

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT
G.O., DATED 11-7-93
No. 537

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Despatch to Mr. [unclear]
- piece on behalf
of J. M. Kervan.
my Mr. [unclear]
late Supdt. of the
Tuphcan [unclear]
- Khan for
information to his
post

BACK PAPER.

FURTHER P. No.

329

94

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

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAGES NOT FILED UP, BEING MEAL
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

Unit 8 miles
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N.B.—

- A = Copy in fu
- B = Not to be c
- P = Copy abstr
- Q = Copy head

Pub. No. 5208, 29-7-92 only

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras

To The Chief Secretary to Govt.
with the Governor
Stone house Hill

Cnos 11688 1730

Order of 11th July 1893, No 537
The Govt. declines to interfere
behalf of the Petitioner.

Note. From the papers it is abundantly clear
(1) That the petitioner was incompetent or
negligent if not actually guilty of fraud.
(2) That he was grossly insubordinate and
impertinent &
(3) That he was obstructive.
For these reasons his dismissal should be upheld.
The Assistant Commr's explanation is
voluminous and shows that he has at times
been giving the Petitioner more indulgence
than he should have.

773
11/7/93
I have gone through the papers
and there seems no doubt
that there was systematic fraud in the
administration of the affairs
of the Langford & Co. Co.

To the Petitioner
Commr. of Police
with original Enclosures returned
peti. and Comptroller were
guilty persons; peculation
to have been life from
top to the bottom of
must -

The Comr. seems to have taken
a frank interest in the institution, to
have worked very hard to get matters
straight and to have behaved with
great forbearance to both the peti.
and the Comptroller particularly
the former who was both insolent
and obstructive after the Comr.
took the management into his own
hands.
It is submitted that this pair were
highly properly got rid of and that
Govt. should decline to interfere.

8/7/93

I quite agree. The minute E. shows
fully that the two petitioners were guilty
in systematic fraud.
The Govt. view is a most intell. & judic.
person.

11/7/93

Dated 21st June
Received 24th 1893.

Enclosure 10
C. 1000

J. M. Veerasawmy Mudaliar
Returning the appeal petition of
----- with the reply thereto
by the Asst. Commissioner of Police

no more of the same kind
for the same reason as before
the same is the case with

to let
under 20

at all

3
Pahad C
D

26/3/30

Month	Yale of Broken rice	Value realized by sale of garden produce	Value of garden expenses on produce supplied to the Institution	Expenses on account of pay of gardeners
1892		1892/93		
April	1 10 1	16 3 6	" " "	1 6 "
May	1 11 8	20 4 10	" " "	1 8 "
June	1 7 6	17 5 6	" " "	1 8 "
July	2 13 1	25 13 7	" " "	1 8 "
August	2 " 6	21 6 2	" " "	1 8 "
September	1 3 6	15 7 5	" " "	1 4 "
October	2 3 4	20 7 1	" " "	1 8 "
November	" 2 7	16 14 4	" " "	1 8 "
December	2 1 9	16 11 10	" " "	1 8 "
1893				
January	1 2 "	19 14 3	" " "	" 6 5
February	3 3 9	12 12 4	" " "	2 5 2
March	1 4 6	14 2 2	" " "	6 5 2
Total	21 " 3	217 7 "	" " "	22 2 9

Inhuayawun
Act. Jann of Shie

Months	Gals of Broken rice			Value realized by sales of garden produce	Value of garden produce supplied to the Institution	Expenses on account of pay of gardeners
1890				1890/91		
April	1	14	6	13 12 "	" " "	2 3 1
May	1	"	11	14 10 9	1 6 "	2 1 "
June	2	15	2	14 12 3	" 8 "	1 " "
July	1	10	"	21 13 9	" 14 "	3 3 6
August	1	11	8	21 14 10	" 2 "	1 2 6
September	1	4	"	18 1 5	" " "	1 1 6
October	1	8	"	14 14 5	" " "	2 " 6
November	1	9	8	9 1 7	" " "	2 " "
December	1	8	"	8 9 3	" " "	3 8 6
1891						
January	1	6	"	8 10 2	" 2 "	1 8 "
February	1	7	9	8 12 3	" 2 "	1 8 "
March	1	13	3	9 3 9	" " "	1 8 "
Total	19	12	11	164 4 5	3 2 "	22 12 7
1891				1891/92		
April	1	4	"	8 11 6	" " "	2 " "
May	1	1	6	13 14 1	" " "	2 " "
June	2	1	5	9 4 1	" 2 "	1 12 10
July	1	13	8	18 3 2	" 6 "	1 8 "
August	1	4	3	23 3 3	" " "	1 8 "
September	2	10	8	8 11 9	" " "	1 8 "
October	1	9	"	15 14 2	" " "	1 8 "
November	1	11	8	7 7 7	" " "	1 4 "
December	1	11	"	10 5 1	" " "	1 8 "
1892						
January	1	7	9	10 4 "	" " "	1 8 "
February	1	13	8	8 14 9	" " "	1 8 "
March	1	15	8	16 " "	" " "	1 8 "

* This sum includes Rs 1 1/- paid for manure &c.

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Month	Value of Broken rice	Value realized by sale of garden produce	Value of garden produce supplied to the Institution	Expenses on account of pay of gardeners
1888		1888/89		
April	2 2 8	" " 3	2 15 "	7 " "
May	2 1 7	" 1 "	2 11 1	7 2 "
June	2 " 6	" " "	" 15 8	7 9 10
July	2 2 11	" " "	" 6 "	8 " "
August	2 10 3	" " 6	" 10 "	8 10 9
September	2 2 8	" " "	" 10 8	8 4 "
October	1 5 6	" 10 9	2 8 8	9 1 7
November	" 1 1	" 2 7	1 10 "	7 " "
December	" " 4	" " "	" " "	6 8 3
1889				
January	2 11 2	" 7 3	" 10 "	5 " "
February	" 5 "	" 6 4	" 8 "	3 6 10
March	6 6 6	" 9 6	" 14 "	16 14 6
Total	24 2 2	2 6 2	14 7 1	* 94 7 9
1889		1889/90		
April	" " "	" 7 7	" 4 "	6 8 "
May	" 1 3	2 14 8	" 4 "	6 15 3
June	" 2 "	1 14 "	" 10 "	7 2 "
July	" 4 "	1 1 "	2 4 "	6 10 "
August	5 10 3	3 3 9	3 2 "	1 8 "
September	1 3 5	2 " 9	1 12 "	1 8 "
October	2 " 8	4 10 5	" 4 "	1 8 "
November	1 9 "	5 8 "	" 4 "	1 8 "
December	1 13 "	8 1 11	" " "	1 8 "
1890				
January	1 7 9	7 4 8	" " "	1 8 6
February	1 2 2	12 2 11	" 10 "	1 9 6
March	2 " 11	11 1 "	" 2 "	1 9 6

* This sum includes Rs 10-12-2 paid for purchase of tools etc.

No.	Value	Cost	Residual
1	100	100	0
2	100	100	0
3	100	100	0
4	100	100	0
5	100	100	0
6	100	100	0
7	100	100	0
8	100	100	0
9	100	100	0
10	100	100	0
11	100	100	0
12	100	100	0
13	100	100	0
14	100	100	0
15	100	100	0
16	100	100	0
17	100	100	0
18	100	100	0
19	100	100	0
20	100	100	0
21	100	100	0
22	100	100	0
23	100	100	0
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91	100	100	0
92	100	100	0
93	100	100	0
94	100	100	0
95	100	100	0
96	100	100	0
97	100	100	0
98	100	100	0
99	100	100	0
100	100	100	0

Month	Sale of shares in	Value realized by sale of garden produce	Value of garden produce supplied to the institution	Expenses on account of pay of gardeners
1886			1886/87	
April	1 9 2	1 2 6	3 6 "	10 3 2
May	1 5 "	2 14 2	3 9 3	9 " "
June	1 13 9	1 7 11	3 9 10	9 " "
July	2 9 8	1 10 11	2 3 2	10 2 1
August	3 " "	" 10 "	1 9 "	7 13 5
September	2 8 11	" 13 3	1 6 6	6 7 2
October	1 9 11	2 4 4	1 10 "	6 10 9
November	1 6 7	1 3 3	1 15 4	5 2 1
December	" 14 11	" 9 8	" 6 6	9 12 8
1887	" 13 "	" 4 5	2 3 "	6 " "
January	" 11 11	1 14 3	2 " "	9 4 6
February	1 " 3	" 9 1	1 5 8	11 5 11
March				
Total	19 7 1	15 7 9	25 4 3	* 100 13 9
1887			1887/88	
April	2 9 4	" 12 1	1 15 3	10 " 4
May	2 3 4	1 3 5	2 13 5	7 15 10
June	1 6 7	" 15 4	2 6 5	10 " "
July	1 14 4	" " "	2 1 9	10 " "
August	1 5 8	" 1 "	1 2 6	10 " "
September	1 3 11	" 13 "	" 11 3	10 10 8
October	2 2 "	" 3 9	1 4 8	10 " "
November	2 9 5	" 6 10	" 6 4	9 3 2
December	2 12 3	" 4 3	1 4 6	11 6 "
1888				
January	2 7 6	1 2 9	" 3 2	11 2 "
February	2 4 10	" 1 "	" 6 "	10 8 "
March	2 7 "	1 5 "	" 12 "	13 7 4

Handwritten text at the top right, possibly a date or reference number, including "2nd" and "1st".

1303
P. indicus
26731730

Abbreviation of the *Sevidia* hundred L. L. 1. 1.
was excessive but I said that the Charges
in account of rice were unduly excessive
comparing the prices of these two years
with those of the subsequent years. Not only
do I say that the Charges were excessive
but that the Petitioner and the Concipitay
were committing frauds and misappropriating
the funds of the Institution.

I never said that the omission to
purchase rice in Chintadripettah or Blacktown
failed to produce surplus. I said surplus
whenever rice was purchased might be
shown in some degree as it was done by
all the Superintendents of the *Lingakhanu*
including the Petitioner who showed it for
3 months. I said the purchase at
Chintadripettah and Blacktown enabled
me to show surplus to a very great extent
and also savings in the brokerage. I should
beyond doubt that all the surplus and
more than this must have been misappropriated.

The main fraud and misappropriation
consisted in the purchasing of rice at
one price and charging it ^{in the Lingakhanu accounts} at a much
dearer rate. In this way the Petitioner
misappropriated money without being
caught.

E26. A certain portion of work viz the
and the

distribution of Cooked food was entrusted
to the supervision of the Petitioner. The
mischiefs caused by the Cooks at his
negligence and the trouble I underwent
consequently were too much to be borne
any longer. The Cooked food paupers
I knew and saw suffered at Petitioner's
hands and from what I saw of Petitioner's
honesty during his management from
the experience I have held during my
own management I did not think it
safe to entrust the management again
even for a short time to Petitioner.

If the Petitioner chose he
could have helped me in supervising
the garden and prevented the thefts
which occurred. He never stepped into
the garden and the gardeners were incited
to steal.

3^d June
1893

Whitney Ogden Esq
Commissioner of Police

Appreciation of the services rendered by Ratnavelu
Mudaliar in the following words:

The Government note with regret the
death of the late Superintendent, M. Nagalinga
Mudaliar, whose connection with the institution
is so favorably reported on. They must
also express their obligations for the services
gratuitously rendered by Mr. Ratnavelu Mudaliar,
who appears to have most efficiently supplied
his place.

The Petitioner in the last para of E2
calls me and Mr. Nagalinga Mudaliar
"tyrants" against the paupers. Let him
please himself - This is the climax of
his insinuations. But what is more
amusing is the Petitioner's inconsistent
and absurd but a true statement that
he makes. Viz. that such paupers who
groaned under the tyranny of these two men
"apparently" hailed with joy the procedure
"of these officers" whatever may have been
the feelings of the paupers towards me
there is no doubt it is a fact that
the paupers hailed with joy the doings
of Mr. Nagalinga Mudaliar, who as Supt.
of the Institution did so much for the
benefit of the paupers and for the
improvement of the garden attached to
the Lingeshkhana as was testified to
by each year's Administration report during
the time he was managing the Institution.
This admission on the part of the
Petitioner that the paupers hailed with
joy the procedure of these officers is
enough to condemn the Petitioner as the
greatest Perjurer.

E25. I never said that the quantity
of rice issued to the paupers during the
the 11 years

Said the Asst Commissioner has ~~noticed~~
remarked on certain portions of the
"Petitioner's letter."

It was over and over shown
that the savings effected did not in
the least result from the curtailment
of the poor paupers allowances. On the
contrary it was shown that the Petitioner
had made these paupers miserable
by his frauds and misappropriations.

From the papers that emanated
from the Petitioner it could be seen
that he has been criticizing the doings
of every officer (the late Asst Commr. Mr. Ramchandra Rao
excepted) under whom he served, the
major portion falling to the lot of the
Asst Commissioner who exposed him.
It is not therefore strange that he should
run down Mr. Ratnavalu Mudaliar
as not being a very great authority
on matters connected with the Singur Chaur.
I cited Mr. Ratnavalu's name to
show that even in his time through only
for 3 or 4 months he has been showing
surplus in ~~year~~ ^{year} ~~shall~~ ^{be}. Mr. Ratnavalu
was and is an official of the office of the
Accountant General about whom Mr. Rama-
Chandra Rao the late Asst Commissioner
spoke as follows in the annual report for
1886-87.

Mr. Ratnavalu Mudaliar, employed in the
office of the Accountant General, who is a
connection of the late Superintendent, and who,
during the lifetime of the latter, always took a
great interest in this charity, kindly continued
to assist us during his leisure hours in supervising
the affairs of the institution, and although, you
were anxious to recommend him, subject to the
approval of the head of his department, for
an honorarium for his valuable services, Mr.
Ratnavalu Mudaliar declined to receive any
remuneration, and the salary of the Superintendent
is thus added to the general saving. He are also
indebted to Mr. Ratnavalu Mudaliar for many
valuable suggestions tending to simplify the
accounts.

And about ^{the same} Ratnavalu Mudaliar Col. Weldon
spoke as follows:-

"I must add my testimony to the services
rendered to the institution by Mr. Ratnavalu ~~Mr.~~
The death of the late Superintendent was rather
sudden, for, although he was physically broken,
his mind and intellect remained but little
impaired, and as he resided close to the almshouse
he could, without much effort, supervise the
work, aided, as he was, by Mr. Ratnavalu ~~Mr.~~
whose knowledge of all the details rendered
his help most valuable, and enabled us to continue
operations without any interruption whatever,
and, as it happened, with profit to the charity

The Government have recorded their
appreciation

who just then returned from his leave
and was so stated by the Petitioner
for writing a petition on Government
paper which was ascertained only
subsequent to the dismissal. It was
elicited in the enquiry that the paper
was given by the Concepillay who was
in charge of the Lingserkhana Stationary.
From the attached petition written by him vide Encl. IX
this peon it can be seen why he was
dismissed. It is true that the mother
of this peon was after his dismissal
given 1/2 measure of rice. It was because
the peon was dismissed and was unemployed
and the mother an old woman was starving.
But this was stopped as soon as the
peon got some work to do.

The evidence of this peon
is all the more satisfactory because
he is a dismissed peon and is not
now under any obligation either to me
or to the Institution, the rice issued
to the mother having been stopped.
It must not be forgotten that it was
this peon who is referred to in the
Petitioner's extraordinary letter of 27th
Novmbr 1889 as the peon dismissed without
authority.

The Register will show that it is
Customary to admit young but distressed
paupers. No pensioner of the Police depart-
ment was ever admitted by me. I am
sure I used my discretion in an infinitely
better way than the Petitioner did. I
was not actuated by wicked propensities
in the admission of paupers.

Q24. I admit I issued no orders
either verbal or written to the Petitioner
I had no occasion to do so: for I was
managing the Institution myself. The
only portion of Lingserkhana work that
was left to the Petitioner was to see that
pounding of rice daily, Supervision of the
Cooking and the distribution of the cooked
food. It was only here that he could
do any mischief and did all the mischief
he could as already explained. I have
already proved beyond doubt that the
anonymous petition regarding the Petitioner
about measurement and the instructions
which the Petitioner says were issued by
Col. Weldon were all false.

The Petitioner could have got
a copy of Enclosure B if he at the
time applied for it. He must have known
from the decision communicated to the
Petitioner (Petitioner's enclosure C) that
such a document existed for it was
said.

Register does not show that she was ever
mustard again after her admission. She
was absent on the very first raw rice
distribution which I made after assuming
the direct management of the Institution.
It was on the 6th June 89 when the Petitioner
was away on leave to Bangalore. As the
new method of distributing raw rice publicly
in the presence of all the paupers and
to all on the same day instead of the
old practice of issuing raw rice privately
commencing from the 2nd of a month
and lasting up to the 10th of the next
month was adopted, I who was present
at the distribution saw after the
distribution was over that this pauper
was absent and thought it may be
owing to the ignorance of the pauper
of the new arrangement. So I waited
for 3 or 4 days and there was no sign
of this pauper turning up and the
preparation of the monthly accounts
was delayed. Then the peon Gulam
Dostager who was in service at the
time was asked to go and enquire
why the Petitioner was absent. Then
the peon at once without any
hesitation whatever in the presence
of the Concopillay said that there
was

was no need for enquiring again for he
had told this very Concopillay 2 or 3 months
previously when he was asked to enquire
about her absence that she was gone to
Rangoon. The Concopillay of course
denied the peon having told him so but
the peon persisted in having said so
and her absence he gave no proof of
the same. Then the Concopillay was asked
how he accounted for the pauper having
been shown as having received her rice
up to the end of April. He could not
satisfactorily explain it. Bleeding
the fact of the pauper's absence on the
very first raw rice distribution day after
my assuming the direct management
of the Institution with the ready and
prompt statement of the peon regarding
her absence led me to the inference that
the pauper could not have been present
during the 2 or 3 months previous to May
and that the rice shown to have been
issued to the pauper was misappropriated
by either the Concopillay or the Petitioner.
The peon was afterwards
dismissed by Colonel Holland for
writing an improper petition against me
at the instigation of the Superintendent
who
said

in the presence of the Superintendent
for the fraud was first discovered in
September 1887. Had it not, the duty of the
petitioner to clear up the matter and
why did he not do so. Why did the petitioner
knowingly allow the Cook to get the rice
for paupers who were not in existence.
Is it not apparent that he did so, so
that his own faults may not be exposed.

It is true that this Cook an
old man was retained in service even
after the discovery of the fraud. I
retained him because I thought there
was no use punishing him. The proper
person that should have been punished
was the petitioner. I have already
explained what endless trouble I had
from these Cooks. If Cook after Cook
be dismissed the work will suffer
and it would be difficult to get a
Cook at all. I had therefore to shut
my eyes to many irregularities which
were all due to the petitioner and Concupellay
having been kept in. It is also true
that the Cook's widow after his death
immediately after the discovery of the
fraud was entertained as a pauper,
not out of any consideration for the
deceased but because she was a
pauper in distress just as any other

pauper was. Is she to suffer for her
husband's or rather the petitioner's guilt.
It is out of humanity for her sufferings
that she was taken as a pauper and
relief given. While these are the facts
it may be easily judged for what tricks
practised the petitioner allowed this
Cook to draw rice for nonexisting pauper.
If the Cook was aiding me to carry
out any trick why did not the petitioner
point out the trick and how the Cook
aided me.

Q.23. The matter referred to ^{here} is the
drawing of rice by another nonexisting
pauper said to have gone to Rangoon.
The name and description of this
pauper written by the petitioner in his
own handwriting is as follows:-

No 10
Name Maryam Bi: widow
Date of Admission - 18th May 1888.
Age on Admission - About 33 years.
Residence - Thakir Sahib Street Behind Great
Mosque - Triplicane.
Distinguishing marks - Complexion Brown; a birth
mark on the right hand.

It will be seen from the above that
this pauper was admitted by the petitioner
himself in May 1888 and her age is only
33 years. The relief granted to her was
3 blocks of rice each day. The identification
Register

of paupers than the Petitioner's identification Register. I found the manuscript register written up by the Petitioner himself in his own handwriting and kept by him before the printed register came into existence. In this register I find that even the other identification marks are not entered if they are left blank. This discovery only confirms me in my opinion that the paupers were not at all in existence. Then the question arises how did the identification marks at all come into the printed Register. I think the Petitioner must have asked the Cook if he knew the marks. He must have known them because he must have seen them some time previously when they were actually getting rice. But the age in June 1887 is a thing which the Petitioner could not enter because he did not see them. It was said by the Cook Shāik Ahmed who received the rice of these two paupers that these paupers were gone to Mecca. As a register is maintained in the Commissioner's office of all the paupers who go to Mecca and who have to get a pass from this office. I referred to this register for these two names. I find that one

143 Pateka Bi

Pateka Bi residing also in Shadimahal went to Mecca in March 87. Perhaps this Pateka Bi is the very Pateka Bi whose age in June 1887 the Petitioner could not obtain for she was gone in March 87. It is therefore evident from all this that the paupers either were not in existence or were not in Mecca for receiving their rice. Why were these names retained on the rolls and why was the Cook allowed to receive the rice for them. The Petitioner says that the guilt admitted by the Cook is nowhere stated. ~~At the beginning of the case~~
In my minute I stated that the Cook was allowed to receive rice for two paupers who were not in existence. Is not the guilt apparent from this. The guilt on the part of the Cook is receiving the rice when the paupers for whom it was received were not in existence. The guilt on the part of the Petitioner is allowing it to be received knowing that such paupers were not in existence. Then the Petitioner goes on to ask why the Asst. Commissioner failed to call upon the parties concerned for an immediate explanation. The Cook promised to produce the paupers the next day and I waited until the next morning distribution day when he said they were gone to Mecca. All this took place in

following result. I have examined the identification register which the petitioner alluded to and discovered a very remarkable thing. The numbers and names of these two paupers are:

No 106 Shabgatha Bi

" 107 Patcha Bi

And the following is the description given of them in the Petitioner's own handwriting

No 106

1. Date of admission - Not traceable
2. Age on admission - Not traceable
3. Age in June 1887 - about ... years.
(The time when the Petitioner began to see the paupers & note their ages)

4. Residence - Opposite to the Shadi Mahal Triplicane

5. Distinguishing marks - Complexion fair light hand Crooked.

No 107

1. Date of admission - Not traceable.
2. Age on admission - do -
3. Age in June 1887 - about ... years.
4. Residence - Opposite to Shadi Mahal Triplicane
5. Distinguishing marks - Complexion fair a scar on the right hand.

The remarkable thing to which I invite the attention of the Commissioner and Government is the omission of the age in June 1887 of both these paupers. June 1887 was the Commencement of the Petitioner's management

management of the Lingakhana, he having been appointed in April 1887. So he began identifying or numbering all the paupers who were on the rolls before he came and marked how old such paupers were in June 1887. The time he mustered them. Without a single exception in every other case of the paupers on the rolls he has marked the age in June 87. It is only in these two cases that the age in June 87 is omitted. What is the inference? It is that these two paupers were not seen by the Petitioner not only at the time but he could not see them for ever afterwards for the age is still kept blank. Is it not therefore beyond doubt established that these two paupers were not in existence. It may be said in Petitioner's favour that if he had not seen the paupers he would not have been able to have their other identification marks entered such as Complexion being fair and right hand Crooked for the one pauper and there being a scar on the right hand for the other pauper. This made me ponder over the matter a little and made me search the records further. The result of the search led me to the discovery of another remarkable thing. I wanted to see what older records existed for the identification of

he was guilty of serious misdoings. I waited for 3 years. I saw no hopes of reform. Eyathumby is an eye witness to all his misdeeds. Eyathumby & myself were merely working like asses and birds over him to see if this gentleman would mend his evil ways. ~~we~~ saw no signs of it. Are you not aware how hard I worked to get him this appointment and why should I now say so much against a man of my own creation. It is now too late to do anything for him in his present appointment. I am waiting so that he might resign. If not he will have to be dismissed."

Does not Petitioner's brother-in-law Varadaraja Mudaliar's letter show that the Petitioner was colluding with the servants in their misdeeds. The truth was that he instigated them to do the misdeeds.

Co 2. In ~~my~~ my minute I refer to 2 paupers for whom Cook Shaik Ahmed was receiving raw rice and that when the Cook was asked to produce the paupers he could not do so although he promised to do so the next day and as an excuse said they were gone to Mecca. The Petitioner admits that the Cook was getting the rice and could not produce the paupers. The Petitioner says that I "without sifting the matter to the bottom"

139 Stated

Stated that the paupers were not in existence. The discovery of the fraud was made in the presence of the Superintendent on a raw rice distribution day. Does not the inability of the Cook to produce the paupers and the silence of the Superintendent (Petitioner) mean that the paupers were not in existence. If they were in existence would they not have come forward to get their rice if not for anything else. The Petitioner further has the impudence to say "Who knows that they got a woman for some cause or another avoided his (asst. Commissioner's) interference". What was the interference in this matter. Is it any interference asking these paupers to appear because there was a doubt about their very existence. Is it not a very usual thing to do so. The Cook said they were gone to Mecca which was a lie and no petition or any communication was received from them as to their absence or non appearance. What is the inference under these circumstances. Surely it is that they were not in existence. The Petitioner charges me with making a statement without sifting the matter to the bottom. I have now sifted the matter and with the following following

did not live even 3 months to enjoy the relief he got: for he died on 14th August 1890. The entry of death on the Ticket is written in the Petition in own handwriting with his initials underneath. The Son was an orphan (having lost his mother also previous to the father) and when produced before me by a person of the Lingrikhara Chetty related to the deceased ally Sahib was a half starved emaciated miserable looking creature. He still looks the same. He continued to get the same 5 measures. While these are the facts and the rice having been issued under the above stated circumstances the Petitioner states that "Perhaps this is one of the Conditions made with him for his alleged information against the Superintendent".

I think it nothing but right to submit for the perusal of the Commissioner and Government a Samil letter written to me from Bangalore by one Varadaraja Mudaliar regarding the Petitioner. Varadaraja Mudaliar is the Elder brother of Jagathambay Mudaliar the brother-in-law of Petitioner and is employed in the Dewan's office at Bangalore. The letter I know was written at the request of the Petitioner's wife who was then at Bangalore staying with her brother. The letter purports to say that he heard

with regret that Veerasamy (Petitioner) was not doing his work properly and that he did not exercise proper control over the servants under him and that he colluded with them in all their misdeeds. He was also very sorry that at this time he was behaving in this manner and was guided by wrong judgment. He further says that he had personally advised him very much and that he again wrote him. He also says that he believes that Veerasamy (Petitioner) would not in future act against my orders. He then begs that I might show mercy towards his family and excuse all Petitioner's foolish actions and free him from his wicked actions &c soon.

The following was my reply to the above letter:-

"I am really sorry for what has occurred it is not in my power to mend matters now. If you related so closely as you are to Veerasamy, had been in my position you yourself would not have allowed him to remain in his appointment so long as I have allowed him to remain. It is not the disobedience of my orders that I look after. I fix it all very definitely. But as regards the real management of the Institution he was put in charge of he

been practiced. The truth is he was the
instigator of these malpractices; for he
wanted to put a stop to my deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$
measures. It is therefore clear that it
was at the instigation of the Superintendent
that these malpractices were made. It was
no use blaming the Cooks for if the deduction
of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures ceased the Concopillay
and the Cooks can have their share of
the spoil every day. As I said before
I could not be present in the morning
every day, and as I could not get
any of the servants to be honest these
malpractices went on. I saw the paupers
suffered I therefore determined to get rid
of the Petitioner and the Concopillay. There
is no trouble over this matter now. The
new Superintendent and the new Concopillay
are present where rice is pounded and
when it is cooked from the time that it
is washed & thrown into the boiler and
until it is cooked and distributed now
there is hardly a day when there is a
deficiency and the surplus is more
uniform.

The Petitioner then asks what
was the punishment to the above said
Cook who was so obstinate. The Petitioner
admits that I refused to take him on
into service again. I got rid of him
because he carried the game too far
and

and because I thought he was a tool
in the Petitioner's hands to the detriment
of the paupers. The Petitioner asks
why did I allow him saw rice at five
measures per month. It is true that
I allowed him 5 measures a month, when
was this done? After the dismissal of the
man he starved, his wife got sick
with Consumption, went to the Hospital,
remained there for some months, came
out a haggard miserable looking
Consumptive wretch. In this state he
appeared before me and wanted some
allowance and said in the presence of
the Superintendent that he suffered
on account of him. I knew for a fact
that although the Cook was a miserable
man himself and was capable of committing
all sorts of frauds, he would not have
done so if he was not instigated by the
Superintendent to do so. I pitied the
man I thought God had punished him
adequately. I gave him only 5 measures
of rice which was a little more than one
plock a day, even which he had no stomach
to digest. He was dismissed in September
89. and he was given these five measures
of rice on 1st June 1890 nearly nine months
after his dismissal. Herewith is attached
his ticket for the 5 measures given him
and from this it will be seen that he
did

Petitioner's time greatly. The Petitioner's
great aim was to put a stop to the practice
of issuing rice after deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures
of rice every day, by making the Cooks to
show a deficiency in the meals. Invariably
when a new kind of rice is issued it is when
the rice is newly purchased (for purchases
were made twice a month) is issued, deficiency
of meals was sure to be shown and when
asked the Cooks would say that the quality
of the rice purchased was bad and was
not capable of producing a surplus. This
deficiency will go on for 2 or 3 days and
then if it appear without giving notice
on any morning that morning there is
sure to be an excess or surplus. On a
day when I was there without giving
previous notice of my coming the surplus
was 11 meals while it was only 2 or 3 meals
respectively on the three or four previous
days although the same sort of rice was
issued during all those days. This result
was observed not only when I was there
suddenly but also it was so ^{also} when a stranger
was there to see the distribution of the
very last. We have not to go far to seek
for the verification of what I say because
it is admitted by the Petitioner. On the
5th day (after the persistent showing of
deficiency for 4 days consecutively) simply
because

because a watch was kept by the Cook, the Cook
absconded and the result of the cooking and
distribution of the cooked food by the Pet.
himself was a surplus of 8 meals. The
same surplus should have resulted on the
previous 4 days during which a daily
increasing deficiency occurred, the deficiency
culminating in so high a figure as 11 meals.
Such results occurred under the very nose
of the Superintendent and it is such
supervision that the Petitioner wants us
to admit to have been made by him in order
"to check the malpractices of the Cooks
made under cover of the Asst. Commissioner's
orders". If he did not order the Cooks
to show such deficiencies why were they
shown and how early and how soon was
it checked by a watch quickly going &
sitting near the Cook. Although it was
checked that day the same thing was
repeated again and again and the
excuse was as usual viz that the newly
purchased rice was not good. The fact
was that the surplus did occur every
day but the Superintendent's orders
it was not shown. If the Petitioner
really supervised as he ought to have
done and if the Cooks knew that he was
not a party to the frauds practiced
in them, such frauds would not have
been

Cook snide so much wrath in the Petitioner
That is the explanation of the Petitioner for
such a conduct in the Cook. Petitioner says
that the Cook's notice in shewing a deficiency
is not clear; the sudden absconding must
be due either to his getting accidentally
"drunk that day to which practice he might
be said to have become a victim through the
Assistant Commissioner's own conduct
or must have been the result of a plot
of the Assistant Commissioner who was
with the servants and scheming against
him. Is it that the Cook became
accidentally drunk after the watch
went and sat by him? If he was drunk
that morning why did he not reappear
the same evening or the next day morning.
The man did not appear for many days
together and when asked why he shewed
a deficiency so persistently; why did he
say he did so, because the Superintendent
asked him to do so. If the Petitioner
did not instigate him to do so, why
should the Petitioner be grieved for
the dismissal of such a man, why is such
a good character given him by Petitioner
in C 21 while he knew that he was aiding
the Assistant Commissioner to plot against
Petitioner. The Petitioner further on states
Petitioner.

It must be admitted that the Superintendent
while supervising the distribution of Cooked food
attempted to check in vain the malpractice of
the Cooks under cover of the Assistant Commissioner's
orders in a daily increasing reduction in the
pauper's meals, but he never ordered them to
show deficiency. This admission I never
made and never will make. After I took
charge of the diet management of the Institution
the only duty entrusted to the Superintendent
was to see the pounding of the rice for Cooked
food, the cooking of the food and the distribution
of the same as it had been done every day in the morning.
The pounding of rice took place at a time when I
could not be present. The cooking took place
very early in the morning and I was occasionally
present when the distribution took place. The Petitioner
knew I could not be present every morning
and thought that he could do a lot of mischief
in this portion of the Langerkhana work. The
Petitioner never supervised the pounding nor
the cooking. He was present only for the
distribution of the Cooked food. It was
here that he was obstructive to the working
properly carried out. In the issue of rice
for Cooked food I made a deduction of
2½ measures and showed only the actual
quantity issued excluding the 2½ measures.
This would tell so much against the
Petitioner and expose his malpractices.
This course would decrease my charge
so much and swell the charges during
Petitioner.

Cook even on his pay...

It is quite true that I made these Cooks understand that any deficiency of meals would be made up from their pay. notwithstanding this deficiency was shown on several days until the Petitioner and Concupillay remained in service. How rarely is deficiency shown. The surplus is also more uniform and does not vary as it used to do when the dismissed Superintendent and Concupillay were in service.

According to Petitioner Cook Ally Sahib was a Cook of long standing well conversant with his duties. So he was an approved servant of the Petitioner. Petitioner says the Cook had in addition to these qualifications "the protection of the Assistant Commissioner in reducing & withholding the paupers shares". And this was the man to whom the Petitioner says I had been giving money to drink on the day previous to the rice distribution so that he might take some stimulants on the rice distribution day.

This is the very man who refused to measure the very first purchase of rice made by me in the presence of the Superintendent. Pleading some pain in the arm and who was perfectly well to measure out the whole of the rice the very next day, and this is the man whom I dismissed and whose dismissal excited so much wrath on the Petitioner as to ask the question: "On what and on whose authority I dismissed" one Cook, one gardener and one peon that the work may somehow fall on". This is the very man whom I refer to in my minute as having

129 persistently

persistently and consecutively shown a deficiency of 3 meals on one day & on the next day 8 on the third day and 11 or 12 on the 4th day. On the 5th day morning while he was cooking I set a watch on him and the result was the Cook also ended in the middle of his work and on that day the result of the cooking was that there were 8 meals surplus.

Assuming for arguments sake that this Cook had ~~any~~ ^{my} protection for reducing to any extent the paupers rice, it much have been to show surplus meals. It was the interest of the Cook by reducing the paupers share to show surplus meals which the Cooks got in addition to their pay. While the Cooks held such a favourable position under the auspices of the ~~Assistant~~ ^{Assistant} Commissioner while he enjoyed so many kindnesses from the Assistant Commissioner, why did this Cook refuse to measure the rice, while the Assistant Commissioner was so kind and favourable to him in the presence of the Superintendent against whom the Assistant Commissioner was plotting with the aid of the servants and others. Why did this Cook show a deficiency, a deficiency which was not confined to one day but a deficiency which persisted increased every day and would have gone on increasing if not checked by me. Why did I place a watch over the Cook whose aid I much required for scheming against the Petitioner. Why did the same Cook abscond and did not reappear for many days and wanted to come back to duty. Why did the dismissal of the Cook

As regards the quality of the firewood bought by me I say it was just as good if not superior to what the Petitioner bought the difference being that I bought it at the Salt Kotah (the proper place for the purchase of firewood) and cheaper although I had to pay a dealer Cart hire whereas the Petitioner bought it in Supheano from a Katty merchant and paid dearly for it. It is nonsense to say that the wood I bought imperilled the health of the paupers and injured the cooking utensils. The firewood I bought was invariably (Dorani) Salu Kuttai, proverbially known to be so healthful to human Constitution. The same wood is still purchased. It is only Casuarina wood that is injurious to health and the cooking vessels. It was never bought. I will not lose time on this trifling matter. The hedges were overgrown & therefore were cut and used up. Cocoanut leaves which withered away from the Cocoanut tree were also used up.

C.2. When I took charge of the Institution the Cooks that were then serving were Cook Ally Sahib and Shaik Ahmed. They got no more than Rs 5 each. They got no Sutra allowance. It was when Cook Ally Sahib absconded Cook Shaik Madar was got

on Rs 6 pay. As Rs 5 is the fixed pay, one Rupee is charged to Contingency. As body gets Rs 6. The reason why he got Rs 6 was fully explained in my Explanation of Petitioner's B.13. about Shaik Madar. The Petitioner there says that this man got only one Rupee extra allowance. Where he says he gets Rs 6. He got Rs 6 only for 1 or 2 months when I stopped the Charcoal allowance. The reason why he got 6 Rs pay is that he is a clever Cook knowing to make all the special preparations required for the paupers on occasions of Festivals when a special Cook (an expert) is to be hired on rather dear wages. Again when Cook Shaik Ahmed died Cook Amirian was brought in only on Rs 5 pay. He continued to get 5 Rs for several months. He got the Sutra allowance of half a Rupee only for a short time on the plea of insufficient pay during famine time. This Cook Amirian's doings were fully stated in my Explanation of Petitioner's B.13. He left service of his own accord fearing the consequences which an enquiry into the House breaking which occurred at the Lungekhana might lead to. (House breaking was never known in the annals of Lungekhana). The man now supplying Amirian's place gets only 5 Rs. This man is a fool and merely helps the other Cook. It is very difficult to get a decent Mohammedan Cook

go to purchase rice for selling in these places. The Petitioner says ~~it~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~deep~~ ^{deep} but calling my arguments "presumptions". If all things considered, the price was uniform throughout Madras as the Petitioner states, why do merchants from Triplicane, Chintadripettah, even the petty merchants of Black Town, go to Black Town ~~Big Bay~~ for purchase of rice.

E.17. The Petitioner questions why he should be obstructive to my carrying out the business while he neither gained by the purchase in Triplicane nor lost anything in Chintadripettah is very easily answered. He was obstructive firstly because his source of illegal gain was put a stop to and secondly because his frauds were being exposed. From a reference to the Accounts of the Nungerkhans it will be seen that the Petitioner purchased rice from Kondalsamy Naidu of Black Town only up to September 1887 i.e. only for 6 months and not till the middle of 1888 as stated by the Petitioner which is another audacious lie of his. The Petitioner says he got ill in the middle of 1888 & therefore purchased rice in Triplicane with the permission of the Commissioner. In E.16 the Petitioner stated all charges things

Considered

Considered, the price was uniform throughout Madras and why ^{then} did he get permission from the Commissioner to purchase at Triplicane? After he recovered from his illness why did he not again go back to Black Town. What made him stick on to Triplicane and to one man Mr. Alboys Naidu. Reference to the accounts which the Petitioner wishes me to make shows that Kondalsamy ceased to supply on 20th September 1887 from what date Mr. Alboys Naidu of Triplicane supplied up to April 89 i.e. up to the date the Petitioner was in charge. From May 89 the purchase was made in Chintadripettah and Black Town. There would have been no carriage allowance during the Petitioner's time as he never stirred out of Triplicane.

E.19. Facts stated in this paper and in the minute will show how far these services were amenable to my Control.

E.20. To show the Cheapness of the rice I bought I will here quote the Petitioner's and my prices taken out from the accounts.

	Average Monthly Price.
1887-88	10. 12-0.
1888-89	10. 12-0.
1889-90	9-6-2
1890-91	9-8-0
1891-92	8. 14-5

AS

differences and even greater differences
 First I ^{quote in the margin} ~~extracted~~ ^{extracted} extracts from
 the price list of rice which are received
 in the office of the Commissioner from
 the Divisional Inspectors showing the
 prices of first, second and third class
 rice in order to prepare the rice
 Certificate for the military department.
 From these extracts it will be seen that
 larger differences than 5 or 6 measures
 existed between the first and third class
 rice. There was a difference sometimes
 of 9, 8 and 7 measures.

Q. 16. It is a well known fact that in
 Chintadripettah rice is sold in full measure
 and the brokerage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Regarding
 the allu (allu) per pagoda which
 the Petitioner says is customary in
 Chintadripettah, I say it is customary
 in some places. It may be so in
 Chintadripettah and even in Black Town
 but it was never taken out of the rice
 I bought. The allu is a deduction
 from the rice measured out on account
 of charity which the rice merchants do.
 Legally the action of these merchants is
 culpable. If such a deduction (the allu)
 was made or taken out, it is sure
 to have been shown in the accounts.

Year + Month	Class	Measure	Price	Measure	Price	Measure	Price
1881 April	C	35	34	35	34	35	34
May	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
June	C	35	35	35	35	35	35
July	C	36	40	36	40	36	40
August	C	35	39	35	39	35	39
September	C	34	39	34	39	34	39
October	C	30	35	30	35	30	35
November	C	29	35	29	35	29	35
December	C	33	40	33	40	33	40
1882 January	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
February	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
March	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
April	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
May	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
June	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
July	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
August	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
September	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
October	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
November	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
December	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
1883 January	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
February	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
March	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
April	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
May	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
June	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
July	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
August	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
September	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
October	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
November	C	32	35	32	35	32	35
December	C	32	35	32	35	32	35

It was the inferior quality of the rice
 purchased in Triplicane by the Petitioner
 and the price at which it was charged
 that excited the suspicion of the Asst.
 Commissioner & brought about such
 consequences and brought the Petitioner
 to such a plight. He need not therefore look
 for the superior quality of Triplicane rice.
 It is beyond doubt established that the
 purchase and measurement in Chintadripettah
 did produce a surplus.

I have so often stated that
 the metkal measurement of Black Town
 was nearly as good as the Chintadripettah
 full measure. It is a wrong assumption
 of the Petitioner that the metkal measure-
 ment (top cut always no doubt) is equal
 to eight top cut measures. My ~~suspicion~~
 experience is that it was equal to 8 full
 measures (without the top cut). The reason
 why rice was purchased in Black Town
 in preference to Chintadripettah was that
 I could not get the whole quantity of rice
 required for a month from one or two
 merchants and at the time I wanted it.
 But in Black Town any quantity can be
 had and at any time. Black Town Big-
 Bazaar is the well known brick place where
 all the merchants from Triplicane and
 Mylapore and even from Chintadripettah

have been utilized for other paupers
and for paupers in the next month, thereby
decreasing the expenditure in my month
so that more paupers might be admitted.
When the frauds are detected the Petitioner
tries to cover them by audacious lies.

Ex 15. What has infallibility of men got to
with the ascertainment of the price of a certain
kind of rice. The Conduct of Inspector
Jaysingh as Inspector was not found
fault with at the time the price was
ascertained by him. He was the only
3rd Class Native Inspector at the time.
His statement was not taken down in
writing at the time. He will swear to it
even now. But how is it the Petitioner
is silent as regards the statement made
in the remark which runs as follows:-

"To make sure of Jaysingh's prices
I myself with my family Indian
a Clerk of the office of the Commissioner
of Police and brother-in-law of the
Superintendent went to the bazaar
at Suplicane in the evening and
found that Jaysingh's prices were
all correct."

I went to the Lingshkhana
in the morning when the rice was
being

being issued to the raw rice paupers
I then took a sample of it and when I
went to office the same day I gave it to
Inspector Jaysingh who reported the
result of his weighing the same day before
I left office and it was in the evening of
the same day on my way home (High Road)
through the Suplicane High Road where
the rice bazaars are situated that I found
Jaysingh's prices were correct. What is
the use of demanding an explanation from
the Superintendent. I was convinced
that frauds were practiced. My suspicion
was raised by a very inferior kind of
rice having been charged in his accounts
at a very dear rate - a rate at which
very good rice was purchased for my
own house consumption. I knew that
if I took the proper steps I might be
able to take, the consequences would be
serious to the Petitioner who was appointed
on my recommendation. But I thought
the Institution should not suffer on
account of such a man and therefore
immediately made my own arrangements
for the purchase of rice even before the
Superintendent went on leave. Between
the best and worst kind of rice a difference
of 5 or 6 measures is not a great one.
It was a fact that such a difference
did exist and to prove that such

On the contrary he said as follows:

However the Asst Commissioner has remarked on certain portions of the Superintendent's extraordinary letter. I am quite satisfied that the interference of the Asst Commissioner was much needed and the active supervision he found necessary was a most wholesome exercise of his legitimate authority. As for the future the Asst Commissioner will no doubt exercise the same care and watchful control as has in the past proved so beneficial to the best interests of the Government and the recipients of the bounty" (Vide Petitioner's Enclosure C).

If as the Petitioner says his mode of measurement which resulted only in such surpluses as 69, 122, 47 & 30 measures of rice, caused dissatisfaction to the paupers and made the paupers write the so called anonymous petition, how much more dissatisfaction should a worse method of measurement which produced such large surpluses of 407, 47, and 25 measures. Surpluses which excited so much wrath in the Petitioner. have been caused to the poor paupers to whose detriment it was. And how many anonymous petitions to the Commissioner, should & would have emanated from such an action on my part. Is it likely that in these days of civilization

and enlightenment and with the facilities which subordinates or persons generally have of getting access to superior officials, these Mahomedan paupers would keep quiet when such a disastrous mode of measurement was adopted by me. Not a single petition was received either by the late Commissioner or the present Commissioner. Why? was no anonymous petition received during the time of the Superintendent's King's army Low Regatta Row, Nagalinga kudaliar, when also surpluses were shown as can be seen from the books.

In the explanation I have given in B.S. I have beyond doubt established that the Petitioner's statement about the anonymous petition and Col. Meldon's strict orders and instructions was a lie because the new set of measures was not purchased in 1887 at all but in February 88. nearly 8 months after the supposed receipt of alleged anonymous petition and the entry of the charges does not show that the new set of measures was purchased on account of the Complaint and strict orders issued by the Commissioner but because the old ones became unserviceable.

What is the inference from such a state of things. I submit that the Petitioner had been practising frauds and misappropriating the poor paupers' rice by showing no surpluses whatever, for the surplus, if shown, would have

in June and July in Chintadripettah where
rice is sold in full measure without the
top being cut off and the practice at the
Langerkhana is to issue raw rice for cooked
food as well as raw rice receipts with
the top cut off. This much necessarily
show a surplus. In August, September
October and November I purchased
rice in the Big bazaar of Black Town
where the measuring is by merkab and
we found that the merkab measurement
of Black Town was nearly equal to the
full measure of Chintadripettah. So
even here there must be surplus. From
June to October the total quantity of
rice purchased was 4,25,000 measures and
8,000 casks and the quantity gained by
measuring the same with the top cut off
was 827 measures which is less than
1/2 an ollock per measure. These savings
were shown in the times of Nagalingaiah
Ratnavala Madaliar and the present Supd.
(Petitioner) admits he showed them for 3 months
though not the same extent.

As this is an important matter in
the Administration of this Institution
I wish to dilate on the subject at some
length and beg that the Commissioner
and Government will excuse me for doing so.

If as Petitioner states that the then
Commissioner received an anonymous
petition against his method of measurement
and that such orders were issued by the
Commissioner to measure for the papers
as he got rice purchased and to give no
more cause for pauper's dissatisfaction.
Where is the so-called anonymous petition
and where are the instructions? Is it
likely that an officer like Col. Heldon
would in the first place act on an anonymous
petition. Even supposing he believed there
was some truth in it, would he not have
made some enquiry into the matter and
if such an enquiry was made on such
a petition, he is sure to have passed written
orders on the petition. Neither the petition
nor the orders are forthcoming. The Petitioner
I presume wants us to believe that verbal
orders were issued. Is it likely that
Col. Heldon would have passed verbal orders
coming the length of assuming that
verbal orders were passed, would he not
have said so when he saw the Petitioner's
Extraordinary letter addressed to me was
put before him with my remarks on the
mode of measurement and how the surplus
was arrived at. He never said a word
about his having issued such orders.

From the time (i.e. October 1888) I entered the Institution, while the Petitioner was managing the Institution, the mode of measurement was with the top cut off. This will be testified to by all the paupers and the cook and other servants. I therefore submit that the Petitioner's statement that instructions were given to adopt in the distribution the same kind of measurement as when purchasing articles is a gross falsehood. Even granting that the instructions were given, I swear they were not carried out.

I again wish to draw the attention of the Commissioner and Government to the Petitioner's extraordinary letter of the 27th November 1889 (Petitioner's enclosure A) addressed to me where the following passage occurs.

"I was entertained as Superintendent of the Lungsarkhana in April 1887 and showed a surplus of 69, 122, 47 and 30 measures of rice respectively gained by measuring in 4 months. At last the Commissioner receiving some anonymous petition against my method of measuring rice strictly ordered me to measure for the paupers as I got rice measured from the bazaars and to give no more cause for paupers' dissatisfaction whereas you have showed a surplus of 407, 47 and 256 measures respectively in 3 months. I don't know how you can

"Come quite so much with the shiekah
"justice in the case of the poor paupers."
This letter of the Petitioner containing the above quoted passage was put before the late Commissioner Col. Mitton with my remarks thereon which I had to make on the 6th question put by the Petitioner viz "were you ordered to show surplus by decreasing paupers' rice?"

The following are the remarks made by me on the above question.

"I have explained the reduction made in the issue of raw rice for cooked food. It was shown that it was not in reality decreasing the paupers' rice. It is not a novel thing. It was done before I took management of the difference being that it is now shown as saving in the accounts whereas formerly it was not shown and the saving misappropriated. My deduction or saving began only in the middle of July; until then I issued the full quantity and I can't say what was done with the rice. It must have been stolen by the Cooks" (The Concerbillay afterwards admitted that he misappropriated it).

"From the time I took the management of the Institution I purchased rice

charge of the Institution never was there a gift of any article ^{of consumption} from any private gentleman. Taking it as granted for argument sake that such gifts were made, will not mixing up of such articles with the store purchased for the Institution without any accounts about such gifts kept separately and spent separately. Although it was not the practice to bring such gifts to account could not the Petitioner at the time mention the name of the gentleman who gave the Sholl as a gift so that his statement may be verified. Would not the Petitioner situated as he was with such an entry in the books reflecting against his character, have produced the gentleman who made the gift and proved the truth of his unsupported statement. Did he think I was so stupid as to believe whatever he said. Is it likely that a private gentleman gave that odd number of nine measures as a gift. He now wants government to believe that it was a gift and that it was the long prevailing practice not to bring such gifts to account. The fact is that the excess was the surplus gained by the remeasurement of the Sholl with the top cut off. It was purchased as usual in full measures and issued

issued to the cook with the top cut off. This process must necessarily leave a surplus as I stated in the minutes. The surplus gained need to be utilized as a portion of the quantity required for the next months supply and the value of the surplus need to be misappropriated by the Petitioner and the Concossillay. They did the same in the matter of rice also, besides purchasing it at one price and charging it in the accounts at a dearer price and misappropriating the difference.

E 14. The mode of measurement of Sholl is not different from the mode of measurement of rice. It is exactly the same in any case where an article is measured by a measuring vessel. There ^{must} be a difference between a measure with the top full and a measure with the top cut off. It can be verified anywhere. The Petitioner says that whatever may be the verification of the mode of measurement of Sholl, the "instructions given" by the late Commissioner and his Assistant were to the effect that in distributing rice and other articles of provision the "same kind of measurement should be adopted as when purchasing them". This means that before these instructions were given the practice was different.

From

to leave and what happened in the presence
of Petitioner on the day the rice was received
in the Lungekhana regarding its measure-
ment. I refer to the refusal of the Cook
to measure it in the presence of the Petitioner -
is a grand proof of what feelings the Petitioner
was actuated by. The grandest proof of these
feelings was the most insubordinate and
extraordinary letter (as the late Commissioner
Colonel Wilson called it) of the 27th November
1889 (Petitioner's enclosure A).

Q12. It must be borne in mind that the
entry was made on the first day that I stepped
into the Lungekhana to inspect it. Both the
Superintendent and the Concessfullay were
present. It was the Superintendent who
took me into the storeroom which I wanted
him to open to see the stock of shell. The
Concessfullay had the keys and he opened
the storeroom when the stock was being
measured. The Petitioner quietly
sneaked off and I did not at the time see why
it was done and when the measuring was
finished we i.e. I and the Concessfullay came to
the verandah where the Petitioner was seated
in his chair. Then I asked the Concessfullay in
the presence of the Superintendent what the
cause of the excess was. Both were silent -
did not attempt to open their mouths. Then I

made

made the ^{entry} ~~entry~~ in the presence of the Superintendent
and I went away. The next day the Superintendent
said that the excess was a gift by a private gentleman.
It was evidently an after-thought. The name of
the gentleman who gave it was not mentioned
then nor is it mentioned even now. I was never
asked to cancel the entry and it is another
of Petitioner's detestable falsehoods to state
that I excused myself saying that I was
disposed to let it stand as a warning to the
Concessfullay for the future. Even granting
that I did say so, what is the meaning of
what I am alleged to have said. It clearly
shows that I did not accept the reason put
forward for the excess and that the entry was
therefore allowed to stand. If the Superintend-
ent or Petitioner was not questioned about
it why did he explain the thing of his own
accord. The Petitioner carefully avoided saying
when he perceived the entry. He admits he
saw the entry and he explained it of his
own accord. Why did he do it when no re-
proof was made to him in the entry and
when he was not asked about it. The reason
why I made the entry that the Concessfullay
was unable to account for the excess was
because he held the keys and he opened
the storeroom and had the stock of shell
measured out and because he kept the

Q13. Here is another lie of the Petitioner
During the 3 years and 8 months (from October
1888 to 31st March 1892) I had been in
charge

charge

and this faithful ally is most interested in the welfare of the family of the Petitioner. If I am not mistaken the Petitioner's daughter is to be given in marriage to this faithful ally of mine, he now being a widower. The Petitioner's wife and children are now staying with this faithful ally. Nobody is more sorry for the dismissal of the Petitioner than this faithful ally. Only the other day (18th May) this faithful ally's wife's sister died; did not Petitioner remain in this faithful ally's house and perform the funeral ceremonies. There is no doubt that he was faithful to me. He could not be otherwise for he saw all that I did & reasonable. I always had him with me in all matters connected with the Lungerkhana from the very day I got the keys from the Petitioner. This ally assisted me immensely in carrying out the work of the Lungerkhana against a clique (from the Petitioner to the lowest servant) which was formed amongst the servants. I pitched upon this clerk of the office to assist me to guard against anything being said against me. It was only providential that it struck me that I should take him to assist me. Otherwise vile insinuations than those already made would have been made by the Petitioner against me. ^(faithful ally) He held for me all the monies drawn for, and derived from, the Lungerkhana. He

He was present with me when the daily ~~stages~~ were issued. He assisted me in the purchase of rice and he himself went and purchased rice several times for the Lungerkhana and I allowed him carriage hire. He knows and is satisfied that the Petitioner practiced frauds. E. 11. I became Assistant Commissioner in August 1888 and on the orders of the late Commissioner Colonel Waldon went to inspect the Lungerkhana for the first time on the 7th October 1888. This very first day I had reasons to suspect that there was fraud going on. Then from October 1888 I was quietly observing what was being done in the Lungerkhana by the Petitioner and the Concopillay for eight months within which time was made the enquiry about the price of rice by Inspector Jajasing and by myself and the Clerk Syathamby hood? (Petitioner's Brother-in-law and my faithful ally.) And it was only in May 1889 (eight months after October 1888) that I assumed the direct management of the Institution and I quietly worked on with the assistance of Syathamby hood? to see whether my suspicions were based on proper grounds and the 3 years results more than amply justified my suspicions. It was because I suspected there was fraud that I began to purchase rice ^{before} before the Petitioner went

after the ^{grinded} ~~grinded~~ ^{grinded} in the fashion they have to be
by measures equivalent to the weights by
which they had been issued previously.
This method will give no savings. In every
well-to-do family where such articles are
bought for the month, they are powdered
and kept ready for use everyday. This is
the proper way.

10. The clothing charge on account of the inmate
paupers and pious is a usual annual charge
which should not have increased the charges
under the head 'Contingent charges'. In fact
there having been a larger number of inmate
paupers during my 3 years of administration
charges on account of clothing for them
(increased number) should have increased
the charges under this head in my years of
administration. The Petitioner says nothing
about the enormous contingent charges of 1878-79.
As regards the Petitioner's expenditure on
garden tools enough has been said. Why does
Petitioner deduct Rs 34/- from 200 Rupees. I
said the clothing charges were incurred every
year. It is included in the 200 Rupees as well
as in Rs 43/- also. and why should Rs 30/- the
pay of a gardener for 7 months be added while
I showed that one gardener was sufficient
and that such good results were produced
with ^{that} one gardener. Again 1890-91 it is but right
that Rs 21/- the funeral expenses should be
deducted

deducted which will reduce the expenditure
to 143 Rupees. Why should the pay of a gardener
be added when it was not incurred because
it was unnecessary. The Petitioner assumes
that the 2nd gardener was necessary at least
in 1888-89 and why necessary he does not say.
What was the result in that year, a disastrous
result as already shown, and the fact of the
garden tools having been bought on the last day
of that official year exposes the Petitioner to greater
disgraces.

Regarding the timing of copper vessels
I will admit for arguments sake that the copper
vessels were ~~timed~~ done in 2 months during the
years of my management. What was the risk to
the health of the paupers in those 3 years. Why
should the vessels be timed oftener than necessary
& what was the saving effected every month.
According to Petitioner's own showing it was
1 1/4 Rupees for every ^{two} months. The charge for
carriage hire was on account of the purchase
of rice which was about a rupee every month.
Compared with the savings in the rice pur-
chased, the carriage hire was nothing at
all and properly incurred.

The Petitioner speaks about my
faithful ally here. I might as well spend
a few minutes on this subject. This faithful
ally is no other than the Petitioner's brother-in-
law Syathumby Moot: a clerk of the Office
of Commissioner of Police. The Petitioner
has married this faithful ally's sister
and

at the savings expected or in other words he is
amused when it is said that these savings
were misappropriated.

Ex. This requires no comment for the state-
ment in the minute thoroughly exposes
the Petitioner's management and doings.

Ex. The Petitioner does not state how the
gradual decrease in the number of paupers
contributed to savings on the purchase of the
other articles of consumption. The register
of daily issues will show that the same quantity
of such articles was issued for cooked food
recipients who alone required the other
articles, whether the number of these recipients
was 153 which is the highest in the roll of cooked food
paupers or 135 the lowest ever showed in the Rolls.

The reduction in the quantity of shell
which the Petitioner refers to, has nothing
to do with the years of comparison, for the
reduction was made only in May 1892 as will
be seen from the register of daily issues. I am
glad that the reduction is not misrepresented.
The reduction was made because shell
began to be sold very dearly even before May
1892 and I reduced it by $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure in May
1892. This reduction will show itself in the
accounts of 1892-93 and not in the years of
comparison. Shell is issued for mixture in
the salua prepared for the cooked food paupers.
It is mixed in order to give flavour to the salua.
The reduction was by only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the
quantity

quantity and will therefore decrease flavour
by only $\frac{1}{5}$. Is not this reduction compatible
with good economy when the price of this
article became very dear. I issued 2 measures
and showed the same quantity in the accounts.
In the Petitioner's years whether $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures
or 2 measures were issued it was all the same
for what guarantee was there that the whole
of the quantity or even any portion of it went
into the Salua? Was the Petitioner or Concophillay
ever present to see that it was boiled and
mixed with the salua. I do not believe that
the whole of the issued shell was really utilized
for the paupers. In Petitioner's years of uncontrolled
management what guarantee was there that it
was even actually issued. The shell as well as
other articles were issued by me in the presence
of the Concophillay, the cook and the two rice-
pounding women, any one of whom some-
times the cook used to measure it. Shell was
purchased in full measures and issued in the
Lingertkhana with the top cut off according
to the immemorial practice obtaining in this
Institution. This method must necessarily
produce a certain amount of savings; such
savings were shown in the time of Bagalingam
brood and others. (See Registers of daily issues).
Shellies, coriander and turmeric used to be
issued by weights without being powdered.

after

Petitioner is blundering which was thoroughly exposed in the explanation I have given above when discussing Petitioner's points C and d of E3. I will not therefore repeat the same here.

E.g. I nowhere stated that the Petitioner was responsible for the different prices which prevailed in the different years. Certainly credit is due to any person who administers the funds of the Institution carefully, economically and above all honestly. And similarly discredit is due to any person who wastes or misappropriates the funds of a charitable Institution like the Langerkhana. The rest of this para contains some inexplicable ~~and~~ ^{nonsense} over which I will not waste any time.

In the second para of E.g. the Petitioner wants the authority on which I issued a smaller monthly rate of rice to the paupers than that issued by the Petitioner. I have already pointed out that the difference between the Petitioner's rate and the lowest rate issued by me was inappreciably small. So small that I said the quantity by which the Petitioner's rate was reduced could be numbered out into so many grains of rice. These rates are average rates and these average rates are smaller not because a smaller

smaller quantity was issued to each and one of the paupers but partly because smaller rates were issued to a very small number of paupers entertained during the 3 years I managed the Institution owing to almost famine prices which prevailed and partly because as it was already shown in my explanation of E3 the reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures in the quantity issued for cooked paupers was honestly not shown to have been issued. I explained that the reduction did not affect the sanctioned quantity of food which each pauper should have got, as the reduction in the raw rice was made up by the surplus meals which the cooked food produced. It is nothing but good economy that paupers during a time of famine should get enough to sustain their lives rather than get nothing at all and thus starve, moreover smaller rates might have been issued according to the physical capabilities of the paupers to eat. Such smaller rates were also issued in the years previous to the Petitioner's years of management. Whatever may be the rates issued how do the rates affect the question that we are discussing in the whole of these paupers. The Petitioner seems to get annoyed at

disprove the figures he says that they are open to doubt and adds that "of the savings under other items the accompanying statement furnishing more details than that of the Appt Commissioner will enable readily to compare the figures." For the purpose of exposing the Petitioner's frauds in the matter of rice no other statement is a proper one. I mean to say that unless the quantity of rice bought in each year is shown, it is impossible to compare the charges. It is therefore that I prepared a statement such as the one I introduced in the minute. The statement introduced by the Petitioner is useful in comparing the charges for establishment and for contingencies.

E. 4. I have referred to this in my explanation of E. 3.

E. 5. Here the Petitioner says that 82 pagodas must be the monthly purchase money of rice in the year 1890-91 and questions why only 77 1/2 pagodas are shown as the purchase money. It is true that 82 pagodas of rice was purchased but from that was deducted the value of the surplus rice or rice gained by re-measurement and so only 77 1/2 pagodas were shown. A fact which is favorable to the Petitioner. If I adopted 82 pagodas as the figures representing the purchase money I should have shown larger savings which were not real.

The

The Petitioner says that if the price of 32 measures prevailed in 1890-91 he would not have bought Rice for 77 1/2 pagodas but only for 70 pagodas. It is immaterial to me for what amount he would have purchased and so forth. How does this affect my line of argument. My contention is that with 32 measures as the price of one pagoda of rice, the Petitioner spent a much larger sum than was necessary for the purchase of the quantity of rice he issued in his year 1888-89. The Petitioner has also lost sight of the fact that if more rice be purchased, money being available, more relief can be given to a larger number of paupers. The Petitioner seems to be ignorant of the principle that as much relief as the available funds would allow should be given. In this Institution there is a fixed allotment and the amount of relief that can be given depends mainly upon the price of rice and also of other articles of consumption. I dare say the Petitioner understands this and being unable to meet the rest of the points argued in this paragraph of my minute, the Petitioner says they require no comment.

E. 6. Here again the Petitioner states that I have failed to provide for 13 paupers. This is with reference to the comparison of 1891-92 with 1888-89. There having been only 287 paupers in 1891-92, the Petitioner says I ought to provide for 13 paupers in 1888-89. Here again the

Petitioner

95 and deduct the one amount 26507.
of 1889-90 arrived at $7\frac{1}{2}$ measure to each
paper from the other 27953 arrived at
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ measure to each paper and call the
difference 1246 at Rs 13 ^{per} the quantity overspent
or excess spent on rice. It is not the
quantity overspent or excess spent on rice because
the two amounts between which the difference
is struck are arrived at different rates.
It will not do for our comparison. This
the Petitioner does not seem to understand.
In the same way he arrives at 1141
measure or Rs 12-60. Neither is this
correct. However incorrect is the way
in which he arrives at an excess mispent
or overspent he admits that there must
have been savings and I have
shown what the savings ought to have
been. It is Rs 30 per month -

in 1888-89

The Petitioner further says that the points
referred to in items a and b have not been
taken into consideration. Full explanation
has been given on these two points ^{above} ~~explained~~
and the absurdity of Petitioner's
reasoning has been pointed out. The
Petitioner states that the figures in
the minute have been assumed to be correct
but considering the blunders in other
respects they are open to doubt. The
figures of the statement are taken
from the records and can be verified
at any time. All the figures are favor-
able to the Petitioner and the only figures
which are not favorable are the monthly
average prices shown in the 5 years
which the Petitioner does not at all
dispute because he knows them to be
correct. The statement that I have
framed is very important so thoroughly
exposing the frauds of the Petitioner and
the concosullay and it ~~has~~ ^{has} proved a very
hard nut for the Petitioner to crack. He attempts
at cracking it but has blundered most
seriously and therefore remarks at the end
in a sweeping manner that the figures are
open to doubt. He does not say so at the
beginning but when he sees that he cannot
disprove

measures in excess I would have got for
the amount I spent in the latter year, and
deducted the excess I had to make good from
the excess arrived at by calculating the
prices and even after this I arrived at a
savings. While it was so why should I
provide for seven months of 1888-89. I can't
conceive a more absurd reasoning.

(d) It is plain from the way in which
the Petitioner argues here that he ^{has} not
in the least understood the gist of my
argument in comparing the expenditure of
1888-89 with that of 1889-90. 2042 measures
is no doubt the quantity of rice issued
in 1888-89 in excess of that issued in 1889-90.
As explained in the preceding paragraph
I wanted to make good this quantity (2042)
in order to arrive at the same number
and same monthly rate and to issue
the same quantity of rice in 1889-90
as that issued in 1888-89. I made good
1050 measures out of the excess quantity
I got for the money I actually spent on
the purchase of rice alone, by calculating
the price of rice at the price at which the
Petitioner purchased in 1888-89 and therefore
deducted 1050 from 2042 in order to arrive
at the quantity which I had still to make
good

good. The Petitioner being such a good
arithmetician calls this deduction unreasonable.
As there was still 1012 measures to be made
good. I made it good from the total average
savings of 1040 shew. The rest of what
the Petitioner says in this para, is as
absurd as saying that the deduction of 1050
measures from 2042 is unreasonable, is
absurd.

My statement that 1030 was the
savings in the matter of rice alone is incorrect.
So far as the year 1889-1890 was concerned.
It is the total average savings after making
good every thing. That the arrived savings
was misappropriated is not chimerical.
It is too well established to be chimerical.

The Petitioner then goes on to say

"What the Asst. Commissioner should
have stated is this &c"

Here again the Petitioner displays his
ignorance of arithmetic; - 2587 measures
was the quantity issued to 293 at $7\frac{1}{3}$ measures
per pauper. 26507 (the Petitioner's figure)
is the quantity of the rice required for 300
paupers at $7\frac{1}{3}$ measures per pauper. 27963
is the quantity issued to 300 paupers at
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures to each pauper. Here it
will be seen that the number is the same
but the rates are different. Why therefore

the meals of the small paupers also. If the Petitioner only opened his eyes, he would have seen that if the mere number of the small paupers were taken into consideration it would have increased the numbers in the three years during my management for the number of small paupers as shown in the Annual reports for the 5 years are as follows:-

	Yearly
1887-88	62
1888-89	70
1889-90	74
1890-91	119
1891-92	85

(C) Here the Petitioner states that "the Asst. Commissioner who was careful enough in his Comparison between 1888-89 with 1890-91 to make an allowance (though incorrect) for 4 paupers in excess in the latter year in his favor & fails to provide for 7 members in 1888-89 exceeding three of 1889-90 a procedure which would tell against him."

It will be seen from the Comparison I make of 1888-89 with 1890-91 that I added 31 measures to the difference of the quantities of rice issued in 1888-89 and 1890-91. By doing this I increased the quantity of rice which I had to make good by 31 measures. Surely this is not to my advantage. It is clearly in favor of the Petitioner. No doubt it

h... of measure of rice
issued.
1888-89 - 27,953
1890-91 - 26,559
Difference 1394

It is therefore incorrect - we have already come to the understanding that the number of the paupers need not be taken into consideration. Then only 26,559 measures having been issued by me in 1890-91 I should have accounted for only 1394 measures instead of 1394 + 31 or 1425. Again Petitioner says that I failed to provide for ~~2000 measures~~ 7 members in 1888-89 exceeding that of 1889-90. The Petitioner does not seem to know what he was saying when he wrote is above. The number of paupers in 1888-89 was 300 and the quantity issued was 27,953 giving a monthly average of $7\frac{3}{4}$ to each pauper - but in 1889-90 there were only 293 paupers or 7 paupers less and the quantity of rice issued in the latter year 1889-90 was 25,891. As I said in the minute I wanted to make up the same number and the same quantity of rice in order to arrive at the same monthly rate and wanted to see what the cost would have been if the same price as that which prevailed in 1888-89 prevailed in 1889-90. I therefore struck the difference between the 2 quantities of rice issued in the 2 years & found what excess quantity was issued in the first year (1888-89) then seeing what the difference was in the prices I calculated how much or how many

only 2 paupers were split up and shown
as 3 paupers and it was not done in about
a dozen cases as stated by the Petitioner.
The increase in the number was only 3.
However this may be I will concede to what
the Petitioner seeks here, i.e. I will not compare
the expenditure by taking the number of
paupers into consideration. This concession
will not in the least affect my comparison.
My object is to show that, if I issued
the same total quantity of raw rice
annually in each of the 3 years of my
administration as was issued in the 2 years
of the Petitioner's administration, whatever
may be the no. of paupers and the monthly
rations to each pauper, and that, if the
prices of the Petitioner's years of management
prevailed during the 3 years of my administration,
within the amount of money I spent
for the purchase of rice alone in each of
my three years I should have had
a saving of a certain portion of the
amount I spent for the purchase of
rice alone. Putting it in another form
I want to show that with the prices
which prevailed in the Petitioner's years, there
was no necessity to spend the amounts which
the Petitioner showed in the accounts he had
spent.

spent, and the money over spent was misappropriated.
(b) The Petitioner here points out that
the monthly average number of paupers
entered in the Comparative Statement include
those receiving money doles (not rice) & excluded
inmate paupers who get cooked food twice
a day and who ought therefore to be represented
by double the numbers each year in the comparison.
It will be seen from every Annual
Administration report of the Lingerkhana
Institution that the monthly average number
shown in the reports is of the paupers receiving
out door relief during the year including the
number of persons receiving money doles & not
of the inmate paupers whose numbers are not
doubled because they receive 2 meals a day.
They are shown only as single numbers for
purposes of showing the number of this description
of paupers in the Annual reports. The inmate
paupers are excluded from calculation not
only in the years during which I managed
the Institution but also in the 2 years
of Petitioner's administration. When I say
that the number of the inmate paupers
were excluded it was so excluded only so
far as their mere numbers were concerned.
For the quantity of rice shown in the statement
is having been issued in each of the 5 years
includes the quantity of rice issued for both

girl was struck off and the other two girls
who were also pretty well grown were registered
as two paupers and I assigned $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks each
so that both got 3 blocks instead of two.
From this time forward both the girls attended
on the raw-ice distribution day and were
obtaining their relief. Now one of these two
girls has attained her maturity and she
does not attend. Only the last girl comes
and receives the relief of both.

While on this subject I must remark
that the system of registering 4 or 5 members
of one family as one pauper is a faulty one
and a dangerous one - faulty because the number
of paupers to whom relief is actually given
is not shown, it is dangerous because the
system is liable to fraud. If 4 or 5 be registered
and only one ticket is issued, only one
person comes and receives the whole relief
granted to all. If any of these die or get
married or become old enough to work and
earn his or her own livelihood or in any
other way becomes undeserving of relief
from the Lungshikhanu Institution it is
difficult to find it out. It may be said
that occasional muster once a year or once
in 6 months will prevent any fraud; but
supposing any such member dies immediately
after the muster, there is an opportunity

for any one of the surviving members to get
the whole relief until the next muster day.
Exactly as it happened in the case of a
cooked food pauper. The pauper had one
ticket and was getting relief for himself
and 3 children. Two of them died and
it was not discovered at all for years. It
was discovered only
by the petitioner. It was discovered only
in March last when the new Superintendent
wanted to see all the true children. Even
on the muster day some excuse of sickness
or absence from home may be put forward
not to gain time, or a non-existing or absent
member may be substituted for the time being
by another who does not belong to the family
and the Lungshikhanu officials will not
be in a position to identify the so substituted
pauper for all the members are not registered
and their identification marks are not
recorded. There are many cases in which
4 or 5 members of one family all receiving
relief are shown as one pauper. I will
in future make it a hard and fast rule
that each pauper getting relief should be
registered and the identification marks
of each should be entered and the so
registered each pauper will be made to
attend on the raw-ice distribution day.

So from the above it is clear that

Children every month on the raw rice distribution day. It is the result of enquiry quoted above with anything. Could the Petitioner have seen the 6 Children reported to have been starving without food. From the way in which the pauper's name is registered without any mention of the Children in it leads me to suspect that he connived at the misrepresentation. There are many cases in which mention is made of Children although all are shown as one pauper. Why was it not so mentioned in this case. Was not the Lingerkhana Charity created because the Superintendent was an unreliable man. If the same pauper had been registered during my time and if the Petitioner ~~had~~ revealing the misrepresentation ^{had} been received the Petitioner would have only reviled at the petition received and would impute all sorts of motives for such a registration. What did I do when the contents of the Petition were verified. The pauper deserved to be dismissed but I did not do so. If she had been registered by me and if I had not struck her off the rolls, the Petitioner would not have struck in the least to have imputed to me the most sordid motives especially in this case as the mother was young (age about 35 years) and

and fair complexion. A respectable Mahomedan Teacher told me that some young women were admitted by Petitioner in the hope of getting them for immoral purposes afterwards. Certain paupers I know were admitted and were getting rice for some time but ceased to do so afterwards and the reason was the paupers say that they would not submit to the Petitioner's personal examination of them. Because they knew that the Petitioner was up to mischief when examining young paupers. I got them examined by a female inmate pauper. I got these women (who ceased to get rice in Petitioner's time) again admitted when I took the management of the Institution into my hands. They complained to me then the reason why they did not continue to get their relief.

In the other case in which I split up the number of the paupers the admission was made in March 89. It was 3 orphans shown as one pauper with 11 1/4 measures of rice per month at one o'clock each. They were continued to be shown as one until July 1890 when it was discovered that one of these orphans had grown up to be big girl and had been married and still one of the younger girls came and received the rice of all the time because there was only one ticket. The married

affect the Comparison. The Petitioner merely stated that it was done in about a dozen Cases without mentioning the names of those dozen Cases. From a reference to the Lungekhana records I find that it was done in the Case of only 2 Cases. The first Case is the Case of one pauper named Ameena Khaki. There was a reason for doing it and it is this. - This pauper was admitted by the Petitioner in 1887. Her age is entered by the Petitioner himself to be about 35 years and her Complexion fair. The following is the report made by the Petitioner in this Case for her admission in the Lungekhana.

"Result of Enquiry"

"The applicant and her 6 children are quite helpless. They are left without any provision being made by her deceased husband for their support & she may be allowed six blocks of rice."

From the above it is clear that 6 blocks of rice were granted as relief for 7 souls inclusive of the mother. The mother and 6 children were shown as 1 pauper. She was admitted in 1887 and getting about 23 measures of rice every month until October 89. In the register of paupers nothing is said or shown about the 6 children only the name of the mother is entered and 6 blocks of rice

vide vol. III.

rice are shown & have been sanctioned for her alone. In October 89 a petition (not anonymous as it was in the Petitioner's time regarding the short measurement of rice on account of which Petitioner says that he measured out the rice as he brought it and therefore did not show any surplus, was received signed by one Rhyemaukey. The petition is herewith appended. The petition purported to say that it was by a misrepresentation of the number of children the pauper got 23 measures of rice for 7 souls including 6 daughters. It revealed that she had only two daughters to maintain and that she herself was protected by her step son. In fact the Petitioner made out that the pauper was an undeserved recipient of the Lungekhana Charity. Enquiry was instituted by me on this receipt of the petition; I immediately asked the pauper (the mother) to produce her 6 children without telling her anything about the petition. Only two children were produced and she admitted that her representation of having 6 children was a misrepresentation. It was then I entered the mother and the 2 daughters distinctly as 3 paupers. So that each pauper might be present so that the mother might produce both

"the rate allowed for the paupers". The
 statement shows that the lowest rate which
 I issued was $7\frac{1}{12}$ measures and the highest
 rate ^{by the Petitioner} issued was $7\frac{3}{4}$. This rate is per month;
 the difference is $(7\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{12}) = \frac{7}{12}$ of a measure
 or $4\frac{2}{3}$ ollocks in the month and what is it
 each day? It is $\frac{4\frac{2}{3}}{30} = \frac{14}{90}$ of an ollock, which
 is a most inappreciable quantity - a quantity
 so small that I think it can be numbered out
 into so many grains of rice. This is what
 the Petitioner terms considerable reduction
 in the rate allowed for the paupers. The
 reduction in the rate for each pauper was
 not wholly due to the actual reduction
 of the rate itself of each pauper. It
 was owing to the hourly showing in the
 accounts only the quantity of rice actually
 issued (after a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures)
 for cooked food paupers instead of full
 sanctioned quantity. The Petitioner's
 increased rate was arrived at by dishonestly
 showing in the accounts the full sanctioned
 quantity instead of ^{the} quantity actually issued,
 he having made very nearly the same reduction
 as I did which reduction the Comptroller
 admitted in the presence of the Superintendent
 (Petitioner) he appropriated to his own
 use. This matter was fully discussed in my remarks
 in ^{Petitioner's} B 10.

(A) The Petitioner says that the principle
 of comparing the expenditure by taking the
^{for} numbers

numbers of the paupers relieved is not
 sound because I split up the several
 members of the same family drawing rice
 which were entered as a unit in Petitioner's
 time into several units. I don't think
 what is meant here by the Petitioner
 will be understood by the Government. I will
 therefore explain what the Petitioner is
 here driving at. Take for instance that a
 mother and 4 children receive 20 measures
 of rice. The number entered in the Register
 as the recipient of these 20 measures although
 it is intended for the relief of 5 souls
 is only one and what the Petitioner says I
 did is that I split it up into 5 and
 divided the 20 measures amongst the 5 i.e.
 I should 5 paupers instead of one as the
 recipients of the 20 measures and that I
 thus unduly increased the number of paupers
 without correspondingly increasing the
 quantity of rice and that this method
 was adopted in about a dozen cases. No
 doubt if such a method was adopted in
 a dozen cases it would certainly ^{materially} affect a comparison ^{of the numbers} if
 the comparison be confined merely to numbers.
 In the statement the main comparison is
 not of the numbers but of the total quantity
 of rice issued in the different years and
 the prices at which rice was purchased. The
 numbers and the rate do not in the least

"This among others
"which the Petitioner was
"not permitted to adopt.
"must have contributed
"partly to the surplus.
"in the asst Commissioner's
"favor."

Ex. Here Petitioner says that I attempted to show that rice issued in 1887-88 and 1888-89 was compared with the subsequent years, successive, I showed no such thing. On the comparison, I have shown that the charge increased for the quantity of rice issued was successive and not that the quantity itself was successive. I say again that the articles such as rice and other things were overcharged. The Petitioner says that I have "considerably" and

It will be seen from the above that the Petitioner invariably drew money on the 1st and 20th of each month. Is not the 20th about the middle of the month. Purchasing on the 20th does not seem to have done any good to the Petitioner. If 20th is not about the middle of the month, what and who prevented the Petitioner from drawing money exactly in the middle of the month i.e. 15th instead of the 20th. What was available to be paid to him on the 20th was just as well available on the 15th. It will also be seen that the Asst. Commissioner invariably also purchased at the beginning and end of the month & not in the middle of the month as assumed by the Petitioner. It will therefore be seen that this is another lying statement of the Petitioner to escape from the malpractices he had been practicing. It was not the Government time or prices that contributed to the savings. Of course Government prices would have had great deal to do in contributing to the savings but unfortunately the prices instead of being Government or even as good as it was when the Petitioner managed the Institution it was dearer and dearer. It was famine prices almost that prevailed during the three years of my management. It was by the honesty of management that

I was able to show the savings. It was the Government places also at which rice was purchased that contributed partly to the savings. By this I mean Chintadripett and Black Town are the places in Madras where rice could be got with favourable measurement and favourable brokerage and in large quantities. In Chintadripett rice is sold in full measure and brokerage is one and quarter of an anna on every pagoda. In Black Town it is sold by market measurement where if a Commission of 2 piers for every pagoda of rice purchased be given to the measurer, he measures the rice very favourably and the brokerage here is also $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per pagoda. It must here be stated that the rice sold in large quantities in the Big bazaar of Black Town and in Chintadripett does not belong to the Bazaar themselves. The rice belongs to Mofussil Cultivators who either send the rice down to be sold or come with the rice themselves and get the bazaar men to sell the rice for them. So neither the bazaar men nor the measurer would lose anything by the rice being measured favourably and it is with a view that the rice may be measured favourably the Commission of 2 piers is given to the bazaar men who sell the rice for the Mofussil Cultivators get for themselves the $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna which

cooked food when 25 or 36 measures were measured out daily for cooked food, and thus accounted for the daily deduction I made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures of raw rice from the quantity issued for cooked food. This has nothing to do with getting half a measure of broken rice. These latter items, the Petitioner says, swelled the receipts under Broken rice. These so called items had nothing to do with broken rice at all. Moreover from the statement of Broken rice receipts shown above ~~it~~ it will be seen that during the 3 years in which I had the direct management of the Institution, the receipts under the head of Broken rice were much less than the receipts received during the Petitioner's year of management, notwithstanding the fact that the price at which I sold the broken rice was higher than that at which the Petitioner sold the same. It is therefore apparent that under the head of Broken rice the receipts instead of being swelled, decreased under my management.

The Petitioner then goes on to say that the late Superintendent Mr. Raja Linga Mudaliar was allowed a permanent advance to enable him to purchase rice and other provisions at convenient times & ~~also~~ for rice would always be cheaper in the middle of the month than at its commencement or end & that Col. Cox while acting as Commissioner of Police withdrew

the advance and directed the Supt. to make all the purchases from the monthly advance which is drawn on the 1st day of the month. This practice had continued up to 1889. After the present Commissioner assumed charge, he has always had a supply of rice and other provisions &c.

As regards the permanent advance alleged to have been allowed to Linga Mudaliar it was not at all true. A reference which I made to the accounts of the Linga Mudaliar which are in the Commissioner's office show that no such permanent advance was ever made. I am not aware of the rice being cheaper in the middle of the month than at the commencement or end. Even granting it were so it is not stated what prevented the Petitioner buying rice in the middle of the month. To give the Commissioner and Col. Cox an idea as to dates when rice was purchased by the Petitioner and myself I will here quote the dates for 6 months of each of our years.

Petitioner's year

1888 June 2nd 170
 " 20th 160
 July 3rd 190
 " 20th 165
 August 2nd 170
 " 13th 175
 Sept. 3rd 180
 " 20th 157
 Oct. 2nd 180
 " 22nd 150
 Nov. 2nd 190
 " 20th 155
 Dec. 3rd 200
 " 12th 150

Asst. Commissioner's year

1889 June 8th - 258 - 12 - 7
 " 29th - 111 - 10 - 4
 July 19th - 113 - 6 - 7
 August 7th - 180 - 10 - 10
 " 28th - 187 - 4 - 8
 Oct. 1st - 270 - 15 - 7
 " 28th - 254 - 15 - 4
 Nov. 23rd - 296 - 2 - 2
 Dec. 21st - 380 -

their illegal savings - viz.

(a) Alleged surplus by remeasurement.

(b) Fixed quantity of rice alleged to have been misappropriated by Cooks and not claimed by paupers.

(c) Assumed deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ an olock in the measure not claimed by paupers.

The above is an unmeaning statement. How can the practice of taking out daily only $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of Broken rice from the quantity issued daily for Cooked food give room for the above said "so called illegal savings". Surplus gained by remeasurement has nothing to do with the getting of $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of Broken rice. Nor has it anything to do with the rice alleged to have been misappropriated by Cooks. Nor with the assumed deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ an olock in the measure.

(a) The alleged surplus by remeasurement is obtained when the rice purchased from the Bazaar where it is sold either full measures or by *merkab* measurement which is very nearly equal to the full measure is remeasured at the *Sangarkhana* with the top cut off. This surplus was always shown. It was shown even by Petitioner during the first four months of his administration after which he says he stopped it owing to the anonymous Petition and the strict orders issued thereon. This matter of the anonymous Petition has been thoroughly dealt with and has been proved to be false. The surplus therefore has

nothing to do with the practice of getting $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of Broken rice.

(b) Fixed quantity of rice alleged to have been misappropriated by Cooks and not claimed by paupers. This occurs because neither the Superintendent (Petitioner) nor the *Concoptilay* watches the rice *pradhan* when they pound and clean the rice & because they do not supervise the Cooks when the Cooks wash the rice and throw it into the boiler. Even this has nothing to do with getting $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of Broken rice.

(c) "Assumed deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ an olock in the measure." I see that the Petitioner here refers to. I said somewhere in my minute that when the measuring vessel was sent to the Deputy Collector's office to be tested and stamped, the one measure vessel = 8 olocks was when tested found to be $\frac{1}{2}$ an olock ^{less} by the Deputy Collector's office. I said that because the measure was newly stamped and made to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ an olock more than it did and could contain before it was stamped and as the quantity of rice measured out by the one measure vessel before it was stamped was sufficient and more than sufficient because it always left a surplus for the distribution of Cooked food to the paupers, I deducted only a portion of the excess quantity which the newly stamped measure carried away to the Cooked

As I already showed, the sale proceeds of Broken rice was as follows:—

1886-87	1819-7-1
1887-88	1825-6-2
1888-89	24-2-2
1889-90	17-6-5
1890-91	19-12-1
1891-92	21-1-3
1892-93	20-8-3

As I stated before ~~if the rice~~ if the rice is good, the Broken rice or ~~Broken~~ as it is called in Tamil obtained from it after it is pounded would be small, as would be admitted by all. I said before that the largest quantity of Raw rice issued on any day for Cooked food was about 35 or 36 measures and half a measure of Broken rice is but a proper proportion if the rice be good. As regards the quality of rice I purchased I said it was very good nearly equal to the quality of the rice purchased for my house consumption. The Petitioner admits and I admit it too that the Broken rice which was taken out of the rice issued during my management for Cooked food was only half a measure. It was uniformly half a measure. To give the Commissioner and Government some idea of the number of measures of Broken rice obtained during 1887-88 I will here give the number of measures sold monthly.

April 1887	17
May	26
June	19
July	28
August	22
September	18
October	31

November 1887	37
December	40
January 1888	36
February	34
March	36
	12 344

Merely 29 measures monthly or less than one measure a day.

From the above it will be seen the number of measures of Broken rice varied so much which is due to the quality of the rice purchased. If the quality of the rice is bad, the quantity of Broken rice will be large. The average quantity of Broken rice daily taken out is very nearly one measure. Taking away a certain quantity of broken rice from the total quantity of raw rice issued for a certain number of paupers means taking away much from what the paupers ought to get and would get if the rice be good. From the above figures it is seen that nearly one measure of Broken rice was taken away from the daily issue of raw rice and so much was therefore lost to the paupers. This is the result of the purchase of an inferior quality of rice. The Petitioner says that the principle which half a measure of Broken rice daily was deducted is not understood. The answer is very simple. The rice purchased being good only 1/2 a measure of Broken rice was obtained & taken out. How can more be taken out if more cannot be got. Even supposing it can be got, why should more be taken out to the detriment or sacrifice of the paupers' meals.

The Petitioner further says that when this principle was recognized it gave room for other

It is a fact worthy of notice that on the date this convicted gardener was released from jail, he dismissed Concopillay (who was then in service) and the Cook, Amirau and the garden's wife, went to the Penitentiary to meet him and brought him to his house. Why should the Concopillay and the Cook go to meet him? They were all birds of the same nest - as I said before there was a Chiqua among the servants & from the Superintendent to the bottom. It was subsequently ascertained that the Concopillay borrowed small sums of money from this convicted gardener. The Concopillay admitted he borrowed money from the garden while the latter was in service in the Langerkhana. This Cook still gives the convicted gardeners money - that is the inference of all this. The gardeners was abetted to commit theft to and I think they shared the booty. The other theft was by an old offender after the conviction of the gardeners. He was also arrested by the local police and convicted.

The Petitioner again says that the gardeners did nothing and that I did nothing. He says that the results in the garden produce in the 13 years I managed the garden were all due to the care bestowed on it by him (Petitioner). The results of the year 1887-88 and 1888-89 and those of the 3 other years speak for themselves. I have dealt with this subject so thoroughly that I need not repeat the arguments and facts over again.

The Petitioner says that the unfavourable season is not worth considering, seeing the abundant supply of Red Hills water provided for the garden. It is well known how small the supply of Red Hills water was during the years 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92, for drinking purposes for the citizens of Madras. A fortiori how much less should it have been for garden purposes. The result of 1892-93 bears out my statement. Because there was rain in this year the realization of the garden produce was better Rs 227 having been realized against Rs 167 + Rs 15 in the two preceding years.

The Petitioner says that "thus from 1889-90 the Langerkhana garden ceased to be a vegetable garden for it is originally proposed. Surely I did not see the wisdom of spending Rs 124 and Rs 94 in two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 to realize vegetables for the paupers which was worth only Rs 15 and Rs 14 in these two years. All the money realized in the 3 subsequent years were available for the relief of the paupers and they were not misappropriated nor were they wasted. The sanctioned rate for vegetables for the Cooked food paupers is only 2 annas daily and with the money I realized from the garden, 8 annas worth of vegetables can be purchased every day for the paupers.

As the Petitioner speaks again about broken I will meet him here again.

to observe that my doings were closely
watched by the Petitioner and his faithful
and faithful Concopillay. She accounts of the
Lungeskana even during the time I managed
the Institution were written up by the Concopillay
and were checked by the Petitioner. I did nothing
covertly. Whatever I did in the way of purchase of
rice or selling garden produce was done openly.
The purchase of the other stores was made by
the dismissed Concopillay himself.

It is also true that the old rice pounding
women were dismissed and the wives of the
gardeners and his brother were taken on. The
reason why the old rice pounding women
were dismissed was already stated viz. because
they misappropriated the rice which was made
up by them by the Brau or Inorn. Besides
one of these was very old and infirm who
was hardly able to pound rice. Besides both
of them did not clean the rice properly in the
way of separating the stones from the rice.

I am not aware that any relative
of the gardener assisted him in his work.
Perhaps he came to see him he having had
very little time to go home during the day.
At any rate the relative was not paid
for the assistance said to have been rendered.

Regarding the theft in the Lungeskana
gardens I must state that so long as the
Petitioner managed the Institution no thefts
were reported to have occurred. It was only
when I managed the Institution that a

I

few

few thefts occurred. I remember it was in all
four thefts, two of those were detected before
the first theft occurred it was I who asked
the local Police to use their best endeavours
in detecting the theft for I thought the
theft was committed at the instigation of
the Superintendent (Petitioner) and the Concopillay
who were so jealous of the abundant produce
which was realized in the gardens. Out of
the two detected cases one was committed
by the gardener himself. ^{It was the 2nd theft} It was the local Police
whom I warned to be on the alert who caught
him. Properly speaking the servants of the
Lungeskana ought to have arrested him when
he took the bundle of leaves which he stole.
He took the bundle from the Lungeskana and
no body noticed him. I am inclined to think
that the theft was committed at by the servants
of the Lungeskana including the Petitioner
and his Concopillay. When this case was
brought before me I showed the gardener no
mercy but remanded him to jail and had
him convicted and sent to jail. I never
suspected he would do it. It was never proved
that the wife of the gardener and her sisters in
law assisted the gardener in the theft. If it was
so proved they also would have been convicted for
abettment. This gardener was not employed by me
but by my brother who employed him to water his
gardens because he was such a good gardener
although I advised him not to take him. He was
dismissed after 2 or 3 months.

^{Shane}
and the prices entered in the book has
caused by the Chowdry who sold the Keshkells.

2. To return to the garden for work in the
garden, digging and preparing ground and
watering which took up a lot of time.

3. To supply water to the Lingerkhana for
which work he gets $3\frac{1}{2}$ Pipers per maseen.

4. To cut plantain leaves, bundles of
plantains, cut and take out thunders (or Sticks)
from the plantain trees from which
the bundles were cut.

5. To go to the bazars if necessary to bring
the articles such as shall, salt &c. purchased
for the Lingerkhana.

Thus it will be seen the duties were so multi-
farious and each duty took up so much time
that there was hardly time for him to breathe.
If one gardener with such multifarious
duties to do in the garden itself could
spare time for so many extraneous duties
as numbered by the Petitioner and pro-
duce such splendid results, why did
Petitioner's three gardeners without any
portion of their being taken away by any
extraneous duty produce such miserable
results. I leave it to Government to judge
how impudent the Petitioner has been
in making such insinuations.

It

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It is true that I bought plantain seedlings
from the Lingerkhana. I did it just as any
body else did so. The accounts written
by the dismissed Concopillay himself show
that such purchase was made but one and
it was only 23 plants and it was paid for
exactly in the same way as it was done by
any stranger who bought plants from this
garden. The date of the purchase was 1892
and the number of the plants was 23 and the
price 15 as 6 pias is more than 20 pias
and Rs 3 per 100 is a very fair price. Selling
plants which were not wanted for the Lingerkhana
was a common thing. Plants were sold to
many persons and a comparison of the prices
at which it was sold to others & to me
would show that no undue advantage was
taken because I was managing the Lingerkhana.
In fact I paid at Rs 3 per 100 while the
usual price is Rs 2 per 100. The Petitioner
says that all the good seedlings having been
thus removed and the garden has much
declined. To show that the Petitioner
has indulged in another abominable lie. Here
I beg to state that the accounts for 1892-93
the year which has just expired, & whose
annual report is still due show that the
garden produce is Rs 227 the largest amount
that has ever been realised. I here also

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beg

good results and exposed his malpractices or his
inefficiency. Even now (this being the fourth
year of my administration) there is no need
for a second gardener. The area of the land
being so small as I stated before, one perma-
nent gardener is sufficient and if necessary
a cooly or two might be occasionally employed
if there be work which ^{cannot be done} ~~cannot be done~~ by one
man. The achievement of such favorable
results is irrefutable proof that it was
~~due~~ to my constant supervision and the hard
work of the single gardener I retained.

It will be seen from the monthly
Statement appended that anything like
somewhat satisfactory results was not
achieved until December 1889 i.e. 7 months
after I took charge. It was only in ^{February} 1890, 9 months
after and in the subsequent months that
satisfactory results were produced
the sale proceeds in February being
11 Rupees. If as Petitioner states all the
plantains were planted by him and
were approaching their full growth
why then did it take six eight months
to achieve even the pretty good results
of December 1889. Above all the
accounts show that the purchase
of garden tools was on the 31st March
1889 i.e. the very last day of the official
year

year 1888-89. Does this prove that replanting was
done by the Petitioner within the year 1888-89 ~~and~~
and that the new plantation was approaching
its full growth. What an abominable lie is this.
The Petitioner again says that finding the my
garden results in 1887-88 not very favorable, he
obtained in 1888-89 manure and prepared
the ground and planted it with 300 saplings.
The Petitioner does not assign any reason
for the results not being very favorable in
1887-88. He made no believe that the results
were favorable in 1887-88 and a storm destroy-
ed the cultivation. He now seems to make
out that the results were not favorable for
want of manure for he says he obtained
manure in 1888-89 and prepared the ground.
It was in 1887-88 that the Petitioner spent
on the pay of the gardeners alone nearly
Rs 424 the most that was ever spent on the
pay of the gardeners. The results not being
favorable in 1887-88, the Petitioner must have
begun early in 1888-89 with his manuring,
preparing and planting with plantains
all over and why did he not achieve any
good results even at the end of the year.
There was the means of good irrigation by the
Red Hills

tools having been purchased on the 31st March 1889 the last day of the year 1888-89 (the second year of Petitioner's administration) how could the Petitioner have worked with them all through the year 1888-89. Is not all this additional satisfactory proof that the funds shown to have been spent on the pay of gardeners was misappropriated and, if not misappropriated, wasted?

The Petitioner says Colonel Weldon and Rolland visited the Lungekkhana frequently. This is not correct. Colonel Weldon ceased to visit the Lungekkhana frequently from August 1888 when I was appointed Asst Commissioner. Even when he did visit it frequently before that, he did not supervise and audit the accounts. It was all done by the then Asst Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Row and it has been shown how lax was his supervision and auditing of accounts. Colonel Rolland the Acting Commissioner, when Colonel Weldon went on leave for 5 months, never visited the Lungekkhana except once when I took him to the Lungekkhana one morning to get the Petitioner reprimanded. As regards the Asst Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Row's "visits few and far between" I have already dilated on it in ^{remarks on Petitioner's Ex.} ~~para~~ my ~~and~~ will not repeat it here.

I again repeat that the garden was when I assumed charge of it was no garden at all. Most of the grounds were vacant and overgrown with

with thorny weeds. There was only one fig tree planted with young plantain trees and they were almost dying for want of care and irrigation. The Petitioner states it would be a matter for wonder how the Asst Commissioner with one gardener instead of two was able to achieve such favorable results. The achievement of the favorable results is not due to the fact that such results were achieved with only one gardener deined. It must be remembered that the extent of the land assigned to the Lungekkhana was only half a cawny. It will be seen from the monthly statement that in May, June, and July 1889 I continued the 2 gardeners that were then remaining in the garden - during these 3 months by constant supervision, in the morning and evening and by instructions given as to the amount of work ^{that I allotted each} to be done in the course of the day, which were carried out, I got all the work that was to be done finished and then seeing there was no need for 2 gardeners, I dispensed with the services of one of the gardeners. Both these gardeners were first entertained by the Petitioner and not by me. The one I retained was an excellent gardener and hard laborer. The Petitioner during the 3 months (May June and July) of my management was absent in Bangalore on leave and my success in the garden is greatly due to his absence if not anything else. If he had remained in Madras he is sure to have spoiled this gardener at the very beginning by having been entertained by Petitioner himself. There is no doubt that the gardener was spoiled afterwards by the Petitioner who saw that the garden was producing such

good.

primary in his Report for 1888-89 that the increase under contingent charges about Rs 13/- were for garden tools. The garden land was as admitted by Petitioner himself came into the hands of the Lingarkhwa officials in September 1885 and the water-pipe was laid out immediately after and the garden was reported to be flourishing and pleasant to look at so early as in May 1886 and I said ~~consequently~~ that garden produce was realized so early as in January 1886. From the accounts I see that Vegetables were sold even in the months of January, February and March 1886 which I have not shown in my statement. An expenditure of nearly Rs 33/- was incurred on account of pay and nearly 30/- Rupees worth of Vegetables are shown in the accounts to have been realized during those 3 months; and in May 1886 I again repeat that the garden was reported to have been flourishing and pleasant to look at. Besides all this an expenditure of nearly 100/- Rupees was spent afterwards in the year 1886-87 by Mr. Nagalingam I need not say. The Petitioner in the face of such facts is after such a length of time (one year and seven months from September 1885 to March 1887) and after so much expenditure on the pay of gardeners alone mean to say and does he want government

to believe that the land which is at the utmost is about only half a cawny of land was left uncleared and uncultivated to be cleared by the Petitioner? and the Petitioner has the audacity and impudence to say that he had been spending Rs 124/- and 94/- in these two years for clearing and replanting without realizing anything like even the least satisfactory result. In support of his assertion he mentions that I have primary in the Administration Report of 1888-89 that 13/- Rupees were spent in the purchase of garden tools. The Petitioner's ~~objection~~ ^{objection} in stating this is to show that he had been working the whole of that year 1888-89 in those tools. The purchase of tools no doubt is shown in 1888-89. But what was the Petitioner doing in 1887-88? With what tools did the gardeners, who consumed 124/- Rupees in that year as their pay work? If the accounts (these accounts are in the handwriting of the Petitioner's favorite and faithful Concipillay) of 1888-89 be examined it will be found to the great astonishment of the Commissioner and Government that these so called garden tools were purchased on the very last day of the year i.e. 31st March 1889. If the garden tools were purchased on the 31st March 1889, how was the 124/- Rupees and 94/- spent on the pay of the gardeners in these 2 years. The tools

I had in the shape of facts and figures &c. accounts written and kept by Petitioner's favorite and faithful collector Pillay and checked by Petitioner himself to rebut Petitioner's rambling and lying statements.

Regarding the Broken rice I have to state that if good rice be purchased there will be very little broken rice obtained from it after it is pounded - and the largest quantity of raw rice ever issued for the cooked food is about 35 or 36 measures a day and if the rice be good, $\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of broken rice is but a proper proportion. I am borne out in this opinion of mine by the statement of Broken rice above recorded.

In 1886-87 when the Institution was managed by Mr. Nagalingam Mood? the sale proceeds of Broken rice was only Rs 19-7-7. It was only in the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 while the Institution was under the Petitioner's uncontrolled management it was Rs 25/- and 24/- respectively. This only shows that the rice purchased must have been of very inferior quality as I with my own eyes actually saw it was, and it was because the price of such inferior rice was charged so high in the accounts that I took a sample of it and sent it round the bazaars through Inspector Jaising for the ascertainment of its price, which action of mine only confirmed me in my suspicion, for Inspector Jaising reported that the price was 5 or 6 masammas cheaper than the price at which it was charged in the Lungekhana accounts. I and Syathamby Mood? afterwards made certain

certain that the price ascertained by Inspector Jaising was correct by ourselves going out that very evening to the bazaar and enquiring. Ever since I assumed the management of the Institution I always bought very good rice - rice which was almost equal to the quality of the rice I bought for my own house consumption and as the value of Broken rice is although sold at a higher rate than the rate at which Petitioner sold it, realized a smaller sum than that realized by the Petitioner. So the value of Broken rice did not contribute in any way to the good results realized in the garden.

The Petitioner refers to the low rate of allowance sanctioned for vegetables and says that the supply generally was worth more according to the market rate. These words are emphasised by their being underlined: It is to refute this that I showed the sale proceeds of the garden produce actually sold separately from the values of the vegetables supplied to the Lungekhana itself. From the sale proceeds of the vegetables actually sold it can be seen how little they realized in the market.

The Petitioner further states that "the clearing and replanting of the garden during three years was attended with much expense, extra coolies being on some occasions entertained in addition to the gardeners. The present Asst. Commissioner himself

only Rs 14 1/2 -

It is a detestable falsehood of the petitioner when he states that the plantain garden suffered severely each year from a storm. There was no storm in any of these years. If there had been, there would be a mention of it in the annual report of each of these two years. Besides there is no record of any storm in these two years in the Commissioner's office, where it is sure that if a storm had really occurred in any year.

What is then the inference from this state of things. Was the expenditure shown as having been incurred as the pay of gardeners really incurred. Was it really paid to the gardeners. If it was really incurred and paid, it was a waste. What is the use of keeping a garden which consumed such large sums as Rs 124/- and 94/- for pay of gardeners while the produce in all in both the years did not amount even to one fifth of the amount spent. Does this show that there was

any supervision by the then Asst Commissioner and anything like proper auditing of accounts. With these large sums of money ^{and Rs 124/- and 94/- were spent on the pay of gardeners} the poor paupers could have been supplied with excellent vegetables and meat at 8 annas a day instead of 2 annas which is the sanctioned ^{rate} for the cooked food paupers. At this sanctioned rate per day

	Garden produce	
	1887-88	1888-89
	124	94
	22	16
	4	13
	8	3
	39-8-11	

say the sum required for each year was about Rs 45/- and the value of the vegetable supplied to the Lingarikaia from the garden in the 2 years put together did not amount to Rs 45. Is it not preposterous therefore that such large sums should have been spent on the pay of the gardeners alone without anything like a proper return for it. There was no question asked about it and there was apparently no control over such unaccountable expenditure. It was because there was no control over the Petitioner's disbursements that he liked Mr. Rameshendra Rao and abhorred my interference so much. The Petitioner could not easily get over these facts and tried to blind Government by a lie (viz) that the garden suffered severely each year from a storm. In the years (1887-88 and 1888-89) of Petitioner's management he had as much labour as he pleased in the shape of 3 gardeners, he had the free and uncontrolled use of the Lingarikaia purse and spent Rs 124/- and 94/- in these 2 years as pay of the gardeners alone and the season was admittedly favourable - he had the abundant and continuous flow of the Kidi Killo water ^{water}. With such multifarious advantages, why were the results so miserable? No explanation whatever is given except that a storm occurred in each of the 2 years and destroyed all the cultivation. This explanation has been established to be false. The Petitioner apparently had no conception of what materials

1889-90

1890-91

1891-92

1892-93

The monthly statement is appended. Vide Encl. II.
But I will show the yearly abstract
of these monthly statements.

Years	Sale Proceeds of Broken Rice	Sale Proceeds of produce actually sold	Value of garden produce supplied to the Lungerkhana	Total value of garden produce	Total expenditure of pay of gardeners
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1886-87	19 7 1	15 7 9	25 4 3	40 12 "	100 13 9
1887-88	25 6 2	7 4 5	15 7 3	22 11 8	124 5 4
1888-89	24 2 2	2 6 2	14 7 1	16 13 3	94 7 9
1889-90	17 6 5	6 6 1	9 8 "	69 14 1	46 6 9
1890-91	19 12 11	16 4 5	3 2 "	167 6 5	22 12 7
1891-92	20 8 3	150 13 5	" 8 "	151 5 5	25 12 9
1892-93	21 "	3 21 7	" "	217 7 "	22 2 9

From the above statement it is clear that
the garden produce in 1886-87 (the year
in which the Lungerkhana was under
the management of that most arduous
working Superintendent Mr. Nagalingam
brother) was Rs 41-12- and the expenditure
as pay of gardeners was 100 Rs. This amount
was not all spent on the mere cultivation
of vegetables but upon the setting up a hedge
all round the land assigned and in the
ornamentation of the ~~front~~ of the Lung-
khana as well as the interior of it where
there is an open yard with Cootons and

other

other ornamental plants, for the purchase
of which Mr. Nagalingam spent his
own money. Besides the Lunkh Land which
has been assigned for the Lungerkhana must
have been uncultivated and lying barren
for a very long time and this 1886-87 being
the first year of its cultivation, it was I
think necessary to incur the expenditure
shown. The Petitioner came to be in charge
of the Institution in April 1887 after the
garden was worked for 9 months (Septem-
ber 1886 to March 1887). The expenditure
incurred on account of pay of gardeners
in the year 1887-88 was Rs 124 which
represents the total pay of 3 gardeners
and not two as I stated in my minute and
the realization of the garden produce
actually sold was only Rs 7 1/4, which is not
even half the amount realized in the
previous year in which the garden was
in a state of infancy, and the value of the garden
produce supplied to the Lungerkhana
was only Rs 16 ^{while} it was Rs 25 in the
previous year. Again in the year 1888-89,
the 2nd year of the Petitioner's administration,
what are the facts and figures. We come to a
worse state of things so far as the garden
produce is concerned. The expenditure for
pay of gardeners was Rs 94 and the sale
proceeds by actual sale was a most miserable
amount viz: Rs 2-6-2 and the value of the
produce supplied to the Lungerkhana was
only 7

E2: According to Petitioner's own admission the garden in May 1886 i.e. more than one year before the Petitioner was put in charge of the Institution with its garden was very flourishing and pleasant to look at. Whether it was planted in January 1886 or earlier it is immaterial for our purposes. But from the accounts I find that garden produce was realized even in September 1885.

In para 5 of the then Assistant Commissioner's (Mr Ramachandra Row's) annual report for 1885-86 where this following description of the condition is referred to it is said that such a condition was "due to the arduous and unremitting exertions of the Superintendent Mr. Nagalingam Moodelliar who has been" "as successful as ever in working the Establishment satisfactorily and deserving the best" "thanks not only of myself (Mr Ramachandra Row) but also of the poor paupers placed under his charge." And it is this very Nagalingam Moodelliar (to whom the Petitioner is closely related, being his brother's son-in-law and in whose house he was living and whose salt he was eating and to whom he is greatly indebted in many ways) that the Petitioner has been pleased to describe in the concluding paragraph of his explanation contained in E24 as having "played the part of a tyrant against the paupers" - when such an insinuation is made against such a person I am not in the least surprised at the vile insinuations he is making against me. I introduced

B this

this matter here so that the Commissioner and Government may form a conception of what stuff the Petitioner is made of and what conscience he has got.

Then commencing with the fact that the garden was very flourishing so early as in May 1886 i.e. fully one year before the Petitioner came in charge of the garden, it was worked throughout the following year (1886-87) (the Petitioner having been appointed Superintendent in April 1887) by the same Superintendent Mr. Nagalingam Moodelliar and the sale proceeds of Broken rice and garden produce in that year (1886-87) was reported to have been Rs 41-4-9. The Petitioner says that "the amount realized" "distinctly from Broken rice and garden produce" "prospectively is not known. The majority of the amount however should represent the former item (Broken rice). In order that there may be no conjectures or doubts on this point I have prepared from the accounts which are in the Aud. Writing of the dismissed Concoyilay himself a statement showing monthly the sales under the two heads of Broken rice and garden produce separately and the expenditure incurred in the cultivation of the garden for the years 1886-87
1887-88
1888-89

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Now the practice is different after the new Superintendent and the Concofillay have been appointed the raw rice issued for cooked food is kept in charge of the Superintendent or the Concofillay who issues it to the cooks in the morning and the Superintendent or the Concofillay is present with the cooks until the cooking and distribution of the cooked food is finished. So these cooks have not the slightest chance for practising any of their old bad practices and the cooked food recipients now get their proper share. Even now the distribution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures is made on the issue of raw rice and there still remains a surplus cooked food. Now the surplus is more uniform and not so varied as it used to be when the Petitioner and the Concofillay were managing it. The surplus cooked food is given to some unregistered paupers who come to the Lingerkhana in the morning and I have asked the new Superintendent to keep a separate register showing the number of unregistered paupers to whom the surplus meals are issued.

Another principal transaction in the management of the Institution is the distribution of Raw rice to the Raw rice Recipients. This was done by the Petitioner and the Concofillay themselves. Mr. Ramachandra Ronghy predecessor in office never was present any one month to see how and what kind of rice was being distributed. When the Petitioner was managing the Institution himself, the raw rice distribution used to be commenced on the 23rd or 24th of any month and used to last until the 10th of the next month.

Rice being issued only to a few paupers every day at the Petitioner's convenience. It was done privately. Petitioner's unsupervised action in all these 3 principal matters gave him a good opportunity to do as he liked and he had not the conscience to be honest and merciful towards a large number of paupers consigned to his care. Now the practice is that all the paupers are made to be present on the last Sunday of every month so that I and my kinsmen, brother-in-law of the Petitioner, may be able to distribute the raw rice ourselves and to all on the same day. This is what we have been doing ever since I took up the direct management of the Institution. We go to the Lingerkhana at about 1 or 2 P.M. when all the paupers would be present. We get the rice out of the storerooms and heap it up in the main verandah of the Institution in the presence of all the paupers. The rice is measured out to each pauper in the presence of all the paupers. Strangers especially Brahmins are allowed to come and see what is done. I state this here to show that there could be no short measurement. No rice is issued to paupers who do not exist. Each pauper has to be present with her ticket. The ticket is examined and the issue of raw rice is entered in it and is initialled by me. I herewith send a sample of ticket now issued to the paupers which contains all that is necessary for the identification of the paupers at once. It was not so before. A sample copy of the ticket which then existed is also sent for inspection.

Vide Encls IV & V.

his own malpractices would be exposed.

In connection with the rice pounding women I have to state a fact which is worthy of the attention of the Commissioner and Government. When the raw rice is poured for pounding, it consists of raw rice, stones, bran or tower and when it is pounded and cleaned, the total quantity poured is accounted for by so many measures of rice, so many ollocks of stones, so many ollocks of bran or tower and so many ollocks of Broken rice, i.e. Suppose 30 measures of raw rice are poured to be pounded and when it is delivered after it is pounded and cleaned, it is delivered thus:-

30 measures of raw rice } = 28 measures of cleaned rice + 1 measure of tower or bran + $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of stones + $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of Broken rice.

This seems to have been the practice prevailing from a very long time in this Institution - but once in a way while I was managing the Institution I happened to be present in my house when my wife was getting the rice that she poured to the house servants to be pounded/delivered to her after being pounded and cleaned by the servants of the house. I stood by and observed how it was done. I observed that the tower or bran did not come into the calculation at all. I asked my wife how it was so. She said the pounded rice should be accounted for without the tower as the tower was a dusty thing and does not affect the measurement at all. I thought it was absurd and asked my house servants who were there if

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what

what my wife said was a fact. They also assured me it was so. Then on the following Sunday I went to the Lingutkhana with Syathamby Kudalliar and poured the Raw rice for pounding and we both sat near the pounding place until it was pounded and delivered. The poured quantity was remeasured and made good without the tower or bran entering into the calculation and so the one measure of tower which was hitherto shown as a portion of the rice delivered after pounding, was misappropriated i.e. one measure of rice or a quantity of rice corresponding to the quantity of tower shown whatever it may be, was misappropriated every day. The rice pounding women became pale and did not know what to do. They were dismissed immediately after. They were kept on for a few days and they during those days accounted for the raw rice poured without the tower getting into the calculation. From the day that we discovered the trick played by these women this one measure of rice was saved, whose malpractice was this. I introduced this incident here to show how lax the supervision was over these rice pounding women. There was no supervision at all over them. If the pounding had been supervised from the beginning the one measure of rice could have been saved from a very long time.

Nobody supervised the cooks in the preparation of the cooked food. The pounded and cleaned rice was to be taken charge of by the cooks in the evening and in the morning at 4 or 5 a.m. when they commenced to cook nobody saw them washing the rice and throwing it into the boiler, and they could be up to any mischief they liked.

Now

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Petitioner in letter 1st dated 21st December 1889 / Petitioner's Enclosure 1 / regarding the control to be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner, who is in immediate charge of the Institution and who has to submit his annual report to the Commissioner regarding the management of the Institution.

I here beg to invite the particular attention of the Commissioner and Government to the following passage which occurs in the explanation the Petitioner gives regarding the garden produce in E 2.

"The Assistant Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Row's visits being few and far between and his supervision extending only to audit of accounts, submission of reports &c."

No doubt the supervision exercised by the ~~then~~ Assistant Commissioner is truly described in the above quoted passage. It was because the supervision was so lax that the Petitioner and the Council did as they liked. Their malpractices were such as could not be detected unless their actions were closely and minutely watched. The purchase of rice which was one of the principal and most important transactions in the management of this Institution was utterly uncontrolled. Whatever price was shown in the accounts was accepted. I don't think that the then Assistant Commissioner ever inspected the raw rice which was purchased and whether

it was worth the price charged. I am satisfied that the rice purchased by the Petitioner during his management was not worth the price charged and it could not have been paid at the rate shown in the accounts. It was purchased at one price and charged for at a higher price and the profits thereby accruing misappropriated. It was this conviction of mine that made me assume the direct management of the Institution.

Another principal transaction in the management of this Institution is the daily issue of stores for cooking purposes. This was never supervised by the then Assistant Commissioner. It was impossible to be done by him. It has to be left to the Superintendent and if the Superintendent is dishonest, he goes unchecked and the Institution suffers. Not only does he himself go unchecked but all the servants also go unchecked. The rice pounding women take away portions of the rice and then when the rice gets into the hands of the cooks they have their share of the spoil by taking away a portion of the raw rice or by taking away a portion of the cooked food. The Petitioner could not check them because he was afraid

Remarks by the Assistant Commissioner
on the explanation of the Petitioner on certain
points of the minute.

Q. It is evident from the remarks of the
Petitioner, as well as from his extraordinary
and most insubordinate letter dated 2nd ~~the~~
November 1889 (Petitioner's Enclosure A)
addressed to the Assistant Commissioner, how the
Petitioner abhors the interference in the
internal management of the Institution.
Why should he do so. If he was honest in
the management of this Institution why
should he resent it so much. I submit
it is because he was not honest and
because he ^{was} afraid his malpractices were
exposed.

How mistaken a notion the Petitioner
entertains regarding the control ^{which} ~~is~~ the
Assistant Commissioner ^{or the Comtee.} can exercise over the
management of this Institution. Simply
because it so happened that he was
left to manage the Institution without proper
control, he wished to find fault with Colonel
Waldon's decision communicated to
Petitioner.

Sale proceeds to accumulate with him and take
 it once in 2 or 3 months or some time or
 at the end of every month, the Cultivator
 being a respectable man worth each. The
 Sale proceeds show beyond all doubt that
 there could have been no foul play in this
 matter which the Petitioner would only
 impute to the Cultivator, gardener and myself.
 This respectable Cultivator often came to the
 Jung Bahadur at my request to teach the
 gardener how to cultivate mums and otherwise
 improve the garden. The Petitioner himself
 has seen all this & knows all this and has
 still the conscience to insinuate against
 such a respectable man. Of course I am
 not surprised at the insinuations against
 myself. However he must do so to save himself.

I had no records to falsify his statements. In a plantain cultivation the several ingredients for sale are plantain leaves, plantain flowers, plantain bunches & plantain thundoo or stalk. A reference to the accounts of the sale of the plantain ingredients it will be seen that the number of each ingredient sold is not given in the Petitioner's time. Neither the number of the leaves, nor of flowers nor of Bornthou Koppo (raw plantain) nor of thundoo is shown. But in the accounts in my time the number of all the ingredients is shown. Even such an insignificant thing as one piece of Thundoo worth only one pie is shown in the accounts. The Bengal plantains & the Payau plantains alone were sold in bunches and the number of the bunches were shown both in my time as well as in Petitioner's time. Why were not the numbers of the leaves, flowers, raw plantains and thundoo shown in the accounts during the Petitioner's time. If the numbers were shown it will be a check on the prices. In order that it may not be a check the numbers were omitted by the Petitioner. I always showed whether a bunch was small or large so that it may be some check on the prices set opposite them. Even these data were not given by Petitioner in his time.

his time.

John Jay Gould
and many others

be adopted. I remember when I was manager
of the office of Inspector General of Police and
when the Petitioner was Superintendent of the
Sungerkhana vegetables such as radish
used to be sent out in a basket on the
head of a gardener for sale through streets in
Singapore. This is not good proof that radish
can be obtained in Singapore. As stated
before I would not and could not touch any
body in the Sungerkhana with the sale of the
vegetables which were the result of a good
deal of labour and supervision on my part.
The Petitioner admits that I did not touch
any servant in the Sungerkhana. While such
is my relation with the servants still the Petitioner
in other places has the audacity to state
that all the servants were all my own men
and that they acted under my instructions
and inducements. The Petitioner does not
explain why he sold two of the biggest bunches
to his friends and sent 3 bunches which
he could not sell to my house when I was ill
and could not go to office or go to the Sungerkhana.
He quietly passes over it.

As regards the respectable Cultivator I
still adhere to my statement that he is
a very respectable Cultivator. He is a
man worth property to the extent of 5 or 6000
Rs. He has got a house worth at the least
Rs 3000 and jewels worth about Rs 1000

and his cultivation is worth about Rs 1000.
He has rented gardens in Singapore for
cultivation. He is a Chondai or Head man
in the fruit bazaar of the Singapore vegetable
market. He is selected as the head man to
fix the prices of the different kinds of fruits
brought and to arbitrate if any disputes
arise in the sale of fruits. It is true he gets
a Commission for this. The Chondai business
is finished by 8 o'clock in the morning and
to state he takes his own garden produce
for sale to the same market. After 8 o'clock
he goes away to his own cultivation business.
For effecting the sale of the Sungerkhana
produce he gets nothing. I have asked
him to sell the Sungerkhana produce to
the best advantage as it belongs to a charitable
Institution and as the proceeds are utilized
for the paupers. There is no doubt that
he works for nothing. The sale of the
Sungerkhana produce is effected in the
presence of the gardener (It is so even
now even after my so-called my favourite
gardener is gone) who goes to the market
every morning and the prices is entered
in the Memo Book sent with the vegetable
every day as soon as the articles are sold.
Of course things are not always sold for
ready money and in order that there may be
no confusion in the accounts I allow the

led to believe that I could not get a sale elsewhere for it. Is not this another proof that the servants were all under the influence of the Petitioner. All the servants bought the broken rice. It is absurd to say that the servants paid their own money on the inducement of the Asst. Commissioner. The servants are still purchasing.

Regarding the sale of garden produce during the time of the Petitioner's management the sale proceeds were ridiculously and unaccountably small. Comparing the money spent upon it in the shape of pay to the gardeners. The Petitioner states that the quantity of garden produce available for sale was not then large. But he does not explain why it was not large although he had the garden under his management for fully 2 years and had three gardeners employed on it. I was wrong when I said it was ^{two} gardeners. The accounts show it was 3 gardeners while I had only one. I will meet him ^{again} in E. II where he says he will have his further say on the subject.

B. 18. I can see nothing inconsistent about the state of the garden in June 1889. It was almost dying out when I took charge of it. Because care was taken & labour properly

properly supervised both morning and evening, the garden improved rapidly. There is nothing inconsistent in this.

What is stated regarding the sale of the Lingarkhana produce is perfectly true. It is a well known fact that all vendors of vegetables of Triplicane go to Kylapore for the purchase of vegetables, for there is a separate vegetable market of a very long standing there, where all the vegetable produce of Kylapore, Triplicane, Koyapet, Adyar and other suburbs villages are brought for sale. Even the respectable Brahmans, and Sudras of Triplicane go to Kylapore for the purchase of their vegetables. Vendors may go to Lingarkhana but they will not pay proper prices. As I have already stated in my remarks on the Petitioner's extraordinary letter, even if it were possible to get vendors at the Lingarkhana I could not get them during the short time I was there in the morning and in the evening. Even if this were possible I could not fix the price myself. I might demand too little or too much. I therefore thought that the best reasonable course would be to send the vegetables to a public market where the things will realize their fair prices. I hold that this course should always be

The very day it was purchased. The Concopillay
purposely delayed preparing the accounts. Why
should the accounts be delayed only in
September 89 (just before the Complaint by the
Petitioner) and why was it not delayed
before that. It was suddenly done to give
the Petitioner room for charging me with
delay in rendering accounts in Petitioner's
Extraordinary letter of 27th November 89. The
Petitioner must have asked the Concopillay
to delay the accounts.

B. 15. Although decrease in the average rate
as per minute was partly owing to reduction
of raw rice in the issue for cooked food the
reduction did not decrease the cooked food
which each Cooked food recipient was
entitled to get. For the reduction in the
issue of raw rice was made up by the
surplus meals produced by cooking the
excess reduced quantity of raw rice.
It was already shown that after the proper
rate of cooked food was distributed to each
pauper there was a surplus of meals. The
decrease in the average rate was also partly
due to decreased rates of raw rice having
been sanctioned and issued by me to some
of the raw rice pauper's newly admitted
by me in the year 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92
owing to dearures of rice.

B. 17. I have already explained that
Charcoal was given away because I could
not get a good sale for it. Even by a
proper sale much could not be realized.
At the utmost the sale of Charcoal left
after the Cooked food is properly prepared
will fetch a Rupee a month and that is
divided amongst the two cooks. The cooks
got the charcoal in Mr. Tagalingam's time
as also in Petitioner's time.

Broken rice was sold not only to the
cooks but to all the servants of the Institution.
Comparing the price at which broken rice
was sold in the bazaar, the price at
which it was sold in the Langerkhana
was very much less. Even the price at
which I sold it was less than the
bazaar rice. If it was not lower, the
servants would not buy it at the
Langerkhana. It was not that they
were unwilling to pay the little more I
wanted but they were prompted not to
buy it at ~~my~~ price. How did they become
willing to buy it afterwards when it was
sold outside. It is clear proof that
they were induced not to buy it. They
were induced to hold out as long as
possible with the hope that they would
get it some time or other as they were
led

not in the use of dismissing cooks afterwards who were spoiled by the Petitioner and the Concofillay. I wanted to get rid of the Petitioner and the Concofillay first and then change the rest of the establishment if they continued to be pilfering still as they used to do.

After the new Superintendent and new Concofillay were entertained, the cooks have no chance whatever of practicing their old games. It was this very cook Shakh Bradar whom the Petitioner wished good-bye to when the Petitioner was leaving the Lungekhana Premises after giving over charge to the new Superintendent, the Petitioner specially called out to this man another inmate pauper Mustafa Khan and wished them good-bye. Perhaps it was done that they might not split anything against him.

Now the work gets on very smoothly. The new Superintendent and new Concofillay are present with the Cooks from the time they begin their work. There is not the least opportunity for stealing raw rice or cooked food or the Vegetable chilli

Chilli or Shall or any other article used for the preparation of Cooked food for Cooked food receipts.

The Charcoal and a portion of the surplus meals are being given not only to the Cooks but also to the Cook Amirai and to all the other Cooks that are serving previously. This practice was not introduced by me but was in vogue from the time of Nagalinga Mudaliar. It was also done during the time of the Petitioner himself as he admits in E.2. in the following words:

(a) "The Cooks received in addition to their monthly pay of Rs 5 each (a) allowance of Charcoal and surplus meals during the Superintendent's (Petitioner's) time"

(b) "Allowance of Rs 1 1/2 & 1/2 respectively besides Charcoal & surplus meals during the Asst. Commissioner's management"

When I took up the management of the Institution I wanted to stop the Charcoal and did stop it. The charcoal was accumulated. I could not find a sale for it. The Petitioner & the Concofillay were obstructive as they were for the sale of the Broken rice. I sold the accumulated Charcoal for a much less sum than it was really worth. After this I gave away the Charcoal to the Cooks.

B 14. I need not notice this. Note-books were not slips of paper. Whenever rice was purchased I gave the accounts to

and replaced by the new Superintendent
and new Concipitlay on 1st February 1893.
It must have been done I think to show
that in my administration a House-breaking occurred
in the Lingerkhana, which never before occurred
and that I was unfit to manage the Institution.

In the diary of the Inspector, in which the
House-breaking was reported to the Commissioner
I remarked that such a curious House-breaking
must have been committed at the instigation
of the Petitioner. It was only a few days after
this the Cook Amirau left service of his
own accord knowing that he would soon
be dismissed. It is such a man who is
called by the Petitioner to be one of my
own men. He is now starving for food and
is very much reduced in size.

Regarding the other Cook Shaik Madar-
as stated before this man also was recommended
by the Teacher Fakir Ally Saib. The pay fixed
for a Cook in the Lingerkhana was Rs 5 per
month but it is difficult to get a clever
Cook for Rs 5. On festival occasions
such as Ramzan Buchaed, Mohorau
&c when special preparations of
rice &c such as Kichidi &c have to be
prepared, we had to resort to special
cooks

~~the special preparations of rice &c such~~
~~as Kichidi &c have to be prepared, we had to~~
resort to special Cooks outside the Lingerkhana
and we had to pay very dearly for them on
such occasions. As this man was said to be
a clever Cook versed in all these special
preparations he was taken on on a pay of
6 Rupees; the extra rupee being paid from
contingent charges. The extra Rupee was
not given to him after he was entertained
for any special service done to me against
the Petitioner. When he was first enter-
tained his pay was fixed at 6 Rupees.
I was not then aware that he was a
convicted man. Having been recom-
mended by a respectable Mahomedan as a
good Cook I took him on. On enquiring
now I find that about 15 or 20 years ago
he was convicted for Criminal Breach
of Trust (having mortgaged a Diksha which
he got for hire and fined 40 Rupees and
for default of payment of the fine he
was sent to jail for 3 months. This was the
only occasion he says he was sent to jail.
On two or 3 other occasions he was fined for
assault and paid the fine. I was not for
retaining the other man who left service
nor am I for retaining this man but I did
not

to Paupers told me that the small surplus may be due to the purchase of imported rice in bags as these bags were apt to be cut up by Coolies on the beach. A similar result was observed during the next two months. But rice had been purchased previous to these 3 months in bags also and such result did not occur. So I suspected that the man Amiran who generally measures rice when purchased and when issued to paupers and who knows what surplus is gained must have been opening the lock (which was a very ordinary one & one which can be opened very easily by another key) of the store room in which rice was deposited. And therefore without telling even Syathumby Mudaliar I purchased a Chubb's lock from Messrs. P. Orr & Sons for Rs 8 and put it on to the store room on the next occasion when we purchased rice (this time also the imported rice in bags) and deposited it in the store room. This month the surplus was as usual and not small as it was in the previous 3 months. Even in the subsequent months when rice was purchased in bags the surplus was as usual. The idea of a Chubb's lock being put on to the store room could not be brooked very long. The result was a House Breaking on the night of 28th Dec. 1892. in the Lungekhana. The staple of the door of the store room was broken and the Chubb's lock taken away. The lock of the room adjoining the store room which was in

charge of Cook Amiran was also broken and that lock was found on the floor beneath. The store room was full of stores and nothing was touched and in the adjoining room were boxes with ^{ordinary} pad locks put on which were kept by the Conco Pillay and in which he had money belonging to the Lungekhana. None of the locks of these boxes were broken. Only a few measures of raw rice issued for cooked food and some of the rags which were in this room were strewn about. The only thing that was taken away was the Chubb's lock without the key to open it. I had my suspicion against the Cook Amiran; he was the only man in the Lungekhana who had the pluck and courage to do so. I did not announce my suspicion publicly but told the Clerk Syathumby Mudaliar about it & he concurred with me. Two or three days after this the Cook Amiran left service in the Lungekhana. He was not questioned on the subject at all. His conscience ^{punished} him I suppose I leave it to Government to infer who must have been the offender. This case of House-breaking was reported to the local Police and the Inspector of the Division reported that he suspected it must have been committed by one of the Lungekhana servants (then Cook Amiran did not leave service). This House Breaking occurred on 28th December last after the order of dismissal ^{of the Petitioner} was passed and before the Petitioner and the Conco Pillay were actually dismissed.

I better proof wanted to show that these
servants were completely under the influence
of the Petitioner. I bore the insult given
by this Cook as well as many others with
great patience. If I acted rashly by
fining or dismissing them, the work of the
Institution which was already suffering
would suffer in a greater degree. I thought
it was no use fining or dismissing these
fellows when the instigators were left unpunished.
I knew the Petitioner was very much annoyed
at my purchasing the rice which at once put
a stop to his illegal gains and exposed
his frauds and that he was trying to annoy
me as much as possible so that I may
not interfere in the internal management
of the Institution. The Petitioner's annoyance
and feeling were best exhibited in his letter
dated 2nd November 89.

The statement about Cook
Annam's absence on one afternoon is true.
But that he was absent because he was
drunk could not then be proved by the
Petitioner. This Cook and Cook Shik
Madar were recommended to me by one Thapir
ally Sahib a respectable Mahamedan teacher
of the Madrasaiazam. At the very sight
of the man Annam I did not like him
but I could not get any other in place of
one of the old Cooks who died at the time.
So I was obliged to take him on. It is true
I said I would fine him 2 Rupees but I

never

never meant to deduct it out of his pay
really. It was even deducted at the time
he was paid his monthly pay but I told
him then that if he behaved well in future
I would remit the fine and so the fine
was remitted after 2 or 3 months. The
reason why I was not hard on these servants
was that they might not be up to mischief.
Knowing that they were completely under
the influence of the petitioner and if I
was hard with them I apprehended
serious consequences to the paupers. I greatly
feared that these Cooks especially this man
Annam might be set up by the Petitioner
to mix some poison in the cooked food or
in the water so that a clamour might be
raised by the paupers and find fault with
the rice I purchased. I have to thank
God that such a thought did not suggest
itself to the Petitioner.

I have to mention another very
important matter in connection with this
Cook Annam, which occurred some months
after the submission of the last Annual
report of the Lungekhana. In the months
of April, May, & June. I found
the surplus rice gained by re-measurement
was rather small compared with the surplus
in previous months. Syathumby Mudaliar
(the Clerk of the Commissioner's office and
brother-in-law to the Petitioner) whom I
always had and still have with me whenever
rice is purchased or measured or stored

amongst the servants. It was the Cook who afterwards absconded. The Concepillay admitted that he got $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of shell as his share of the spoil. It can be proved even now. Sya thamy Kudaliar and one of the old surviving servants a Mahomedan Jera will testify to it even this day. He stated in my minute not one Comander seed was left. Not a single Chilly. Not even an atom of salt. The vessels that contained these articles were as clean as possible. It was absurd to state that there was no surplus stores at the end of that month. If the accounts were looked into it will be seen what articles remained surplus, on the last day of the month in the years previous to the Superintendent's years and in my years.

From the moment I was satisfied that the Petitioner was guilty of malpractices I was not inclined even to see his face, much less talk to him. He was related to Nagalinga Kudaliar who was related to me and the Petitioner got his appointment on my recommendation and I was therefore all the more grieved to see that the Confidence placed in the Petitioner was abused. At the time I recommended the Petitioner for this appointment I knew that he was not a very efficient man for Police duties, but thought he would be efficient enough for Lingerkhanah ^{purposes} ~~purposes~~ I never for a moment believed he would be dishonest. As I already stated no other motive than a real sense of duty actuated me in recommending the Concepillay and the Petitioner for dismissal.

B B. I readily admit it is very true that such conduct on the part of the servants including the Superintendent (Petitioner) was the result of my interference in the management of the Institution. Is it not very strange indeed that if I induced all the servants not to obey the Petitioner's orders and exhorted them to act according to my instructions by remitting fines by giving presents &c. one of such servants with such inducements and exhortations should disobey my own orders to measure the rice which I purchased, an order which not in the least affected the Petitioner. Is it not very strange also that the man who pleaded pain in the arm and was therefore unable to measure the rice that day was quite well enough and able to measure out the whole of the rice for distribution to all the paupers the very next morning. When questioned why he did not measure it the previous day the answer was that he would have displeased the Petitioner as already stated in my remarks on the Petitioner's inordinate letter of 27th Nov. 89. This is the very man whom I referred to in my minute as having shown a daily increasing deficiency of meals in the cooked food for several days consecutively and absconded, on the 5th or 6th day when I placed a watch over him. When this man reappeared and wanted service again what did he say as the reason for having shown so persistently a daily increasing deficiency of meals? He did so ⁱⁿ under the orders of the Superintendent (Petitioner).

If the servants aided me and if I could
get them to state only the truth which I am
satisfied they knew I should have prosecuted
both the Superintendent and the Conspirators.
I knew the servants would not aid me. All
the statements made by the Conspirators were made
in the presence of Jagatmoy Chudalair Petitioner's
own brother-in-law as well as of others.

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B. 12. It may be true that the Store-room
required cleaning and sweeping. Did the vessels
which contained the Storrs & the Storrs themselves
require clearing off. It was not the gardener
who gave me the information about the remaining
Storrs, having been taken away and divided
amongst

Complaint about his method of short measurement, but owing to the measuring overlappers themselves being deficient was received immediately after Petitioner assumed management (at the latest it was only 4 months after) and if as alleged Petitioner was strictly ordered to measure for the paupers and to give no more cause for paupers dissatisfaction, why were the new set of measures purchased nearly 8 months after the strict order and instructions were issued. And what is the entry made in the Contingent Register? It runs thus:-

24th Aug. - "Paid for purchasing new iron measures for the use of the Longbridge as the old ones being become unserviceable."

Does this mean that the new set of measures was bought on account of the anonymous petition and strict orders and instructions. The measures having been found to have been purchased only in January 1888, why was no surplus shown during these 8 months and what became of the surplus in raw rice gained by remeasurement during these 8 months. Moreover the Petitioner's extraordinary letter dated 27th November 89 containing the second of the two passages above quoted with my remarks thereon was laid before the wing officer (Col. Beldon) who is alleged to have received such an anonymous petition and who is alleged to have issued such strict orders and instructions. If all these were true would not that officer when he read the Petitioner's letter and my remarks and when he passed the endorsement dated 2nd December 89 (Petitioner's enclosure C) on that letter & remarks have said that such instructions had been issued.

Under such circumstances could it have been true that such a Complaint (anonymous Petition) was ever received and that such instructions were ever issued. Is not then the excuse of the Complaint and the instructions a pure concoction by the Petitioner for covering his frauds. The entry of the charge for the purchase of the new measures in February 1888 was made at a time when the Petitioner could not have dreamt that such a man like Vinayagam would ever become Asst. Commissioner. Neither could he have then dreamt that there would ever occur such a horrid interference with Petitioner's management of the Institution or such a close scrutiny of his accounts and such a thorough exposure of his frauds. The excuse was concocted after he was exposed but was not ingenious enough to get him out of the trap in which he has been well caught. I have said more on this subject in my remarks on E 4 of Petitioner's explanation of my minute.

B. 7. Allowing a thing to be boiled too long" must require more fuel; although it may be very small each day, in the long run is at the end of the month it will be pretty large. But from my remarks it will be seen that the quantity of fire-wood issued by me was less than the quantity previously issued by the Petitioner as may be ascertained from the accounts and which the Petitioner does not deny.

B 10. This admission by the Concopilly was

Said they increased. The old deficient measuring vessel for one measure by half an olock, as it was less by that quantity. It can be proved even now. The Petitioner tries to falsify all these facts simply because, it exposes the fraud, he and the Concoptellay practised.

Another very important fact which clearly exposes the fraud of the Petitioner and to which I beg to draw the special attention of the Commissioners and Government is that, in the Petitioner's explanation B.8. he states as follows:-

"At the time of the Petitioner assuming charge of the duties (April 1887) of the Lungenkhana the measures in use were those used by the late Mr. Tagalinga Mudaliar and perhaps his predecessors also. On the receipt of a Complaint in 1887 about the short measurement which then prevailed, these measures were tested and found to be deficient though very slightly. A new set of measures were then purchased for the Lungenkhana and instructions were issued that rice when distributed should be measured out in the same standard as when they were purchased."

Again the Petitioner in his most ineordinate and extraordinary letter of 27th November 89 states as follows:-

"I was entertained as Superintendent of the Lungenkhana in April 1887 and showed a surplus of 69, 122, 47, & 30 measures of rice respectively gained by

"by measuring in four months. At last the Commission receiving some anonymous petition against my method of measuring rice strictly ordered me to measure for the paupers as I got rice measured from the bazaar and to give no more Cause for paupers' dissatisfaction when as we have shown &c"

By the first passage above quoted the Petitioner wants us to believe that the Complaint (anonymous petition) about the short measurement was received in 1887 immediately after the Petitioner assuming management of the Institution and that therefore a new set of measures were purchased in the beginning of 1887. By the second passage the Complaint is alleged to have been received about 4 months after the Petitioner assumed management. He also wants us to believe that on the receipt of this Complaint (the so-called anonymous petition) that "instructions were given that rice when distributed should be measured out in the same standard as when they were purchased in order to give no more Cause for dissatisfaction to the paupers and that therefore the Petitioner could show surplus beyond 4 months during which time alone he should surplus."

A reference to the Accounts kept by his Concoptellay in his own hand-writing shows that these new measures were bought on the 26th February 1888 nearly a year after the Petitioner assumed management of the Institution. If a

without giving notice and see for himself what the truth is. Why did not the Petitioner himself address the Commissioner on the subject. The variation in the surplus was due to the difference in the cooking i.e., in the degree of the raw rice boiling.

B 7. The Petitioner got very vexed because the keys were not handed over to him on his return from leave and ~~thereby~~ addressed the most insubordinate letter (27th November 89) to the Asst Commissioner himself. The inspection by the Commissioner may be made on any morning. Why should the paupers be asked outside the Langerkhana when the distribution takes place inside.

B 6. No, it was not hearsay evidence. It was a hidden fact brought to light and substantiated by what took place subsequently. No special rate is sanctioned by Government: but a certain rate is allowed according to the age and strength of the paupers: what is allowed to each cooked food pauper is so many otlocks of cooked food as is recorded in the Register in Petitioner's own handwriting and not so many otlocks of rice. The Petitioner admits that Raw Rice when cooked produces an excess, and so the issue of raw rice for cooked food ~~that~~ should be calculated according to the excess which the raw rice is capable of producing. The Petitioner

is

is very right in stating that the excess depends on the quality of the raw rice and a corresponding reduction should be made in the issue of raw rice.

B 7. I don't understand what is meant in this explanation of the Petitioner. I will meet him further on, where he says he will explain it.

B 8. It is a well known fact that all these standard measures and weights which are in constant use will be worn out and therefore they are stamped at the Deputy Collector's Office every year to make up any deficit. This is done by all the rice merchants in fact by all the Bazaar-men who use weights and measures in their trade. What did the Petitioner himself do when he says he got new measures after Tagalingan's time. He need not have bought new measures but could have sent the old deficient measures to the Deputy Collector's Office to be mended and stamped. When he got the new measures he sent them to the Deputy Collector's Office to be stamped as shown by the accounts (Vide Contingent Register). I did the same. The Deputy Collector's Office men as well as the person who took the measures for restamping

Said

As stated in my remarks on the Petitioner's letter of 27th November of the Cooked food receipts admitted in 1889 in the presence of the Superintendent that the Cooked food was properly boiled even since the mischievous Cook Ally Sahib absconded. The Petitioner does not deny this admission on the part of the Cooked food receipts. The Superintendent and the Concopillay got bothered by the surplus of Cooked food which remained after distribution although a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures of raw rice from the quantity that had actually to be issued. They got bothered because it exposed their fraud. They must have appropriated this deduction to their own use (as the Concopillay himself admitted after some time) ~~for in~~ the accounts they showed the quantity that had to be issued and not the quantity actually issued after the deduction whereas I showed the quantity actually issued i.e. the reduced quantity.

B3. The variation in the statements of the Paupers was only regarding the time during which the Cooked food was said to be properly Cooked. There was no variation of statement as regards the proper boiling itself. In my remarks I took the statement that was least favourable to me i.e. that the cooking was very good during the last 15 days and showed what surplus of Cooked food remained during these 15 days although the same reduction viz $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures was

made

made in the issue of raw rice. Does not this beyond doubt establish the frauds of the Superintendent and the Concopillay.

No Complaint was made against me nor was any pauper dismissed for making a complaint. Why does not Petitioner name at least one pauper who made such a complaint and who was therefore dismissed. If such a dismissal took place would not such a pauper have complained to the Commissioner direct and would not the Petitioner be the first man to incite the pauper and set such a pauper in the way of representing her grievances to the Commissioner.

B4 + B5. The Cooked food was distributed in the presence of and under the supervision of the Superintendent and he marked down in the Register the surplus meals that remained every day. If that cannot be proof of the correctness of measurement what else can. If the measurement was not correct, the paupers would surely have complained. If the paupers were afraid, & as the Petitioner imagines to complain to me direct, what prevented them from writing at least anonymous petitions to the Commissioner which would have elicited some enquiry. The Commissioner on receipt of such anonymous petition can go to the Langerkhana on any morning without

time for the purchase of rice &c he and the Concopillay Combined did their best to defeat what I was trying to do for the honest management of the Institution. The servants of the Lingerkhana were all low paid persons and any opportunity they had of pilfering they availed of at once and the Superintendent and the Concopillay seeing that their source of profit was stopped and that their frauds were being exposed encouraged their subordinates to do as they liked. There was a clique amongst the servants from the Superintendent to the bottom. I tried my best to break this union but could not do so because the servants thought that the superintendent was my creature and that I would do nothing against him.

The Superintendent during the three years in which I was managing the Institution came to the Lingerkhana only at the most for 2 hours in the morning to see the cooked food distributed and for half an hour in the afternoon to see the cooked food distributed to the Sumali paupers. Even during the time the petitioner managed the Institution himself the stores were left to be issued by the Concopillay. The raw rice distribution every month lasted over at the least 10 days. The raw rice distribution from the time I managed the Institution is done all on one day. I get all the raw rice about 1500 measures heaped up in the verandah of the Lingerkhana on the last Sunday of every month and when all the paupers are present the raw rice

is measured out in their presence. Strangers also (especially Mahomedans) who come to see what is being done at the Lingerkhana on that day are allowed to see the measurement. I and one Gathamby Mudaliar a clerk of the Police Commissioner's office and brother-in-law of the petitioner are present every last Sunday of the month to see the distribution of the raw rice which commences about 2 P.M. and lasts until 6 P.M. The petitioner and the Concopillay are also present. This course was adopted to prevent any fraud being committed by the paupers as well as to show that no fraud was committed on the part of the Lingerkhana officials. This distribution was done openly so that any fault on the part of the Lingerkhana officials might be exposed. This course was not adopted during the two years when the petitioner and Concopillay managed the Institution.

B.2. In his letter dated 27th November the Superintendent said the cooked food was distributed like "paste". Here he explains what he meant by "paste" by calling it "a condition nearing that of paste". If rice be boiled to a condition nearing paste, the condition of the cooked rice will be compact ie clotted together and more cooked rice will be required to fill the standard measuring vessel in which the cooked food is distributed and a smaller quantity of rice would not suffice for distribution for a larger number of paupers.

of Government to Petitioner's letter dated 27th November 87 (Petitioner's Enclosure A) from which it will be seen what an insubordinate man I had to deal with.

It will be observed from his letter what feelings the Petitioner exhibited. He ~~was~~ ^{was} awfully annoyed at my purchasing the rice and keeping the stores and the keys. It was because this course put a stop to all his illegal gains and exposed his frauds.

21. I herewith also append for the perusal of Government another letter from Rai Bahadur A. R. Sabapathy Mudaliar of Bangalore who as I stated before was a Councillor to His Highness Chakrapati of Mysore. This very respectable old gentleman took and still takes a deep interest in the late Nagalinga Mudaliar's family of which the Petitioner is a member. I will here quote the portion of his letter which refers to the Petitioner:-

"As I asked you in person you will 'please keep a watchful eye occasionally' of Veerasami's doings in the Lengerkhana. 'If by any mishap he loses the post' it would be hard for him to get on in 'this world.' Vide Encl. III.

From this letter it will be seen that so far back as March 1888 nearly a year after the Petitioner assumed charge of the Lengerkhana

duties. Even before I came to be in charge of the Lengerkhana Institution which was in December 88 that the old gentleman seems to have heard the misdoings of the Petitioner and asked me to guard against any mishap. It was not till I was personally well satisfied that the Petitioner was misbehaving in the Lengerkhana that I brought his conduct to the notice of the late Commissioner and even the warning given him by Colonel Aldon in his endorsement above referred to did him no good. It was because I knew that the Petitioner would be fit for nothing if I got him dismissed I waited for three years to see if he would reform in his conduct but it was in vain.

3rd June 1893

He is now and has been for some time in the hands of the Government. I have no objection to his being removed from the Institution.

Remarks by the Assistant Commissioner on the explanation given by the Petitioner on Asst. Commissioner's remarks on Petitioner's letter dated 27th November 87 addressed to the Asst. Commissioner.

B1. As a rule no irregularity amongst the servants was brought to my notice. Seeing that the store keys were not returned to the Petitioner when he returned from leave and as no money passed through his hands from that time

until February 93 to get the appointment of Superintendent of Lungenkhana, being thereby 3 months pay. This was owing to a desire on my part to show some indulgence to the petitioner even at the last moment. At the request of some of the relatives of the petitioner & with the permission of the Commissioner gave petitioner an opportunity to resign. Even here I was prompted by a motive favourable to petitioner.

17. The Petitioner having been appointed on my recommendation while I was unconnected with the Lungenkhana and he having been related to Nagalingam Mudaliar who was related to me and as I afterwards came to be in immediate charge of the Lungenkhana after being appointed Assistant Commissioner and because I really thought that the Institution was not honestly managed by the Superintendent (Petitioner) and his Concopillay I took the administration into my own hands and was obliged to bring the misconduct of the Petitioner to the notice of the late Commissioner Colonel Weldon who in para 6 of his letter d/d June 90 No. 56, brought to the notice of Government the unsatisfactory reports regarding the Petitioner. I was under the impression that Colonel Weldon's endorsement dated 21st Decemr 89 (Petitioner's Enclosure C)

on Petitioner's letter dated 27th Novemr 89 (Petitioner's Enclosure A) and the report about the Petitioner to Cook in 1890 would make him resign the appointment. I really waited so that he might do so but there was no prospect of his doing so. I was therefore obliged to get him dismissed.

18. It was a real sense of duty that prompted me to get the Petitioner dismissed. If I had not done so I should have laid myself open to a very serious charge of colluding with the Petitioner in his dishonest actions.

19. The Petitioner lower down in para 9 of his appeal petition states that most of the servants of the Lungenkhana are the Assistant Commissioner's relatives. I deny this also emphatically. The servants in the Lungenkhana are:-

- 2 Cooks who are Mahomedans
- 2 Rice-pounding women who are of a very low caste being of the vanner caste
- 2 Peons who are one a Mahomedan and the other a "Kerman" Sep. Caste.

The Superintendent and Concopillay are of the Mudaliar Caste, myself being a Mudaliar but these are not at all related to me in any way. The Petitioner does not state what the relationship is between me and the new Superintendent.

20. I beg to invite the special attention

for the very appointment from which he
was dismissed would be actuated by
"animosity" against him simply because
he "refused to be a consenting party
for the dismissal of Concopillay". I
utterly fail to understand why I should
ask Petitioner's Consent to get the Concopillay
dismissed and why I should find a relative
of mine to fill petitioner's place when I
wanted to get only the Concopillay dismissed.
Again assuming that I did ask Petitioner's
Consent to the Concopillay's dismissal
the Petitioner fails to state what motive
actuated me to dismiss the Concopillay.
It is a pity the Petitioner did not or had
not the brains to concoct a motive for
this. This is a very serious omission in
the absence of such a motive, the motive imputed
to me for dismissing the Petitioner has no
legs to stand upon.

16. As regards the "creature of mine"
alleged to be my relative I will here state
what the facts are. I emphatically deny
that he is my relative. The order of the
Commissioner dismissing the Petitioner
and the Concopillay was passed in June 92.
From this date I was in search of some-
one to take up the appointments of
Superintendent and Concopillay. I got
a person first to fill the place of the
Concopillay, but the Commissioner wanted
me to fill up both places at the same time.

I knew the reason for it. It was that
the new man should not be spoiled by the
remaining old man. I could not get a
person of the stamp I wanted to fill
the Superintendent's place. I wanted to get
a Government pensioner like Tagalingam
Mudaliar, who would not misbehave
in the appointment lest he should run
the risk of losing his pension. After
a few months after June I thought of
the so called "creature of mine". He did
not ask for this appointment. He was
originally in the Madras Revenue Survey
Department and on reduction of establishments
was pensioned. Then he was reemployed
on 1st April 1892 as store keeper in the
Government Lying-in Hospital Madras
by Dr. Brandt who selected him out
of many Candidates. This appointment
in the Lying-in Hospital was a pensionable
appointment. I induced this man to
resign it to take up the appointment of
Superintendent of Lungor Khanu which
gave him an immediate advantage of Rs 10
more in his pay than the Store-keeper's
appointment, in which he was getting only
Rs 20 per month. It was because I
induced him to take up this appointment
and because there was an immediate
advantage of Rs 10 addition to his monthly
income he resigned his other appointment
in October 1892 and the poor man waited

13. In the latter part of para 9 of the appeal petition Petitioner states that I was "actuated by animosity and self-interest in getting him dismissed". In another letter attached which he addressed to the Commissioner Col. Cox, the Petitioner has been pleased to call me "his personal enemy" "Arch enemy" etc.

14. This is an important matter and I beg to be excused dealing with this matter at some length. I will here quote the letter written by Colonel Hildon to me to which I have referred above.

2. 4. 87.

"Venayagam.

"I have fully discussed the question as to future arrangements for poor old Nagalingam's widow with the Rai Bahadur.

"We consider she should have a separate establishment and that the jewels or other property available should be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds invested for her benefit.

"The interest will be too small for her maintenance but this her family and friends much supplement. The Rai Bahadur will explain to you more fully what is proposed.

"I place special Confidence ^{in your good will} towards the old lady and therefore will act on your recommendation as regards Venayagam."

(Sd) J. Hildon. Vide Incl: II.

15. ^{the last form of the above letter} From this it will be clearly seen that it was on my recommendation (when I was manager of the office of Inspector General of Police, that Petitioner was appointed Superintendent of the Singurkhan. Does this show that I could have been actuated by animosity against Petitioner. Does it mean that I was his "personal enemy" and his "arch enemy"? Does it show that I would have got rid of Petitioner (who was in a way related to me) to get in another so-called relative of mine, who is not really in any way related to me. It is a lucky thing I am able to find Colonel Hildon's letter above quoted. The present Commissioner Colonel Cox before whom I placed this letter advised the Petitioner (when he appeared before him in connection with records which I said were not handed over) in his own interests that whatever he might do in the way of appealing to Government he should not impute bad and wrong motives. Still he has had the conscience to make all sorts of imputation as motives for my action. Simply because as he himself states plainly in so many words "your petitioner is sorry to make this imputation but as motive is an essential element in this case he must be pardoned for making it." Is it likely that I who took so much interest in the family of Nagalingam Mudaliar with whom the Petitioner is so intimately connected and who actually recommended the petitioner

Vide Incl: I.

which were in the Concopillay's room. Besides handing over the keys, he did nothing else. There was no necessity for doing anything else, because the records were with the Concopillay and he was able to produce any record wanted as well as to account for the stores in the store room. The Petitioner only went on leave and the Concopillay having remained virtually in charge of everything during the time the Petitioner managed the Institution there was no necessity to hand over the records at that time. When he returned from his leave it will be seen from the quotations given above that he only wanted the keys back and nothing else, for everything else was with him and the Concopillay. The records will show that he had been handling them, for his initials are found in all the accounts kept by the Concopillay himself in his own handwriting even when I managed the Institution. At the time when both were dismissed the records were not handed over. The Concopillay promised to hand them over the next day after dismissal. He never did so. When he applied for Copies of minute he was told by the Commissioner to come to the office to make a statement regarding the records before the Commissioner. He never appeared, although the Petitioner appeared and said that the records were handed over when he went on leave. The Concopillay, who was then in such a hurry to get Copies of the minute he did not apply for them afterwards. ~~and the Concopillay~~. At the time when both the Petitioner and the Concopillay

Concopillay were dismissed, I apprehended that the records must have been destroyed. I am, however, now glad, that I have found most of the records I wanted in the Concopillay's boxes in his room.

12. Petitioner's para 9 clause 1. The Petitioner was not allowed to purchase rice and other articles required for the Institution. As I purchased the rice and other articles I reserved to myself the right of issuing the articles. But the purchases of rice was several times made in the presence of the Concopillay who kept the Accounts. The other articles were all purchased by the Concopillay under my orders. The issue of articles was made in the presence of Concopillay, Cooks and the rice pounding women.

Clause 2. All the records were in charge of the Concopillay and the Superintendent until the date of their dismissal and they knew they were to be dismissed fully 6 months before the date on which they were actually dismissed.

Clause 3. This was already explained.

Clause 4. Petitioner got all the records he wanted by purchasing them at the Press as he himself says. It is only the certain Annual reports he wanted and which were not given him at the Commissioner's office and he says he got them by purchase at the Press.

are discussed further on.

8. In Para 5 of the appeal petition Petitioner says that the then Commissioner Col. Weldon was biased against Petitioner when his letter dated 27th November 89 was laid by the Asst. Commissioner with his (Asst. Commr's) remarks thereon and that he knew nothing of what had transpired till March 1893. The Petitioner knew from Col. Weldon's endorsement (Petitioner's Enclosure C) dated 21st December 1889 {which was communicated to Petitioner at the time (Dec. 89)} on Petitioner's letter dated 27th November 89 that the Asst. Commr. had laid his (Petitioner's) letter with his (Asst. Commr's) remarks thereon for Col. Weldon refers to the Assistant Commissioner's remarks in the endorsement as follows:-

"However the Assistant Commissioner has 'remarked on certain portion of the Superintendent's' 'Extraordinary letter &c' -"

Why did not the Petitioner then apply for a copy of these remarks and represent what he thought was the true state of things to the then Commissioner Col. Weldon - and bring to his notice any of my misdoings and remove the bias the then Commissioner had against Petitioner. Why did he remain silent and now say that he knew nothing of what had transpired against him.

9. In Para 6 of the appeal petition the Petitioner states that the Asst. Commissioner's "only duty according to the intention of Govt. 'should have been that of supervision'". It is not stated where the Petitioner was able to find this intention of Government. Moreover

Why should the Petitioner author this interference of the Asst. Commissioner so much if he had nothing to fear and honestly managed the Institution. For my part I would submit to any amount of interference on the part of the Commissioner or anybody else in the management of this Institution.

10. Petitioner's Para 7 of his appeal Pet. The facts and figures laid before the Commissioner so conclusively proved that the Petitioner was mismanaging the Institution which was placed under his care that an investigation was unnecessary. That it was unnecessary will be proved by the further details given when discussing the Minutes, and the remarks made by me on Petitioner's letter dated 27th November 89. Moreover, besides losing his appointment did not in any other way materially suffer. He took no previous service and took no pension; it was proved that his previous service was useless and the appointment he took did not carry any pension with it.

11. Petitioner's Para 8:- As best proof that the records were not handed over at the time the Petitioner went on leave, which he says, he did, I quote what the Petitioner himself states in his letter dated 27th November 89 in para 4:-

"When I left Madras on leave I handed over the keys of the table and stores to you as you relieved me. After I returned I reported my arrival to my services. It is more than 3 1/2 months that I arrived, yet my keys are not returned to me. Why?"

This is the truth. The table contained no records.

Combined with his subsequent service under the British Government in view to giving him ultimately a claim for pension for the combined services rendered under the two Governments. This together with his dismissal from the Police Department shows that Petitioner's service in Mysore was of no use to him. It was also decided by the Accountant General in his letter No. 600 dated 9th March 1887 that service in the Lungekhana establishment was nonpensionable. So the Petitioner's loss of appointment in the Lungekhana entails no other loss on him as he tries to make out.

3 The Petitioner in his appeal Petition wants to hide from Govt the fact that he was employed in the Police Department and got rid of for inefficiency and wants Government to believe that he got the appointment of Lungekhana Superintendent while he was in the Mysore Service, which is not a fact as shown above. The Petitioner also says he was "induced" to take up the appointment of Lungekhana Superintendent, but does not say by whom he was induced to do so. As stated above the Petitioner was unemployed after losing service in the Police Department and was only too anxious and tried his best and requested me, very much to get the appointment of Superintendent of Lungekhana which was then rendered vacant by the death of his father-in-law Mr. Nagalinga Mudaliar, knowing full well that that appointment carried no pension with it. I will here state how the Petitioner

got the appointment of Lungekhana Superintendent. When Nagalinga Mudaliar died in December 1886 I was employed as Manager of the Chief Office of Inspector General of Police. As the deceased Nagalinga Mudaliar was related to me I took an interest in his family and as the Petitioner (who was Nagalinga's brother's son-in-law and who was at the time living with Nagalinga Mudaliar) was unemployed I requested Colonel Weldon to confer the appointment of Superintendent of Lungekhana on the Petitioner. Col. Weldon was then made aware of the Petitioner having been got rid of from the Police Department for inefficiency.

5. Rai Bahadur A. R. Sabapathy Mudaliar a venerable old gentleman, nearly 80 years of age who is still alive and who was until lately one of the Councillors to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and who was a friend of Col. Weldon also recommended that the Petitioner might be appointed Superintendent of the Lungekhana so that he might be of some help to the widow of Nagalingam who was not very well provided for.

6 On these recommendations Col. Weldon was pleased to confer the appointment of Supt. of Lungekhana on the Petitioner Veerasami Mudaliar. The fact that it was mainly on my recommendation that Col. Weldon did so is best evidenced by the accompanying letter from Col. Weldon to me.

7. That the Petitioner states in paras 3 and 4 of his appeal Petition will be met when the minute and my remarks on Petitioner's letter dated 27th November 1886 (Petitioner's Enclosure A)

Commissioner interfered with his independence
and there was no course left to me but to
dismiss him.

I beg to remain

Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant

Master Colours
Commissioner of Police
Madras

Appointed S.C. Inspector
on 20th Decr 1883.
transferred to Bellary
1st Jan'y 1886.
his probation ceased
on 31st July 1886 for
"competence".
+ marked X

To The Commissioner of Police
Sir I beg to submit the following for
your perusal as well as for the perusal of Govt.

The Petitioner while serving under
the Mysore Government was put on the
Supernumerary list and his services were
to be dispensed with. He got leave without
pay and came to Madras to seek employment
here. Through the influence of Mr. Nagalinga
Mudaliar (to whom the Petitioner is closely
related, being the son-in-law of Nagalingam's
brother and whom the Petitioner has not
spared in finding fault with his management
of the Lingerkhana where he was Superintendent
before Petitioner was appointed Supt.) who
recommended Petitioner to Colonel Holland
then Deputy Inspector General of Police &
Central Range, the Petitioner was appointed
an Inspector of Police in Karnool District
where also after a service of one or two
years his services were dispensed with for
inefficiency. As may be seen from the letter
attached referred from the Asst. Insp. General of Police.

2. The Accountant General in his
letter No. 314 dated 15th March 1887 decided
that "Verasamy Mudaliar's (Petitioner) Service
in Mysore previous to the date of his
appointment as 5th Class Inspector of Police
Karnool on 20th December 1883 cannot be

Combined

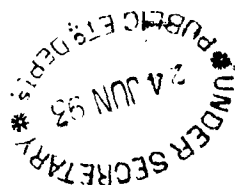
Enclt dated 2nd May 1893 N^o 811

Referred to the
Commissioner of
Police for remarks.
Indrinarie
Chief Secretary

30/3
28/4

From

M. Veeraswami Mudaliar
Late Supte, Triplicane
Langkott Khana



No.

Dated 19th April

Received 22nd April

Enclosures 5

SUBJECT.

Requesting that an inquiry
be instituted in his
case that he be re-
instated in his appt.

No. 57.

City Police Office,

Madras, 21st June 1893

From

Colonel A. H. A. Cox.
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS,

To

Enclt: 10

The Chief Secretary to Government
with the Governor
Stone house Hill.

Sir

I have the honour to return the
Petition from M. Veeraswami Mudaliar
late Superintendent of the Triplicane Langkott
Khana forwarded with your endorsement No. 81
dated 2nd ultimo.

As the Petition was an attack upon the
Asst. Commissioner of Police I considered
that he ought to have an opportunity of reply
and forwards his reply.

As regards the merits of Petitioner's Case
I have nothing to add to the Minute which
establishes clearly his unfitness for the
post of Superintendent of the Langkott Khana.
The greatest possible consideration has been shown
to Petitioner: he asked and would do no work
as he was of opinion that the Assistant

Commissioner,

of other articles and for Contingent Charges
were comparatively high. and
(4) that the Superintendent's mission to
purchase rice at Chintadripeth or Black
Town did not produce the surplus which
would have otherwise resulted.

The above objections are replied to respect-
ively by explanations Nos 2, 3, 9 & 10, and
16 & 17. Thus the Asst. Commissioner has not
proved any fraud against the Superintendent

26. The Assistant Commissioner does
not mention the procedure he adopted
to make this trial and the nature of
the charge he expected to see in the
Superintendent, and how he failed.
The management of the Institution was
never again entrusted to the Supt. even
for a short time with the Asst. Commis-
sioner's own instructions as to the future
conduct of its affairs on the principle
which he found to have been so bene-
ficial, or even without them. Then it does
not appear how the Supt. failed.

J. H. Narasimany Swamikal
Late Supt. Triplicane Lingakshana.
19-4-93

might be presumed as equivalent to an acceptance of the Superintendent's explanation. Regarding the other irregularities complained of in the "Minute" as well as "Remarks" by the Asst Commissioner (Enclosures B & E), the Petitioner begs to state that no written orders or even verbal ones were issued him by the Commissioner or his Assistant. These papers were never brought to the notice of the Supt. (nor even then subject matters) until copies of them were furnished by the Commissioner at the Petitioner's request in ^{Jan 1893} 1893. These officers appear to forget that the Superintendent was in 1887-88 and 1888-89 acting under the orders of different Masters with equal powers as themselves.

The Acting Commissioner in his letter to the Annual Report of the Institution for 1888-89 stated that the Asst Commissioner hoped next year to make a considerable saving in the expenditure by making better arrangements in the purchase of rice and other provisions, but the savings expected by him have resulted, partly, if not entirely, from the curtailment of the poor paupers' allowances under the

after the latter's death, he was temporarily in charge of the Linger Khana for about 2 months more. So, he is no great authority on such matters. But whatever Nagalinga Mudali's principle or conduct might have been, he is no greater authority to the Superintendent than the Commissioner & his Assistant.

It was because Messrs Nagalinga Mudali and Venayaga Mudali were uniform in their conduct in disposing of petitions (addressed by the paupers to the Commissioner and handed over to them, by him in inquiry) by committing them to the waste paper basket and playing the part of a tyrant against them, that the procedure of these officers, however cruel, was hailed apparently with joy.

P. 25 Summarising the "Minute" the omissions or irregularities charged against the Report are:—

(1) That during 1887-88 and 1888-89 the sale proceeds of garden produce were either not shown correctly, or the garden was entirely neglected.

(2) That the quantity of rice issued to the

and in collecting evidence against the Superintendent, the Cook, the funder, the rice cleaner & the peon who are his sincere friends and advisers are the most trustworthy sources. Their statements are beyond question in his opinion. The evidence in this case is considered the more satisfactory being that of a living witness.

This peon Gulan Dasgupta wrote a petition to Col. Rolland complaining that the Asst Commissioner used abusive language against him. He was dismissed not for writing the petition, but for writing it on government paper. He has since been favoured by a Raw Rice allowance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ measures per measure not in his own name, but in the name of his mother.

It might here be stated that the Lungekhana was instituted as a source of help to the distressed members of the Carnatic Stipendiaries; and that contrary to the orders of Government and to the prejudice of the many deserving members, young and able bodied ^{other than the Stipendiaries} females, pensioners of the Police Dept and others are now admitted to the Lungekhana at the discretion of

Assistant Commissioner.

E. 24. The standard measures prescribed by Government and in use by all is for the measurement of raw grains, and not of boiled grains. In prescribing allowances of cooked food for paupers, it would never have been intended that it should be measured out by the same measures as are used for raw rice. Were it so, the principle of giving 2 dollocks of raw rice to one pauper and the same quantity of cooked rice to another would not be equal. But 2 dollocks of cooked rice is meant so much cooked rice as would be produced by 2 dollocks of raw rice being properly boiled. So that a new standard of measure has to be prescribed accordingly. The standard measure was actually prescribed for the Lungekhana in 1887 by the late Asst Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Rao under instructions from the Commissioner. The authority for this is questioned and the absence of a written order is remarked upon, but the officers who have made these remarks forget that they have issued ~~orders~~ ^{the measures} themselves, Com. Ramachandra Rao.

a Asst Commissioner who was with the servants
in scheming against the Petitioner. It must
be admitted that the Superintendent while
superintending the distribution of cooked food
attempted to check in vain the malpractices
of the cooks under cover of the Asst Commissioner's
orders in a daily increasing reduction
in the pauper meals; but he never ordered
them to show a deficiency. The Superintendent
who knew that the cooks had been wor-
nen to the side of the Asst Commissioner
as explained above would never give
such an order to them. The Asst Commissioner
issued no order to the cooks either directly to
them or through the Concopillay. How would
the Supt. either suffer by the cooks not show-
ing a deficiency or gain by their showing it.
Nor is he responsible for the excess or deficiency
in the cooked food. The Superintendent
is ready to admit the alleged excess during his
time and is prepared to account for it; why
should he have recourse to such base means.

This servant was reported as obstructive &
(please see item B 13). What was the punish-
ment inflicted on him. The Asst Coms?
refused to take him into the service again.
But why did he allow him Raw Rice at
about 5 measures per month, which his son
has been drawing since his death. Perhaps
this was one of the conditions made with him
in his alleged information against the Supt.

Asst Commissioner
Superintendent
Concopillay

E. 22. The identification books which had
only some time before been introduced ^{by the Coms? At Welton,} here
then being completed; but the Petitioner is unable
to say now from memory when this pauper
appeared in prison. Without sifting the
matter to the bottom the Asst Commissioner
states that the pauper was not existent.
Who knows that they, for a woman for some
cause or other avoided his interference. It is
said - "That the Cook could say nothing but
admit his guilt. - The guilt admitted by the
Cook is stated nowhere. But why did the
Asst Commissioner fail to call on the parties
concerned for an immediate explanation?
When the Cook was found guilty of such mis-
conduct, why was he retained in service till
his death & what was the punishment in-
flicted on him. Was not the widow of such
a servant, Thaya Ba Bee, been since al-
lowed Raw Rice of 7½ measures per month.
Is all this reward for the trick the Cook
played with the Supt's assistance or for
the service he rendered the Asst Commis-
sioner to play his own tricks.

E. 23. Was this matter even brought to the
notice of the Superintendent and his
explanation obtained. In purchases or
enquiries, Clerk Aiyathambay Madalain is
the Asst Commissioner's favourite.

are split jungle wood for the preparation of the morning meals and billets for the evening meals. Both these kinds of wood are dear, and at the same time superior. But the wood supplied by the Asst. Commissioner is cheaper, but inferior tending to impoverish the health of the paupers, delay the preparation of the meals, and injure the cooking utensils. With all his boasts of cheap and sufficient supply of firewood, it does not appear why there was any necessity for cutting up the hedges of the Langkhana garden and using them as fuel in addition to coconut leaves &c.

Q. 21. Before an explanation of these facts is attempted, it must be stated that the cooks received in addition to their monthly pay of Rs 5 each,

(a) allowance of charcoal & surplus meals during the Superintendent's time.

(b) allowance of Rs $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively besides charcoal and surplus meals during the Assistant Commissioner's management.

The Asst. Commissioner has on his assumption of charge made the cooks understand that in distributing cooked rice if they should ^{show} any deficiency of meals

the cost of such deficiency will be recovered from their allowance and they would incur his displeasure. This, actuated by the fear of losing the surplus meals on the one hand, and of a fine on the other hand in addition to the incurring of the displeasure of the Asst. Commissioner, the cooks sit down to discharge their duties.

Said Ali the cook referred to here, had been employed in the Langkhana for a long time and had been well conversant with his duties in preparing the meals & measuring rice, both raw and cooked. While this servant knew well that if he did not show a surplus in the cooked food, he would lose the surplus meals he should get & incur a fine as well as the Asst. Commissioner's displeasure, and that on the other hand he had the protection of the Asst. Commissioner in refusing to any extent the paupers shares. His motive in showing a deficiency in the meals is not clear. On the day previous to Raw Rice distribution, the Asst. Commissioner used to give him money in order that he might take some stimulants on the Raw Rice distribution day and ~~for~~ pleasantly carry out the orders given him by himself. The sudden absconding of the cook must have been due either to his getting accidentally drunk that day, to which practice he might be said to have become a victim through the Asst. Commissioner's own conduct, or must have been the result of a plot of

that in Chintadripettah and Royapettah, out of an immemorial custom prevailing in those markets rice is sold in full measures and that the brokerage prescribed is $1\frac{1}{4}$ Anna in money and about $\frac{1}{4}$ measure in kind termed (அரிசி) அரிசி per pagoda. Leaving out of consideration the brokerage in kind which would at the rate of 80 pagodas per month amount to $\frac{80 \times 12}{4}$ or about 240 measures in the year, and of which the Asst Commissioner makes no mention whatever the mere fact of rice being sold in full measures is not conclusive proof that the bargain was on the whole advantageous; for, it has not been shown that the price of rice and its quality are equal to those of the Triplicane rice, & that the measurement was honestly done, it being a daily complaint in every household that there was a deficiency of a measure or so per bushel pagoda of rice purchased.

Again the Asst Commissioner states that the metrical measurement of Black Town is nearly equal to the full measures of Chintadripett, which is however found on enquiry not to be the case. A metrical (topent always) is equal to 8 top ent measures. & no more, but according to his statement, purchase in Chintadripett appears to be more advantageous, and it is not clear then why Black Town should have been preferred by him. All the arguments of

the Asst Commissioner in this respect, the Petitioner has to say is only presumptuous. On comparing the full and top ent measures, the reduced & increased brokerages and the quality and price of rice sold in different places, it cannot but be said to be uniform throughout Madras.

£17. While the Superintendent neither gained by the purchase in Triplicane nor lost anything in Chintadripett, why should he be obstructive to the carrying out of the Assistant Commissioner's proposals. His motive for doing so is not explained. In fact from the time the Petitioner joined the Tanjore Khanna, he purchased the rice from Kondalawani Rayudu of Black Town as usual, and continued to do so till about the middle of 1888, when on account of the Petitioner's illness, he got the rice from the Triplicane Bayers with the permission of the Commissioner, as may be ascertained even now by a reference to the records in the office. There was not then the present heavy charge for carriage allowance.

£18. The servant referred to here is Cook Sanyal Ali. His case will be explained later on.

£19. The Superintendent's absence afforded the Asst Commissioner a fine opportunity to instigate the servants and compel them to make false statements against the Superintendent.

£20. The Petitioner used to buy two kinds of wood

be due to the charge of Carriage hire for the numerous trips of the Asst. Commissioner and his faithful ally to Chintadripette, Salt Cotans and Big Bazar in Black Town & for what else it is unknown.

E. 11. The Assistant Commissioner plainly admits that he entered on the duties of the Lungekhana with a prejudiced mind.

E. 12. Reference to the entry in the record will show that it was the Concopillay who was stated to be unable to account for it. There was not a word about the Supt. there. When the Supt. on perceiving this entry explained of his own accord the matter to the Asst. Commissioner, and asked him to cancel the entry, he excused himself by saying that he was disposed to let it stand as a warning to the Concopillay for the future. The Asst. Commissioner never put the question to the Superintendent.

E. 13. This was in accordance with the practice that had been prevailing at the Lungekhana for a long time in the case of petty gifts to it by private gentlemen.

E. 14. The mode of measurement of dolls may be compared even now. However the instructions given by the late Commissioner and his Assistant came to the effect that in distributing rice & other articles of provision, the same

kind of measurement should be adopted as when purchasing them. The Commissioner or ~~the~~ his Assistant never issued any order to the contrary to the Superintendent.

The doll supplied by the Asst. Commissioner was occasionally so inferior that as it could not be well boiled even after prolonged boiling, it had to be ground and used in its imperfectly boiled state. Such a thing never before occurred at the Lungekhana.

E. 15. Inspector Day Singh is not accepted by all as an infallible person of irreproachable conduct. Not to say anything of his conduct as Sub. Inspector, his statements have not been submitted in writing. His enquiry was not conducted in the presence of the Supt.; nor was the explanation of the Supt. demanded immediately afterwards. The time that elapsed between the date of purchase and that of enquiry is not stated. The statement that there was a difference of 5 or 6 mace was not true. Even now a vast difference would not be noticeable between the best and worst kind of rice on the same day.

E. 16. Notwithstanding that Government have prescribed one uniform standard of measure the whole thing, all the same, it is

$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 measures resulting in a saving of $\frac{365}{2} =$
182 measures per year worth at least about
Rs 25. There would be a still further saving
in this item on account of the stringer to
measurement adopted at the Lanyukhama
under the presence of the Asst Commissioner
his object being to show the highest saving
possible even at the sacrifice of the con-
venience of the paupers and contrary to the
orders of Government on the subject. Chillies,
Coriander & turmeric which used to be issued
by weights (12 palm, 4 palm & 2 palm respectively)
have now been powdered and issued by
measurement according to his discretion. Same
with other articles of consumption.

L-10. Here again the Petitioner is unable
to go into the items in minute details, but will
only offer a general remark—

Rs. 205 in 1888-89 includes a sum of about
Rs 13 for the purchase of garden tools, and Rs 20
for the clothing of the inmate paupers & persons.
Please see para. 6 of the present Asst Commissioner's
Report for the year. There was besides some addi-
tional expenditure incurred this year in restoring
the garden.

Rs. 143 in 1889-90—Saving of Rs 35 due to the
non-employment of the additional gardener
for 7 months. Comparing the figures for these two years—

Rs 205 - 33 or Rs 172 against Rs 143 + 35 or Rs 178 do
not show any thing of the very economical
manner in which the regular contingent ex-
penses of the Institution were met. (Please see
Report for 1889-90 para. 7.)

Rs 104 in 1890-91 included Rs 21-7-11 on account of
funeral expenses of 3 inmate paupers and
clothing of 5 others; and compared with 1888-89
includes pay of one gardener for 12 months not employ-
ed, viz Rs 60; so that the amount for the sake
of comparison should stand as—Rs 104 - 21 + 60 =
Rs 203.

Similarly the amount for 1891-92 for sake of
comparison should be taken as Rs 141 + 60 or Rs 201.

Whatever may be the opinion regarding the
necessity for the second gardener from 1889-90
forward, it could not be said that there was
no such necessity in 1888-89. Had the services of
the second gardener been retained through out the
results would certainly have been better.

Up to 1888-89 it had been the practice to tin
all copper cooking vessels every month at a cost
of Rs $3\frac{1}{8}$. They are now tinned once in two
months at the same cost, only a few of them
being tinned in the remaining 6 months at a
cost of 14 annas each. The saving thus effected at a
risk to the health of the paupers is (Rs $3-8-0 - 0-14-0$)
 $\times 6 =$ Rs $2-10-0 \times 3 =$ Rs $15-12-0$ per annum. Not-
withstanding these savings and the further
economy of the Asst Commissioner, no favour-
able results have been achieved, yet I must

pamper with that for 300, the Assistant Commissioner fails (in his former measure) for a second time to provide for a difference of 13 pampers.

2. 7. It is not understood who should be responsible for rice not selling or for it not being purchased at 32 measures per pampa, and how it would throw credit on the Asst. Commissioner's Administration, or reflect on that of the Superintendent, and why an excess expenditure calculated on the average of a year three years back should be deducted from a presumed gain of 6.25 measures to show a saving during the Assistant Commissioner's management.

The entries in column "Monthly average number of ~~pampers~~ measures to each pampa" clearly shows that the allowance has been gradually curtailed each year, and the Assistant Commissioner's authority for doing so has nowhere been explained by him, or questioned by his Superiors. Nor has the Commissioner or his Assistant demanded any explanation from the Superintendent about the alleged excess, or given him the necessary instructions on the subject. It has all along been shown that the quantity of rice issued by the Supt. has been higher than that of the Asst. Commissioner, but

nowhere that it has been in excess of the authorised quantity.

2. 8. The Petitioner begs to state that it is needless for him to say any thing about the savings effected in rice, as a careful perusal of the "Minute" itself would enable anyone to arrive at this conclusion.

2. 9. In the absence of the Under Secy, I am unable to explain fully concerning these items, but will however offer a general explanation of some of the most important of the items. The numbers of pampers who benefited by this expenditure have been ^{gradually} decreasing every year except in 1890-91, which must have partly contributed to the decrease however small.

It is beyond doubt that a reduction both in quantity and quality of the rations supplied could alone have contributed to the savings. If the late Commissioner Colmel Weldon, Colmel Underwood and Mr. W. S. Khan who had access to the food cooked at the Lunge Khana to know its quality, were now requested to do so and then offer their opinion no explanation would equal such evidence. A few instances of the economy practiced by the Asst. Commissioner will be explained.

The daily allowance of Dole for 160 pampers receiving cooked food has been reduced from

expected by the Asst Commissioner represented
in money Rs $\frac{1411}{30 \frac{3}{4}}$ or Rs $160 \frac{1}{2}$ in the year or Rs 13-6
month in rice alone.

It must be remembered that in the above
calculations the points referred to in items
(a) & (b) have not been taken into consideration
at all and the figures of the "Minute" have
been assumed as correct. But considering
the figures in other respects, they are open
to doubt. Of the same under other items, the
accompanying Statement furnishing more
details than those of the Asst Commissioner
will enable readily to compare the figures.

L. 4. 31 measures is only for a month. It ought to be
372 measures for the year. Please compare with
procedure as per L. 3 (c) above.

L. 5. According to the figures of the "Minute" there was
a monthly purchase this year of $\frac{26,559 \text{ Rs}}{27 \times 12}$ or 82
pagodas of rice on the average, and it is not
clear whence the figure 77 pagodas was ob-
tained. If the rate of 32 measures per
pagoda had prevailed, there would not have
been the necessity for the purchase of more
than about 70 pagodas of rice monthly.
The use of the points argued in the paragraph
requires no comment.

L. Comparing the expenditure for

Superintendent's administration in 1888-89 and
 Rs 2062 should be taken as the saving in 1889-90
 resulting from the Asst. Commissioner's direct
 management, in the matter of rice

The deduction again of the value of
 the net excess viz 1012 measures = 29-10-0 per
 measure) from the saving of Rs 40 (difference
 between the average total expenditure for
 the two years and not for rice alone) and showing
 the result of such deduction Rs 30 as amount
 misappropriated in the matter of rice alone
 every month is only chimerical.

What the Asst. Commissioner should have
 stated is this - Rice issued by the Asst. Comm.
 during 1889-90 for 293 paupers being 25,891 meas.
 the quantity at the same rate for 300 paupers
 would be $7\frac{1}{3} \times 12 \times 7 = 88 \times 7 = 616$ measures in
 excess i.e. $25,891 + 616 = 26,507$ measures.
 Deducting this from 27,953 issued in 1888-89
 1446 measures was the quantity over spent
 by the Superintendent, and $\frac{1446}{32}$ or Rs 158
 in the year or Rs $13\frac{1}{6}$ a month was the excess
 spent on account of rice by the Supt.
 Again, $27,953 - (7\frac{1}{3} \times 12 \times 7 = 93 \times 7 =) 651$ or
 27,302 ^{measures} would have been ^{the rice} issued by the Supt.
 in 1889-90 for 293 paupers. Deducting from this
 25,891 actual expenditure in the year, 1141
 measures would be the comparative saving

Years.	Costs for food		Rice		Money value		Inmates.		Sewants		Contingencies	Total.	Average monthly expenditure	Total number of paupers	Average price of rice.	3/4 amount of actual expenditure
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Wages.						
1887-88	1792	1983	13	1678	258	1536	62	123	1	834	336	4859	404	3790	34	
1888-89	1711	2127	10	1676	216	183	70	157	8	834	208	5000	417	3673	32	
1889-90	1684	1923	12	1629	203	127	74	129	3	795	143	4534	377	3590	30 3/4	
1890-91	1737	2047	5	1716	195	125	119	238	4	774	164	4950	412	3767	27	
1891-92	1663	2043	4	1591	192	124	85	195	13	774	141	4855	404	3531	25 3/4	

Y. K. Narayana Murthy
 Late Supt. Imp. & Local
 19-4-93

23. The Asst Commissioner proceeds to show only that the rice issued in 1887-88 & 1888-89 was compared with subsequent years excessive, but not that it was in excess of the allowance sanctioned to the paupers. He has not quoted any authority for his deviating from the course prescribed for him by Government; nor has he ~~given~~ given any instructions to that effect to the Petitioner.

Under the guise of showing savings by surplus and so forth he has considerably reduced the rate allowed for the paupers as will be evident from his comparative statement in the commencement of this paragraph.

To follow his own arguments, however—

(a) Considering the fact that the rate of Raw Rice allowed to each pauper varied from 10 lb. to 5 and that in 1888-89 and previous years it was customary to enter the several members of the same family drawing rice as a unit, and that in 1889-90 about a dozen such numbers were split up by the Asst Commissioner, each number being now represented by from 3 to 4 numbers, the principle of comparing the expenditure by numbers is not sound.

The monthly average number of paupers entered in the comparative statement include each year those receiving money doles (but no ¹⁹⁻⁴⁻⁹¹ no rice) and exclude inmate paupers who are supplied with cooked food twice a day, and who ought therefore be represented by double the numbers each year in comparison.

(c) The Asst Commissioner who was careful enough in his comparison between 1888-89 and 1890-91 to make an allowance (though incorrect) for 4 paupers in excess in the latter year in his favour fails to provide for 7 members in 1888-89 exceeding that of 1889-90, a procedure which would tell against him.

Leaving all these questions out of consideration for the present.

(d) The difference of 2062 measures represents excess expenditure by the Superintendent, & savings by the Asst Commissioner, a deduction again of 1050 measures from this difference on account of dearness of price. However is unreasonable; for if the Supt. had continued to manage the Longkhana Affairs in 1889-90 he would have issued a proportionate quantity of rice in excess of that actually issued by the Asst Commissioner, whatever may be the price of rice. It is therefore beyond doubt that $\frac{2062}{32}$ should be taken as the saving ~~1889-90~~ comparative loss in

to the rate at which it sells. In 1887-88 and 1888-89 the amount realised from this item alone would have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ Annas & Say 180 = 210 as or about Rs 13, and in subsequent years, it would have been $\frac{180}{10}$ or Rs 18 only.

But the principle on which broken rice of half a measure dath is deducted from the quantity of rice issued for cooked food is not understood. But when this principle has once been recognised, it has given room for other illegal savings, viz. (a) Alleged surplus by re-measurement. (b) fixed quantity of rice alleged to have been misappropriated by cooks and not claimed by paupers; (c) assumed deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ alock in the measure not claimed by paupers. These latter items have tended to swell the receipts under "Broken Rice" which does not represent even a fifth of the quantity of other rice saved if not misappropriated from the paupers' allowance.

It may here be stated that the late

Nagalinga Mudaliar was allowed a permanent advance to enable him to purchase rice and other provisions at convenient times and rates, for rice would always be cheaper in the middle of the month than at its commencement or end. Colonel Cox when acting Commissioner of Police, withdrew the advance and directed the Superintendent to make all the purchases from the monthly allowance which is drawn only on the first day of the month. This practice had continued up to 1889. After the present Assistant Commissioner assumed charge of the direct management of the Leuzierkhana he has always had a supply of rice and other provisions worth about Rs 300 in the stores, which he obtained at convenient times and rates, as he had sufficient funds in his hands for the purpose against the Commissioner's orders, there being no one to question into his conduct in this respect. This arrangement, which the Petitioner was not permitted to adopt must have contributed pretty to the surplus in the Asst. Commissioner's favour.

the Asst Commissioner was so much afflicted
by the gardener the Petitioner would hail his case
with joy. Although at the Police inquiry it
was proved by the receiver of the garden pro-
duce for sale, that the gardener was assisted
in his thefts by his wife and sister in law
respectively (employed as rice cleaners) no
action was taken against them, but they
are still retained in service at the Lungs-
kama; and the convicted gardener on re-
turn from jail has been taken under the
protection of the Asst Commissioner as his
domestic servant.

Thus the gardener did nothing to
improve the garden, but the Asst Commissioner
in his "remarks" (Enclosure B), last paragraph,
states that he supervised the garden daily
both morning & evening. It is not known
whether he had any wonderful gift in him
of producing such results by mere visits.

The large receipts alluded to in the following
three years were actually the results of the
care bestowed by the Supt on the garden, and
the hard labours of the gardeners in 1888-89.

The 300 additional plantains reared up this
year in addition to those already existing

must have yielded at least about 300
bunches roughly in 1889-90, about 600 bunches
in 1890-91 and about 1200 bunches in 1891-92.
The red plantains which would have
very meagerly contributed to the receipts
of 1887-88 and nothing towards that of 1888-89,
should have yielded 4 bunches in 1889-90
and proportionately larger numbers in
subsequent years.

Considering the abundant supply of the
Red Hills water provided for the garden, "the
unfavourable season" is not worth considering.

Thus from 1889-90 the Lungs-kama
garden ceased to be a vegetable garden
for it is originally proposed.

Concerning the other main item of receipts,
viz Broken rice - The receipts from this item pro-
per may be taken as a fixed one for only half
a measure of broken rice is taken out daily,
and no more, no matter what the quantity of
rice issued ~~may be~~ and whatever and of
broken rice contained in it may be. So that
the number of measures of broken rice collected
during the year would be $\frac{365}{2}$ or $182\frac{1}{2}$. The
amount realised by sale would be very small.

er's house, rubbing oil on bathing days, looking after the Asst. Commissioner's garden opposite to his house in Mysore and other sundry duties. He would send to the Asst. Commissioner ^{from the Lunkhanna gardens} a larger number of plantain saplings than what he pays for and the higher breeds at the rates paid for lower ones and supply cart loads of turpentine. If the usual rate were paid, why should these things be taken from a distance while they can be had at Mysore itself without additional charge for conveyance. All the good saplings having been thus removed, the garden has now much declined. As a return favour, the Asst. Commissioner dismissed the nice ponnies at the Lunkhanna (for no fault whatever) and got the boxes of the garden and his brother entertained in their places. This gardener had then been in the Lunkhanna only for a few months, and by his sinister conduct secured the favour of the Asst. Commissioner; and his motive in recommending the removal of his brother's servant was that he might not have a rival who would always be obstructive to his ends & who might reveal his own malpractices.

If there were actually no need for an Assistant gardener at the Lunkhanna and if he had no profit out of the garden, why should he bring his brother-in-law or a friend there occasionally whom he used to say, he would pay that day for his services at his own expense. Whenever these assistants were at work at the garden, there was sure to be a case of theft from the garden soon after. Although the several cases of thefts of garden produce were reported to the Divisional Police as well as to the Asst. Commissioner, the gardeners who must have been implicated in them all the while escaped from detection for a long time through the favour of the Assistant Commissioner. The gardener was even so bold and insolent as to say openly that on each occasion, he had had something serious recorded against him in the Police Reports. At last when the gardener and his Assistant were arrested on a charge of theft of Lunkhanna property and were taken to the Commissioner's Office, the Asst. Commissioner gave vent to the feelings he entertained respectively towards the Petitioner and the gardener in public at the Office by saying that the gardener poured milk into the Petitioner's belly and fire into his (Asst. Commr's) ears, meaning thereby that

Finding the garden results in 1887-88 not very favorable, the Petitioner obtained in 1888-89 with the sanction of Col. Wellen some 10 cart loads of manure from the Mounted Police Stables, prepared the ground, and planted it with about 300 saplings obtained gratis from friends the number during Mr. Nagalinga Mudali's time being only about 100. The latter of them had imported into the garden 2 red plantains but they were not successful. The Petitioner had the four saplings under the two trees removed and replanted at a convenient locality where they all thrived well. At the time the present Asst. Commissioner took charge of the Lungkhaana, all the plantains newly planted were approaching their full growth. The Asst. Commissioner then had the ground reserved for vegetable garden planted with plantains, the vegetables being destroyed, dismissed one of the gardeners at the instigation of the other whom he had taken up as his favorite, since he furnished him with information true or false against the Superintendent and servants, and for whom he prescribed new duties himself. The gardener would from this time forward

collect the plantain bunches and plantain leaves available for sale in the evening, take them to his home to be carried to Mylapore next morning before dawn, (instead of taking them directly from the Lungkhaana itself). Return to the garden at 10 or 11, then busy himself with the collection of grass and weeds from this garden and mostly from the Cheppank ground so stealthily, one bundle for the Asst. Commissioner worth about 2 annas and another for himself. Supply water to the Lungkhaana kitchen and then proceed to collect garden produce for sale in the following morning. The watering of the Lungkhaana garden did not require much attention, the pipes being allowed to flow in continuously. As he was bound to go to Mylapore every morning he would find some pretext for it even if there was no garden produce for sale, for he had other duties to perform at the Assistant Commissioner's house every day, these were dragging up water from the well for domestic use, washing clothes of males and females in the well, carrying

was in May 1886 reported blue ~~rice~~ "very flour-
ishing and pleasant to look at" could not
have been planted earlier than about
January. In the following year 1886-87 and
for the first time in the history of the Lunge-
khana Rs 41-4-9 was shown as Receipts
in account of Sale of broken rice, plantain
leaves & during the year, but the amounts
realised distinctly from broken rice and
garden produce respectively is not known.
The majority of the amount however should
represent the former item. However small
the amount realised from Sale of plantain
leaves & might have been, it must be
deducted on account of the primitive state
of the garden, as a fact, as all acquainted
with plantain gardening would admit,
proving the impaired efficiency of the
Plantains. In the following two years 1887-88
& 1888-89, the plantains were not much a
source of income, as the garden suffered
severely each year from a storm. The other
vegetables from there were utilised for the
Lungekhana being charged only at the
low rate of allowance sanctioned to it.
Notwithstanding the supply generally
was worth more according to the market

Not a
very good
one at all

Not a
very good
one at all

rate. On the other hand, the clearing and
replanting of the garden during those years
were attended with much expense, extra
coolies being on some occasions entertained
in addition to the gardeners. The present
Assistant Commissioner himself remarks
in his Report for 1888-89 that of the increase
under Contingent charges, about Rs 13 was
for garden tools. During these two years,
the Commissioners themselves, Col. Colclough
and Rolland, took a lively interest in
the Lungekhana and visited it and its
gardens frequently giving the necessary
instructions to the Superintendent, the
Asst. Commissioner Mr. Rameshchandra
Rao's visits being few and far between,
and his supervision extending only to audit
of accounts, submission of reports, &c. These
Officers would testify even now to the
truth of these statements. The Asst.
Commissioner Mr. Vinayak Mudaliar
remarks that the garden when he assumed
charge of it was no garden at all. (vide
last paragraph) If that were the
case it would be a matter for wonder how
the Asst. Commissioner with only one gardener
in stead of two was able to achieve such
favorable results. The Asst. Commissioner

by ~~placement~~ the ~~Police~~ ~~Commissioner~~ ~~of~~ ~~Police~~ ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~Assistant~~ ~~in~~ ~~their~~ ~~Minute~~ ~~intermediate~~ ~~work~~ ~~as~~ ~~before~~ ~~E.~~

E. 1. It is stated here that during 1887 and 1888 the Institution was solely managed by the Superintendent & Council and this is evidently the practice in the preceding years. The Commissioner and his Assistant thus admit that the management of the Institution is vested in the Superintendent and his Assistant and that their own authority over it therefore presumably extends to only that of supervision. If an interference of the Commissioner or his Assistant was necessary it must therefore be one of control, not of direct management, please compare with decision in Vol. C.

E. 2. The garden ground attached to the Lungkhuang was placed by Government at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police in September 1885 for use as a vegetable garden for the Institution, and the water pipe was laid down therein subsequently during the off-going year. The garden

The duties of Superintendents and
Comptrollers of this Institution are very
responsible duties. Between Rs 400 and
Rs ~~500~~⁴⁵⁰ have to pass through their hands
every month and the purchase of rice
and other articles of consumption for this
Institution is a matter in which a good
deal of ~~practical~~ funds may be prac-
tised without easily being detected.
And unless trustworthy and efficient
men are found to discharge these
duties, the institution would suffer a
good deal. I am of opinion that the
present Superintendents and the Com-
ptrollers are not the stamp of men
that are required. I therefore recommended
that they should be discharged.

Hof M. Vinayagum Mudaliar
Asst. Commissioner of Police.

Hof H. W. Cox
Commissioner of Police.

(Enc Copy)
Hof M. Vinayagum Mudaliar
Asst. Commissioner of Police.

9.3.93.

(Enc Copy) T. K. Veerasamy Mudaliar

Lat. Supt. Diphane Luyukdham.
19.4.93.

Afterwards I purchased rice in the
Big Bazaar of Benkoore where rice
is sold in very large quantities and
from where petty merchants in Long
Island and Nagapore buy and
sell at a profit. In the Big Bazaar the
measuring is by weight and it was found that
that the metal measurement of Benkoore
was nearly equal to the full measure of
Chintampet. So even here there was a surplus
when the rice was measured and issued
to the paupers. This surplus was always shown
as savings to the Institution when managed
by Jagabaja Mudaliar and Ramesh Mudaliar
and even during the time of the
Foundation their predecessors. Except for two
or three months it was omitted to be shown
only during the time of the late
where of course it is a very large one. He
says there was an anonymous petition
complaining against his method of measure-
ment and that the Commissioner (Colonel
Weldon) had ordered that he should issue
rice as he purchased it. It is not under-
stood how this was done. No written order

is produced. It is very strange that no
more petition was sent when the same method
of measurement was adopted in the time
of Jagabaja Mudaliar & Ramesh Mudaliar
and when I adopted the same
method of measurement and there
was no fruiting on the part of the
paupers. In 1887-88 & 1888-89 the rice
distribution to the paupers was made only
by the Superintendent and the Concipillar.
It was not supervised by the then
Assistant Commissioner.

From the circumstances above stated
I am satisfied that fraud was com-
mitted and if I had not managed
the institution myself I should not
have been able to discover these frauds
and I found the servants from the Super-
intendent down to the lowest servant very
obstructive to the honest and efficient
management of the Institution. I waited
for nearly 3 years to see if there would
be any change in the Superintendent
and the Concipillar. There was not
the least symptom of any change for the
better.

might not split anything of what was going on in the Lungkhauna.

I began to distribute the raw rice myself in May 1889. One pauper who is shown to have received his rice up to April 1889 was absent in May and when inquiries were made regarding her, one of the pens said that he had reported 2 or 3 months before April that she had gone to Rangon and she is shown to have received rice even for April and she never turned up again. The pen is not dead nor is he in the Lungkhauna he having been dismissed. The servants proved very obstructive. The issue of raw rice for cooked food by me was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures less daily than the actual quantity required according to the sanctioned rate for each pauper i.e. if the sanctioned quantity was 35 measures only $32\frac{1}{2}$ measures were issued and shown in the accounts accordingly. Raw Rice when cooked will invariably produce a surplus and a reduction is therefore made in the

issue of Raw Rice for cooked food; even at the reduced rate of issue, there was a surplus in the cooked food. In 1887-88 and 1888-89 no such reduction was shown in the accounts. The records will prove that invariably there was a surplus in the cooked food equal to at least 3 or 4 pauper meals, although about $2\frac{1}{2}$ measures were deducted from the total sanctioned rate for each pauper and whenever it was reported there was a deficiency in the cooked food although it may not have been really issued in the evening raw rice to each of the paupers did not get their cooked food. In view of this I was able to effect the savings I showed. From the time I took the management of the Institution I purchased rice in Chintadripetham for a few months whereas as I stated before rice is sold in full measures without the top being cut off and the practice at the Lungkhauna is to issue raw rice for cooked food as well as to Raw Rice Recipients with the top cut off. This must necessarily show a surplus.

the result of the cooking was that there was
8 meals excess. This result was found to
be the case on several other days when
ever I went off of a sudden in the
morning or when a stranger was pre-
sent to see the result of the cooking.
The cook who absconded turned up
after a few days and wanted to be
taken on service again and when
asked why he showed a deficiency
said that the Superintendent had
ordered him to do so. I rebuked
him because the Superintendent
must have done so for by showing
a deficiency he thought more raw
rice would be issued for cooking and
thus would be less saving effected. He
did not like the idea of my making a
reduction in the issue of raw rice for
cooked food as it would expose the
fraud he practised in his adminis-
tration. I refused to take the cook on
again into service. He is now dead.

Another cook (Sheik Ahmed) was
allowed to receive raw rice for 2 paupers
who were not in existence. As I was
absent and distributed the raw

rice, owing to the paupers on the last Sunday
of every month. I saw from the way in
which the Cook presented the 2 tickets
for raw rice that there was something
wrong about it. I asked the Cook
where these 2 paupers were and why
they were not present to receive their
rice. He said they were Goshu women
and that he generally took the rice for
them. I asked him to bring them the
next day. He said he would do so.
I waited until the next raw rice
distribution day came and they were
not produced. When the Cook was
asked why they were not brought, he
said they went away to Mecca on
Smit day within that month. Then I
said if they having gone to Mecca was
a fact, they would have got a passport
from me in the Commissioner's office
and that it was not so done. Then the
Cook could say nothing but admit his
guilt. This cook is also dead. All this
took place in the presence of Clerk
Syathumby Madalian, brother-in-law
of the Superintendent. This cook was
allowed to play this trick so that he

Recipients, the Superintendent having gone on leave to Bangalore the previous evening. The Superintendent having gone on leave to Bangalore it afforded me a fine opportunity to manage the Institution myself, and see how it was managed previously. I held the keys of the Store room myself, and did almost every thing myself. I went and bought rice myself and I went to the Salt Cotans several times myself and bought firewood for the Institution, and it was bought cheaper than at Triplicane where it used to be purchased before by the Superintendent. If I had not managed the Institution myself it would not have been easy to detect the frauds that were practised.

The Superintendent after he returned from his leave and seeing that the management was not made over to him and seeing that his frauds would be exposed addressed me a very insubordinate petition in

November 1884 which I laid before the late Commissioner with my remarks and the order thereon was communicated to the Superintendent and a copy of the same is herewith attached. I found there was a union amongst the servants at the time so that I could not carry on the work properly. In order that this union might be strengthened, each servant was allowed to do as he liked by the Superintendent. The cooks were allowed to cook as they liked. No supervision was exercised over them. As an instance of this, I have to state that one day it was shown in the records that the reduced rate of issue of rice for cooked food produced a deficiency of 3 meals, the next day (the same quantity as in the previous day having been issued) 5 meals were shown as less, the third day there were 8 meals less and on the fourth day, there were 11 or 12 meals less. On the fifth day without giving notice to any of the servants I made the Conocopillar go and sit near the cook when cooking and the result was that the cook absconded that very moment and on that day

confirmed my suspicion. The rate at which the merchants offered to sell the same kind of rice as the sample was five or 6 measures cheaper per pagoda than that at which it was shown in the accounts to have been purchased. Another curious fact which occurred in the enquiry is worthy of note. Jay Singh inquired of Abboy Naidu also and he (Abboy Naidu) first said that the sample rice could be had at very nearly the same rate as that given by the other merchants i.e. 5 or 6 measures cheaper than the rate at which it was shown to have been purchased in the accounts. Jay Singh then went away home with a memo. of the prices he got from the different merchants. In about half an hour's time, Abboy Naidu alone went to Jay Singh's house and told him that the price he gave was wrong and gave a different rate approaching very nearly the rate shown in the accounts.

The object Abboy Naidu had in changing his price is too clear. To make

sure of Jay Singh's prices I myself with Jyathambay Mudaliar a clerk of the office and brother-in-law of the Superintendent, went to the bazaar at Triplicane in the evening and found that Jay Singh's prices were all correct. From this time forward, I thought I should make other arrangements for the purchase of rice. In May 1889 I arranged to purchase rice at Chintamani where rice is sold at full measure and where the brokerage demanded is $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna on every pagoda of rice purchased against 2 annas 10 paise in Triplicane. Having so purchased it the Superintendent got very annoyed about it and he and the whole of his establishment proved very obstructive to my carrying on the business. I could not get one of the cooks (who used to measure the rice purchased) to measure the rice I purchased. He pleaded some pain in his arm although he was perfectly well the next day to measure the rice for the distribution to the Rangoon Rice

articles purchased for the institution the figures stand thus -

1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
Rs 566	Rs 548	Rs 531	Rs 523

The expenditure on account of contingent charges stands thus:-

1888-89	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
242	225	143	164	141

Before I took the management into my own hands I had reason to suspect that there was a good deal of fraud practiced in the matter of the purchase of rice and issue of rice for cooked food as well as for raw rice distribution. The very first day I put my foot into the institution (7 October 1888) I examined the Register of daily issue of articles. Under the head of Shole, I found up to that date there should have been a balance in store of 52 measures only, but when examining and measuring out the same, I found there were 61 measures. Neither the Superintendent nor the Concopillay could account for it. I made a remark to this effect in the Register. The next

* Including Rs 94 spent for purchase of new Deokhans
* Including Rs 100 on account of funeral expenses for the death of some inmate of the

day they said this excess was given as Charity to the Institution by some gentlemen but there was nothing to show it was so given and when asked why it was not brought to account I could get no answer. Shole was purchased in full measures without the top being ~~off~~ and it was issued with the top cut off and so the 9 measures found in excess must be the surplus Shole of 2 or 3 measures. I was not aware of the fact at the time. The Superintendent and the Concopillay would not tell me this because they previously showed no surplus under this head. In the latter part of 1888-89 I suspected that the kind of rice purchased for the institution was purchased at rather a dear rate, and that it must be selling cheaper. One day I took a sample of the rice that was purchased gave it to Inspector Jay Sing to take it round the rice merchants at Triplicane also telling him to inquire at one Abboy Naidu's bazaar as he was the man who supplied to the Lunge-Khanna the sample rice that I gave to the Inspector. The result of the inquiry

(27953 - 26559) or 1394 measures + 31 measures or 1425 measures would have to be issued. If the same price i.e. 32 measures prevailed in 1890-91 and as about 77 pagodas were spent every month in the purchase of rice in 1890-91, there would be a gain of 4620 measures in the year; deducting 1425 to make the monthly average rate of each pauper the same as in 1888-89 and to maintain 304 paupers in the year, there would still be a saving to the Institution of 3195 measures or its equivalent in money at 27 measures per pagoda $118\frac{1}{3}$ pagodas a year; or nearly 100 pagodas calculating the price of rice at 32 measures per pagoda or nearly Rs 29 per mensem; or putting it in another form 3195 measures would at the average rate of each pauper viz $7\frac{3}{4}$ measures per month of 1888-89, go to relieve in the year 1890-91 412 paupers or 35 paupers per month in addition to 304 shown in 1890-91. or 39 paupers in excess of that shown for 1888-89.

Comparing 1888-89 with 1891-92 there were only 287 paupers in the latter year

* 31 measures
for 4 paupers
300 of 1888-89.

$$77 \times 5 \times 12 = 4620$$

To make it 300 i.e. the same as in 1888-89 and to make each pauper receive the same average rate i.e. $7\frac{3}{4}$ as in 1888-89 (27953 - 24671) or 3282 measures in excess of that issued in 1891-92 would have to be issued. If rice be purchased in 1891-92 at the same rate as in 1888-89 i.e. 32 measures per pagoda and about 80 pagodas of rice having been purchased monthly in 1891-92 there would be a gain of $80 \times 7\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ or 6720 measures in the year. Deducting 3282 measures from the above quantity there would still remain a clear saving of 3438 measures in the year equal to 137 pagodas at $25\frac{1}{8}$ measures per pagoda or Rs 49 per mensem; or at the rate of 32 measures per pagoda 107 pagodas or nearly $31\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per mensem. Showing these savings in another form 3438 measures would go to feed (at the average rate of $7\frac{3}{4}$ measures per pagoda) 443 additional paupers in the year or nearly 37 paupers per month in addition to 300 paupers.

All the savings shown in the above paras were those effected in the matter of rice alone. As regards the cost of other

years although one gardener only was employed and with the very unfavourable season which is known to have prevailed in these years the result was very good. This leads to the inference that in the first two years the sale proceeds were either not shown correctly or that the garden was entirely neglected. — On the expenditure side, the following are the figures: —

* This man had also to supply water for the kitchen of the Langma-Khanna.

	Monthly average number of paupers	No. of measures of rice given in the year	Monthly average number of measures to each pauper	Monthly average cost	Average No. of measures per pauper
1887-88	310	28,405	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	405	34
1888-89	300	27,953	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	417	32
1889-90	293	25,891	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	377	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
1890-91	304	26,559	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	412	27
1891-92	287	24,671	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	404	25 $\frac{1}{8}$

Comparing 1888-89 with 1889-90: — in order to arrive at the same number of paupers and the same monthly average number of measures to each pauper, (27,953 - 25,891) or 2062 measures would

have to be issued in 1889-90 in excess of the quantity actually issued in that year (1889-90); but taking the prices at which rice was purchased in those two years, there was a loss of $1\frac{1}{4}$ measures per pagoda in 1889-90 and as about 70 pagodas of rice were purchased in that year there was a loss of $70 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1050 measures in 1889-90; deducting therefore 1050 measures from 2062 measures, there still remained to be made good 1012 measures only, the cost of which at $30\frac{3}{4}$ measures per pagoda is only 33 pagodas or Rs 9-10- per month. Deducting this from the savings of Rs 40 in 1889-90 there still remains a clear saving of Rs 30 per month in 1889-90. It is therefore clear that in the matter of rice alone Rs 30 were misappropriated every month in 1888-89.

$$\begin{array}{r} 417 \text{ in } 1888-89. \\ 377 \text{ " } 1889-90 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$

Again comparing 1888-89 with 1890-91: — in the latter year there were 304 paupers and in order to make these paupers receive the same monthly average rate as in 1888-89 i.e. $7\frac{3}{4}$ measures

Enclosure E

Minute

Comparing the administration of the
Ling Kien Institution in the years
1887-88 & 1888-89 in which the Institution
was solely managed by the Superior
Superintendent and the Concipillay, with the
following years 1889-90, 1890-91 and
1891-92 in which the management
was under the Assistant Commis since
it is observed that in the Receipt
Side under the head of Sale proceeds,
Plantain leaves, fruit, and broken
rice &c the figures stand as follows:-

1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
35	31	78	189	172

In the first two years although 2
funders were employed the result
was miserable. The Sum Shown in the
Accounts as the garden produce alone
for 1888-89 with 2 funders was only
Rs 4-1-3. In the three subsequent

Enclosure D.

City Police Office.
Madras 31st January 1893.

and I am quite satisfied that the interference of the Assistant Commissioner was much needed and the active supervision he found necessary was a most wholesome exercise of his legitimate authority.

As to the future, the Assistant Commissioner will no doubt exercise the same care and watchful control as has in the past proved so beneficial to the best interests of the Government and the recipients of the bounty.

The Superintendent must distinctly understand that the Assistant Commissioner is his immediate superior and if submission to the Assistant Commissioner's authority be distasteful to the Superintendent, he should surrender a post which I regret to say he cannot be said to have worthily filled.

Yours
21st Dec. 1889 }
Sd/- J. Holden
Commissioner of Police.

(True Copy)
Sd/- M. Venayagum Sundaram
Asst. Commr. of Police.
9.3.93.

(True Copy)
J. K. Veerasingh Mudaliar
Late Supt. Implicane Lungkhaan. 19.11.93

Extracts of Orders of the Commissioner of Police, dated 31-1-93.

The facts and figures given in the Assistant Commissioner's Annual Report on the working of the Lungkhaan show conclusively that the Superintendent and the Konaopilly are either dishonest or very inefficient.

They will be discharged from 31st January 1893.

II. M. Cundasewamy Mudaliar has been appointed Superintendent of Lungkhaan from 1st February 1893.

III. T. Tennayappa Mudaliar has been appointed Konaopilly from 1st February 1893.

/ True Extract /
Signed M. Abdul Salam
Manager.

To The Superintendent,
Lungkhaan, Implicane.
(True Copy)

J. K. Veerasingh Mudaliar
Late Supt. Implicane Lungkhaan.

Enclosure C

Letter D/27th Nov. 84 from the Superintendent Langrish to the Assistant Commissioner.

I have read this letter submitted to me by the Assistant Commissioner with surprise. On the face of it it is a most in subordinate production and at first I was disposed, taking it as such, to consider whether an immediate change of the Staff at this Institution was not called for. I am still doubtful on this point but will await further report from the Assistant Commissioner.

The Superintendent appears entirely to mistake his own position and that of the Assistant Commissioner. He ignores the fact that this Institution is the special charge of the Assistant Commissioner of Police who submits annually to Government through the Commissioner of Police a report of his Administration of the Charity.

However the Assistant Commissioner has remarked on certain portions of the Superintendent's extraordinary letter

1798. The Asst Commisr's remark about the
State of the garden in June 1884 coincided
with the fact of its rapid (if not sudden)
improvement is inconsistent.

Again his statement regarding sale of garden produce at the Langkham is not true, the vendors in such produce in Triplicane who now resort to Mysapore would readily come forward to purchase them at the Langkham in as much as they would be saved the additional trouble and expense. But the only difficulty is for the Asst Commissioner to find a trustworthy person to conduct the sales equal to the "respectable cultivator" in Mysapore who earns his livelihood by the brokerage he gets in fruit, vegetables, &c. This respectable cultivator does everything for the Asst Commissioner gratis and pays for the things sent to him not immediately, but at his convenience. But it is not clear why the cultivator should work for nothing on account of the Asst Commissioner, or the latter place himself under an obligation to the former.

a perusal of the Memo book in which is entered the description & quantity of the

Kemperchauna produce sent out daily for sale will prove beyond doubt that the Asst. Commissioner's conduct in respect of such sales is open to grave suspicion. It will be known then that only in the case of the inferior plantains, their numbers have entered and that regarding others, the entries are simply "one large bunch", "two small bunches" and so on without specifying the numbers in each bunch, ^{thus} leaving room for the freedom, the respectable cultivation as well as the Asst. Commissioner to play their own parts as they pleased. The writer was specially instructed to this effect by the Asst. Commissioner. These facts read with Exptⁿ F 2 will enable you honor to arrive at a fair conclusion of the conduct of the parties concerned.

J. H. Neerasingh Esq.,
Late Supnt., Dipkane Lunjerkhane.

19-4-93

in the mean time, how could the day book be written up daily. The omission of the cause of the accounts for September & October, just before the complaint by the Supt. being delayed, is worth nothing.

B. 15. • If as the Asst. Commissioner presumes the reduction in Raw Rice has not in reality decreasing the paupers rice, it is not understood why the average rates calculated by him and entered in the comparative statement in the Minute (Para E) decrease gradually every year.

B. 16. Please see Expt. E. 16.

B. 17. The cooks are allowed free issue of charcoal which would on sale, produce nearly at least what half a measure of broken rice gets. When one of these two things (viz broken rice) is sold at a profit, why should the other (charcoal) be given away freely to the cooks. It was evidently to compensate the cooks for their labour in consideration of their low pay. Under the same principle, broken rice had been issued to such servants of the Kungshana as were willing to take it at a reduced price for a long time. So the Petitioner never took

this matter into his head. Perhaps the Asst. Commissioner perceiving a profit in the item, and turning it to his own advantage, asked the Petitioner if broken rice could not be sold at a higher rate. On enquiring the servants who had hitherto obtained it at a reduced rate were unwilling to pay more for it, and outsiders could not be expected to come forward to purchase it at a short notice. Taking advantage of this delay, the Asst. Commissioner carried it away to his house and it is not known whether he sold it to outsiders or retained it for his own use (a large quantity of it being required for himself for occasion of festivals &c.). The servants, prompted by the greediness, then agreed to take it at the increased rate. This might have been at the inducement of the Asst. Commissioner whose terms of ^{friendship} ~~relationship~~ with the servants are explained elsewhere.

Regarding the sale of garden produce, vendors and others would come occasionally to the Lunge Khana and either purchase the things they require, or enter into a contract to purchase them, if they have not their ready for issue, a portion would also be used for the paupers. But as explained in E 2, the quantity available for sale

expected seeing that no more than the quantity required for the month is purchased, unless the pauper's allowances are curtailed. On the Asst Commissioner learning the truth of the case from his favourite servant, the judge, the Supt was not called on for an explanation. For the judge's conduct, vide Explanation. E. 2.

B13. Such conduct on the part of the servants was the result of the Asst Commissioner's own interference with them. He induced all the servants including the writer not to obey the Superintendent's orders. As instances may be quoted the cases of two servants -

Cook Amiram. absented himself from duty one evening, having been drunk as it was subsequently learnt, and the evening meals for the inmate paupers had at the Supt's request to be cooked by one Hayat Bee, an inmate pauper, and served at 7 o'clock in the night, the Asst Commissioner being a dumb spectator all the time at the Lunge Khana. On the following day, the Superintendent fined the Cook Samas, which was apparently raised by the Asst Com's?

to Rs 2 and then remitted in full the next month, being one of his own men.

Cook Sheik Madai had been very irregular in attendance and addicted to gambling. Although he was frequently reported for irregularity, no notice was taken of his conduct by the Asst Commissioner. This servant was previous to his entreatment at the Lunge Khana by the Asst Commissioner, convicted and sent to jail several times. Being one of his favourites, he gets notwithstanding his conduct, an ex allowance of one Rupree from contingencies in addition to the issue of charcoal and Supleas meals if any. (Please see Expt. B1 above and also E. 2 regarding Ali Sub.)

B14. The Assistant Commissioner's statements here are inconsistent, at the commencement of this paragraph he states that the accounts are not kept in slips as alleged. and about the end of the para again - "I also told him not to keep the note book. If necessary - &c. &c. the act also. &c. the Asst Commissioner makes a purchase himself and keeps the voucher with him & charges to - &c. &c. without giving the particulars to the writer and the writer the book &c. &c."

short measurement which then prevailed, these
measures were tested and found to be deficient
though very slightly. A new set of measures
were then purchased for the Lungsikhana
(please see para 9 of the Asst. Commissioner's
^{original} Report for 1887-88) and his instructions were issued
that rice when distributed should be measured
out in the same standards as when they were
purchased. It is these measures that have
been taken to the Deputy Collector's office to be stamped.
The statement that the measure then in use at
the Lungsikhana was less in capacity than the
correct measure by half an oblock was not a
fact.

B. 9. This, the Petitioner says to state is not the case.
If boiled rice is allowed to remain subjected
to the heat of the fire a few minutes too long, it
would become too much boiled, and for this
additional boiling, no extra fuelwood is required.
Any cook, male or female, rich or poor, will testify
to this.

310. Q. Is he did, but when questioned again, he
said he did so under the inducement of
the Asst. Commissioner. Here the case remains,
what were the steps taken by the Assistant
Commissioner to bring him to justice. This must
have ^{been} evidently a part of the plot which the
Asst. Commissioner was scheming with the aid of
the servants against the Petitioner. During the

Petitioner's absence on privilege leave he learnt
that the writer told the Asst. Commissioner
that he used to get a commission of Rs 30 a
month and pay it to the Supt. and that he
got only 2 or 3 Rs. for his own benefit out of it,
and that on being called upon to prove it,
the writer failed — witness Syatthunby Nundie,
frequently quoted by the Asst. Commissioner.
No ^{same} man would be foolish enough to make
statements criminating himself unless he had
the offer of a pardon or unless he had other
greater aims in view.

B. 11. This statement was never made by the
writer in the Petitioner's presence, and the facts
recorded are quite the reverse of what had
occurred. Presuming the writer's statement to
be true, the Petitioner does not perceive any
harm in doing so, considering that the writer
is equally held responsible with himself (please
see Commencing and concluding portions of the
Minute — para. E). Who is to be expected to
conduct the duties of the Supt. in case of his
sudden illness or absence on urgent private
affairs or other legitimate duties connected
with the Lungsikhana itself.

B. 12. The store room which used to be cleaned
occasionally was done so on that day. There
were no surplus stores then being there at the
month and how could any surplus be there.

or to find fault with his measurement, and thus offend him. The Superintendent they were led to believe was a mere nothing and was only depending on the Asst Commissioner for his mercy. Had the enquiry been made in the presence of the Commissioner himself or of an officer superior to him, the result would have been otherwise.

4. The fact of an excess in the number of meals recorded in the Superintendent's handwriting is not proof of the Supt's admission of the correctness of the measurement while the same quality and quantity of rice was issued every day, and the same standard of measure adopted in distribution, why should there be a variation in the surplus.

5. "Each meal being over the proper standard of measurement" - This is only ideal. There is no use in discussing this question on paper. It could not better be verified than at the Lungsikhan or a similar institution. If the opinions of the paupers themselves would be sufficient, any one may ascertain ~~at~~ even now - by personal enquiry of the paupers outside the Lungsikhan.

36. Is not the evidence in this case hearsay? The Asst Commissioner appears to forget that the rate of measurement sanctioned by Government is that of Raw Rice, and not of boiled rice; his statement regarding cooked food producing an excess is a thing known to every one. He seems to consider it as a new discovery by himself. Even this excess will vary according to the quality of rice.

B. 7. This is apparently a very sound argument for the Asst Commissioner, but the principle on which a reduction of one measure & seven olocks of rice was made is not understood. The Cooks are presumed or alleged to have misappropriated a certain quantity of the rice issued for the paupers, who however apparently did not complain of any reduction in their allowance. The Asst Commissioner of Police has done justice to his staff by securing such portion for himself. The punishment inflicted on the Cooks and the reward offered to the person who disclosed the plot are not stated. This will be explained further on at the proper place.

B. 8. At the time of the Petitioners assuming charge of the duties of the Lungsikhan the measures in use were those used by the late Mr. Naga - being a Muslim and perhaps his predecessor. In the receipt of a complaint in 1871, it was stated

Explanations by the Petitioner on matters referred to by the Assistant Commissioner of Police in his "Remarks" dated 2-12-89 marked as Enlosure B.

- B. 1. Irregularities among servants brought to the notice of the Assistant Commissioner by the Superintendent were never taken notice of; but on the other hand, the servants were exhorted to further insubordination to the Superintendent. While the Supt. knew that the Cooks were acting thus under the Assistant Commissioner's Special orders, any representation from the Superintendent would be only to get a censure.
- B. 2. By "paste" it was meant that rice was too much boiled, i.e. to a condition requiring that of paste, so that a smaller quantity of rice may suffice a larger number of paupers, by the excess resulting thereby.
- B. 3. The reason for a variation in their statements is not clear. When the paupers have learnt a lesson from such of their members as were indiscreet enough to complain against the Asst. Commissioner and were subsequently dismissed from the Langkhana for their conduct, they cannot be expected to come forward boldly to report anything against the Asst. Commissioner.

Khanna are purchasing it at my rate now.
So I don't carry broken rice now. It was sent
to my house only 3 times because the Super-
intendent was determined not to sell it
at my rate. He may say he could not sell it
I am taking the plantain bunches in my
carriage and go down as I get out of my
carriage. I send the bunches to the house
of a respectable cultivator in the street
next to mine and make him prepare it
for sale. By preparation I mean the ripening
process. He does it for me and sells it in
the Singapore vegetable market near the
Raffles Bridge Lanchester Station. The cultivator
is also a chowk at the plantain fruit selling
place in the market. It is not always possible
to get a purchaser at the Lengjichuan
and even if possible I could not get the
purchaser during the short time I am there
and I would not trust any body in the
Lengjichuan with the sale of the produce
which is obtained after a good deal of
labour on my part. The garden where I
took charge in June was no garden at all.
I inspected it both morning and evening
and brought it to its present condition while
I was doing every thing myself. The Superin-
tendent without my permission cut two
of the biggest bunches and sold them to his
friends and sent on the same day 3 bunches
which he could not sell to my house when
I was ill. The gardener brought them in a

cart and took them to the Cultivator's house.
The gardener, my orderly, and Jagathumley
Mudaliar (the Superintendent's own brother-in-
law) will bear testimony to this viz. that
the bunches are carried to the cultivator's
house and that he sells them in the
vegetable market. He does it simply to
oblige me. He gets nothing for it.

2-12-89. /S/ M. Venayagum Mudaliar

(True copy)

/S/ M. Venayagum Mudaliar
Asst. Commr.

(True copy)

J. M. Keeravani Mudaliar
Late Mptr., Implicane Lengjichuan
19-4-93

From June to October the total quantity of rice purchased was 14,635 measures and 5 obloks and the quantity gained by measuring the same with the top cut off was 827 measures which is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an oblok per measure. These savings were shown in the time of Vagalinga Mudaliar Ramanatha and the present Superintendent and himself admits he showed them for 3 months though not to the same extent. So the saving was arrived at in two ways:

1. By the difference between full measures and measures with the top cut off which is some barley saving.
2. By reduction in the raw rice for cooked food which is done in every family i.e. raw rice is issued in every family according to the surplus in cooked food which the raw rice is supposed to produce. It is so even with grain.

All this I submit does not mean decreasing pauper's rice.

This is not the only saving shown. By purchasing rice at Chinnbadipett and Black Town the Lungschana had to pay

Page X

a less rate of discount than it did when rice was purchased at Inspectance. The rate of discount per pagoda in the first two places is one anna & 3 pias whereas at Inspectance it is 2 annas & 10 pias. Why rice should have been purchased in Inspectance I cannot conceive. Moreover it was bought from one and the same man all through.

7. To carry to my home Long before I took the management of the institution myself.

1 anna 7 pias per measure

I found broken rice a little accumulated in store. I asked the Superintendent why it was not disposed of and how it was sold. He told it was sold at one anna & 2 pias each measure. I said it was being sold at 10 measures per Rupee and asked if it could not be sold at the latter rate. The Superintendent said it could not be sold at that rate. Then I asked the writer to ask other women if they could not buy it at my rate. He said he inquired and they would not do so. I then asked the Superintendent to measure out the whole of the broken rice there was then in the Lungschana and to send it to my home and that I would sell it for him. I sold it at my rate and sent the money. Broken rice was sent to me twice after this, and I sold it at my rate (10 measures per Rupee). After this the servants themselves of the Lungs

Why were the accounts falsified. Then I asked the writer (also in the
do this? Another fact I wish to bring out
here is on the 31st of May, there was nothing
in the Store room not a single pepper or
cardamom seed. It was swept out clean.
Then I began to enquire how this could
have been. Then it oozed out after many
days ~~that~~ all the articles which remained
were taken out to the house of the dismissed
peon (Dusghin) and there shared by all
the Lunkhama servants, the gardeners
excepted. Then the water and the other
servants were questioned about it and
they all admitted that it was so done.
The keys were then with the Superintendent
and were not handed over till the first
of June.

This was done because the Superintend-
ent and the water came to know that I was
going to purchase everything myself for time.
I thought this out to show with what feeling
they viewed my action. Ever since all the
servants including the Superintendent were
obstructive to my carrying out the business
of the institution. When I purchased rice
and when it was brought the measured
at the Lunkhama the dismissed cook
Abegrit who always measured rice said
he could not do it as he had some pain in
the arm. This was in the presence of the
Superintendent who kept quiet. I could
not therefore measure it that day and

presence of the (peon) who had been warning
the Lunkhama every day he said he would issue it
every day himself and once in the day or so
the peon would issue it. Why was this allowed?

I had to get a man from Mysapore to measure
it the next day. This was on the 2nd of June.
The same day when the Superintendent
was gone on leave Abegrit was quite well
enough to measure and when questioned
he said he was indeed displeased the
Superintendent if he had measured that
day it was on the 1st June. On the 2nd I went
at the Lunkhama farm in the morning
till 10 AM. as the rice had to be measured
just as it was distributed to the paupers.
The measuring for distribution to all the
paupers was done by Abegrit who could not
do it the previous day. I started looking
to see what the paupers would be after this
distribution.

5. To keep accounts in slips The accounts
of paper and in pocket note book. are not kept

as alleged.
I asked the water if he has a note book in
which he keeps accounts. He says he has one
in which he entered the purchase of articles
immediately after purchasing them & keeps
his measuring when posting them neatly in the
regular Day Book. Every Cash Keeper does
thus. He enters every thing in a rough Cash
Book before posting them in the regular book.
I was not aware of this note book. As regards
the slips of paper in which accounts were kept
it was not so done. The writer says before
closing accounts at the end of the month
he wrote it all out in big sheets of paper

only if the cooks had been properly supervised. If not it would go to the benefit of the cooks. The Superintendent states in his petition "the deficiency (in the issue of raw rice for cooked food)" is made up by too much boiling the rice. According to the paupers' own statement every thing was good for the last 15 days. Since the measurement of cooked food to them was over the proper standard. How does it appear then that there was a surplus of cooked food even after all the favourable terms which the paupers themselves admitted in the presence of the Superintendent were granted to them. Too much boiling means the consumption of a larger quantity of firewood than usual, but from the daily issue book it will be seen that less quantity of firewood was issued for nearly 2 months. Consequently there could not have been too much boiling. On the contrary the boiling should have been less. A complaint was made by the cooks about the firewood not being enough; then I gave them the usual quantity for fear that they might spoil

9
not necessary
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it by boiling it less. I think they complained because they got less charcoal which was given away to them to dispose of as they liked. This is the present state of things. Now to go back to the old state of things before I assumed the management of the Langkadee the measurement of the cooked food was not at all good. I often questioned the cook in the presence of the Superintendent and if he could not measure better he said if so done that would be a deficiency in the end and some paupers would be left without food. The writer says even then two measures or so were deducted from the quantity required according to the Sanctions rules. How was the reduction or the deficiency made up then? Why was the reduction not shown in the accounts? A false entry was made in the accounts. The writer when questioned even yesterday in the presence of the Superintendent he (writer) said that he appropriated the deduction to his own benefit. Why was he allowed to

the innate paupers is 37 measures & 5 all
and the quantity actually issued and
shown as issued in the accounts is
only 35 m (2 m. & 5 all less). This reduction
began in the middle of July & until
then I am willingly issued the proper
quantity according to sanctioned rates
but in the middle of July on a
Friday (the fish or fasting day for the paupers)
I arranged to purchase a large quantity
of fish from the fishermen of Triplicane
and a very large supply of some of the
best kind of fish was obtained. That
evening, I sat with the cooks and saw it
properly cleaned and cooked. When
they finished cooking it was nearly
9 P.M. Then I went home. I was again
at the Lunkhanna in the morning to
see the issue of the food fish to the
paupers. I to my utter disgust found
that all the big pieces were gone,
and only some very small pieces were
left. When the cooks were questioned
they said the big pieces got smashed
in the boiling. In the evening when
I went there I got information that
these fellows had some spare rice
and cooked it and ate it with the

After this whenever
I got fish I used to
make it at the Lunkhanna
until it was
eaten and used to look
up in the store room
in the next morn-
ing. Then the big pieces
would remain un-
smashed.

big pieces of boiled fish. Then I be-
gan to think how they could have got
raw rice to cook. Then it leaked out
that a certain quantity of the raw rice
issued was being taken out as it was not
required because the cooked food in-
variably produced excess. From that time
I made a reduction in the quantity
of raw rice issued for cooked food. The
quantity deducted was only one measure
and seven oblocks every day. On or about
the 27th September I got the measures
and weights of the Lunkhanna stamps
at the Deputy Collector's Office. They
said that the measure was increased
by half an oblock as it was so much
less than the proper measure. Nearly
37 measures were issued daily at the
time for cooked food. According to the
newly stamped measure, 37 times $\frac{1}{2}$ or
 $18\frac{1}{2}$ oblocks more would have to be issued,
but 37 measures according to the old measure
before stamping was enough. So I could
have deducted all the $18\frac{1}{2}$ oblocks from
the 37 measures in addition to the deduction
made before 23rd September, but I did
not do so. I deducted only 6 oblocks more
or only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the excess lost to the Lunkhanna
by newly stamping and gave the
other $\frac{2}{3}$ for the benefit of the paupers. It
would be for the benefit of the paupers

evenings. I never found it like paste.

I was at the Lungkhana yesterday (Sunday) morning before the distribution of cooked food began. I did so without giving notice. I asked the paupers if the cooked food distributed to them was ever like paste. They all said it was never like paste. The male paupers said it was good i.e. properly boiled all through during the last six months. Some of the female paupers said it was being properly cooked ever since the Cook Ally Sub disappeared. Others said that for the last 15 days the cooking was very good i.e.

- (1) the rice was properly boiled.
- (2) there were no stones.
- (3) the measurement of the cooked food was over the proper standard.

All this was said in the presence of the Supdt. Now taking for granted that everything i.e. boiling, stones & measurement was good only during the last 15 days ~~and not before~~ I ask the question how was it so only during the last 15 days and not before although the issue of raw rice for cooked food was all the same. It should also be

observed here there was no deficiency of cooked food on the whole during these 15 days except on 3 days only. On one day it was 2 meals less & the other day only $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) a meal less. 3rd day $2\frac{1}{2}$ meals less. The surplus was as follows:

15th — 1 meal excess

16th — $2\frac{1}{2}$ meals do.

17th — 2 do do.

18th — 2 do less (1)

19th — 1 meal excess.

20th — 5 meals do.

21st — No excess or deficiency.

22nd — 2 meals excess.

23rd — 1 meal do.

24th — None.

25th — 9 meals excess.

26th — 3 do do.

27th — $2\frac{1}{2}$ meals less. (2)

28th — $\frac{1}{2}$ meal excess.

29th — None.

30th — $\frac{1}{2}$ meal less (3).

These surpluses in the cooked food have arrived at in the presence of the Supdt. in whose book the surpluses are entered in the Daily Attendance Register of Cooked food recipients.

This surplus was after all the paupers had been given their meals — each meal being over the proper standard of measurement.

The issue of Raw rice for cooked food from 23rd September was 2 measures and 5 ollocks less than the total quantity required according to the sanctioned rate for each pauper i.e. the total quantity required for the total number of Cooked food recipients at present including

have received, I hope I shall be favoured
with a copy of the same together with your
reply to this letter that I may state all
these to the Commissioner and ask him
what in future will be the Superintendent's
functions in his office?

Hoping you will reply at your earliest
convenience

I beg to remain,

Yr
Yr obedient servant
Sd/- Keraswamy Mudaliar
Superintendent of Lungekhana.

(One copy)

Signed M. Vinayagum Mudaliar
Asst. Commr of Police.

(One copy)

Sd/- Keraswamy Mudaliar

Late Supt. Lungekhana.

19-4-93

Enclosure B.

Sir,

I herewith submit my explanation on
the four points marked in the letter of the
Superintendent of the Lungekhana. I
have a good deal more to say about
them but have now confined myself to
explaining the points marked.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

3.12.89. Yr most obedient servant
Sd/- M. Vinayagum

3. To distribute cooked food

like paste ——— This is not so and

as far as I am
aware was never so. If it is so, or if it
had been so, the Cook and the Superin-
tendent are to blame — the Cook for having
boiled it so and the Superintendent for
not having checked the Cook and for not
having brought it to notice earlier. The
cooked rice was shown to me every morning
~~at the~~ when I went to issue stores to the
Lungekhana in the morning or in the

in 4 months. At last the Commissioner receiving some anonymous petition against my method of measuring rice strictly ordered me to measure for the paupers. I got rice measured from Bazar and to give no more cause for paupers dissatisfaction. Whereas, you have shown a surplus of 407-47-256 measures respectively in 3 months. I do not know how you can give so much with the strictest justice in the cause of the poor paupers.

Broken rice, phantoms are carried to your house, and there for sale, instead of selling them at the premises of Lungekhanah itself as usual. Who should stand responsible for any discrepancies that may ~~arise~~ thereby?

I have been told by many of those to whom you had said that you have been working for my benefit, good name, and honor. How far this is true I do not conceive. But on the other hand it is quite evident that you have been working for the contrary, for the little regard I ever had from paupers and my own subordinates has been lost through your masked obligation and disregard with which you dream to be doing me good. I am now taken in for the Superintendent,

but for one among those that depend upon your mercy and bounty, and hence their ~~goal~~. I should therefore like to know if you have been empowered by the Commissioner to conduct the affairs of Lungekhanah in such an arbitrary way. This Lungekhanah has been in existence for 31 years and no doubt it has ever seen

10 But unfortunately, I having become the Superintendent and you my friend, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, it has been suffering from your hands so much that words cannot depict. Here you ordered by the Commissioner,

1. To take away the Store Key from me?
2. To intercede in my official duty?
- ✓ 3. To distribute cooked rice boiled like porridge.
4. To admit paupers as you like?
- ✓ 5. To keep accounts on slips of papers and in pocket note book?
- ✓ 6. To show surplus by decreasing paupers rice.
- ✓ 7. To carry to your house things for sale?
8. To dismiss one cook, one fundener and one person that the works may somehow pull on?
9. To order the employees at the Lungekhanah to obey your orders alone, but not the Superintendent?

If such orders or permissions you should

You draw money for the Superintendent and spend it. You dismiss or entertain servants as your whim dictates as if they were working under you privately.

1. You do not observe the rules laid down for admitting paupers. You do everything in this case also quite arbitrarily. It has been in vogue that applications for admission into the Lungekhana would be sent to the Commissioner who would send it to the Superintendent for enquiry, and the Superintendent would send a statement of enquiry to the Commissioner through the Assistant Commissioner for sanction. But now this is done with no interference of the Superintendent or the Commissioner, and the pauper is admitted without necessary examinations. When I left Madras on leave, I handed over the keys of the table and stores to you as you relieved me. After I returned I reported my arrival to my Service. It is more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ months that I arrived, yet my keys are not returned to me. Why?

5. Cooked rice is daily seen much wasted. I hear you order that 2 or 3 measures of rice to be saved out of the daily rice for cooking for paupers. I am convinced of this fact when I find that cooked rice ~~leaves~~ every day ~~less~~, or the deficiency is made up by ~~the~~ much boiling the rice. There has been a great murmuring among the paupers.

6. For the last two months cash accounts have not been closed, but they are entered on slips or in some pocket note book. During Col. Cox's time, when accounts were kept as at present, the then Superintendent Mr. Nagalinga Mudaliyar was severely reprimanded and warned that he should put every account in the Cash Book and ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ pain of dismissal when seen kept otherwise. Since he, the Superintendent was responsible for every thing. How shall I answer the Commissioner when he finds such drawbacks in my duty knowing that I am answerable for cash accounts too?

7. I was entertained as Superintendent of this Lungekhana in April 1887, and showed a surplus of 69 - 122 - 47 - 30 measures of rice respectively gained by measuring

Envelope A.

Triplicane

27th November 1889.

To

The Assistant Commissioner
of Police, Madras.

Sir,

1 May I hope to be enlightened on the following few facts that I may have a previous knowledge of them before I intimate them to the Commissioner whom I may be displeasing if I do not do so -

2 The affairs of the Triplicane Lungekham are as much as your intension in every office of the Superintendent of the same. The cause of your intension is unknown to me.

3 The duty of the Assistant Commissioner at Lungekhamah has been for a long time to examine the Cash Book and Cash only, but now, you are aware, that you meddle with every thing that the Superintendent should do as he is appointed for such work.

another to the Commissioner's shop.
Colonel Weldon always entertained
a high opinion of him, until his
mind was poisoned by the Asst
Commissioner, who takes advantage
of the present Commissioner, Colonel
Cox, being a new officer, and little
conversant with the affairs of the
Lumpkhana to complete through
him the work he had commenced
during the regime of his predecessor,
Col. Weldon. Your Petitioner feels
base justice at your hands, and
should an investigation be deemed
necessary, he is prepared to meet his
accusers face to face. Your Petitioner
considers a searching inquiry sifting
matters to the bottom the only means of
effacing the stain on his character.
Should this memorial fail to convince
your honor that your Petitioner is the
victim of a conspiracy. His object in
addressing your honor is to clear
his character and secure reinstate-
ment, and he begs that your honor
will enable him to compass both ^{his} ends

by complying with his request.

In which act of benevolence the
Petitioner will ever pray, and remain
your most obedient servant.

J. H. Veerasamy Mudaliar

Triplicane }
19th April 1893 }

Late Superintendent,
Triplicane Lumpkhana
Residing at No. 70, Bankura
Street, Triplicane, Madras

to dismiss your Petitioner was that far
outraged by the Asst. Commissioner, who
according to some system of economy
introduced by him professed to show
that he had managed the affairs
of the Lungekhana at much less
cost than your Petitioner, which led
to the inference that your Petitioner was
either guilty of fraud or was incom-
petent.

(6) That so far as your Petitioner knows
there is nothing in the records kept by
him advanced as evidence against
him.

With reference to Clause (5) your Petitioner
forwards herewith a statement in Rep-
resentative ink in which he, aided by his memory,
replies seriatim to the misleading facts
and deductions on which the Asst. Com-
missioner relies for bringing home the
charge of fraud or incompetency to
your Petitioner, and begs that your Honor
will give it your most careful at-
tention. Your Petitioner would respectfully
ask your Honor to bear in mind
that the Asst. Commissioner was
actuated by animosity and self-interest

animosity, because your Petitioner
refused to be a consenting party to
the dismissal of the Conespillan, an
old and faithful servant; and
self-interest in that he had a credit
of his to serve a relative who it is no-
torious actually threw up the post of
Strikekeeper in an hospital in order
to supplant your Petitioner for whose
he patiently waited for six months.
I may say that most of the servants
of the Lungekhana are the Asst. Commis-
sioner's relatives, and it was to make room
for them that the Asst. Commissioner
plotted against your Petitioner who
was in the way of the policy the Asst.
Commissioner desired to carry out. Your
Petitioner is sorry to make this imputation
but as motive is an essential element
in this case, he must be pardoned for
making it.

10. Your Petitioner has served for with
a clear record the Government of Mysore
for 17 years and during his 6 years con-
nection with the Lungekhana, he
afforded entire satisfaction to the
Gentlemen who had succeeded one

condition which you stated in replying
(22nd Feb.) to the communication, said he
was unable to meet, as the said records
had been by him handed over to the
Asst. Commissioner in 1889, about 3 1/2
years prior to his dismissal and just
as he was about to leave for Bangalore
on two months leave, which statement
on its being repeated by your Petitioner
in person to the Commissioner (27th Feb)
caused that officer to order the said
records to be handed to the Petitioner
who accordingly was put in possession
of the papers on 10th March - vide En-
claves E & C. But these being in-
complete and, therefore, giving your
Petitioner no adequate conception of
the offences alleged against him,
your Petitioner applied to the Commissioner
for copies of the Annual Reports in which
the accounts of the Lingjikhana were set
out in full, but received as reply that
such reports cannot be supplied to
private individuals without the order of
Government, the upshot of which was that
your Petitioner applied direct to the Government
Press for the reports and obtained them on
payment of a small fee.

9. That in conclusion, your Petitioner
would recapitulate all the salient details
of the procedure adopted against him.
- (1) He was three years and a half before
his dismissal deprived of all authority
by the Asst. Commissioner.
 - (2) All the records of the Lingjikhana
were contrary to routine in the custody
of the Asst. Commissioner and not ac-
cessible to your Petitioner for purposes
of defence.
 - (3) That the Commissioner in dismissing
your Petitioner acted ultra vires in that
he neglected to carry out the orders of
Government to the effect that when
a Government servant is accused,
such accusations should be put in writing
and the offender called upon for an
explanation, both accusation and expla-
nation being forwarded to Government
for their final decision.
 - (4) That even after your Petitioner had
applied for the records, but two out of a large
accumulation were furnished him to
the prejudice of his defence.
 - (5) That the only ground on which the
Commissioner based his determination

6. That the Asst. Commissioner emboldened by this arbitrary order of the Commissioner did as he pleased at the Lungkhaan, and all his instructions were given direct to the servants, but never to the Petitioner, who, contrary to the practice that had obtained ever since the foundation of that Institution was divested of all authority which passed into the hands of the Asst. Commissioner whose only duty according to the intention of Government should have been that of supervision. Consequently your Petitioner ceased to interfere with the Asst. Commissioner's arrangements.

7. That this state of affairs continued for three years, during which period the Asst. Commissioner reserving to himself the purchase of rice and other commodities required by the inmates of the Institution, restricted your Petitioner to the sole duty of ^{distributing} twice a day boiled rice to the resident and out-door paupers; at the end of which period, your Petitioner much to his astonishment received from the Commissioner, an order bearing date 28th February 1893. (vide Enclosure D.) in which your Petitioner and the Concopillay - the latter

a servant of 30 years standing - were charged with dishonesty or inefficiency, the charge being based on the Annual Report submitted by the Asst. Commissioner and dismissed the service, a summary step which was not preceded by the usual procedure, which the gravity of the matter undoubtedly demanded, in the shape of investigation, even the exact nature of the charge written on paper, as provided by the Government in such cases not being made known to the Petitioner.

8. That your Petitioner, in compliance with the order aforesaid, handed over charge to his Successor in the presence of the Asst. Commissioner, and then after applying - on the 5th February 1893 - to the Commissioner for a reconsideration of his decision and a thorough investigation of the charges preferred against your Petitioner, to which after a long silence, the Commissioner on the receipt of a reminder (15th Feb) from your Petitioner, who also applied, taking advantage of this opportunity, for copies of papers containing the facts and figures on which the charges against him were based, replied, saying that the Commissioner would comply with the Petitioner forwarding the Lungkhaan records - a

1. Weldon was pleased to confirm him in the appointment, the duties of which the Petitioner continued to discharge diligently and to the satisfaction of his Superiors.

2. That in June 1889 when the Petitioner was obliged to avail himself of two months' privilege leave, the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Vinayaga Mudaliar assumed charge of the Lungkha only as a temporary measure as he led the Petitioner to believe at the time, but on the Petitioner's return from leave, he was not allowed to resume charge of his duties in full; the chief functions since then being daily distribution of cooked food to paupers and other minor matters connected with the Institution, the Asst. Commissioner retaining all the others in his own hands.

3. That the Assistant Commissioner had since taking the direct management of the Institution been in the habit of inducing the servants of the Lungkha by threats, kind

12/1 treatment or presents, not to obey the orders of the Petitioner, and of making ~~un-~~ ^{leading and provoking} statements concerning him to his friends & acquaintances very much to the injury of your Petitioner's reputation.

4. That under the circumstances, your Petitioner believing that the Asst. Commissioner was hostile to his interests was constrained to address him a letter dated 27th November 1889 (copy attached - Enclosure A)

Enclosure B.

5. That on this letter with the Asst. Commissioner's remarks thereon, being laid before the Commissioner, who had previously held a good opinion of the Petitioner (vide Annual Reports on the Lungkha for 1887-88 & 1888-89) he was so biased against the Petitioner (who knew nothing of what had transpired till March 1893) that he, without the formality of an investigation, accepted the Asst. Commissioner's statement against the Petitioner who was placed at the mercy of his accuser and reduced to a mere cipher (vide Enclosure C.)

1168
The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Public Department,
Fort St. George.



Respected Sir,

The humble petition of
J. M. Veeraswami Mudaliar, late Superin-
tendent of the Triplicane Lunjakhana
respectfully sheweth.

1. That your Petitioner was after and
in continuation of a service of about 17 years
on the permanent establishment of the
Madras Government, induced to take up
the post of Superintendent of the Triplicane
Lunjakhana in the firm belief that the
latter appointment would be to his perma-
nent advantage. He joined this appoint-
ment in April 1887, and after a satisfac-
tory service of six months as a probationer
the then Commissioner of Police Colonel