

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 25-25
(2) புதுச்சித் திருப்பிய நான்
(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெருது துறை

அரசாணை எண். 455 மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் : 22-6-1894	1894.

மடிக்கலோ கண்டிப்படி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

ORDINARY, MS.

Pub. DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 22nd June 1894
No. 458

INDEXED.

When given for copying. 26

[Despatch Abstract.]

Directing that the
rial to the Govt of
J. M. for a Swami
appearing against the
dismissal from the
of Supt. Triplicane
Gaikhandas be with
under Sec III 3 (b) of
The Criminal Rules

PAPER, No. _____ OF 189 .
 PAPER, No. _____ OF 189 .
 READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.
 ENCLOSURE
 CURRENT No. _____
 STATEMENT WITH DITTO.
 ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A
 LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.
 STATEMENT WITH DITTO.
 PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).
 N.R.—
 A — Copy in full.
 B — Not to be copied.
 P — Copy abstract only.
 Q — Copy heading only.

L 9 J

Pub DEPARTMENT.

From T. M. Veeraswamy,
 Middle A.
 Late Supt. Triplicane
 Langakshane

No.

Dated 15/6
 Received 15/6 1894
 Enclosures 5

SUBJECT.

Submit a memorial to
 be forwarded to H. E. the
 Viceroy appealing against
 his dismissal order by the
 Govt.

Pub No 515 lodged 21-2-94
 50. 106 d. 16-2-94
 537 d. 11-7-93

H.M. 22 June 1894, No 45

Order

The memorial will
 be withheld under
 Section III, 3, (7) of
 the Memorial Rules.

35 B.
 19/6

Measure the note in 40 No
 537 dated 11.7.93. If any
 one was ever righteously
 dismissed he was
 the Govt. He has
 his further appeal is case
 be dealt with by
 the order dated above
 25/6

and with this end he submits all
the papers connected with his case for
your Lordship's consideration.

For this act of kindness, the
Petitioner will ever remain your ^{most} dutiful
Servant.

Madras. }
15th June 1894 }

J. E. Veerasamy Esq.
Late Superintendent,
Triplicane Lumberkhana
Residing at No. 70, Banakindai Street,
Triplicane, Madras.

in not submitting the Commissioner's Report for the Petitioner's explanation, did equal justice to the Commissioner of Police in the matter.

4. Finding that the local Government did not, through some cause or other, peruse the papers carefully, the Petitioner appealed a second time to the mercy of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, praying for a reconsideration of his case, but even this appeal was dealt with by the Government, and rejected, as it did not contain "new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case."

5. The Petitioner is therefore left with no hope to throw himself upon your Lordship's mercy and crave justice at your Lordship's hands, and

papers were furnished, and not the Annual Reports for five years (instead of the single Report apparently required to in the Commissioner's order ~~of~~ dated 31st January 1893 discharging the Petitioner) upon which the "Minute" was based.

3. That the Petitioner in his appeal to the Madras Government clearly proved that no charge either of dishonesty or inefficiency was actually established against him by the Commissioner or his Assistant, and that the conclusions drawn in the "Minute" were absurd and illusive, they did not deem it necessary to investigate the matter thoroughly, but satisfied themselves with a further report from the Commissioner of Police, and declined to interfere in the matter without assigning any grounds for such decision. The Madras Government

"been done" On the Petitioner replying
personally as well as by a written
communication, that almost all
the records of the Lungekhana had
remained with the Assistant Commis-
sioner since June 1889 when they were
left with him by the Petitioner on his
proceeding to Bangalore on privilege
leave, and the Monthly Income Report
and other papers that were with the
Petitioner were handed to his successor
in office on the ^{day} ~~he~~ ^{delivered} over charge
the Assistant Commissioner also being
present at the Lungekhana at the
time, the Commissioner of Police
subsequently issued the issue of copies
the records applied for, which was not
thoroughly done until after the date
and even then only partially, it
only the Assistant Commissioner
Minute" without date, and some

"Lungekhana show conclusively
that the Superintendent and the
Commissioner were either dishonest
or very inefficient"

2. That on application being
made to the Commissioner of Police
for a reconsideration of his decision,
no notice was taken of his request
for some time. The Petitioner then
invited the attention of the Commis-
sioner to the serious inconvenience
that would result from a further
delay, and asked for copies of the
Annual Report and other papers
relied on for his decision, in case of
his not being disposed to reconsider
his previous orders in the case, the
Assistant Commissioner replied that
very of the information applied for
will be furnished as soon as the records
are handed over which has not yet

40

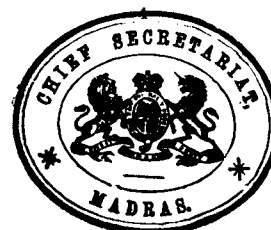
His Excellency the Viceroy
and Governor-General
of India,
through the Madras Government

The humble appeal of J.
M. Viraswami Mudaliyar, late
Superintendent, Triplicane
Linger Khana, Madras, most
respectfully sheweth -

That the Petitioner was sum-
marily removed from his appoin-
tment on the 1st February 1893, by
the Commissioner of Police, Madras,
on very insufficient grounds,
that "the facts and figures given
"the Assistant Commissioner's
"Annual Report on the working of



Public Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

From J. M. Veeraswami Mudaliar, Madras,
dated 31st January 1894.

ORDER—16th February 1894, No. 106.

Ordered that the petition be rejected under the following rule:—

V.—Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following case:—

- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(True Extract.)

Donel Davids
7.2

Ag. Assistant
Under-Secretary.

To J. M. Veeraswami Mudaliar,
Late Superintendent
Triflicane, Sengarkkham,
70, Banakkadas street,
Triflicane
Madras.

Petition Rule V (3).]

with enclosed.

how he failed. The management of the Institution was never again entrusted to the Superintendent even for a short time with the Assistant Commissioner's own instructions as to the future conduct of its affairs on the principle which he found to have been so beneficial, or even without them. Then it does not appear how the Superintendent failed.

[G.
53]

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

READ the following papers :—

From Veeraswamy Mudaliar, Late Superintendent, Triplicane Lungerkhana, dated 19th April 1893.

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 21st June 1893, No. 57.

Order dated 11th July 1893 No. 537.

The Government declines to interfere on behalf of the Petitioner.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. W. ASHPHETAL.
*Under Secretary, P. W. D.,
For Chief Secretary.*

To

T. M. VEERASWAMY MUDALIAR,
*Late Superintendent, Triplicane Lungerkhana,
No. 70, Banakadai Street,
Triplicane, Madras.*

pauper and the same quantity of cooked rice to another would not be sound. By 2 ollocks of cooked rice is meant so much cooked rice as would be produced by 2 ollocks of raw rice being soundly boiled; so that a new standard of measure has to be prescribed accordingly. This standard measure was actually prescribed for the Lunkerkhana in 1887 by the late Assistant Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Rau 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 no written orders themselves countermanding such procedure; which omission itself might be presumed as equivalent to an acceptance of the Superintendent's explanation. Regarding other irregularities complained of in the "Minute" as well as "Remarks by the Assistant Commissioner" (Enclos. B and E), the Petitioner begs to state that no written orders or even verbal ones were issued to him by the Commissioner or his Assistant. These papers were never brought to the notice of the Superintendent, nor even their subject-matters, until copies of them were furnished by the Commissioner at the Petitioner's request in March 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 covering letter to the Annual Report of the Institution for 1888-89 stated that the Assistant 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 effected by him have resulted mostly, if not entirely, from the curtailment of the poor pauper's allowances, under the concealed names of surplus by measurement, surplus by boiling, quantity misappropriated by cooks, and quantity not claimed by paupers.

Ratnavelu Mudeliar was only assisting the late Nagalinga Mudeliar during his illness, and after the latter's death, he was temporarily in charge of the Lunkerkhana for about 2 months more. So he is no great authority on such matters. But whatever Nagalinga Mudaliar's principle or conduct might have been, he is no greater authority to the Superintendent than the Commissioner and his Assistant.

It was because Messrs. Nagalinga Mudeliar and Vinayaga Mudeliar were uniform in their conduct in disposing of petitions (addressed by the paupers to the Commissioner and handed over to them by him for enquiry) 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, were hailed apparently with joy.

E-25. Summarising the "Minute" the omissions or irregularities charged against the Superintendent 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 paupers during the two years was as compared with subsequent years excessive.
- (3) That the amount spent for the purchase of other articles and the contingent charges were comparatively high; and
- (4) That the Superintendent's omission to purchase rice at Chintadripett or Black Town did not produce the surplus which would have otherwise resulted.

The above objections are replied to respectively by explanations Nos. 2, 3, 9 and 10, and 16 and 17.

E-26. The Assistant Commissioner does not mention the procedure he adopted to make this trial, and the nature of the change he expected to see in the Superintendent and

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 servant's aid scheming against the Petitioner. It must be admitted that the Superintendent while supervising the distribution of cooked food, attempted to check in vain the malpractices of the cooks under cover of the Assistant Commissioner's orders, in a daily increasing reduction in the paupers' meals; but he never ordered them to shew a deficiency. The Superintendent who knew that the cooks had been won over to the side of the Assistant Commissioner as explained above, would never give such an order to them. The Assistant Commissioner issued rice to the cooks daily either directly to them or through the Concopillai. How would the Superintendent either suffer by the cooks not shewing a deficiency or gain by their shewing 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 and so forth (please see item B-13). What was the punishment inflicted on him? The Assistant Commissioner 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 for his alleged informations against the Superintendent.

E-22. The identification books which had only some time before been introduced by the Commissioner, Colonel Weldon, were then being completed, but Petitioner is unable to say now from memory, when this pauper appeared for muster. Without sifting the matter to the bottom, the Assistant Commissioner states that the paupers were not in existence. Who knows that they, Gosha women, avoided his interference for some cause or other.

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 Assistant Commissioner fail to call on the parties concerned for an immediate explanation. When the cook was found guilty of such misconduct, why was he retained in service till his death, and what was the punishment inflicted on him? Has not the widow of such a servant, Thayuba Bee, been since allowed Raw Rice of 7½ measures per month? Is all this reward for the trick the cook played with the Superintendent's Assistance or for the services he rendered the Assistant Commissioner to play his own tricks?

E-23. Was this matter ever brought to the notice of the Superintendent and his explanation obtained? In purchases or enquiries, clerk Aiyathumbi Mudeliar is the Assistant Commissioner's favourite Ally; and in collecting evidence against the Superintendent, the cook, the gardener, the rice cleaner, and the peon who are his sincere friends and advisers are the most trust worthy 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 Ghulam Dustagir wrote a petition to Colonel Rolland complaining that the Assistant Commissioner used abusive language against him. He was dismissed not for writing the petition, but for writing the petition on Government paper. He has since been favoured by a Raw Rice allowance of 7½ measures per mensem not in his own name, but in the name of his mother.

It might here be stated that the Lunkerkhana 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 females other than the Stipendiaries, pensioners from the Police Department, and others are now admitted to the Lunkerkhana at the discretion of the 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 rice 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 ollocks of raw rice to one

was a deficiency of a measure or so for every pagoda of rice purchased. Again the Assistant Commissioner states that the Merkai 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 Merkai (top-cut always) = 8 top-cut measures and no more, but according to his statement, purchase in Chintadripett appears to be the more advantageous; and it is not clear then why Black Town should have been preferred by him. All the arguments of the Assistant Commissioner in this respect, the Petitioner begs to say, is only presumptuous. On comparing the full and top-cut measurement, the reduced and increased brokerages, and the quality and price of rice sold in different places, it cannot but be said to be uniform through out Madras.

E-17. While the Superintendent neither gained by the purchase in Triplicane nor lost anything in Chintradripett, 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 Petitioner joined the Lungerkhana, he purchased the rice from Kondalswami Nayudu 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 Bazaars 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.

E-18. The servant referred to here is cook Saiyed Alli. His case will be explained later on.

E-19. The Superintendent's absence afforded the Assistant Commissioner a fine opportunity to instigate the servants and compel them to make false statements against him.

E-20. The Petitioner used to buy two kinds of wood viz., split jungle wood for the preparation of the morning meals and billets for the evening meals. Both these kinds of wood are dear, but at the same time superior. But the wood supplied by the Assistant Commissioner is cheaper, but inferior tending to impoverish the health of the paupers, delay the preparation of the meals, and injure the cooking vessels. With all his boasting of cheap and sufficient supply of firewood, it does not appear why there was any necessity for cutting up the hedges of the Lungerkhana garden and using them as fuel in addition to the cocoanut leaves &c.

E-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 and 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 Assistant 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. Thus actuated by the fear of losing the surplus meals on the one hand and a fine on the other hand in addition to incurring the displeasure of the Assistant Commissioner, the cooks sit down to discharge their duties.

Saiyed Alli, the cook referred to here had been employed in the Lungerkhana for a long time, and had been well conversant with his duties in preparing the meals and 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 and incur a fine as well as the Assistant Commissioner's displeasure; and that on the other hand, he had the protection of the Assistant Commissioner in reducing to any extent the paupers' shares, his motive in shewing a deficiency in the meals is not clear. The Assistant Commissioner used to give him money in order that he might take some stimulants on the Raw Rice distribution day, and 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

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 throughout, 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. 3-8-0. They are now tinned once in two months at the same cost, only a few of them being tinned in the remaining six months at a cost of 14 as. each. The saving thus effected at a risk to the health of the paupers is $(Rs. 3-8-0 - 0-14-0) \times 6 = Rs. 2-10-0 \times 6 = Rs. 15-12-0$ per annum. Notwithstanding these savings and the further economy of the Assistant Commissioner no favourable results have been achieved; this must be due to the charge of carriage hire, for the numerous trips of the Assistant Commissioner and his faithful Ally Iyatumbi Mudeliar to Chintadripett, Salt Cotaurs, and Big Bazaar in Black Town, and for what else it is not known.

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

E-12. A reference to the entry in the record will show that it was the Concopillai who was stated to be unable to account for it. There was not a word about the Superintendent there. When the Superintendent on perceiving this entry explained of his own accord the matter to the Assistant 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 Concopillai for the future. The Assistant Commissioner never put the question to the Superintendent.

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

E-14. The mode of measurement of doll may be verified even now. However, 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. The Commissioner or his Assistant never issued any orders to the contrary to the Superintendent. The doll supplied by the Assistant 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 Lungerkhana.

E-15. Is Inspector Jay Singh 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 Superintendent nor was the explanation of the Superintendent 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 measures could never be true, even now such a vast difference would not be noticeable between the best and worst kinds of rice on the same day.

E-16. Notwithstanding that Government have prescribed one uniform standard of measure for the whole town of Madras, it is said that in Chintadripett and Royapetta, 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 *allu* (அல்லு) per pagoda. Leaving out of consideration the brokerage in kind which would at the rate of 80 pagodas per month, amount to $\frac{80 \times 12}{4} =$ about 242 measures in the year, and of which the

Assistant 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 Triplicane rice; and that the measurement was honestly done, it being a daily complaint in every household that there

expenditure calculated on the actuals of a year, three years back should be deducted from a presumed gain of 6720 measures to show a saving during the Assistant Commissioner's management.

The entries in column "monthly average number of measures to each pauper" clearly shows that the allowance has been gradually curtailed each year; and the Assistant Commissioner's authority for doing so has no where 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 shewn that the quantity of rice issued by the Superintendent has been higher than that of the Assistant Commissioner; but no where that it has been in excess of the authorised quantity.

E-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 any one to arrive at this conclusion.

E-9. In the absence of the records, the Petitioner is 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 paupers 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 Col. Weldon, Col. Underwood, and Mr. Upshon who had occasionally tasted the food cooked at the Lunkhanna, to know its quality, were now requested to do so, and then offer their opinions, no explanation would equal such evidence. A few instances of the economy practised by the Assistant Commissioner will be explained.

The daily allowance of doll for 160 paupers receiving cooked food has been reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 stringent measurement adopted at the Lunkhanna under the pressure of the Assistant Commissioner, his object being to show the highest saving possible even at the sacrifice of the convenience of the paupers and contrary to the orders of Government. Chillies, Coriander, and Turmeric which used to be issued by weights (12 pols. 4 pols. and 2 pols. respectively) have now been powdered and issued by measurement according to his discretion. So on with other articles of consumption.

E-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 and peons; please see para. 6 of the present Assistant Commissioner's report for the year. There was besides some additional 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 does not shew any thing of the very economical manner in which the regular contingent expenses of the Institution were met (please see report for 1889-90, para. 7.)

Rs. 164 in 1890-91 — includes Rs. 21-7-11 on account of funeral expenses of 3 inmate paupers and clothing of 5 others, and compared with 1888-89 excludes pay of one gardener for 12 months not employed, viz., Rs. 60; so that the amount for the sake of comparison should stand as—Rs. 164 — Rs. 21 + Rs. 60 = Rs. 203.

(c) The Assistant 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 numbers 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 and savings by the Assistant Commissioner. A deduction again of 1050 measures from this difference on account of dearness of price however is unreasonable; for if the Superintendent had continued to manage the Lunkhanna affairs in 1889-90, he would have issued a proportionate quantity of rice in excess of that actually issued by the Assistant Commissioner, whatever may be the price. It is therefore beyond doubt that Rs. $\frac{2062}{32}$ should be taken as the comparative loss resulting from the Superintendent's administration in 1888-89 and Rs. $\frac{2062}{30\frac{3}{4}}$ should be taken as the saving in 1889-90 resulting from the Assistant Commissioner's direct management in the matter of rice.

The deduction again of the value of the net excess viz., 1012 measures (= Rs. 9-10-0 per mensem) from the saving of Rs. 40 (difference between the average total Expenditure for the two years) and not for rice alone and shewing the result of such deduction, Rs. 30 as amount misappropriated in the matter of rice alone every month is only chimerical.

What the Assistant Commissioner should have stated is this—Rice issued by the Assistant Commissioner in 1889-90 for 293 paupers being 25891 measures, the quantity at the same rate for 300 paupers would be $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 7$ or 88×7 or 616 measures in excess, i. e., 25891 + 616 or 26507 measures. Deducting this from 27953 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. $13\frac{1}{8}$ a month was the excess spent on account of rice by the Superintendent. Again, $27953 - (7\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 7 = 93 \times 7 =) 651$ or 27302 would have been the rice issued by Superintendent in 1889-90 for 293 paupers. Deducting from this 25891 actual expenditure in the year, 1411 measures would be the comparative savings effected by the Assistant Commissioner representing in money Rs. $\frac{1411}{30\frac{3}{4}}$ or Rs. 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the year or Rs. 13-6-0 a month in rice alone.

It must be remembered that in the above calculations, the points referred to in items (a) and (b) have not been taken into consideration at all and the figures of the Minute have been assumed as correct. But considering the blunders in other respects, they are open to doubt.

Of the saving under other items, the accompanying statement furnishing more details than those of the Assistant Commissioner will enable readily to compare the figures.

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

E-5. According to the figures of the "Minute" there was a monthly purchase this year of 82 pagodas of rice and it is not clear whence the figure 77 pagodas was obtained. If the price 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 rest of the points argued in the paragraph require no comment.

E-6. Comparing the Expenditure for 287 paupers with that for 300 the Assistant Commissioner fails (in his favour however) for a second time to provide for a difference of 13 paupers.

E-7. It is not understood who should be responsible for rice not selling or for its not being purchased at 32 measures per pagoda, and how it would throw credit on the Assistant Commissioner's administration, or reflect on that of the Superintendent, and why an excess

Thus from 1889-90 the Lungerkhana garden ceased to be a vegetable garden for it as originally proposed.

Concerning the other main items of Receipts, viz., Broken Rice,—the Receipts from this item proper 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 and of broken rice contained in it may be; so that the number of measures of broken rice collected during the year would be $\frac{365}{2} = 182\frac{1}{2}$. The amount realised by sale would vary according to the rate at which it sells. In 1887-88 and 1888-89, the amounts realised from this item alone would have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ as $\times$ say $180 = 180 + 30 = 210$ as $\approx$ about Rs. 13; and in subsequent years, it would have been $\frac{180}{10}$ Rs. $\approx$ Rs. 18 only.

But the principle on which broken rice of half a measure daily 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; and (c) assumed deficiency of half an ollock 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 pauper's allowance.

It may be here stated that the late Mr. Nagalinga Moodaliar 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. Col. 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 of the month. This practice had continued up to 1889. After the present Assistant Commissioner assumed charge of the direct management of the Lungerkhana, he has always had a supply of rice and other provisions worth about Rs. 300 in the store, 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 his conduct in this respect.) This arrangement which Petitioner was not permitted to adopt must have contributed prominently to the "surplus" in the Assistant Commissioner's favour.

E-3. The Assistant Commissioner proceeds to show only that the rice issued in 1887-88 and 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 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 the paragraph.

To follow his own arguments however:—

- (a) Considering the fact that the rate of Raw Rice allowed to each pauper varied from 1 ollock to 5 ollocks, 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 Assistant Commissioner, each number being now represented by from 3 to 4 numbers, the principle of comparing the expenditure by numbers is not sound.
- (b) the monthly average numbers of paupers entered in the comparative statement include each year those receiving money dolls (but 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 the comparison.

taking them directly from the Lungerkhana 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 Chepak garden stealthily, one bundle for the Assistant Commissioner worth about 2 annas and another for himself, supply water to the Lungerkhana kitchen, and then proceed to collect garden produce, for sale on the following morning. The watering of the Lungerkhana 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 were 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 Assistant Commissioner's house, rubbing oil on bathing days, looking after the Assistant Commissioner's garden opposite to his house in Mylapore, and other sundry duties. He would send to the Assistant Commissioner from the Lungerkhana 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 turfing gratis. If the usual rate were paid why should these things be taken from a distance while they can be had at Mylapore 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 Assistant Commissioner dismissed the rice pounders at the Lungerkhana (for no fault whatever) and got the wives of the gardener and his brother entertained in their place. This gardener had then been in the Lungerkhana only a few months, and by his sinister conduct secured the favour of the Assistant Commissioner; and his motive in recommending the removal of his brother servant was that he might not have a rival who would always be obstructive to his ends and who might reveal his own malpractices. If there were actually no need for an assistant gardener at the Lungerkhana or if he had no profit out of the garden, why should the gardener bring his brother-in-law or a friend there occasionally whom he used to say he would feed that day for their 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 theft of garden produce were reported to the Divisional Police as well as to the Assistant Commissioner, the gardener 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 the Superintendent in the Police Reports, &c. At last when the gardener and his assistant were arrested on a charge of theft of Lungerkhana property and were taken to the Commissioner's office, the Assistant Commissioner gave vent to the feelings he entertained respectively towards the Petitioner and gardener in public at the office by saying that he poured milk into the Petitioner's belly and fire into the Assistant Commissioner's, meaning thereby that while the Assistant Commissioner was so afflicted for the gardener, the Petitioner would hail his case with joy. Although at the Police enquiry, it was proved by the receiver of the garden produce 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 Lungerkhana, and the convicted gardener on return from jail has been taken under the patronage of the Assistant Commissioner as his domestic servant.

Thus the gardener did nothing to improve the garden; but the Assistant Commissioner in his "Remarks" (Enclosure B) last paragraph states that he supervised the garden daily both morning and 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 Superintendent on the garden and the hard labours of the gardeners in 1888-89. The 300 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 those of 1888-89 should have yielded 4 bunches in 1889-90 and proportionately larger numbers in subsequent years. Considering the abundant supply of Red Hills water provided for the garden, "the unfavourable season" is not worth considering.

Explanations by the Petitioner on matters referred to by the Commissioner of Police and his Assistant in the "Minute" without date marked as Enclosure E.

E-1. It is stated here that during 1887-88 and 1888-89 the Institution was solely managed by the Superintendent and Conocopillay, and this was 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 only to that of supervision. If an interference of the Commissioner or his Assistant was necessary, it must therefore be one of control, but not of direct management; please compare with decision in Enclosure C.

E-2. The garden ground attached to the Lungerkhana 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 official year. The garden which was in May 1886 reported to be "very flourishing and pleasant to look at" could not have been planted earlier than January. In the following year 1886-87 and for the first time in the history of the Lungerkhana, Rs. 41-4-9 was shewn as Receipts on account of sale of broken rice, plantain leaves, &c. 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 noted on account of the primitive state of the garden, as a fact, as all acquainted with plantain garden would admit, proving the impaired efficiency of the Plantains. In the following two years 1887-88 and 1888-89, the plantains were not much a source of income, as the garden suffered severely each year from a storm. The other vegetables grown there were utilised for the Lungerkhana being charged only at the low rate of allowance sanctioned to it, notwithstanding the supply generally was worth more according to the market 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 contingencies, about Rs. 13 were for garden tools. During these two years the Commissioners themselves, Colonels Weldon and Rolland, took a lively interest in the Lungerkhana and visited it and its gardens frequently giving the necessary instructions to the Superintendent, the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Ramachandra Rau'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 Assistant Commissioner Mr. Vinayaka Moodeliar remarks that the garden when he assumed charge of it, was no garden at all &c., vide Enclosure B, last paragraph. If that were the case, it would be a matter for wonder how the Assistant Commissioner with only one gardener instead of two was able to achieve such favorable results. The facts were these. Finding the garden results in 1887-88 not very favorable Petitioner obtained in 1888-89 with the sanction of Colonel Weldon some ten 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 Mudaliar's time being only about 100. The latter officer had imported into the garden two Red plantains, but they were not successful. 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 Assistant Commissioner took charge of the Lungerkhana all the plantains newly planted were approaching their full growth. The Assistant 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 favourite, since he furnished him with information true or false against the Superintendent and the servants, and for whom he prescribed new duties himself. The gardener would from that time forward collect the plantain bunches and plantain leaves available for sale in the evening, take them to his house to be carried to Mylapore next morning before dawn (instead of

B-15. If as the Assistant Commissioner presumes, the reduction in Raw Rice were not in reality decreasing the pauper's rice it is not understood why the average rates calculated by him and entered in the comparative statement in the Minute (Enclosure E.) decrease gradually every year.

B-16. Please see Explanation E-16.

B-17. The cooks are allowed free issue of charcoal which would on sale produce daily at least what half a measure of broken rice gets. When one of these things (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 Lungerkhana 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 Assistant Commissioner perceiving a profit in the item and ~~turning~~ ^{turning} it to his own advantage asked the Petitioner if broken rice could not be sold at a higher rate. On enquiry, 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 Assistant 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 occasions of festivals, &c.) The servants prominently the gardener, then offered to take it at the increased rate. This might have been at the inducement of the Assistant Commissioner, whose terms of friendship with the servants are explained elsewhere.

Regarding the sale of garden produce vendors and others, would come occasionally to the Lungerkhana and either purchase the things they require, or enter into a contract to purchase them, if they were not ready for issue; a portion would also be used for the paupers. But as explained in E-2, the quantity available for sale was not then so large.

B-18. The Assistant Commissioner's remark about the ^{state} of the garden in June 1889 considered with the fact of its rapid if not sudden improvement is inconsistent.

Again his Statement regarding sale of garden produce at the Lungerkhana is not true, the vendors in such produce in Triplicane who resort to Mylapore would readily come forward to purchase them at the Lungerkhana inasmuch as they would be saved the additional trouble and expense. But the only difficulty is for the Assistant Commissioner to find a trustworthy person to conduct the sales, equal to the "respectable cultivator" in Mylapore, who earns his livelihood by the brokerage he gets in fruits, vegetables, &c. This respectable cultivator does every thing for the Assistant 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 for the Assistant Commissioner, or the latter, place himself under an obligation to the former. A perusal of the Memorandum book in which is entered the description and quantity of the Lungerkhana produce sent out daily for sale, will prove beyond doubt that the Assistant Commissioner's conduct in respect of such sales is open to grave suspicion. It will be known that only in the case of the inferior plantains, their numbers were entered, and that regarding others, the entries, are simply—"one large bunch," "two small bunches" and so on without specifying the ^{number} members in each bunch; thus leaving room for the gardener, the respectable cultivator as well as the Assistant Commissioner to play their own parts as they pleased. The writer was ^{was} specially instructed to this effect by the Assistant Commissioner.

These facts read with Explanation E-2 will enable your Honor to arrive at a fair conclusion of the conduct of the parties concerned.

B-9. This, the Petitioner begs 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 firewood is required. Any Cook, male or female, rich or poor, will testify to this.

B-10. Yes, he did; but when questioned again, he said he did so under the inducement of the Assistant Commissioner, ~~w~~ere the case otherwise, what ~~w~~ere the steps taken by the Assistant Commissioner to bring him to justice. This must have been evidently a part of the plot which the Assistant Commissioner was scheming with the aid of the Servants against the Petitioner. During Petitioner's absence on privilege leave, he learnt that the writer told the Assistant Commissioner that he used to get a Commission of Rs. 30 a month and pay it to the Superintendent and that he got only 2 or 3 Rupees for his own benefit, out of it; and that on being called upon to prove it, the writer failed—witness Aiyathumbi Mudaliar frequently quoted by the Assistant Commissioner. No ~~sa~~me man would be foolish enough to make statements criminalizing 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 the 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—Enclosure E.) Who is to be expected to conduct the duties of the Superintendent in case of his sudden illness or absence on urgent private affairs or other legitimate duties connected with the Lungerkhana 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 the end of the month, and how could any surplus stores be expected, seeing that ~~no~~ more than the quantity required for the month is purchased, unless the paupers' allowances ^{are} curtailed. On the Assistant Commissioner learning the "truth" of the case from his favorite servant, the gardener, the Superintendent was not called on for an explanation. For the gardener's conduct, vide Explanation E-2.

B-13. Such conduct on the part of the servant's was the result of the Assistant 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 Amiran absented himself from duty, ~~one~~ evening having been drunk as it was learnt subsequently, and the evening meals for the inmate paupers had, at the Superintendent's request, to be cooked by one Hayat Bee, an inmate pauper, and served at 7 o'clock in the night, the Assistant Commissioner being a dumb spectator all the time at the Lungerkhana. On the following day, the Superintendent fined the cook 8 annas, which was apparently raised by the Assistant Commissioner to Rs. 2 and then remitted in full the next month, being one of his own men.

Cook Shaik Madar 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 Assistant Commissioner. This servant was previous to his employment at the Lungerkhana by the Assistant Commissioner convicted and sent to jail several times. Being one of his favourites, he gets notwithstanding his conduct, an extra allowance of one Rupee from contingencies in addition to free issue of charcoal and surplus meals if any (please see Explanation B-I above; and also E. 21 regarding Ali Saib.)

B-14. 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 paragraph again. "I also told, &c.....the articles." If the Assistant Commissioner makes a purchase himself and keeps the vouchers with him for days together without giving the particulars to the writer, the writer and the Cook making other purchases in the meantime, how could the day book be written up daily. The omission of the cause of the ~~acc~~ounts for September and October just before the complaint by the Superintendent being delayed is worth noting.

Explanations by the Petitioner on matters referred to by the Assistant Commissioner of Police in his "Remarks" dated 2nd December 1889, and marked as Enclosure 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 Superintendent 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 nearing that of paste, so that a smaller quantity may suffice a larger number of paupers, by the excess resulting thereby.

B-3. The reason for the variation in their statement is not clear. When the paupers have learnt a lesson from such of their members as were in ~~dis~~creet enough to complain against the Assistant Commissioner were subsequently dismissed from the Lungerkhana for their conduct, they cannot be expected to come forward boldly to assert any thing against the Assistant Commissioner or to find fault with his management and thus offend him. The Superintendent, they were led to believe, was a mere nothing and was only depending on the Assistant 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.

B-4. The fact of an excess in the number of meals recorded in the Superintendent's handwriting is not proof of the Superintendent'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.

B-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 Lungerkhana or a similar institution. If the opinions of the paupers themselves would be sufficient any one may ascertain even now by personal enquiry of the paupers outside the Lungerkhana.

B-6. The Assistant 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 Assistant Commissioner, but the principle on which a reduction of 1 measure and 7 ollocks 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 Assistant Commissioner of Police has done justice to both the parties by reserving 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 Petitioner's assuming charge of the duties of the Lungerkhana the measures in use were those used by the late Mr. Nagalinga 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 Lungerkhana (please see paragraph 9 of Assistant Commissioner's Annual Report for 1887-88) and instructions were issued that rice when distributed should be measured out in the same standard as when they were purchased. It is these measures that were taken to the Deputy Collector's office to be stamped. The statement that the measure then in use at the Lungerkhana was less in capacity than the correct measure by half an ollock was not a fact.

was found that the merkai measurement of Black Town was nearly equal to the full measures of Chintadripettah. So even here there was a surplus when the rice was remeasured and issued to the paupers. This surplus was always shewn as savings to the Institution when managed by Nagalinga Mudaliar and Ratnavelu Mudaliar and even during the times of their predecessors. Except for two or 3 months it was omitted to be shewn only during the time of Veerasawmy Mudaliar whose excuse for it is a very lame one. He says there was an *anonymous* Petition complaining against his method of measurement and that the Commissioner (Col. Weldon) had ordered that he should issue rice as he purchased it. It is not understood how this was done. No written order is produced. It is very strange that no anonymous petition was sent when the same method of measurement was adopted in the time of Nagalinga Mudaliar and Ratnavelu Mudaliar and when I adopted the same method of measurement and there was no grumbling on the part of the paupers. In 1887-88 and 1888-89 the raw rice distribution to the paupers was made only by the Superintendent and the Concopillay. It was not supervised by the then Assistant Commissioner.

From the circumstances above stated I am satisfied that fraud was committed 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 Superintendent down to the lowest servant very obstruct 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 Concopillay. There was not the least symptom of any change for the better.

The duties of Superintendent and Concopillay of this Institution are very responsible duties. Between Rs. 400 and 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 fraud may be practised without easily being detected and unless trustworthy and efficient men are found to discharge these duties, the institution will suffer a good deal. I am of opinion that the present Superintendent and the Concopillay are not the stamp of men that are required. I therefore recommended that they should be discharged.

(Sd.) M. VINAYAGUM MUDALIAR,
Assistant Commissioner of Police.

(Sd.) H. W. H. COX,
Commissioner of Police.

(True copy)

M. VINAYAGUM MUDALIAR,
9-3-93. *Asst. Commissioner of Police.*

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
Madras, 31st January 1893.

Extract 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 Lunkerhana show conclusively that the Superintendent and the Concopillay are either dishonest or very inefficient.

They will be discharged from 31st January 1893.

II. Mr. Cundasawmy Moodaliar has been appointed Superintendent of Lungurkhana from 1st February 1893.

III. T. Tiruvengada Moodaliar has been appointed Concopillay from 1st February 1893.

(True Extract).

M. ABDU SALAM,
Manager.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Lunkerkhana, Triplicane,

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 shewn in the records that the reduced rate of issue of raw 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 shewn as less, the third day there were 8 meals less and on the fourth day there were 11 or 12 meals less. On the 5th day without giving any notice to any of the servants I made the Concopillay go and sit near the cook when cooking and the result was that the cook absconded that very moment and on that day the result of the cooking was that there were 8 meals excess. This result was found to be the case on several other days whenever I went all of a sudden in the morning or when a stranger was present to see the result of the cooking. The cook who absconded turned up after a few days and wanted to be taken on in service again and when asked why he shewed a deficiency said that the Superintendent had ordered him to do so. I believed him because the Superintendent must have done so for by shewing a deficiency he thought more raw rice would be issued for cooking and there 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 administration. I refused to take the cook on again into service. He is now dead.

Another Cook (Shaik Ahmed) was allowed to receive raw rice for 2 paupers who were not in existence. As I was always present and distributed the raw rice myself 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 gosha 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 some day within that month. Then I said if their 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 Iyathumby Mudaliar brother-in-law of Superintendent. This Cook was allowed to play this trick so that he might not split anything of what was going on in the Lunkerkhana. I began to distribute the raw rice myself in May 1889. One pauper who is shewn to have received her rice up to April 1889 was absent in May and when inquiries were made regarding her, one of the Peons said that he had reported 2 or 3 months before April that she had gone to Rangoon and she is shewn to have received rice even for April and she never turned up again. The Peon is not dead nor is he in the Lunkerkhana 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 shewn 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 this reduced rate of issue there was a surplus in the cooked food. In 1887-88 and 1888-89 no such reduction was shewn in the accounts. The records will prove that invariably there was a surplus in the cooked food equal to at least 3 or 4 paupers' 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 so really, I issued in the evening raw rice to such of the paupers as did not get their cooked food. Notwithstanding this I was able to effect the savings I shewed. From the time I took the management of the Institution I purchased rice in Chintadripettah for a few months where as I stated before rice is sold in full measures without the top being cut off and the practice at the Lunkerkhana 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. Afterwards I purchased rice in the Big Bazaar of Black Town where rice is sold in very large quantities and from where petty merchants in Town, Triplicane and Mylapore buy and sell at a profit. In the Big Bazaar the measuring is by merkai and it

Before I took the management into my own hands I had reason to suspect that there was a good deal of fraud practised 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 (7th October 1888) I examined the Register of daily issue of articles. Under the head of Dhol, 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 day they said the excess was given as charity to the Institution by some gentleman but there was nothing to shew it was so given and when asked why it was not brought to account I could get no answer. Dhol was purchased in full measures without the top being cut off, and it was issued with the top cut off and so the 9 measures found in excess must be the surplus Dhol of 2 or 3 months. I was not aware of the fact at the time. The Superintendent and the Concopillay would not tell me this because they previously shewed 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 Singh 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 Lunkerhana the sample rice that I gave to the Inspector. The result of the inquiry 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 shewn in the accounts to have been purchased. Another curious fact which occurred in the inquiry 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 shewn 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 shewn 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 Iyathumby 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 Chintadripettah where rice is sold at full measures and where the brokerage demanded is $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna on every pagoda of rice purchased against 2 annas 10 pies 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 out 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 Raw Rice 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 everything myself. I went and brought rice myself and I went to the Salt Cotours several times myself and bought fire-wood 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 1889 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 herewith attached. I found there was a union amongst the servants at the time so that I could not carry out 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

On the Expenditure side the following are the figures :—

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

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 $30\frac{1}{2}$ measures per pagoda is only 33 pagodas or Rs. 9.10.0 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.

17—1888-89,
77—1889-90,
40

31 measures for
upers over 300
188 89.

$\times 5 \times 12 = 4620$.

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., $7\frac{1}{4}$ measures, (27,953-26,559) 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 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 $118\frac{1}{2}$ 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., $7\frac{1}{4}$ 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 shewn in 1890-91 or 39 paupers in excess of that shewn for 1888-89.

Comparing 1888-89 with 1891-92 there were only 287 paupers in the latter year to make it 300 i.e., the same as in 1888-89 and to make each pauper receive the same average rate i.e., $7\frac{1}{4}$ as in 1888-89 (27,953—24,671) or 3,282 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 $80 \times 7 \times 12$ 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 $25\frac{1}{2}$ measures per pagoda or Rs. 40 per mensem; or at the rate of 32 measures per pagoda 107 pagodas or nearly $31\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per mensem. Shewing these savings in another form 3438 measures would go to feed (at the average rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$ measures for pagoda) 443 additional paupers in the year or nearly 37 paupers per month in addition to 300 paupers.

All the savings shewn in the above paras were those effected in the matter of rice alone. As regards the cost of other articles purchased for the Institution the figures stand thus :—

Excluding Rs. 94
nt for purchase of
Dekshas.

Includes char-
on account of
eral expenses for
death of some
ate paupers.

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 :—

1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
242+	205	143	161	141

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*Letter Dated 27th November 1889 from the Superintendent, Lungerkhana
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 insubordinate 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 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.

Madras,
21st December 1889. }

(Sd.) T. WELDON,
Commissioner of Police.

(True copy)

9-3-93. M. VINAYAGUM MUDALIAR,
Asst. Commissioner of Police.

MINUTE.

Comparing the Administration of the Lungerkhana Institution in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in which the Institution was solely managed by the Superintendent and the Concopillay with the following years 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92 in which the management was under the Assistant Commissioner it is observed that on the Receipt side under the head of "sale proceeds, plantain leaves, fruits 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 gardeners were employed the result was miserable. The sum shewn in the accounts as the garden produce alone for 1888-89 with 2 gardeners was only Rs. 4-1-3. In the three subsequent 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 shewn correctly or that the garden was entirely neglected.

* This man had to supply water to the kitchen of Lungerkhana.

October and November I purchased the rice in the Big Bazaar of Black Town where the measuring is by *Merkal* and we found that the Merkmal measurement of Black Town was nearly equal to the full measurement of Chintadripettah. So even here there must be surplus. From June to October the total quantity of rice purchased was 14,625 measures and 5 ollocks and the quantity gained by measuring the same with the top cut off was 827 measures which is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ an ollock per measure. These savings were shewn in the time of Nagalinga Mudaliar, Ruthnavalu and the present Superintendent himself admits he shewed 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 more bulky 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 gram.

All this I submit does not mean "decreasing paupers rice."

This is not the only saving shewn. By purchasing rice at Chintadripett and Black Town the Lungerkhana had to pay a less rate of discount than it did when rice was purchased at Triplicane. The rate of discount per pagoda in the first two places is one anna and 3 pies whereas at Triplicane it is 2 annas and 10 pies. Why rice should have been purchased in Triplicane I cannot conceive. Moreover it was brought from one and the same man all through.

7. To carry to your house things for sale.—Long before I took the management of the Institution myself, I found broken rice a little accumulated in stores. I asked the Superintendent why it was not disposed of and how it was sold. I was told it was sold at one anna and 2 pies each measure. I said it was being sold at 10 measures ~~at 1 anna and 7 pies~~ 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 opper woman if they could not buy it at my rate. He said he enquired 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 Lungerkhana and to send it to my house 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 for Rupee) after this the servants themselves of the Lungerkhana 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 Superintendent was determined not to sell it at my rate. He may say he *could* not sell it. I now take the plantain Bunches in my carriage and as soon 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 Mylapore vegetable market near the Parber's Bridge Tannah Station. The cultivator is also a ^{at} the plantain fruit selling place in the market. It is not always possible to get a purchaser at the Lungerkhana and even if possible I could not get the purchaser during the short time I am there and I would not trust anybody in the Lungerkhana with the sale of the produce which is obtained after a good deal of labour on my part. The garden when I took charge in June was no garden at all I inspected it both mornings and evenings and brought it to its present condition. While I was doing every thing myself, the Superintendent 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 Iyathumby 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.

(Sd.) M. VINAYAGUM MUDALIAR.
(True copy).

M. VINAYAGUM MUDALIAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

articles which remained were taken out to the house of the dismissed peon (Dustaghir) and there shared by all the Lungerkhana servants, the gardener excepted. Then the writer 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 Superintendent and the writer came to know that I was going to purchase everything myself for June. I brought this out to shew with what feeling they viewed my action. Eversince 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 to be measured at the Lungerkhana the dismissed cook Ally Sahib 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 I had to get a man from Mylapore to measure it the next day. This was on the 2nd of June. The same day when the Superintendent was gone on leave Ally Sahib was quite well enough to measure and when questioned he said he would have displeased the Superintendent if he had measured on that day, i. e., on the 1st June. On the 2nd I was at the Lungerkhana from 6 in the morning till 4 p. m. as the rice had to be measured first and then distributed to the paupers. The measuring for distribution to all the paupers was done by Ally Sahib who could not do it the previous day. I starved so long to see what the surplus would be after this distribution.

5. To keep accounts in slips of paper and in pocket note-book.—The accounts are not kept as alleged, I asked the writer 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 to help his memory when posting them neatly in the regular Day Book. Every Cash-keeper does this. 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 to make up the totals, &c. correctly before entering them in the regular book. He says he did this so that the accounts may be neat and without correction. It is true he was delaying the accounts of September and October but he had them all done up early in November. He had no opportunity for humbugging. In the Day Book as kept now all the daily transactions are entered. It was not so before. The purchase of vegetables, meat, &c. for the paupers (cooked food and inmate) were entered separately in a small book and then the total for the month was posted in a lump sum in the Day Book. I also told him not to keep the note book. If necessary a memorandum of what articles were required may be made in a small paper and when purchased the prices may be noted against the articles. The regular day book is up to date.

The Cash book which I now see you had ordered to be kept is not kept up. I was not aware of the existence of the book until the day on which I had been to the Lungerkhana after my illness. Then I was told that you wanted to know where the Cash book was. It was never shewn to me before that day. When questioned the writer is silent. It is written up only up to March 1889.

6. To shew surplus by decreasing Pauper's rice.—I have explained the reduction made in the issue of raw rice for cooked food. It was shewn that it was not in reality decreasing the pauper's rice. It is not a novel thing. It was done before I took management, the difference being that it is now shewn as saving in the accounts whereas formerly it was not shewn 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. *

From the time I took the management of the Institution I purchased rice in June and July in Chintadripettah where rice is sold in full measures without the top being cut off and the practice at the Lungerkhana 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. In August, September,

including the inmate paupers is 37 measures and 5 ollocks and the quantity actually issued and shown as issued in the accounts is only 35 measures (2 measures and 5 ollocks). This reduction began in the middle of the July 89. Until then I unwittingly issued the proper quantity according to sanctioned rates but in the middle of July on a Friday (the fish or mutton 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 Lungerkhanah in the morning to see the issue of the good 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 big pieces of boiled fish. Then I began 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 invariably 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 ollocks every day. On or about the 27th September I got the measures and weights of the Lungerkhana stamped at the Deputy Collector's office. They said that the measure was increased by half an ollock 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ollocks 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ollocks from the 37 measures in addition to the deduction made before 23rd September but I did not do so. I deducted only 6 ollocks more or only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the excess lost to the Lungerkhana by newly stamping and gave the other $\frac{3}{4}$ for the benefit of the paupers. It would be for the benefit of the paupers, 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. Even the measurement of the 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 they 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 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 Lungerkhana, the measurement of the cooked food was not at all good. I often questioned the cook in the presence of the Superintendent if he could not measure better he said if so done, there 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 sanctioned rates. How was the reduction or the deficiency made up then? Why was the reduction not shewn 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 do this? Why were the accounts falsified? Then I asked the writer (also in the presence of the Superintendent) who had been issuing the stores every day, he said he would issue it every day himself and once in ten days or so the Superintendent would issue it. Why was this allowed? 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 a coriander seed. It was swept out clean. Then I began to enquire how this could have been. Then it leaked out after many days that all the

After this when-
ever I got fish I
used to remain at
the Lungerkhana
until it was cooked
and used to lock it
up in the store
room for issue the
next morning. Then
the big pieces would
remain unsmashed.

* Elsewhere this is represented as
having been misappropriated by the Superintendent

Enclosure A

To

The Assistant Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS.

SIR,

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.

The affairs of Triplicane Lungarkhanah are as novel as your intrusion in every office of the Superintendent of the same. The cause of your intercession is unknown to me.

The duty of the Assistant Commissioner at Lungurkhanah 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. 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.

You do not observe the rules laid down for admitting paupers. You do every thing in this case also quite arbitrarily. It has been in vogue that applications for admission into the Lungurkhanah would be sent to the Commissioner who would send it to the Superintendent for enquiry and the Superintendent would send a statement of enquiry &c., 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 services. It is more than 3½ months that I arrived, yet my keys are not returned to me. Why?

Cooked rice is daily seen much boiled. 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 becomes every day less, or the deficiency is made up by too much boiling the rice. There has been a great murmuring among the paupers.

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 Moodaliar was severely reprovved and warned that he should post every account in the cash book under 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 drawback in my duty knowing that I am answerable for cash accounts too?

I was entertained as Superintendent of this Lungurkhanah in April 1887 and showed a surplus of 69-122-47-30 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 Bazars 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.

dismiss your Petitioner was that furnished by the Assistant Commissioner, who, according to some system of economy introduced by him, professed to show that he had managed the affairs of the Lungurkhanah at much less cost than your Petitioner which led to the inference that your Petitioner was either guilty of fraud or was incompetent.

(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 red ink in which he aided by his memory, replies *seriatim* to the misleading facts and deductions on which the Assistant Commissioner relies for bringing home the charge of fraud or incompetency to your Petitioner, and begs that your honour will give it your most careful attention. Your Petitioner would respectfully ask your honour to bear in mind that the Assistant Commissioner was actuated by animosity and self interest, animosity, because your Petitioner refused to be a consenting party to the dismissal of the Kanca Pillay, an old and faithful servant and self interest in that he had a creature of his to serve, a relative who it is notorious actually throw up the post of store-keeper in an hospital in order to supplant your Petitioner for whose post he patiently waited for six months. I may say that most of the servants of the Lungurkhanah are the Assistant Commissioner's relatives and it was to make room for them that the Assistant Commissioner plotted against your Memorialist who was in the way of the policy the Assistant 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 with a clear record, the Government of Mysore for 17 years and during his 6 years connection with the Lungurkhanah he afforded entire satisfaction to the gentlemen who had succeeded one another to the Commissionership. COLONEL WELDON always entertained a high opinion of him until his mind was poisoned by the Assistant Commissioner, who takes advantage of the present Commissioner, COLONEL COX, being a new officer and little conversant with the affairs of the Lungurkhanah to complete through him the work he had commenced during the *regime* of his predecessor, COLONEL WELDON. Your Petitioner craves bare justice at your hands and should an investigation be deemed necessary, he is prepared to meet his accuser face to face. Your Petitioner considers a searching enquiry sifting matters to the bottom the only means of effacing the stain on his character should this memorial fail to convince your honour that your Petitioner is the victim of a conspiracy. His object in addressing your honour is to clear his character and secure reinstatement, and he begs that your honour will enable him to compass both his ends by complying with his request.

For which act of benevolence the Petitioner will ever pray and remain,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

(Signed) T. M. VEERASAWMY MUDALIAR,

Late Superintendent, Triplicane, Lungurkhanah

to
I
ii
TRIPPLICANE,
19th April, 1893.

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2000 conduct has been unsullied for

whose conduct has been unsullied for
so many years, deserves some special
consideration at your Excellency's hands;
and if it is decided that the Petitioner
deserves no consideration, he is prepared
to vindicate his character in a
Magisterial Court and to have his
reputation now defamed restored to its
former position.

If instead of giving any weight
to those witnesses who in the Assistant
Commissioner's opinion have made out a
case against the Petitioner, they are
really examined and cross-examined
it will be found as a matter of fact
that they are all taught to give evidence
against the Petitioner and considering
the fact that the Petitioner's Brother-in-law
Syathumbi. Woodcliar and a rice merchant
named Abboy. Taidoo, whose names are
cited in the Assistant Commissioner's
report were not interrogated by the
Assistant Commissioner in my
presence, the case must appear to
right thinking men as one fabricated
for some purpose.

(7)

on the part of the Petitioner) the Commissioner or his Assistant or both were directly responsible and not the Petitioner.

9. That notwithstanding the Assistant Commissioner has not conclusively proved any act of dishonesty, fraud, or inefficiency against the Petitioner, he has boldly asserted that Rs 30/- was misappropriated every month in 1888-89. in the matter of rice alone, "that it would not have been easy to detect the frauds that were practiced," "as it would expose the fraud he practiced in his administration," that "I am satisfied the fraud was committed" and so on, meaning directly or indirectly that the Petitioner was the author of all these.

10. That with one exception viz. the comparative statement of the items of Receipt and Expenditure in the "Minute" deals with nothing but what the Assistant Commissioner learnt before recording his "Remarks".

(6)

for the purchase of more than about 70 pagodas of rice, that it is not understood how the falling off in the price of rice from 32 to 24 measures would speak against the Petitioner or for the Assistant Commissioner; and that all the sophistic arguments in the latter part of this paragraph are to no beneficial end.

5. These remarks apply equally to the next paragraph in the "Minute" in which the expenditure of 1888-89 is compared with that of 1891-92; but one thing has to be prominently mentioned, and it is the slowness of the Assistant Commissioner, in omitting to allow for a difference of 13 paupers in the comparison.

6. Every other item of alleged fraud, dishonesty, or omission referred to in the Assistant Commissioner's "Minute" as well as "Remarks" having been explained by the Petitioner in his appeal, further details on these points are considered unnecessary at present.

7. The Petitioner now has to

but that throughout the "Minute" the Assistant Commissioner has shown only that the quantity of rice issued by the Petitioner was comparatively excessive, but not that it was in excess of the scale sanctioned by Government viz; 2 ollocks for adults and 1 ollock for children. He has quoted any authority for reducing at his pleasure the rate of allowance prescribed for the paupers by the Government. Even supposing that the Government had vested the Assistant Commissioner with such discretionary powers, the Petitioner had no means of knowing it.

2. That the control of the Langerkhana devolved on the present Assistant Commissioner in October 1888, his predecessor in office being in charge of it prior to that date, that the Petitioner was a mere tool in the hands of the Commissioner and his Assistant, and that for alleged excess of expenditure of the kind referred to above (not amounting to fraud or dishonesty

1050 measures on account of dearness of price of rice, a step uncalled for (ii) calculating its value at $30\frac{3}{4}$ instead of 32 measures per pagoda, and (iii) deducting the resulting amount from the "savings" of Rs 40/- difference between the average monthly total costs inclusive of establishment, contingencies &c and not for rice alone) and professes to show clearly that Rs 30/- were misappropriated every month in 1888-89 in the matter of rice alone.

(2) d. The next paragraph in the "Memorandum" runs thus:— "Again comparing 1888-89 with 1890-91, in the latter year there were 304 paupers and in order to make these paupers receive the monthly average rate as in 1888-89, i.e. $7\frac{3}{4}$ measures,

^{31 measures for 4 hampers over 300 of 1888-89} (27,953 - 26,559) or 1394 measures + 31 measures or 1425 measures would have to be issued. " If the same price of rice i.e. ³² 32 measures prevailed in 1890-91, there would be a gain of 4620 measures in the year, deducting 1425 to make monthly average rate, each pauper the ~~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

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 issued at the average rate of each pauper viz: $7\frac{3}{4}$ measures per month of 1888-89, 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 in 1888-89. Here the Petitioner begs to bring to your Excellency's notice that the Assistant Commissioner's bias against him, in adding to the expenditure for the sake of comparison 31 measures for 4 paupers (erroneously instead of 31×12 measures) and commingling the quantity (616 measures) to be calculated likewise for 7 paupers in the preceding paragraph; that while $\frac{26559}{27 \times 12}$ or 82 pagodas was the average monthly cost of rice in 1890-91, the statement that 77 pagodas were spent every month is not clear, that if rice were sold in 1890-91 at 32 measures per pagoda there would not have been the necessity

of 7 paupers amounting to 616 measures which is however in his own favour; and secondly, that the arguments adduced and the conclusion drawn therefrom were otherwise merely absurd as shown below.

(2) C. The Petitioner issued in 1888-89 27,953 measures of rice to an average number of 300 paupers per month, and the Assistant Commissioner in 1889-90, 25,891 measures to 293 or say 300 paupers. Then $27,953 - 25,891$ or 2062 measures would represent the excess issue or quantity misappropriated by the Petitioner according to the Assistant Commissioner's theory during 1888-89 and the saving effected by the latter in 1889-90. Therefore $\frac{2062}{32 \times 12}$ or $\frac{1031}{32 \times 6}$ or $\frac{1031}{192}$ or Rs 18-12- would be the amount misappropriated by the Superintendent every month in 1888-89; and $\frac{2062}{30\frac{3}{4} \times 12}$ would represent the monthly saving effected by the Assistant Commissioner in the matter of rice alone. But the Assistant Commissioner proceeds still further, (i) deducting from the above excess

of measures to each pauper, (2,795 - 25,891) or
 23096 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 23096 measures
 there still remained to be made good
 12046 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-
 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.

417- 1888-89
 377- 1890-91
 40-

(2) b. In the Petitioner's reply to this,
 the soundness of the comparison was
 first objected to on the ground (i) that
 the daily rate of raw rice allowance
 was not uniform, but varying from

1 to 5 slockes per pauper. (ii) that in 1888-89

as well as in the previous years, it was
 the practice for the sake of convenience
 to enter the several members of the
 same family receiving aid as a unit,
 and that in 1889-90 and subsequent
 years, about a dozen such numbers
 were split up and each pauper (whether
 of the same family or not) was counted
 as a distinct number, the result —
 showing an apparent excess of about
 30 numbers over those of the preceding
 year, (iii) that the monthly average —
 numbers entered in the comparative
 statement include those receiving —
 "money doles" but not rice and exclude
inmate paupers who are supplied
 with cooked food twice a day and
 who ought therefore be properly —
 represented by double such numbers,
 (iv) and that the Assistant Commis-
 sioner who was careful enough to provide
 though incorrectly for a difference of
 4 paupers against himself in 1890-91.
 (amounting to 372 measures of rice,
 but only 31 according to his calcula-
 tion) fails to provide for a difference

of 7 paupers amounting to 616 measures which is however in his own favour and secondly, that the arguments adduced and the conclusion drawn therefrom were otherwise merely absurd as shown below.

(2) C. The Petitioner issued in 1888-89 27,953 measures of rice to an average number of 300 paupers per month, and the Assistant Commissioner in 1889-90, 25,891 measures to 293, or say 300 paupers. Then $27,953 - 25,891$ or 2062 measures would represent the excess issue or quantity misappropriated by the Petitioner according to the Assistant Commissioner's theory during 1888-89, and the saving effected by the latter in 1889-90. Therefore $\frac{2062}{32 \times 12}$ or $\frac{1031}{32 \times 6}$ or $\frac{1031}{192}$ or Rs 18-12- would be the amount misappropriated by the Superintendent every month in 1888-89, and $\frac{2062}{30 \frac{3}{4} \times 12}$ would represent the monthly saving effected by the Assistant Commissioner in the matter of rice alone. But the Assistant Commissioner proceeds still further, deducting from the above excess

institution were sold, that the garden suffered severely from storms in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, that in the latter year the Petitioner had the garden cleared, prepared and replanted with about 300 plantain sapplings, the necessary garden tools being purchased during the year at a cost of about Rs 13/-; that the success of the garden in 1889-90 and following years was only the result of the Petitioner's work in the preceding year, that the results would have been still better had it not been for the interference of the Assistant Commissioner which tended to the commission of a series of thefts in the garden undetected for several years, and so on. It was at last found that the Lungerkhana gardener himself offered some garden produce for sale at the Market near Hamilton's Bridge at Mylapore, that he was charged and convicted for theft of Lungerkhana garden property. This gardener who was the faithful servant of the Assistant Commissioner at the Lungerkhana and by whose help the latter officer

of 7 paupers amounting to 616 measures which is however in his own favor and secondly, that the arguments adduced and the conclusion drawn therefrom were otherwise merely absurd as shown below.

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was enabled to detect most of the frauds alleged to have been practiced at the

Lungerkhana, was on release from jail, taken into the private service of the Assistant Commissioner. This would itself show that one of the most important ruling of the Government that its servants should not be those previously convicted was entirely ignored in this case.

(2) a. As regards the next charge, the Assistant Commissioner's arguments were:—

	1888-89	1889-90
Monthly average No. of paupers	30	293
No. of measures of rice issued in the year	27,953	25,891
Monthly average No. of measures issued to each pauper	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
Monthly average cost	417	377
Average No. of measures per pagoda	32	30 $\frac{3}{4}$

"Comparing 1888-89 with 1889-90:—in order to arrive at the same number of paupers and the same monthly average,"

incautiously, solely by the absurd and -
 biassed conclusions arrived at in the -
 "Minute" by the Assistant Commissioner,
 must have been due to the serious mis-
 giving of some responsible subordinate
 officer, in not placing before Govern-
 ment the true facts of the case as de-
 tailed in the appeal, disappointing
 the Petitioner, in his expectation to -
 realize the proverbial saying regarding
 the administration of justice during
 the Wenlock Government.

That the Petitioner begs that instead
 of driving him desparate into the world,
 your Excellency, will with paternal-
 kindness show him justice by perusing
 his papers (regarding both charges and
 Explanation) yourself and taking the
 Petitioner's answers, if necessary, to any
 fresh charges alleged against him in
 the Commissioner's report, which was not
 communicated to him, and protect
 — from poverty and penury the
 Petitioner and his family, respected for
 honesty &c, especially well known through-
 out the Province of Mysore Petitioner's
 father being Postmaster General there.

4. The Petitioner begs permission to lay
 before your Excellency the most important
 of the charges alleged against him in -
 the "Minute" and his answers thereto,

(1) (a) The Assistant Commissioner stat-
 that the Receipts under the head -
 'sale' proceeds of plantain leaves, fruits
 broken rice &c were Rs 35, 31, 78, 189 and
 172 respectively in the five years from
 1887-88; and that he was therefore led
 to the inference that in the first two
 years the sale proceeds were either not
 shown correctly or that the garden wa
 entirely neglected.

1b. The Petitioner's reply to this was -
 (Explanation Q 2) that the Lunkerham
 garden site was handed over to the
 Commissioner of Police by Government
 in the order dated September 1885 for
 use as a vegetable garden for the insti-
 tution, that the Red Hills water was then
 conducted to it by the Municipality, that
 the planting of the garden after its prep-
 ration and fencing could not have been
 done earlier, if not later, than about
 January 1886, that only such of the gar-
 produce as were not required for the

institutions were sold, that the garden
suffered severely from storms in the
years 1887-88 and 1888-89, that in the latter
year the Petitioner had the garden, cleared,
prepared and replanted with about 300
plantain sapplings, the necessary garden
tools being purchased during the year
at a cost of about Rs 13/-; that the success
of the garden in 1889-90 and following
years was only the result of the Peti-
tioner's work in the preceding year,
that the results would have been still
better had it not been for the interference
of the Assistant Commissioner which
tended to the Commission of a series of
thefts in the garden undetected for
several years, and so on. It was at last
found that the Lungekhanan gardener
himself offered some garden produce
for sale at the Market near Hamilton's
Bridge at Mylapore, that he was charged
and convicted for theft of Lungekhanan
garden property. This gardener who was
the faithful servant of the Assistant
Commissioner at the Lungekhanan
and by whose help the latter officer
was

To
His Excellency
the Right Honourable
Lord B. B. Venlock
Governor of Madras
Fort St. George.

The humble petition of J. M.
Peerasaamy Moodeliar late Superinten-
dent of the Krittavan Lungekhanan,
Madras most respectfully sheweth.

That in disposing of the Petitioner's
appeal against the order of the Commissioner
of Police, the Madras Government, with-
out giving the Petitioner an opportunity
of furnishing his explanation on the
Report of the Commissioner. No. 57 dated
21st June 1893, simply declined to interfere
on behalf of the Petitioner, please see the
copy of the order attached.

2. That the failure of justice, not-
withstanding that it had clearly been
proved that the Commissioner and
his Assistant failed entirely to establish
any charge against the Petitioner and
that the Commissioner was influenced

incautiously, solely by the absurd and -
biassed conclusions arrived at in the -
Minute by the Assistant Commissioner,
must have been due to the serious mis-
giving of some responsible subordinate
officer, in not placing before Govern-
ment the true facts of the case as de-
tailed in the appeal, disappointing
the Petitioner, in his expectation to
realize the proverbial saying regarding
the administration of justice during
the Wenlock Government.

3. That the Petitioner begs that instead
of driving him desparate into the world,
your Excellency, will with paternal
kindness show him justice by perusing
his papers (regarding both charges and
Explanation) yourself and taking the
Petitioner's answers, if necessary, to any
fresh charges alleged against him in
the Commissioner's report, which was not
communicated to him, and protect
from poverty and penury the
Petitioner and his family, respected for
honesty &c, especially well known through-
out the Province of Mysore, Petitioner's
father being Postmaster General there.

The

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, SESSION AT GENEVA.

WE have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the decision which was arrived at in London in September 1892, the International Congress of Orientalists will hold its 10th Session at Geneva, from the 3rd to the 12th September 1894.

This session will be presided over by Professor Edward Naville, correspondent of the Institute of France.

We beg accordingly to invite you to participate in the work of this Congress, which, we trust, will unite in great numbers to their Swiss brethren such Foreign scholars as have made a special study of the East and its languages.

The Committee of Organization has decided that the programme of the Geneva Congress shall comprise the following sections:—

- I. India and Aryan languages.
- II. Semitic languages.
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- IV. Egypt and African languages.
- V. Extreme East.
- VI. Greece and Eastern Archipelago.
- VII. Eastern Geography and Ethnography.

If, however, the number and the nature of the works announced render such a measure necessary, the Committee will willingly facilitate the formation of sub-sections; for example, of a sub-section for the Aryan languages and of another for Assyriology.

A circular to appear at an early date will furnish various complementary instructions and will, in particular, notify the price of a member's ticket.

*The Committee of Organization of the 10th
International Congress of Orientalists.*

GENEVA,

February 1894.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

President.

M. Edward Naville, Professor of the University of Geneva.

Vice-President.

M. Antony J. Baumgartner, Professor of the School of Theology.

Secretaries.

M. Ferdinand de Saussure, Professor at the University.

M. Paul Oltramare, Assistant Professor at the University.

Treasurer.

M. Emile Odier, Banker, of the Firm of Lombard, Odier and Company.

M. Alfred Boissier, Professor of Philology, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

M. Jacques Ehni, Professor of Philology, Member of the Oriental Society of Germany.

M. Lucien Gautier, Professor of the Free Faculty of Theology of Lausanne.

M. Jules Nicole, Professor at the University.

M. Francis Turretini, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

M. Joseph Wertheimer, Grand Rabbi, Professor at the University.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

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M. Leopold Favre, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

Vice-President.

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GENERAL SWISS COMMITTEE.

M. Godefroy de Blonay, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

M. Felix Bovet, Honorary Professor of the School of Theology of Geneva at Neuchâtel.

M. Bernhard Duhm, Professor at the University of Bâle.

M. Conrad Furrer, Professor at the University of Zurich.

M. Ernest Goergens, Professor at the University of Lausanne.

M. Hubert Grimme, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

M. Montz Heidenheim, Senior Chaplain of the Anglican Church at Zurich.

M. Jean-Jacques Hess, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

M. Gustave Jéquier, of Neuchâtel.

M. Adolf Kægi, Professor at the University of Zurich.

M. Charles Kohler, of the Library Sainte-Geneviève, Paris.

M. E. Kurz, Private Teacher at the University of Berne.

M. Ernst Leumann, Professor at the University of Strasbourg.

M. Julius Leumann, Doctor of Philosophy, Geneva.

M. Karl Marti, Private Teacher at the University of Bâle.

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M. Conrad d' Orelli, Professor at the University of Bâle.

M. Alexander Perrochet, Professor at the Academy of Neuchâtel.

M. Charles Piton, Senior Missionary in China, of Neuchâtel.

M. Charles Rieu, of the British Museum, London.

M. Rudolf Ruetschi, Honorary Professor at the University of Berne.

M. Victor Ryssel, Professor at the University of Zurich.

M. Heinrich Schweizer-Sidler, Professor at the University of Zurich.

M. Albert Socin, Professor at the University of Leipzig.

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M. Wilhelm Streitberg, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

M. Rudolf Thurneysen, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Brigau.

M. Henry Vuilleumier, Professor at the University of Lausanne.

M. Jakob Wackernagel, Professor at the University of Bâle.

All business communications should be addressed to one of the Secretaries :

Professor P. Oltramare, 32, Chemin du Nant, Servette, Geneva.

Professor F. de Saussure, Malagny, near Versoix, Geneva.

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M. Jakob Wackernagel, Professor at the University of Bâle.

All business communications should be addressed to one of the Secretaries :

Professor P. Oltramare, 32, Chemin du Nant, Servette, Geneva.

Professor F. de Saussure, Malagny, near Versoix, Geneva.

No. .

FROM

C. J. LYALL, Esq, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the May 1894.

SIR,

IN forwarding the accompanying letter, dated February 1894, from the Committee of Organization of the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held at Geneva from the 3rd to the 12th September next, I am directed to enquire whether

desire to nominate a representative or representatives to be present at the Congress. I am to suggest that retired officers, or officers on leave, or other persons likely to be in England at the time, might suitably be invited to attend as delegates.

2. I am at the same time to request that arrangements may be made for affording the Congress any further assistance within power

3. The Government of India will be glad to learn at an early date the names of the persons whom would nominate as delegates, so that they may be in a position to address the Secretary of State in sufficient time to admit of the necessary arrangements being made before the Congress is held.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

- 2
- M. Alfred Boissier, Professor of Philology, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.
- M. Jacques Ehni, Professor of Philology, Member of the Oriental Society of Germany.
- M. Lucien Gautier, Professor of the Free Faculty of Theology of Lausanne.
- M. Jules Nicole, Professor at the University.
- M. Francis Turettini, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.
- M. Joseph Wertheimer, Grand Rabbi, Professor at the University.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

President.

- M. Leopold Favre, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

Vice-President.

- M. Max van Berchem, Doctor of Philosophy, Private Teacher at the University.

Delegates of learned Societies and Scientific Bodies in Switzerland.

- Professor Gustave Julliard, Rector and Delegate of the University.
- Professor Eugene Ritter, Dean of the Faculty of Letters, Vice-President and Delegate of the Swiss National Institute.
- M. Arthur de Claparède, President and Delegate of the Geographical Society.
- Professor Antony J. Baumgartner, Delegate of the School of Theology.
- M. Louis Dufour-Vernes, Archivist of the State of Geneva, President and Delegate of the Society of History and Archæology.

GENERAL SWISS COMMITTEE.

- M. Godefroy de Blonay, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.
- M. Felix Bovet, Honorary Professor of the School of Theology of Geneva at Neuchâtel.
- M. Bernhard Duhm, Professor at the University of Bâle.
- M. Conrad Furrer, Professor at the University of Zurich.
- M. Ernest Goergens, Professor at the University of Lausanne.
- M. Hubert Grimme, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.
- M. Montz Heidenheim, Senior Chaplain of the Anglican Church at Zurich.
- M. Jean-Jacques Hess, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.
- M. Gustave Jéquier, of Neuchâtel.
- M. Adolf Kægi, Professor at the University of Zurich.
- M. Charles Kohler, of the Library Sainte-Geneviève, Paris.
- M. E. Kurz, Private Teacher at the University of Berne.

- 3
- M. Ernst Leumann, Professor at the University of Strasbourg.
- M. Julius Leumann, Doctor of Philosophy, Geneva.
- M. Karl Marti, Private Teacher at the University of Bâle.
- M. Franz Misteli, Professor at the University of Bâle.
- M. Henry Moser, Explorer in Central Asia of Schaffhausen.
- M. Edward Mueller-Hess, Professor at the University of Berne.
- M. Samuel Oettli, Professor at the University of Bâle.
- M. Conrad d' Orelli, Professor at the University of Berne.
- M. Alexander Perrochet, Professor at the Academy of Neuchâtel.
- M. Charles Piton, Senior Missionary in China, of Neuchâtel.
- M. Charles Rieu, of the British Museum, London.
- M. Rudolf Ruetschi, Honorary Professor at the University of Berne.
- M. Victor Ryssel, Professor at the University of Zurich.
- M. Heinrich Schweizer-Sidler, Professor at the University of Zurich.
- M. Albert Socin, Professor at the University of Leipzig.
- M. Jean Spiro, Private Teacher at the University of Lausanne.
- M. Wilhelm Streitberg, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.
- M. Rudolf Thurneysen, Professor at the University of Fribourg in Brigau.
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*TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, SESSION AT
GENEVA.*

WE have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the decision which was arrived at in London in September 1892, the International Congress of Orientalists will hold its 10th Session at Geneva, from the 3rd to the 12th September 1894.

This session will be presided over by Professor Edward Naville, correspondent of the Institute of France.

We beg accordingly to invite you to participate in the work of this Congress, which, we trust, will unite in great numbers to their Swiss brethren such Foreign scholars as have made a special study of the East and its languages.

The Committee of Organization has decided that the programme of the Geneva Congress shall comprise the following sections:—

- I. India and Aryan languages.
- II. Semitic languages.
- III. Mahomedan languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, &c).
- IV. Egypt and African languages.
- V. Extreme East.
- VI. Greece and Eastern Archipelago.
- VII. Eastern Geography and Ethnography.

If, however, the number and the nature of the works announced render such a measure necessary, the Committee will willingly facilitate the formation of sub-sections; for example, of a sub-section for the Aryan languages and of another for Assyriology.

A circular to appear at an early date will furnish various complementary instructions and will, in particular, notify the price of a member's ticket.

*The Committee of Organization of the 10th
International Congress of Orientalists.*

GENEVA,

February 1894.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

President.

M. Edward Naville, Professor of the University of Geneva.

Vice-President.

M. Antony J. Baumgartner, Professor of the School of Theology.

Secretaries.

M. Ferdinand de Saussure, Professor at the University.

M. Paul Oltramare, Assistant Professor at the University.

Treasurer.

M. Emile Odier, Banker, of the Firm of Lombard, Odier and Company.

Pubg 456 Mrs
23-6-94