.

EYE PRESERVER.

This Powder is a Curative and Preventive of all Eye diseases. It will wonderfully improve eye sight and avoid spectacles, surgical operations &c. It is a preparation from Pearls, gold leaves and other valuable things. It should be applied to the lower eye-lids by a thin silver pencil or finger dipped into the powder. Price Re. 1 a phial. Rs. 10 a dozen.

INSTANT CURE FOR SCORPION STING.

Apply a few drops to the part stung. There will be instant relief. Keep the bottle corked as otherwise the contents will evaporate. Price 4 As. a phial Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

MAGIC TOOTH POWDER.

Instantly cures scorbutic, spongy or bleeding Gums, Tooth-ache and Gum boils, strengthens gums and prevents the falling of the teeth even if they are shaky, stops decay of the teeth and prevents formation of tartar; removes all bad smell in the mouth. Price 4 As. a Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

DYSENTERY KILLER.

If Dysentery happens to be so violent as to resist all Remedies and Doctors, this specific is sure to cure it in 1 or 2 days. Price 8 As. a Tin. Rs. 5 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

Two Pills a day with the prescribed diet will guarantee to cure this hopeless disease in 30 or 40 days. Price 12 As. a dozen, Rs. 8 a gross.

RINGWORM ERADICATOR.

An external application of this ointment will cure Ringworm or any skin disease in 2 or 3 days. Price 4 As. a Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR EPILEPSY.

A very successful mixture. Price Rs. 3-0 a bottle to last for about 40 days.

OINTMENT FOR SYPHILITIC AND ALL SORES.

An external application of this ointment will heal syphilitic and all sores in no time. Price. 4 As. a Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR GONNORRHŒA.

Guaranteed to cure this seldom cured disease in only 48 hours for an ordinary case and 5 or 6 days for a very chronic one. Price Rs. 1-8 a bottle for 3 days and Rs. 15 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

Spermatorrhœa is a disease in which the patient suffers from diseased liquid sperm, frequent emissions &c., and results from Gonnorrhœa, Excesses, youthful indiscretions &c. Our Specific is guaranteed to cure this hopeless disease in 15 days for an ordinary case and 30 days for a very chronic one. It wonderfully thickens semen, producing copious fresh semen at the same time and cures debility consequent upon this state. Price Rs. 1-4 a Tin for 15 days, and Rs. 2-8 a Tin for 30 days. Dozen Rs. 12-8 & 24.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, BRAIN WRECKAGE OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES &c., OR OTHERWISE.

This is an excellent Younani Electuary containing Musk, Amber, Zaffron, and many other valuable medicines as its ingredients calculated to cure nervous debility, brain wreckage, weakness of the heart, the liver and the kidneys. Price Rs. 3 a Tin.—Rs. 30 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES, &c.

This mixture will greatly strengthen the nervous debility and restore virile powers. Price Re. 1 a two oz. bottle, Rs. 10 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES, &c.

An external application of this to the organ will produce happy results within a fortnight. Price Re. 1 a Phial. Rs. 10 a dozen.

PURE FRESH HAND DRAWN ALMOND OIL.

As. 6 an oz. bottle Rs. 4 a dozen.

GENUINE AMBER.

Price Rs. 60 a Tola or British Rupee weight.

FINEST UTTERS.

Viz Sohag, Mothia and Gulabi of the best description, Price Re. 1 a phial, Rs. 10 a dozen.

SUPERIOR LAVENDER.

Price 8 Annas a bottle. Rs. 5 a dozen.

SUPERIOR EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Price 8 Annas a bottle. Rs. 5 a dozen.

SYRUPS.

Pomegranate, Almond, Rose, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Citron Pine Apple, &c., Price Re. 1 quart Dozen Rs. 10 and 8 Annas a small bottle; Dozen Rs. 5.

All other Patent Medicines, empty bottles of sizes &c., also available.

G. M. HUSAN AND BROTHERS,

Proprietors.

MADURA:—Printed by M. V. Subramania Iyer and published by A. Rajaram Iyer at the *Victoria Press*, 62, East Marret Street.

uncontaminated by any impurities. An infirmary means a place where all sorts of diseased animals will be brought for treatment. In spite of the scrupulously neat condition in which itself and its surroundings may be maintained, the atmosphere in and about it is likely to be charged with the disease germs arising from animals afflicted with diseases. An infirmary should be located outside the town and in a place away at least from health resorts, such as parks and other recreation grounds. As the town is likely to expand fast on the other other side of the river, the Council should have thought twice before it resolved upon locating an institution of such permanency as the cattle infirmary in the park.

Local opposition to the Forest resolution. Hardly a month has passed since the Government of India [illegible] the recent Forest Resolution. Government is opposed to carrying out in its integrity the beneficent wishes of the Government of India. The last review of Forest administration in Madras contains the following :—

The strict enforcement of the orders of the Government of India would involve the abandonment of large areas which have already been reserved for the purposes of supplying fuel and fodder or for grazing only, and proposals for further reservation would require to be entirely remodelled. To the adoption of such a course His Excellency the Governor in Council is strongly opposed, and a reference has been made to the Government of India, but until final orders are received, it is not possible to assert that reservation in any district is either adequate or inadequate.

Hook-swinging. Dr. King, Sanitary Commissioner, having visited Sholavandan on the 13th June last at a time when hook-swinging was imminent, he took the opportunity to make a few observations on hook-swinging in his "Notes of Inspection." He says :—

At the time of my visit the great rain or hook-swinging festival of Sholavandan was impending. This, however, was duly stopped. I examined the candidate for this year. Although the time for hook-swinging, had it been permitted, was imminent, he was obviously not under the influence of any drug, and I am inclined to believe that drugging is not carried out—the mental excitement brought about by being the hero of the hour being sufficient to overcome the horror of the situation. My enquiries of various natives left no doubt in my mind that after this excitement has passed, considerable suffering is experienced by the victim. It is usual in old illustrations of this system to see the victim represented as supported by hooks inserted in the loins. I examined the subjects of former years as to this point, and found that the hooks are, as might be supposed, with reference to securing a correct balance of the body when swinging, placed within the intrascapular region, that is, between the shoulder blades. Further, it has been stated that the hooks are passed through the *muscles* of the back. I should feel inclined to doubt this. Had this been the case, it is unlikely that, in healing, the skin would not show some adhesion to the deep parts; in no instance was this so. Further, the description given by eye-witnesses goes to show that the mammæ are drawn towards the posterior parts of the chest below the arm-pits, showing again that traction is upon the skin. Whether or not, therefore, the man falls must depend upon the strength of the skin, and the extent of its resistance to traction must be limited by the weight of the man suspended. I have secured the weights of persons slung of late, and the weight of the last intended victim. Irrespective of the ordinary risks without antiseptic precautions of wounding and subjecting to prolonged violence the skin of the back, there is, of course, the risk of the skin breaking and the subjects falling free of the hooks. I was informed that in one of the former cases at Sholavandan the man at the end of the operation was found to be suspended by only one hook, the other having broken through the skin. Many years back a death under these circumstances is said to have occured in the Chingleput District. The hooks are precisely of the shape used by butchers for hanging meat : a small knife is used for cutting the skin before the insertion of the hooks.

Hypatia and Mrs. Besant. In a thoughtful article in the *Theosophist* of January, by Mr. Khandalvala of Bombay, a comparison is instituted between the life and the work of these two women—Hypatia and Mrs. Besant. The former was a mathematician and philosopher that flourished in the 4th century A. D., in Alexandria at the time of the conflict of the ancient civilization and philosophy of Greece with the new fangled and aggressive religion of Christianity. Her vast erudition, her academy which attracted the best intellects of her time, and the cruel murder by the Christians of that bigoted period have all been portrayed by Kingsley in his novel "Hypatia." Her life work of reviving the old philosophy of of Plato in opposition to the preachings of Christianity—rather churchianity, was arrested by her untimely and sorrowful death. The philosophy of the great Grecian philosopher, is according to Indian notion an edition of the higher Vedanta philosophy.

Mrs. Besant, after restless wanderings here and there in all the systems of philosophy and religion of the West, has at last found haven in the Vedantic philosophy of Sri Sankara Acharya. Her past life and her present life-work forcibly bring to our minds more than mere passing coincidences and similarities between these two celebrated women of the world and recalls to our mind the great law of reincarnation—the corner stone of the Hindu and other Eastern religious philosophies. "According to the Secret Doctrine by H. P. B., it generally takes about 15 centuries for a soul to reappear on earth, and after a little more than 14 centuries, we find a soul similar to that of Hypatia taking birth in Annie Besant. The coincidence is remarkable . . . . There is no doubt that Mrs. Besant is a counter part of Hypatia in the present century." The unspent energies, intellectual and spiritual, of Hypatia could find no better outlet for their manifestation than through the personality of Mrs. Annie Besant, the foremost woman of this age, now furnishing another prominent illustration of the occult proverb of [illegible]

Novel Reading. One might very well be excused if he supposed—for there is nothing at all unnatural in the supposition—that writes of novels would take very kindly to novel reading. But this is not apparently the case. At any rate it does not seem to be so with Baring Gould. The reverend novelist holds a deservedly high position among his fellows of the time. He is at the same time a prolific writer, throwing out on an average one novel a year. But he is by no means an enthusiastic devourer of novels, though a prolific producer of them. Said he to an interviewer who writes in the December number of the *Cassel's Family Magazine* :—"I never read novels.....In my library there is scarcely any fiction beyond Dicken's work. Somehow or other, I never seem to have any desire to read a novel."

Local and Provincial.

A Combined Post and Telegraph Office has been opened at Palni.

The private scavengering system has been introduced as a tentative measure in Shevagungah.

The Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts is now inspecting the Madura Municipal Accounts.

Mr. T. G. Sundresa Iyer B.A., Dy. Collector Melur Division, has passed the Dy. Collector's Test in Telugu and Horse-riding.

The Pasumalai Well.— The Taluq Board of Madura has appointed a watchman to prevent the water of this well from being dirted.

The Taluq Board, Pereakulam, has addressed the Government in regard to the expediency of substituting a Hospital Assistant for an Apothecary at Uttamapoliem.

The next monthly Meeting of the Madura District Board will be held in Fletcher's Bungalow and the Board will then see how the place suits them.

The Honourable Rao Bahadur R. Ramasubbier is we learn now considering whether he may have Madras as his permanent place of residence in future.

The Vaccination Depot In Madura has been abolished by the Municipal Council which has consented to contribute a sum of Rs 100 for the supply of lymph to the District Board.

The Madura Devastanam:— All the persons employed in this Devastanam are now being called upon to furnish security whether they have to deal with money transactions or not.

An Extra Departmental Branch Post Office has been opened at Amaravati Pudur, a village about two miles off Karakudi in this District, at the suggestion of Mr. R. M. C. Raman Chettiar of O'Siruvayal.

Sanctioned Holidays.—The following are the sanctioned Public Holidays for this month :—16th February—Last Saturday but one—22nd February ; Sivaratri for the Hindus; 27th February—Ash Wednesday for the Christians.

Oddar's Huts.—The Madura Municipal Council has resolved to issue notices under section 187 of the Act to the owners of Oddar's huts behind the Technical Institute and paracheri in front of the Travellers' Bungalow to remove their dwellings.

Notification.—The Government has ruled that all candidates for permanent employment by Local Boards and Municipal Councils except those on subordinate establishments in unhealthy localities such as Nallamalais, Vynaad, and Annamalais, shall be required to produce a certificate of vaccination.

Mr. John Twigg visited the Thirumalai Naik's Palace on the afternoon of the 5th Instant when Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue took him over the vast edifice accompanied among others by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ramasubba Iyer and Rao Bahadur T. Pattabirama Pillai.

The Matriculation Examination Results.— We give below the numbers of the successful candidates in this Examination in this centre :—2158, 2162, 2163, 2167, 2168, 2180, 2184, 2188, 2197, 2198, 2214, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2240, 2249, 2256, 2257, 2261, 2281, 2284, 2289, 2290, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2314, 2317.

The Police Department:—An advertisement has been appearing in the Madura District Gazette for the last few months in which it is announced that there are a few vacancies in the Police force of this District and that for these vacancies the candidates who have passed the Primary School Examination will have preference.

The Madura Municipal Council And The Hospital.—The Council has sanctioned the indent for bedding and clothing required for the use of the Hospital but not the almirahs and teapoys on the ground that the Doctor has not explained the necessity for them. The Council has made the District Medical and Sanitary officer responsible for the proceeds of the sale of medicines on credit.

The Madura District Board has, at its last meeting while approving of the proposal of Mr. K. Gurunada Mudaliar, a Member of the Board, [illegible] monthly meetings of the Board [illegible] next meeting and circulated [illegible] to the several Taluq Boards [illegible].

[illegible]n Department.—The following [illegible]red in the Madura *District Gazette* [illegible]rent month :—"Applications are invited [illegible] temporary and subprotem vacancies occuring in the several Registration Offices of the Madura District. The applicants should be duly qualified under rules for entrance to the Public Service. They will have prior claims to permanent posts when they fall vacant.

The Madura Temple.—An election to fill up the vacancy of a Member of the Committee of this Temple caused by the death of Mr. Ramanathan Chettiar will be held at Pudumantapam on the 17th of this month. There is a strong feeling in the minds of the public that the vacancy should be filled up by a Nattukottai Chetti from among the deceased Member's family on the ground that that family is likely to take that interest in the well-being of the temple which it has been known to take for several years past. The voters' lists, we should think, need to be revised, before the election is held, as from all accounts, they appear to be full of mistakes, having been prepared a long time ago.

Short-hand Class, Madura.—We learn that if only a sufficient number of pupils be forthcoming for this class, a night class will, in addition to the day class, be opened, to impart instruction from 6-30 to 7-30 P. M. and that in that case the two classes will be held on alternate days. Mr. A. V. Saminada Iyer, the teacher of the class, is so well up that he can report at the rate of 180 words per minute. He holds a good certificate from the Secretary to the Viceroy's Reception Committee for his having intelligently reported on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Mysore in 1892. He was Government Municipal Reporter in addition to his being Dewan's Reporter and he has gained certificates of merit from them. We hope therefore that all those who may wish to learn Shorthand will not let slip this opportunity for the purpose.

Mr. Dumergue's Appeal.—While Mr. Dumergue was Collector of the District, a petition presented by an Ex-revenue Inspector alleging grave charges of irregularity in the settlement operations in the Wynaad gave rise to a controversy between the Collector and the Settlement Officer and it resulted in the transfer of both the Officers from the District, Mr. Dumergue being censured in addition. Against this Mr. Dumergue preferred an appeal which was dismissed by the Secretary of State on some technical ground. He then pointed out that his appeal did not come within the objection raised by the Secretary of State and prayed for a decision on the merits. The Secretary of State has, we understand, now considered the appeal on its merits and directed the Madras Government to withdraw the censure passed on him.—*The Malabar and Travancore Spectator*,

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A New Master of Arts.—A Correspondent Writes :—"The Madura District has after all to be congratulated on its having produced another Master of Arts, after an interval of about a quarter of a century. The University Notice-board announced yesterday evening the production of the first graduate and that a Master of Arts, for the year. He has graduated in Physiology and Botany. Considering the practical side of the subjects concerned, the candidate deserves to be heartily congratulated, though he takes but a third class. He belongs to the Madura Town, where he has got a brother, a first grade Vakil. This candidate, by name Tunianeri S. Seshaiyya, graduated B. A. from the Presidency College in 1892, ever since which he had been taking his M. A. course in the same college as a Government scholar, under the learned professor of Biology of that institution, Dr. A. G. Bourne.

THE MADURA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN AND OURSELVES.

Contemporary Opinion.

The following letter, dated the 19th instant, from Mr. R. Fischer, Chairman of the Madura Municipality, has been addressed to the Manager of the *Madura Mail* :—"The Manager is informed that the permission, if any, given to him by previous Chairmen to attend the meetings of the Council, is hereby withrawn and cancelled at the request of some of the Councillors". In reply, the Manager has drawn the Chairman's attention to the following G. O. dated 8th May 1894, No. 591 M. :—"The Government considers that, as Municipal Councils and Local Boards are public bodies, their meetings should be open to the public, provided that the presiding member should be invested with a discretionary power of excluding the public on occasions when it is, in his opinion, for the public interest that the meetings should be held with closed doors." The Chairman of the Municipality appears to have acted *ultra vires*, and we trust that our contemporary will address the Government on the matter if the Council remains obdurate.—*The Madras Mail*.

The Chairman of the Madura Municipality has, at the request of certain Municipal Councillors, withdrawn the general permission granted to the conductors of the local paper, the *Madura Mail*, to attend the meetings of the Council. Why the Chairman should have so readily complied with the wishes of the Councillors or on what tangible grounds their apparently unreasonable request was made has not transpired. The paper has offended some of the Councillors by its vigorous attack on their policy of abandoning the Madura park. But do those Councillors expect that all their doings will find favour with the public or is it that they cannot tolerate intelligent and fair criticism? Why are these Municipal Councillors anxious that their proceedings should not be reported ? Is it because they would not bear the light of day ? It is to be regretted that the [illegible] Councillors. The prohibition by the Chairman is clearly against the spirit of G. O. dated 8th May last No. 591M. There is not the shade of a shadow of doubt that Government will come to the rescue of the *Mail* should the Chairman remain obdurate.—*The Mallabar and Travancore Spectator*.

The *Madura Mail* is apparently waging a fight similar to that we are now engaged in with the local Municipality. There, however, according to our contemporary, it is by the action of the Councillors less than that of the Chairman. Our contemporary quotes the G. O., No. 591. M. as to the rights of the public as regards attending the meetings of the Municipal Council, but as we have already set it out at length in these columns we need not further refer to it except to remark that unless the Government intends to stultify itself in a way which would be even noticeable for that of Madras, it is bound to show the Councillors at Madura and the Chairman at Octacamund that when it does commit itself to a G. O., it means what its words imply. We shall be interested to see how matters go at Madura.—*The Nilghiri News*.

The Madura Mail has received an intimation from the Chairman of the Madura Municipality to the effect that its representative will not be allowed to be present at the meetings of the Municipal Council. Rather a sad reflection on our political aspirations, this ! If we know no better use for our existing privileges than to use them against the people and their representatives, what a gloomy outlook for our political future ? For our part, we have long perceived the dangerous tendency of all power in this country to turn into vested interest.—*The Indian Social Reformer*.

THE MADURA MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Madura Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th instant, when the following Members were present :—Messrs. R. Fischer (Chairman), A. S. Preston, P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu, N. Sundram Iyer, M. Subba Naidu, [illegible]akristna Naidu, Hallu Seetharamier, Syyed Mahomud Ibrahim Sahib, Syyed Gulam Ali Sahib and R. Muthusawmi Pillai.

The proceedings were conducted partly in English and partly in Tamil.

The Madura S. P. C. A.

The Chairman informed the Council that a letter had been received from the Joint Secretary to the S. P. C. A. praying for the grant of a piece of land free of cost and a contribution towards the construction of an infirmary for diseased animals. The work of the association was not unknown to the Council. It was under the presidency of Mrs. Dumergue and had held its public meetings several times. It was the aim of the S. P. C. A. to hand the infirmary over to the Municipality after it had been set agoing. Already the society had addressed the Government for the necessary permission to empower the Police to charge cases coming within the scope of the society. The Chairman had visited every nook and corner of the town to select a site for the infirmary but had not come across any within the town suiting the purpose. There was one outside the town and in a corner of the Park to which no exception could in his opinion be taken.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer asked if the Mainguard Pottal might not be given over to the S. P. C. A.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu said that it would be objectionable to locate the infirmary in the said pottal which was in the heart of the town.

Mr. Syyed Mahomud Ibrahim Sahib asked if the piece of land available near the Water Project might not be granted.

The Chairman stated that it was doubtful whether it was the property of the Municipality and if it was not, its acquisition would itself cost a great deal.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu said that the infirmary alone was likely to cost about 20,000 Rs. and the society could not afford for this reason to pay for the land too.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer asked if the space near the New Jail or the Hospital might be utilised for the purpose.

The Chairman said that no space was available in both. The old rubbish depot on the New Jail Road had been already sold away.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer suggested that the President and the Members of the S. P. C. A. might be requested to select a site.

The Chairman said that the society was not expected to know what was Municipal property and might therefore ask lands not in its possession if permitted to select a site as it pleased.

Mr. P. R. Venkatesalu Naidu observed that for the reasons stated by the Chairman he thought the society was very wise in requesting the Council to select a site.

Mr. Syyed Mahomud Ibrahim Sahib said that he objected to a portion of the Park being given as on the ground of its distance he thought it would not be of much practical use to the society.

Mr. N. Sundram Iyer said also the same thing.

of kindness I shall feel extremely thankful.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.
s/d R. D. Gaudoin
late Overseer

P.S.

As I was handed over by you to the Chairman it was their duty to communicate such a thing. I have delivered over charge correctly yesterday.

Jus/ R. D. G.
late Overseer

2r. 121

Memo.

Mr. Gaudoin is informed that as the post of head overseer has been abolished by the Council at its meeting held this day his services are dispensed with from to-morrow, and he will hand over charge to Nayandi Poosari.

s/d R. Fisher
Chairman

munl. office
madura
6th Feby. 1895

(True copy)

R. Fisher Esq.,
Chairman, Madura

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 121 dated 5th February 1895 dispensing with my service as an head overseer, I beg to state that I was quite ignorant of a new establishment of having a head of Fitter on Rs 40, and as my service of an head overseer was not required. An offer could have been made by your gracious kindness in offering me the post of the new Fitter's appointment than to fall so sudden as this victim. I have a family to contend and I beg that you will take my sad case into your kindness consideration and to some merit a notice to continue or else from

me

of me 3 months' pay to enable me to support my family and to seek for appointments for which act of kindness I shall feel extremely thankful.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.
sd/ R. D. Gandoin
Late Overseer.
Madura

(True copy)

Jones
Sany. Engr. to Govt

Office of the Asst. Sany. Engr.
Southern Circle.
Trichinopoly, 14th Feby '75

No. 261
Enc 2.

From

H. A. Trinchin Esqr C.E.,
Asst Sany. Engineer
Southern Circle,
Trichinopoly

To

The Sanitary Engineer to Govt
Madras

Sir,

Madura water works.

In forwarding herewith an appeal from Head Overseer Gandoin Madura Municipality with connected papers, I have the honor to request your perusal & disposal of them.

It appears that the Municipal Council lately resolved to dispense with the existing water works maintenance staff (Overseer & Sub overseer) and therefore removed their offices a day's notice without any warning or pay as compensation for warning

Gandoin was appointed Head Overseer according to the sanctioned scale, and sanctioned by Mr. Ellis before the maintenance was handed over to the Municipal Council - and the establishment since 1st November have been working under his (Municipal Chairman's) orders.

I do not know whether you have any authority to deal with the matter, but it seems to me a hasty action to take to remove all the upper subordinate staff who had charge of the maintenance of fountains, valves &c en bloc, and hand the work to the charge of a stranger as far as the new system of pipe lines &c are concerned. Gandoin's own appeal to be asked to accept the lower paid post, or in the event of his services not being required 3 months' pay - seems reasonable. I may state in conclusion that I was not in any way consulted as regards the proposed change by the Council.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt. Servt.
s/ H. A. Kinchin
C.E.
Asst. Surv. Engr.

(True copy)

Surv. Engr. to Govt.

C.E.W.

391 5

1895

From

The Assistant Sanitary Engineer,
Southern Circle,
Trichinopoly

To

The Sanitary Engineer
to Government.

No. 261

Dated 14th
Despd } February 1895.

Encs. 2

Subject

Forwarding for disposal an appeal from Mr Gandoin Head Overseer, Madura Water Works, with connected papers.

3/553 Mat 95

S. E. 6 22-8-93—1,000.

No. 391

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

OFFICE OF SANITARY ENGINEER,

Fort St. George, 15th February 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 553 Mat

From

J. A. JONES, ESQ., MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E.,
SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward copies of the correspondence marginally noted and also a copy of the Madura Mail dated 9th February 1895 referring to the same matter.

2. Government in G. O. dated the 14th August 1894, No. 1074 Mis. Mat., L & M., approved of the staff which was in charge of the distribution, pipes, valves &c being handed over to the Municipality and this was done - but it was never contemplated

Notice from the Chairman, Municipal Council, to Mr Gandoin, Head Overseer, Madura, d/5.2.95.

Mr Gandoin's application to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.

Mr Gandoin's application to the Asst Sanitary Engineer d/11.2.95.

Letter from the Asst Sanitary Engineer to the Sanitary Engineer No. 261 d/14.2.95.

contemplated that the Chairman or the Council should make any alteration either in the composition or pay of the staff without reference to this depart-ment.

3. The action of the Council now brought to the notice of Government is not only ultra vires but most impolitic

4. To reduce the staff by three men who had a knowledge of the position & working of all pipes, valves, fountains &c in new Works and in their place to substitute at a lower pay an untried man is what I beg to submit might lead to a great deal of trouble and expense, and to send away subordinates at a day's notice is against all rules of right or reason, and Government should have been consulted before any such action was taken.

5. If Municipalities desire their works

their works to be kept in order it should be understood that no such change should be made without the approval of this department and the sanction of Govern-ment and the staff as settled in the budget should be undisturbed until the following budget is under consideration unless there are very valid & urgent reasons for a change.

6. To dismiss these men at a days notice is an action that would not be allowed in Government service unless as a punishment, and a staff liable to dismissal like that cannot be expected to do its work with that feeling of security and that earnestness that should be present.

7. I trust therefore that Govern-ment will be pleased to disapprove of the hasty action of the Council and to order that such alterations as the above are made without its previous consent.

8. I would add that the Budget of the Council for 1896/96 has not been sent

sent to me for criticism as ordered in
G. O. No. 1825 In dates 7th November 1872. 6th, and
I am therefore unaware of the pro-
posals as to staff for the above year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.

Lt.

Savyr. Engr. to Govt.

S.E. 4 13-12-92—500.

9182 25-4-94
1094 A&L 14-8-94
18252 7-11-94
17934 23-11-94
Cus 523 M/95

Local & Municipal Dept.
PR. CURRENT No. 553 M

1894.

From

The Sanitary Engineer

to Government,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Mun^{l} & Dep^{t}

No. 391

Dated 16th
Despd. 18th } February 1895.
Recd.

Encs. - 4

Subject.

Requesting to disapprove of the hasty action of the Municipal Council, Madura regarding the dispensation of Mr. Gordon's services as Head Overseer, Madura Water Works, for reasons herein.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
CHIEF SECRETARY'S
18 FEB. 1895

18/2 a.H.2

[5]
1,000—17-11-93.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

6. Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 523 M. of 1895, dated 11th February from the Chairman, D.C., Madura.
—do— 553 M — — — — 16th — — — — — — Sanitary Engineer.

Order. 5-3-95 & 358 Revd

For the reasons assigned by the Sanitary Engineer in his letter read above, the proposed alterations in the water works establishment cannot be approved. The services of the Head Overseer should not have been dispensed with before the sanction of Government was obtained to those proposals, which should have been made in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer.

2. The proposals regarding the Sanitary inspecting staff will be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

3. The Chairman will be requested to explain the omissions pointed out by the Sanitary Engineer.

1/3/95

without notice

Note. The municipal Council is not likely to know the requirements of the case as much as the Sanitary Engineer.

ngineer in para. 8 of his letter.

28/12/95 W. 13.2.95 28/2/95

The Conrad's policy seems penny wise and pound foolish.

W. 25.2.95

It only is but the letters seems to have been most arbitrary

Quite outrageous. I wonder missed in this way could no doubt sue for damages & I sincerely hope they will do so.

5234 553 h

358 h

Seen W. 13.3.95

The Chairman M.C. Madras
" Sanitary Engineer.
" Commissioner.

Dupt. 6/3/95

...en given for copying ____
...en copied ____
...en examined ____
...hen signed ____
} 189.

...AD AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

...FERENT 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.