

THE THIRD TOUR

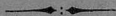
OF

His Excellency
The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

TO

MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY.

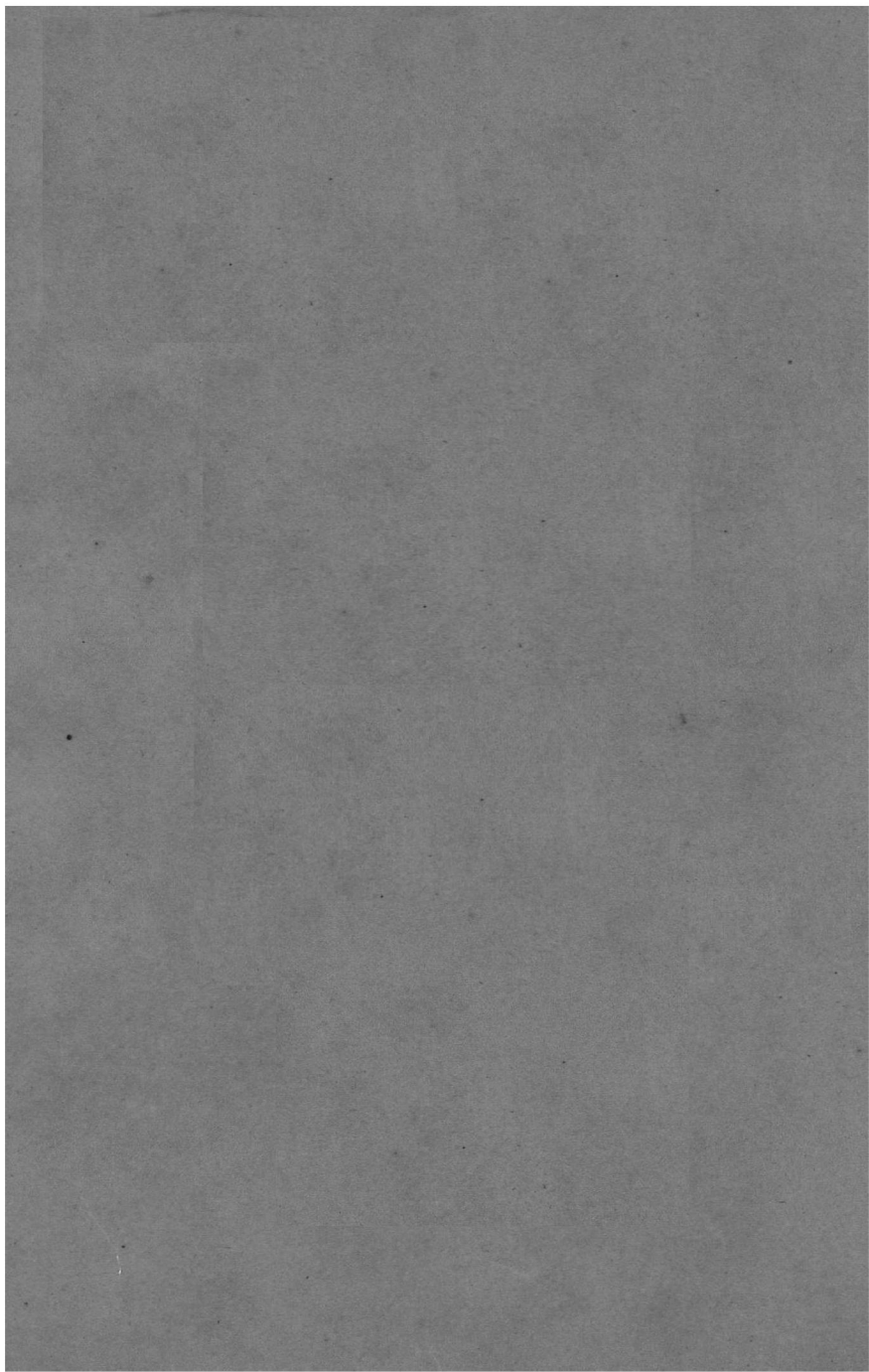
NOVEMBER 18th TO 26th, 1906.



MADRAS:

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1909.



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THIRD TOUR
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY, NOVEMBER 18TH TO 26TH, 1906.

The following Party accompanied His Excellency :—

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.

Major W. MOLESWORTH, I.M.S., *Surgeon*.

Captain E. L. POPHAM, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Captain the Hon'ble H. C. VANE, *Aide-de-Camp*.

The following joined His Excellency at Madura on Monday the 19th November 1906 and accompanied His Excellency to Trichinopoly and Madras :—

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady LAWLEY.

The Misses LAWLEY.

Mrs. GESLING.

The Hon'ble Mrs. GLYN.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. T. LAWLEY, C.B.

Major G. C. GLYN, D.S.O., *Military Secretary*.

PROGRAMME.

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1906.					
Nov. 18	Sunday ..	Dep.	Guindy ..	..	4-51
Nov. 19	Monday ..	Arr.	Madura ..	10-0	..
				11-0	..
					1-30
					2-41
					5-15
Nov. 20	Tuesday ..	..	Madura ..	7-0	..
				11-30	..
				12 noon.	..

Functions and Remarks.

By South Indian Railway Special train. Departure private.
Dinner at Villupuram.

Breakfast in train before arrival.

Arrival private. The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police met His Excellency.

Drove,

Arrived at the Tirumalai Naick's Palace. Arrival public.
Introductions.

Received and replied to addresses from—

1. District Board, Madura.
2. Municipal Council, Madura.
3. District Peoples' Association.
4. Sourashtra Community, Madura.

Drove to the Teppakulam bungalow.

Luncheon at Teppakulam bungalow.

Drove to the Railway Station to meet Her Excellency.

Her Excellency and party arrived at the Railway Station.

Drove back to the Teppakulam bungalow.

Visited the banyan tree in the Old Judge's compound and drove round the European quarters.

Dinner.

Drove to visit Temple and Tirumalai Naick's Palace and returned to the Camp.

Breakfast.

Received address from the Muhammadan community, Madura.

Interviews with—

1. { Dr. Jones.
Mr. Wallace.
Dr. VanAllen.
 2. The Raja of Ramnad.
 3. The Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
 4. M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal.
 5. M.R.Ry. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu of Vadagarai,
Chairman, Periyakulam Municipal Council.
-

THIRD TOUR OF

PROGRAMME

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1905.					
Nov. 20	Tuesday ..	..	Madura	..	..
					..
					4-15
					5-0
					8-30
Nov. 21	Wednesday.	..	Madura	7-15 7-45 8-15 8-45	
					4-0
					4-30
					4-45
					5-30
					8-0
					9-30
Nov. 22	Thursday ..	..	Madura	..	..
				7-15 7-55 8-15	
					5-0
		Dep.	Madura	..	11-45

—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Interviews with—cont.

6. M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Chairman, Madura Municipal Council.
7. Abdul Suban Sahib.
8. M.R.Ry. R. K. Tulsiram Avargal.

Luncheon.

Drove to the Collector's house visiting the Union Club *en route*.

Attended Garden party at the Collector's house.

Dinner at Mr. Pinhey's (District Judge).

Visited—

1. Dr. VanAllen's Hospital.
2. Municipal Hospital
3. Technical Institute and Government Training School.
4. District Jail.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Laid the Foundation Stone of the Municipal market.

Visited—

1. Native College.
2. Sethupathi High School.

Laid the Foundation Stone of the American Mission College.

His Excellency's Dinner party at Teppakulam bungalow.

Witnessed a display of fireworks in Teppakulam tank.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley visited—

1. The American Mission Hospital for Women.
2. The Theosophical Hindu Girls' School.
3. The American Mission Girls' Boarding School.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Her Excellency distributed prizes at the Sourashtra School.

Dinner in train.

By South Indian Railway special train. Departure private.

THIRD TOUR OF

PROGRAMME

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1906.					
Nov. 23	Friday	..	Arr. Pungudi ..	5-30	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	A.M.	..
		Arr.	Trichinopoly (Junction Station).	7-40	..
				8-0	..
				8-45	..
				9-0	..
				9-30	..
			Trichinopoly ..	12 noon.	..
					3-30
					3-45
					4-15
					4-45
					8-0
					10-0

—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Arrival private. The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police met Their Excellencies.

Drove to the Town Hall ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) Arrival Public.

Introductions.

Received and replied to addresses from—

1. Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.
2. Muhammadan Literary Society and Muslim citizens of Trichinopoly.

Visited—

1. The Municipal Hospital (1 mile).
2. The Veterinary Hospital ($\frac{1}{4}$ th mile).
3. The Central Jail.

Breakfast.

Interviews with—

1. Mr. A. M. Slight, District and Sessions Judge.
2. Mr. S. D. Pears, Superintending Engineer.
3. Mr. C. duPré Thornton, District Forest Officer.
4. The Very Rev. Father A. Faisandier, S.J., Vicar-General of the Diocese.
5. Rev. Pakenham Walsh, Principal and Manager, S.P.G. College.

Luncheon.

Visited—

1. The Government Training School ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles).
2. The S.P.G. College ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile). Received address from the Principal, Staff and Students of the College.
3. The St. Joseph's College ($\frac{1}{4}$ th mile). Received address from the Rector, Staff and Students of the College.
4. The National High School ($\frac{1}{4}$ th mile). Received address from the Members of the Council of the School.

Dinner given by Mr. Butterworth ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile).

Attended Mrs. Priestley's "At Home" and returned to Camp ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile).

THIRD TOUR OF

PROGRAMME

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1906. Nov. 24	Saturday ..	..	Trichinopoly ..	.. 8-0	
				8-15 8-30	
				12 noon.	
					5-30
Nov. 25	Sunday ..	..	Trichinopoly ..	8-30	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	7-10
Nov. 26	Monday ..	Arr.	Madras (Egmore).	7-25 8-0	

—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Drove to Srirangam (6 miles).

Received Srirangam Municipal address at the Coronation Hall.

Visited—

1. Municipal Hospital.

2. Temple ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile).Returned to Camp ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

Breakfast.

Interviews with—

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkataramadass Nayudu Garu, Diwan of Pudukkottai.

2. M.R.Ry. Vija Raghunadha Dorai Raja Avargal, B.A., First Councillor, Pudukkottai.

3. M.R.Ry. Bhairava Rama Chandra Dorai Raja Avargal, Military Secretary, Pudukkottai.

4. M.R.Ry. Rathakrishna Tondiman Sahib, Western Palace Jaghirdar, Pudukkottai.

5. Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam.

6. M.R.Ry. K. S. Ganapati Aiyar Avargal, M.A., M.L., Public Prosecutor and Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

7. M.R.Ry. A. V. Gopalachariar Avargal, M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam.

8. Saiyid Shah Mustafa Sahib Kadri, Khazi of Trichinopoly, and Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Shuttari of Kalpalaiyam.

Luncheon.

Attended Garden party given by the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam.

His Excellency's Dinner party.

Attended Matins.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

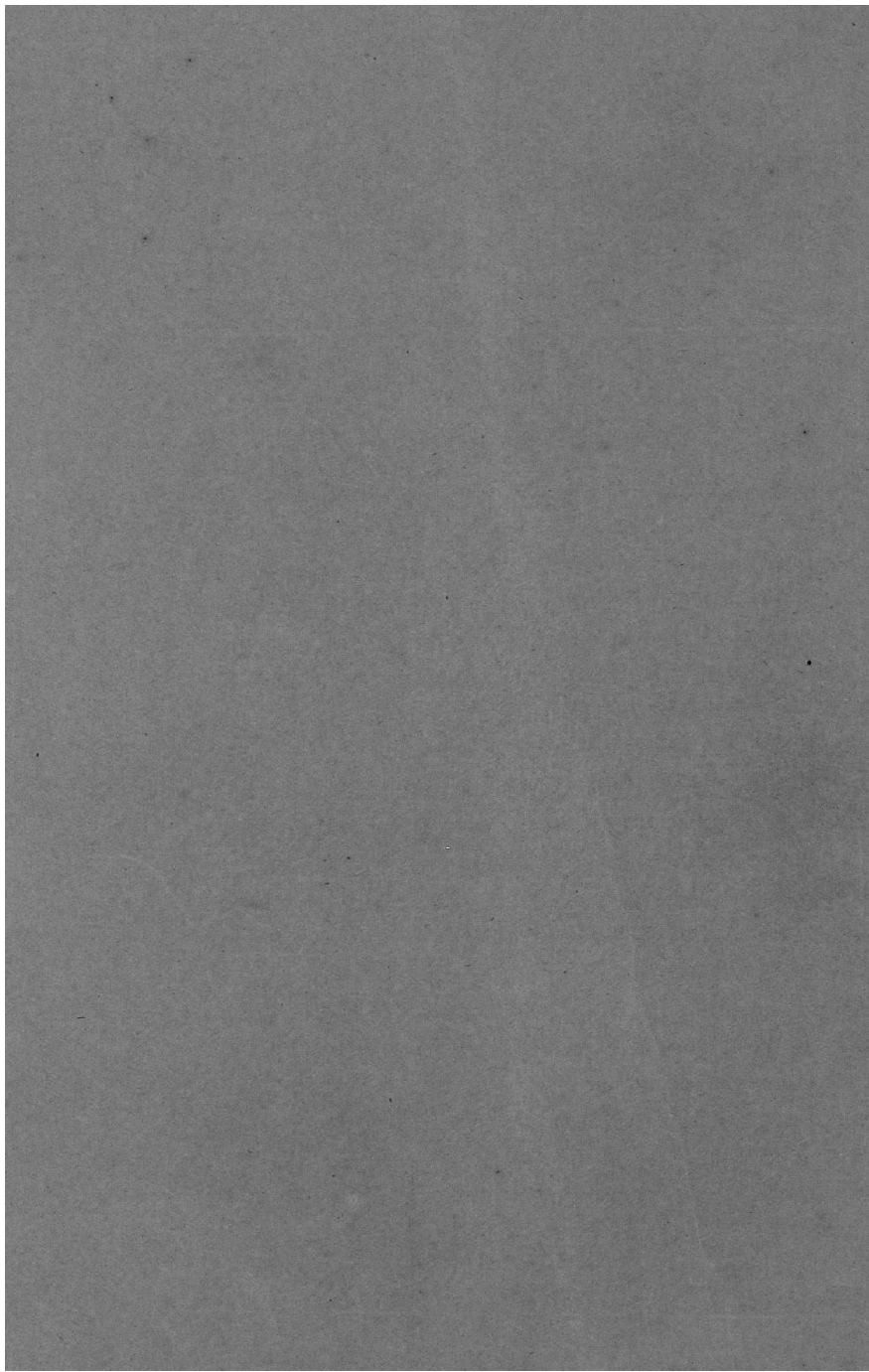
Visited the Rock.

By South Indian Railway Special train. Departure privat.

Dinner in train.

Drove to Banqueting Hall.

Public arrival at the Banqueting Hall.



PART I.

MADURA.

DEPARTURE FROM GUINDY.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S., Surgeon, Captain E. L. Popham and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, Aides-de-Camp, left Guindy by special train by the South Indian Railway on his third tour at 4-51 P.M. on Sunday the 18th of November 1906. His Excellency's departure was private.

November 18th,
1906.
GUINDY.
Departure.

Mr. A. C. S. West, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, travelled in the special train.

The special train reached Madura about 10 o'clock on Monday morning the 19th November. His Excellency's arrival at the Railway station being private, he was met by Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Madura, and Mr. F. A. Dene, District Superintendent of Police.

November 19th,
1906.
MADURA.
Arrival.

After breakfast at the station, His Excellency and party drove to Tirumalai Naick's Palace, where His Excellency was accorded a public reception. Here many leading officials and non-officials of all communities were assembled.

Public
Reception
at Tirumalai
Naick's Palace.

His Excellency arrived at the Palace at 11 A.M., and, after he had taken his seat in the body of

November 19th,
1936

MADURA.

Public
Reception
at Tirumalai
Naick's Palace,
Addresses.

the hall, the following addresses were presented to him by—

(1) the Madura District Board (read by Mr. T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, Deputy Collector, and a member of the District Board) ;

(2) the Madura Municipal Council ;

(3) the District Peoples' Association (read by Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council) ;

(4) the Sowrashtra Community, Madura (read by Mr. R. K. Tulsiram).

District
Board's
Address.

Madura
History.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President and Members of the District Board of Madura, beg to offer to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to this ancient and historic city, the largest mufassal town in the Presidency, which was the capital of the Pandian kingdom and which has been called the “Athens of Southern India.” The history of this city is bound up with the history of the district and of the Pandian kingdom. This kingdom can boast a respectable antiquity and is mentioned by the classical writers of Greece and Rome. Megasthenes, an ambassador of Greece, who lived about 300 B.C. refers to a country called Pandaiya lying to the south and extending to the sea. Pliny (A.D. 77) mentions king Pandian and his emporium of Madura. During the reign of the Pandian king, Ugra-peru-valuti (A.D. 128-140), the Kural, the famous sacred poem of Tiruvalluvar, was published

in his court in the presence of a brilliant assembly of 48 poets, and the distinguished Tamil poetess, Auvaiyar, composed stanzas in his honour. In later years there were frequent wars between the rulers of Madura and the potentates of the surrounding country. Marco Polo, who lived about the end of the 13th century, extols the wealth and magnificence of the Pandian realm. It was according to him "the finest and noblest province in the world." Soon afterwards, however, about 1310 A.D. the Muhammadans attacked and took Madura remaining in possession till about half a century later, when the Hindu prince of Vijayanagar expelled the Musalmans out of Madura. About the middle of the 16th century, the Nayakan dynasty was founded and held the country for about two centuries. The most distinguished potentate of this dynasty was Tirumalai Naick, whose reign was rendered illustrious by works of regal magnificence. Among these are the pagoda of Madura with its cloud-capped towers, the fine Teppakulam, the great Pudumantapam, the magnificent unfinished tower, called the Raya gopuram, and the royal palace which still bears his name, the grandest building in Southern India, in which it is only consistent with the fitness of things that we should have the rare pleasure and honour of welcoming the august representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

2. Another popular administrator was the Queen Regent Mangammal, who is still widely remembered

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

District
Board's
Address.
Madura
History.

Queen Regent
Mangammal.

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

District
Board's
Address.

*Madura
Kingdom.*

for the roads and avenues as well as for the temples, tanks and choultries constructed in her reign.

3. The Madura kingdom then passed into the hands of the Nawab of the Carnatic about the beginning of the eighteenth century and the city was besieged on several occasions—on one of which the Tamkam bungalow, the present official residence of the Collector, which was then known as “Fort Defiance,” was an outpost—and the surrounding country was ravaged by the Kallars and the Poligars. It was only when the country passed into the hands of the East India Company about 1801 that the people began to enjoy for the first time the blessings of peace, prosperity, safety and liberty.

*Means of
Communi-
cation.*

4. In regard to our means of communication, we are constrained to admit they are not in as satisfactory a condition as is desirable. Your Excellency's Government has graciously made a contribution of Rs. 1,73,000 during the last two years from Provincial funds towards our expenditure under this head, for which we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks. We venture to request however that in lieu of the sum of Rs. 80,000 we have been directed to take credit for, as contribution during the next five years, Your Excellency will be pleased to grant us not less than Rs. 89,000, the amount actually allotted to us last official year, which will be 25 per cent. of the actuals of land-cess for the official year, 1905-06, and that orders may issue to the Public Works Department to construct some of the

important bridges required in the district which are beyond our means.

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

District
Board's
Address.
*Means of
Communi-
cation
Road to
Kodaikanal.*

5. While on the subject of communications, we wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice that Kodaikánal, the sanitarium of the district, the advantages of residence in which have been appreciated for over half a century, has not yet been connected with the plains by a cart road. A proposal was made in 1904 that the Public Works Department should construct a road through Tandigudi to Athur, a village in the Dindigul taluk, but in our opinion the shortest and most convenient route would be along what is known as Law's Ghat trace to the village of Ganguvarpatti in the Periyakulam taluk. The advantages of the latter route have been fully explained in the President's letter No. 1093 of the 22nd May last and we are given to understand that Government view the proposal with favour. We would therefore request that the Athur Ghat road may be stopped at Tandigudi and that the Law's Ghat road, which was partly made over a quarter of a century ago, but was not completed owing to financial pressure arising from the Afghan war, may be taken up and completed by the Public Works Department as soon as possible, now that there is no longer any such financial pressure as then existed. In reply to a memorandum from Government enquiring what contribution the Board would be prepared to make, we have resolved to contribute Rs. 50,000 in ten annual instalments and to connect the proposed road with the

November 19th.
1906.

MADURA.

District
Board's
Address.
*Road to
Kodaikanal.*

Ammayanáyakkanúr-Periyakulam road. In view, however, of the heavy demands on our resources for communications in other parts of the district, we shall esteem it a great favour if Your Excellency's Government can construct the road entirely from Provincial funds as originally proposed in 1878.

Railway cess.

6. As directed in G.O., No. 1303 L., dated 7th November 1905, we resolved on the 26th February last to levy a railway cess of three pies in the rupee from July 1st, 1906, and to construct a railway connecting the main line with the important towns of Periyakulam, Bódináyakkanúr and Uttamapálaiyam. The South Indian Railway Company have almost completed a survey of this line and we solicit the favour of Your Excellency's assistance in the furtherance of this important project which has been hanging fire since 1885. Not only will the proposed line bring the important sanitarium of Kodaikánal within easy reach of railway communication and afford greater convenience to the Planters of Travancore and Peermede to export their produce, but it is extremely desirable for administrative reasons that the isolated Cumbum valley, which at present has a most unenviable reputation for murders and lawlessness of every description, should be brought into nearer touch with head-quarters. It has been suggested in G.O., No. 429 L., dated 3rd April 1906, that a line connecting Ramnad and Paramagudi with Virudupatti should be taken up before the Vaigai Valley Railway, but as Your Excellency's Government has been pleased to direct

that, in view of the reconstitution of the district, which may take place in the near future, the amount of cess collected from Zamindaris and Ayan tracts shall be kept separate in the accounts, there would appear to be no reason why the Vaigai Railway should be delayed, and we respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to secure us a loan of the capital required at 4 per cent. from the Government of India in order that the work of construction may be put in hand at the commencement of next official year. The selection of projected lines in the Ramnad and Sivaganga Zamindaris must lie over until the South Indian Railway Company's programme of extension is finally decided.

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.
District
Board's
Address.
Railway cess.

In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for the honour done to us by this visit and we pray to God to shower his choicest blessings upon Your Excellency and Lady Lawley.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council, Madura, most respectfully beg to accord a cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to our city. Our pleasure in meeting Your Excellency here to-day is all the greater in that Madura will, in a few hours, have the honour of welcoming Lady Lawley also, soon after Her Excellency's arrival in India.

Municipal
Council's
Address.

2. On behalf of the citizens of Madura, we beg leave to request Your Excellency to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty our King-Emperor, our feelings of deep loyalty and sincere devotion to the throne.

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

Municipal
Council's
Address.
Madura.

3. Madura has had a glorious history in the past as the capital of the Pandiyan kingdom and a renowned seat of learning. It has now grown to be the second city in the Presidency in respect of population and importance. The beautiful Meenakshi temple in the centre, the stately edifice known as the Tirumalai Naick's palace in which we are presenting this address to Your Excellency and the picturesque tank by whose side Your Excellencies will sojourn during the next few days are among the principal attractions to visitors of Southern India.

Drainage.

4. We are striving our best to satisfy the needs of the city, but our efforts are greatly retarded by the absence of a system of drainage which renders it impossible for us to place the sanitary condition of the city on a sound and satisfactory footing.

5. When Your Excellency's brother Lord Wenlock laid the foundation stone of the Madura water-works on the 9th November 1892, he expressed the hope that, before long, the Council might be able to lay before the Government plans and estimates of a drainage scheme for sanction. We regret to say that though we have had the sympathy of successive Governors, for one reason or another we are still without any drainage system.

*Municipal
Rates.*

6. We are fully alive to the fact that we must be prepared for large sacrifices in money. To this end, we have revised our house and land taxes with the result that last year we had an increase of Rs. 9,158 in the revenue from the house, land and water taxes or 34 per cent. on the revenue from the same sources

in the previous year. We have, also, by prudent management and careful scrutiny of every available source of municipal income, gradually raised our revenue to the utmost possible limits. Our income from rates and taxes has increased from Rs. 1,22,412 in 1901-02 to Rs. 1,76,376 in 1905-06 or by 69 per cent. in four years, our revenue from market has risen from Rs. 8,873 to Rs. 15,390 or by 73 per cent., license fees from Rs. 1,520 to Rs. 4,867 or by 220 per cent. and the private scavenging fees from Rs. 3,690 to Rs. 10,325 or by 181 per cent. during the same period. A further addition of Rs. 7,000 is expected under miscellaneous license fees in the current year 1906-07.

7. But our resources, even thus augmented, are still far short of our requirements. The drainage scheme, as now revised, is expected to cost ten lakhs of rupees and as apparently the cost of the acquisition of the 75 acres of land required for the sewage farm and other incidental charges have not been taken into account, the estimate will probably have to be increased by a couple of lakhs. The annual charges, including interest and sinking fund, are estimated to cost Rs. 62,573, taking the capital outlay at ten lakhs and will probably come up to nearly Rs. 75,000, if the cost of the acquisition of land is also added. Out of the recent increase in revenue, we shall not be able to set apart more than Rs. 40,000 to meet this annual charge, the rest being absorbed by the increased expenditure on sanitation, roads, etc. We have had recently to provide for the pay

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

Municipal
Council's
Address.
*Municipal
Rates*

*Grant for
Drainage
Scheme.*

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.

Municipal
Council's
Address.
*Grant for
Drainage
Scheme.*

of a Health Officer. We are obliged to provide for additional expenditure in other directions also, for example, the extension of the water-supply, the construction of markets, the building of branch dispensaries, and the opening out of congested parts of the city. We are therefore forced to approach Your Excellency with a request for the grant of a moiety of the amount required for the drainage scheme and a loan of the remainder so that the annual charges may be within our means. We pray that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to favourably consider our request, more especially as our expenditure on sanitation is increasing not merely on account of the resident population, but owing to the large influx, year after year, of the floating population due to the extension of the railway system to Rámésvaram on the one side and to Quilon on the other.

*Increased
Water and
Drainage Tax.*

8. Your Excellency will not be surprised to hear that after the heavily increased burden which the citizens of Madura have had to bear as stated above with commendable patience, they view with disfavour the recent order of Government to increase the water and drainage tax from 4 to 5 per cent. and we pray that our request to cancel the order may meet with Your Excellency's approval.

*Extension of
Water Project.*

9. We shall have to address Your Excellency regarding the extension of the water project after the result of the experiment ordered to be tried in February next is known. But if it should turn out

that the requisite supply for the whole city could not be found in the bed of the Vaigai, we trust that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give us a portion of the Periyár water for the sake of the health and comfort of a lakh and five thousand of His Majesty's subjects.

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1906.
MADURA.
Municipal
Council's
Address.
*Extension of
Water Project.*

10. We thank Your Excellency for having granted a loan of Rs. 40,000 for the construction of the new market and for your having kindly consented to lay the foundation stone thereof.

New Market.

11. We pray that a portion of the recurring grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India for the spread of elementary education in this Presidency may be given to this and other municipalities for building school-houses instead of being wholly spent in rural parts.

*Grant for
Elementary
Education.*

12. Your Excellency is aware that this city is an important centre in Southern India for the weaving and dyeing industries. We therefore pray that a textile school for imparting instruction in advanced methods of weaving and dyeing may be started by Your Excellency's Government.

*Textile
School.*

In conclusion, we pray that Providence may be pleased to bestow His choicest blessings on Your Excellency and family.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the members of the Madura District Peoples' Association, respectfully beg to accord Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to Madura. We respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the

*District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.*

November 19th,
1906.

MADURA.
District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.

King-Emperor, the deep and unswerving loyalty of the people of this district. We regret that the people of this district were not given an opportunity to welcome Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and the Princess of Wales, in person, during their recent visit, as they welcomed His Majesty 30 years ago.

2. We beg leave to avail ourselves of this occasion to represent to Your Excellency in person some of our wishes and wants.

*Redistribution
of Districts.*

3. We first pray that the proposals regarding the division of the district and the creation of the various Revenue Sub-divisions and the location and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts incidental thereto may be published and the Public allowed an opportunity of making their representations before they are sanctioned. We are aware that the proposals are now under the consideration of the Government of India, but we respectfully request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to recommend to that authority the granting of our request, as mistakes may be avoided by ascertaining the wishes of the people concerned beforehand.

Periyar Water.

4. Our next prayer relates to the supply of the Periyár water. The waste lands commanded by the Periyár Project that have been sold have been registered as double crop wet. The people affected represented that $10\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply of water was necessary for the raising of the usual long and short crops and prayed that the lands might be registered as single crop lands with the liability, of course, to

extra assessment when a second crop was raised on them. This was refused by Government.* This year the water was let down the channel three weeks later than usual and even this belated supply was scanty for a month after, with the result that it has not been possible to raise Kodai crop on most of the lands. To add to the misfortune of the ryots, a system of supplying water by turns, at first of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days and latterly of 5 days (stopping irrigation for 2 days) in the week, has been adopted by the Engineering Department. This is highly injurious in the ploughing and transplanting season and at other times also, especially, to the high level lands of a sandy or gravelly character which are not able to retain moisture. We pray that this turn system may be abolished, or that, at all events, before an innovation of such consequence is introduced, demonstrations of its feasibility may be ordered to be made by Government in scattered localities of Periyár-affected lands at a high level. We also pray that the project of a second lake at the foot of the Periyár Hills, which is calculated to bring in an additional extent of 20,000 acres under wet cultivation, may be sanctioned, so that a ten or eleven months' supply may be assured. We trust that

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MADURA.

District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.
Periyar Water.

* In order to prevent the levy of second-crop assessment on lands to which a sufficient supply of water for second-crop cultivation cannot be given, the area commanded by the Periyar system is to be divided into two areas "assured" and "non-assured,"—one in which water for two crops can be supplied with certainty in any season and the other in which such supply is uncertain; in the "non-assured" area the transfer of double-crop lands to single-crop on the application of the ryots will be permitted, (G.O., 1687 Rev., 16th June 1908.)

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Address.

this project and the one for the utilisation of the Periyár water-power for generating electricity may be executed during Your Excellency's time and that Your Excellency's name may be imperishably associated with them.

Sale of lands.

5. In consideration of the complaint—not ill-founded we venture to think—that the supply of water to the double crop ryotwari lands is inadequate at present and as water is also allowed to Inam lands, we pray that more lands be not sold for wet cultivation until the project of the second lake is sanctioned and executed, and, that before lands are sold a sufficient area be reserved for the grazing and roaming about of cattle and for other communal purposes.

Sale of tank-beds.

6. We also pray that the selling of tank-beds in the Periyár-affected tracts be stopped, as the tanks, however small in extent, are necessary for man and beast during the time that the Periyár water ceases to flow in the plains and are also required for raising seedlings before the Periyár water is let down.

7. We beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice in this connection that, though it is now 8 years since the Periyár lands were begun to be sold, subdivisions of the lands sold have not been effected and regular pattas showing the Survey number, extent, and the Tirwa have not been issued; but the Tirwa due is alone shown in the aggregate as a miscellaneous item of revenue in No. 7 accounts. This is a grievance which, we respectfully submit, ought

not to exist so many years after the sales and we pray that no lands be hereafter sold without a sub-division being made beforehand.

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District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.
*Vadakarai
Channel.*

8. Before the construction of the Periyár Project, the lands of Sholavandan and the group of villages about it, some 8,000 acres in area, were irrigated by means of the Vadakarai channel, above the Peranai dam, which took off directly from the Vaigai river. Since the carrying out of the project, this direct supply from the river has been cut off, the irrigation having been made to depend upon the Periyár main channel. This main channel is provided with shutters, which are closed during the summer months every year. The consequence is that these villages are unable to benefit by the perennial spring channels of the river and the occasional freshes brought down by the summer showers. This was anticipated by the ryots, who petitioned the Collector and the Executive Engineer in October 1900. The Collector replied that "the matter complained of was engaging the attention of the Public Works Department authorities" and the Executive Engineer replied that "the petitioners might rest assured that the matter would be disposed of as soon as was practicable and advisable." Though six years have elapsed since then, nothing has yet been done. We humbly pray that the former state of things may be restored by directly connecting the Vadakarai Channel with the Vaigai.

9. The rapid extension of well-irrigation in this Presidency, due to the liberal policy of the Madras

*Well
Irrigation.*

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Peoples'
Association's
Address.
*Well
Irrigation.*

Government since 1890-1891 in granting loans on the security of land, has been acknowledged by the Irrigation Commission. As many as 33,000 wells had been constructed in this district up to 1900-1901. Their importance will be realised from the facts that, without costing the State a single pie, they irrigated 117,000 acres, or 89 per cent. of the acreage served by the Periyár Project in that year and that wells are most useful when rains fail and they largely tend to lessen famine expenditure. We therefore pray that, following in the wake of Lord Wenlock, who in his time gave a great impetus to the extension of well-irrigation, Your Excellency will be pleased to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, viz., (1) to make detailed and systematic surveys of the sub-soil water in order that the ryot may know whether there is a probability of finding water in his field within a reasonable depth, (2) to help the ryots by trial borings and (3) to so modify the rules for granting loans for wells as to remit at least a portion of the amount advanced if the expenditure becomes fruitless or if the water-supply fails after some years.

*Drainage and
Water-supply.*

10. The absence of proper drainage in Madura City makes it very insanitary. The water-supply of the city is also insufficient, so much so, that the Municipal Council have been obliged to refuse applications for house-service pipes during the last two years. We pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to render the financial help necessary

to enable the Municipal Council to carry out the already much-too-long-deferred drainage scheme, as well as to effect the badly needed improvement in the water-supply—both so essential for the maintenance of public health in this, the second city in the Presidency in respect of population.

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MADURA.
District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.

11. Considering that Madura has a large weaving population and that the district contains several places where the weaving industry is carried on and that cotton is extensively grown in this and in the adjoining district of Tinnevely, we pray that a Weaving School may be started at Madura, where improved methods of weaving and the use of improved appliances may be taught.

Weaving
school.

12. There are several Chattrams in this district with large endowments. In the case of some of them the lands and villages which made up the endowments were, many years ago, taken possession of by Government and an annual money allotment was granted for the carrying on of the charities. These endowments have year after year yielded a surplus, and formerly these surpluses used to be separately shown in the Government accounts. But some years ago this practice was abandoned and since then these surpluses as well as what had accumulated in the past have merged in the general revenues. We submit that this is hardly fair, and pray that in the future the surpluses should be applied either to the improvement of the original charities or to some other objects of public usefulness, say, free primary education in the district, the necessity for which is

Chattrams.

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1906.

MADŪRA.
District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.
*Remission
Rules.*

universally admitted and the only difficulty in the way of which is the lack of funds.

13. With regard to the remission rules, we beg to submit that the rule by which remission is not allowed for lands which could not yield for want of water, simply because they were left uncultivated by the ryot in good seasons in other years, is unreasonable and that remission should be allowed when the yield is not sufficient to meet the cultivation expenses, which may be taken to be about a third of a normal crop, and not when the yield is only less than one-sixteenth of the normal.

Revenue Sales.

14. The absence of a provision similar to the one contained in section 310-A of the Civil Procedure Code, which enables judgment-debtors to set aside sales on payment of the purchase-money with the incidental charges within thirty days after the sale, is productive of serious loss to the ryots, whose ignorance is admitted on all hands. We therefore pray that this hardship may be removed by inserting a similar saving clause in the existing rules relating to the conduct of revenue sales.

*Reserved
Forests.*

15. The reservation of forests has led to a diminution of manure and pasturage. We respectfully request that the proposal of the Board of Revenue to grow manure leaves on 1,000 acres of land in this district may be ordered to be immediately carried out. We also pray that instructions may be issued for the permanent reservation of a sufficient extent of waste land in each village for pasture

ground and that definite rules be framed in this behalf. To avoid petty prosecutions for cattle straying into reserved forests, we submit that they should be at a sufficient distance from occupied lands.

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District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.

16. The public have often had to complain of the petty oppressions of the lower subordinates in the Salt and Abkari Departments. We submit that the system of granting rewards tends to increase this oppression and pray that this demoralising system be abolished.

Salt and
Abkari
Departments.

17. With a view to mitigate, as far as possible, the growing evils of drink we pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to order that no drink-shop be opened or retained in any locality, if three-fourths of the adult male population in or near it object to it. It is also necessary that Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards should be regularly consulted with reference to the granting of fresh licenses or the renewing of old ones and that the recommendations of these bodies should be invariably accepted.

Local Option.

18. The public views with alarm the proposal in the new Land Bill to divest Civil Courts of the jurisdiction they now possess in cases between landlords and tenants. Considering the fact that Revenue Officers have not the requisite judicial training to appreciate the nature of the disputes which are often intricate and complicated and that some of the Revenue Officers are young and inexperienced without any familiarity with the land tenures and customs of this country and without acquaintance

Estates Land
Bill.

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1906.

MADURA.

District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.

Annual
Conference
between
Collector and
District
Representatives.

with legal principles or systems of procedure, we pray that the contemplated change in the law may not be made.

19. While awaiting with eager interest the contemplated reforms in the Legislative Councils, we would respectfully suggest for Your Excellency's consideration—the district being the unit of administration in British India—the introduction of a system by which Collectors may be required to hold an annual gathering of the representatives of the various classes, wherein existing defects in the details of district administration and suggestions for improvement may be submitted and discussed.

Separation of
Judicial and
Executive
functions.

20. We greatly appreciate the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions that has been partially introduced by the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and pray that the separation may be fully carried out by divesting all Sub-Magistrates of revenue functions and extending the separation to the higher grades of the service. We believe that by a simple re-adjustment of divisions and, if necessary, by the employment of a few additional officers the separation can be effected. Nor can the paucity of officers be any ground for deferring what Lord Dufferin admitted to be a counsel of perfection in this Presidency, where, as was recently pointed out, with 91 appointments available for the members of the Covenanted Civil Service there have been entertained 177 Civilians—a number which, making all allowances necessary for the replacing of officers on furlough and for the training of new officers, we

humbly venture to suggest, may yet leave a surplus for additional officers, if any, required in the interests of the separation. We also submit that, considering the responsible functions they perform, the pay, status and personnel of Sub-Magistrates should be improved.

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District
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Address.

21. The recent appointment of Civilians in the Settlement and other departments where Indians were formerly employed or are eligible for appointment has, not improbably, been due to the necessity for finding responsible work for the excessive number of Civilians borne on the establishment. But we feel bound to respectfully protest against these appointments, as they deprive the children of the soil of their legitimate claims.

*Appointment of
Civilians in
Settlement and
other
Departments.*

22. We beg also to respectfully submit that competitive examinations resulted in the selection of very efficient officers for the Provincial Service. There has, so far as we are aware, been no complaint in this Presidency against the system. On the contrary, we recall with special pride that it was the Government presided over by Your Excellency's esteemed brother, whose approaching visit to the scenes of his former beneficent activities we look forward to with keen pleasure, that made the pronouncement in favour of holding the annual Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination simultaneously in England and India, so far as this Presidency was concerned. We submit that a reversion to the system of appointments by nomination cannot be conducive to efficiency.

*Competitive
Examination
for Provincial
Service.*

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District
Peoples'
Association's
Address.
*High Court
Judges.*

23. We beg to point out that, owing to accumulated arrears, appeals to the High Court now take more than two years for disposal and very often cases take from four to five years in their disposal from the Court of first instance to the High Court and in cases of remand and appeals on disposal after remand a further period of four or five years is taken. As such a long delay is often tantamount to a denial of justice, we respectfully pray that the number of High Court Judges may be increased with a corresponding increase in the number of Indian Judges. We also beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the great disappointment of the people at the passing over of the claims of Indians in the recent officiating and acting appointments to the High Court Bench.

*Religious
Endowments.*

24. The management of Religious Endowments, of which there are many in this district, is far from satisfactory owing to the existing state of the law. We do not wish for any departure from the principle of abstention by Government from executive interference with the religious concerns of the people. But to ensure the proper management and preservation of the properties of the temples an amendment of the law is necessary on the following lines:—

(a) Abolition of the life-membership of Committee members ;

(b) Compulsory periodical meetings of Committee members and publication of their proceedings ;

(c) Compulsory preparation of a budget every year ;

(d) Annual auditing of accounts and the publication of an abstract of the same ;

(e) Affording of facilities to the public for the inspection of records and accounts and taking copies thereof on payment of charges ;

(f) Abolition of Court Fee in respect of suits against members of Committees, Trustees, Managers or Superintendents, in cases in which the District Court sanctions the same ; and

(g) Summary ejectment of Trustees and temple servants, subject to suits by them, instead of compelling members of Committees and Trustees to have recourse to regular suits.

25. We are profoundly grateful to the Government for the great interest shown by them in the affording of facilities for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. It was at one time expected that the Nidhis, of which there are many in this Presidency, and, which, organised on co-operative principles, have been doing so much good work in the promotion of thrift among the poorer classes, would benefit by the new Act. But it has now been definitely decided that they cannot come within the purview of that enactment. The heavy charge for encumbrance certificates, without which loans cannot safely be granted by the Nidhis, presses hard on the poorer classes of borrowers who have to be accommodated with small loans. Considering that the Registration Department, which was never meant to be a source of revenue

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1936.

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District
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Association's
Address
Religious
Endowments.

Co-operative
Credit
Societies.

Nidhis.

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Address.
Nidhis.

has year by year been yielding a large surplus and that under the new Provincial Settlement the whole of the receipts of this department is at the absolute disposal of the Government of Madras, we pray that a substantial abatement be made in the fee for encumbrance certificates in the case of such institutions as, in the opinion of the Government, deserve this concession by the low rates of interest they charge and by other facilities which they hold out to borrowers in the repayment of the loans.

Education.

26. We beg finally to invite Your Excellency's attention to the changes recently introduced in the educational system of this Presidency, which have produced considerable alarm in the minds of many people. The classification of schools into elementary and secondary and the restriction imposed upon the transfer of a pupil from the former to the latter will, we fear, restrict secondary education, as many lower secondary schools in the interior parts of the district, which are now spreading the blessings of secondary education in its earlier stage, will cease to exist under the new rules and as the parents in those parts, even if willing to send their children at a tender age to distant towns, and incur heavy expenditure in consequence, will be unable to determine whether their boys are capable of receiving secondary education. Rules 32 and 33 of the new Grant-in-aid Code, which regulate and fix the teaching grants on behalf of secondary schools and recond-grade colleges, insist upon the

income being guaranteed from endowments, donations and other private sources; and they will, we venture to submit, seriously arrest the progress of higher education, inasmuch as many of the high schools and second-grade colleges under the management of indigenous agencies in this Presidency can boast of no endowments and will have to be abolished if these rules are brought into force even three years hence. We therefore pray that Your Excellency will, in the interests of higher education, be pleased to order the relaxation of these rules in such a way as to prevent the abolition of secondary schools of a lower grade in the smaller towns of the district and ensure the continuance of at least the existing grants to high schools and second-grade colleges.

In conclusion, we trust that Your Excellency's administration will be characterised by sympathy and justice calculated to secure the people's affection and wish your Excellency and family long life, health and happiness.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the members of the Sourashtra Community of Madura most respectfully beg to welcome Your Excellency to this ancient and historic city, the centre of weaving and dyeing industries in South India.

2. We beg to introduce ourselves to Your Excellency as a community, which has identified itself through over two centuries with the staple industry of Madura. It was the far-sighted and liberal policy of the Naick rulers of this city that encouraged a colony of Sourashtras from Guzerat to

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District
Peoples'
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Address.
Education.

Sourashtra
Community's
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Sourashtra
Community's
Address.
Weaving
centre.

settle here, a colony which has now grown into nearly half the present population of Madura.

3. Lord Curzon, our late Viceroy, in his reply to the Municipal address presented to him on the 27th November 1900, was pleased to observe that our "settlement here two hundred or more years ago was responsible for the propagation of a new industry in this part of India, which has converted Madura into one of the greatest weaving centres in the Madras Presidency."

Sourashtra
Sabha.

4. We deem it a privilege to bring to Your Excellency's notice, that we have converted what was once our caste tribunal into a corporation known as the Sourashtra Sabha, and that through it, have been exerting ourselves to promote our social, moral, and intellectual advancement. The Sabha was started in 1895, and its efforts were, in the first instance, directed towards affording elementary and secondary education to the children of the community. And the Sourashtra High School under the management of our Sabha with its feeders, is now doing useful work in the city, by educating annually over one thousand five hundred students.

Technical
education.

5. We feel, however, that our community stands in need of a system of education suited to its industrial pursuits, and we would add that the paucity of the school-going population of the community, as compared with its numerical strength, is in the main due to the absence of a school wherein technical instruction is imparted in addition to the general education.

6. The Industrial Schools Committee which visited Madura in February 1902 found that the industries of weaving and dyeing carried on here had reached such a stage of development that they needed expert advice on technical matters like "wool-sizing, yarn-bleaching and chrome-dyeing."

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Sourashtra
Community's
Address.

Expert advice.

7. The necessity for a textile school for imparting instruction in improved methods of weaving and dyeing was brought to the notice of Your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Arthur Havelock, so long ago as 1897, and we again take this opportunity of urging our claims for the same being started under the auspices of Your Excellency's Government.

Textile School.

8. Appreciating as we do, the noble efforts of your Government in helping the weaving industry, we would request Your Excellency to extend to us your active sympathy, especially at this time, when the hand-loom industry is struggling hard to survive in its keen competition with the power-loom industry.

9. In making the above request, we would respectfully inform Your Excellency that in the matter of imparting secondary education to our boys, we have invested Rs. 22,000, without any grant whatsoever from the Government. We were therefore constrained to apply for help to Your Excellency's Government to defray the whole initial cost of the textile school, which is approximately estimated at Rs. 50,000 and a moiety of the working expenses, the other moiety being contributed to by the local municipality and ourselves.

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MADURA.
Sourashtra
Community's
Address.

Representative
in Legislative
Council.

10. Your Excellency may perhaps be aware that the absence of a member in the Local Legislative Council to represent the manufacturing interests of artisan classes on matters affecting their welfare is now being perceptibly felt. Next to agriculture, weaving is the most important pursuit of the masses of South India. It has been aptly observed by the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, that "in the present stage of development, the fair representation of interests and classes seems to be more important than the increased representation of localities."

We therefore feel it our duty to pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to nominate a representative to the Council, who will directly represent the industrial interests of the Presidency.

11. In conclusion we pray that the Almighty may be pleased to shower his choicest blessings on you and give you long life, peace and prosperity.

On account of their great length, the addresses with the exception of the opening paragraphs were taken as read.

The three gentlemen who presented the addresses were first introduced to His Excellency by Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, Collector, and they in their turn, after presenting the addresses, introduced to His Excellency the other members of the deputations. His Excellency replied as follows to all the above four addresses :--

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to assure you that I appreciate very highly the kind expressions of welcome

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

which have just been accorded to me by the various members of the four different associations who have been so good as to present me with addresses. I shall not easily forget your kind words of greeting, and I shall have in these beautiful caskets in which they have been presented most charming souvenirs to remind me of your goodness. When you ask me, gentlemen, to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the expression of the loyalty which is felt towards him by his subjects in this district and town, I can assure you that the fulfilment of your desire will be to me a most pleasant and happy task. I feel that I do well to be here to-day; in the first place, from a personal point of view, in that within a very short time from now I shall have the pleasure of welcoming again my wife and children, from whom I have been separated so long; in the second place, standing as I do here in this ancient palace, and conjuring up visions of the glories and splendours of the Pandian kingdom, which we can look back upon through the dim vista of many ages, I seem almost to hear the echoes of the heart-throbs of that kingdom's greatness, the mighty genius of its people. One cannot help being thrilled with a great sense of satisfaction in being allowed to see the splendid relics of the glorious past, which it is your pride, and just pride, to preserve not only for this generation but for many and many generations to come; and, in the third place, it is a great satisfaction

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Addresses.

to me to obtain a direct personal knowledge of this the second greatest town in the Presidency. It is a town ever growing in population, in importance, and I hope in prosperity. I am glad to have this chance of becoming acquainted with those of its citizens who have set before themselves the work of improving their town and district. I hope thus in some measure to identify myself with their aims and their aspirations. I am glad to become familiar with the conditions of your town and to realise for myself, not through a glass darkly, but face to face, the difficulties and disabilities by which you are beset. If I personally can do something towards the removal of some of them, believe me it will be a source of great gratification to myself.

*Brevity of
speech.*

Gentlemen, I observed recently a very just criticism of one of my recent tours. It was to the effect that, whatever other virtues I might possess—and they were not enumerated—I was sadly lacking in one great virtue, viz., brevity of speech. Well, I own the soft impeachment, and, when I come to sum up all the various points touched upon in these addresses, I am afraid that again to-day I shall lay myself open to the same criticism; but, if blame there be, I must ask you to share some of it with me. You have ranged over a variety of topics, dealing with many important questions of administration. To some of them I could easily give the whole of the time at my disposal, and yet not have finished with them. It is impossible for

me to deal as fully as I could desire with all the points which you have raised. I shall endeavour to speak in regard to each one. I think it would be discourteous on my part if I did not; but if my answers are brief, if they appear somewhat curt, I would ask you to believe that it is not because I do not realise the importance of the subjects; it is not because I have not endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the details, intricate and complicated as they are, of each one; but it is only that I do not desire to exhaust your patience. I know that, in attempting to deal adequately with these matters, I should very soon exhaust my own powers of speech. With this apology, gentlemen, I will, if you will allow me, deal with the various points which have been brought forward.

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Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Brevity of
speech.*

I regard as of vital importance, the drainage of this town. It is a work the achievement of which I would gladly see realised. I sympathise with you in your desires in this respect, as also with the disappointment which you must have experienced in the delay in bringing this work to a consummation. It is a large work, and it must involve great expenditure of money. The estimates, which I may say, are now under consideration by Government, amount, if I remember, to a sum of something like 13,60,000 rupees, that is to say, nearly 4 lakhs more than the sum mentioned in your address. Now however the loan for such a purpose may be raised, whatever help, if any, the Central

Drainage.

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His
Excellency's
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Addresses.
Drainage.

*Principles of
Government
grants.*

Government may be able to give, I think it better that you should face the fact that the introduction of this scheme must impose an increase of taxation on the rate-payers of the city. I think it is better, gentlemen, not to buoy you up with any false hopes as to what the Government may be able to do. I hope that we may be able to assist you in the scheme, but I do not think it will be fair on my part to hold out a hope that the help will be to such a degree as that which you ask for.* I feel myself very strongly the responsibilities of the Central Government in regard to the expenditure of the monies of the general tax-payer, how far we are limited in applying those sums for the benefit of one particular locality. In my own opinion, I think that our policy should be to come to the rescue of those towns only whose circumstances are such that any scheme of this nature would cause them serious financial embarrassment, if not practical insolvency. Now I do not think that Madura is a town which can plead extreme poverty; and therefore I think it is better to face the fact that Government would not be justified in coming to your assistance as liberally as you demand. I notice that your revenues have been recently augmented, and I observe

* The Sanitary Engineer prepared a scheme for the drainage of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,98,980 (including a septic tank). The Government promised to contribute one-fourth of the capital cost and to lend the remainder but at the suggestion of the Council the execution of the scheme has been postponed until the experimental infiltration gallery intended to increase the water-supply has been completed. Meanwhile the estimates are under scrutiny in the Public Works Department.

that one cause of this considerable increase, at least, is to be found, not so much in increased taxation, as in the fact that the assessment in respect of the house and land tax has been more carefully scrutinised and more carefully collected. And surely this must point to the fact that the municipality have themselves been in the past losing revenues to which they were entitled which would have been extremely useful in carrying out the various improvements in your town which you have enumerated, and which I can well believe are matters of urgent necessity. I would remind you that the maximum of taxation has not yet been reached either in respect of houses and lands or of water and drainage. You have, as your Chairman told me to-day, much to do; but I would remind you, on the other hand, that, when it is done, great and lasting benefit will accrue to the citizens of your town. And I do not believe that they will fail to realise their responsibilities of citizenship or that they will grudge the extra contribution which they may be called upon to pay in order that they may ensure the betterment of their town. The demand made by Government, that the water and drainage tax should be raised from 4 to 5 per cent. was not made without very full consideration, and, in view of the financial circumstances of Madura, which have been recited to me to-day, I do not think that I should be justified in cancelling the order to which you refer.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Principles of
Government
grants.*

*Water and
Drainage tax.*

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Water-supply.

In regard to water-supply, I shall only say this that if the opinion of experts guides me aright, I do not anticipate that the supply from the Vaigai river will be inadequate.* If, unfortunately, such should prove to be the case, it will, I hope, be possible for water to be supplied to you from the Periyár project; but I do not think that Government can make any exception to the rule whereby payment is demanded from all municipalities when water is taken from any Government source or irrigation work.

*Municipal
Market.*

I look forward, gentlemen, to-morrow with great pleasure to the task which you have invited me to perform of laying the foundation stone of the new market. I should like to congratulate you if I may on the prospect of the early erection of a building which must add greatly to the convenience and to the utility of the public.

*Primary
Education.*

You call my attention to the manner in which the Imperial grant of 6 lakhs of rupees for Primary education has been applied. Well, gentlemen, we came to the conclusion that it was the duty of Government to bring education, if possible, within the reach of all, and we determined to utilise this money so that we might build schools and provide education for those remoter districts which would otherwise be without any means of education whatever. The sum, I would remind you, is not

* An estimate amounting to Rs 8,210 for the construction of an experimental infiltration gallery on the down-stream side of the existing filter-beds of the Madura water-supply was sanctioned in G.O., No. 514 W., dated 23rd April 1908.

a large one, and I think myself that it will go further in this way, and be of more practical utility than if it is devoted to large towns, such as this. After all, I would remind you that there is very considerable, if not ample, provision made for education here. I believe that I am right in saying that in Madura there are no less than 76 schools of various kinds, and I feel sure that you will not grudge the expenditure of this money upon districts and localities in which no schools have hitherto existed at all.

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1906.

MADURA.
His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Primary
Education.*

In regard to your weaving industry which is, I know, an important element in the life of the community here, I can assure you that Government are anxious to carry on a forward and progressive policy in regard not only to this but other industries in this country. We have, as you are doubtless aware, undertaken a scheme for the development of the agricultural industry at Coimbatore, which must, in its initial stages at all events, be a very costly scheme. Like all other Governments, our power is limited by the power of the purse. We have therefore to consider how much we can just now devote to other industries, and we have made a beginning, as you know, at Salem. I would impress upon you this fact, which is sometimes lost sight of, that is, that our Salem factory is not as yet so much an educational as an experimental institution. We are working there with the hope of improving the industry by the introduction not only of new

*Weaving
Industry.*

Salem Factory.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

*Director of
Technological
and Industrial
Inquiries.*

*Grant to
District
Boards
for public
works.*

machinery but also of improvements in the organization of labour. But, as I said just now, our factory there is only in its infancy. We have not yet determined in what way we can best benefit this great and important industry. We are making a beginning, and if, as I hope, our efforts prove successful, we mean most certainly to extend it elsewhere. Meanwhile, I would tell you that the appointment of a Director of Technological and Industrial Inquiries has just been sanctioned, and I will make it my business to ascertain from him without delay whether he has any recommendations to make in order to comply with your request.

Gentlemen, the next matter with which I have to deal is the grant to District Boards. Not long ago, in order to ensure regularity in system and continuity in the execution of public works, various District Boards in this Presidency were invited to draw up a five years' programme, and in the case of each Board Government indicated the sum which they hoped they would be able to place at the disposal of the Board. It is true that the sum was more or less to be in proportion with the actuals of the land revenue received in the district, but I would like you to understand that that was not a hard-and-fast rule laid down by the Government of India. It was a guide, and a guide only. In some districts it was a little more, in some it was a little less, in accordance with the peculiar conditions and requirements of each district. So

far as this District Board is concerned, although the sum indicated was only Rs. 80,000, the sum which has been actually allotted for next year amounts to Rs. 90,000.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

In regard to the bridges of the district, the Government are endeavouring to undertake works which are beyond the possibility of construction by the District Board. The bridges required in this district according to the returns which we have received were numerous and costly. The sum for the Madura district alone amounted to close upon five lakhs of rupees. We have received from other District Boards estimates of their requirements, and you will understand that it is almost impossible for us to deal with each Board in piecemeal fashion. We must have a policy in regard to our communications. We have a comprehensive scheme under consideration at present, and I hope that it may be possible for the Public Works Department to improve the bridges in this district without any very long or very serious delay.

Bridges.

In regard to other questions of communication I may say that I entirely agree with the policy that the road to Athūr from Kodaikānal should be abandoned, and the Government have decided that the road by what is known as Law's Ghant Trace shall now be followed. The estimate for the construction of that road amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. Considering that this road will be of a peculiar benefit to this district, and in view of the liberal

Kodaikānal
Road.

November 18th,
1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Address.
Kodaikinal
Road.

grant which has been made to the District Board, I do not think it unreasonable that the Board should be asked to pay some at least of the cost. I hope that they will not press the demand upon Government that they may withdraw from the proposal which they made to contribute a sum of 50,000 rupees. I hope that it may be possible for us to include a part, at all events, of the construction of this road in one of our earliest budgets. I can assure you that I realise its importance to this district, and that your request will not be lost sight of.

Railways.

Gentlemen, I realise as fully as you do, I think, the advantages of railway communication. I have, in various countries in which I have been, seen something of the enormous benefit to a country which may be conferred by improved facilities of communication, not only in the matter of public convenience but also in the opening up of new or remote districts. I can assure you that there is no administrative work which I would more gladly expedite than that of railway development in this country. Recently, we have been most assiduous in our endeavours to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to a forward policy in the matter of district railways in this Presidency. I wish that I could give you to-day a more sanguine report than it is possible for me to do. So great upon the Government of India is the pressure of calls for railway development that I fear it is doubtful

*District Board
Railways.*

whether, for some time to come, district railways in this country can be included in their programme, and thus it behoves us to consider whether there are any other ways and means of financing railway enterprise by District Boards. It may be possible by two other alternatives—one by a loan in the open market, and the other by a subsidiary company. A scheme of the latter nature is under the consideration of the South Indian Railway Company, and if it is carried into effect it will have this advantage at least that the construction of railways will thereby be more accelerated than by their inclusion in an Imperial programme.

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MADURA.
His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses,
District Board
Railways.

South Indian
Railway
Scheme.

Gentlemen, I have on more than one occasion been asked to give an undertaking that before a scheme for the revision of districts became an accomplished fact, it should be made public and open to public criticism. I regret to say that the answer which I have made elsewhere must again be made by me to-day, and that is, that I am afraid that I cannot at present give any such undertaking.

Redistribution
of Districts.*

I will now, if I may, turn for a moment to various matters raised in the address by the Peoples' Association, and firstly in regard to the Periyár works. I am aware that at the end of the dry season this year the Periyár lake was extremely low, and it was inevitable that as a result the water could not be let down at an earlier date than—I think it was—the

Periyar
Water.

* N.B.—The scheme was at a subsequent date published for criticism,

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Distribution
by turns.*

third week in June, and the risk of emptying the tank seemed to our experts to be so great that the distribution of water so long as it was to be impartial had to be very stringently and carefully controlled. The officer in charge adopted the system to which you take exception, namely, distribution of water by turns. It was in the first instance experimental. The original experiment had to be modified, but I would ask you to believe that no hardship on the ryots was intended. The only object aimed at, the only thing sought for, was that, so far as water was available, it should be fairly and impartially distributed amongst those who were entitled to receive it. I am told that the condition of the crops to-day hardly warrants the assertion that there has been any suffering from the system which has been adopted, or that we should be justified at present in reversing that system.*

*Second Lake
and Electric
Installation.*

I am afraid that we must defer for a time the introduction of the scheme which you would like to see carried out, of a second lake at the foot of the hills, and the installation of electric power. Water at the present time is inadequate in quantity, but I may tell you that we have at this moment a special staff who are investigating the possibility of increasing

* Orders have been issued that the system of turns should be discontinued except in times of scarcity (G.O., No. 242 L., dated 4th July 1908).

The old Peranai anicut, which caused heavy silting in the Periyár main channel, was replaced by a new regulator before the irrigation season, 1908; this anicut was the chief cause of complaints of insufficient supply of water.

the supply to the lake,* while at the same time the construction of the right bank regulator will certainly increase its storage capacity.

In regard to the point about water to inams, I would remind you that the ayakut under the project was an area of 109,000 acres, but I find that the area which has been actually irrigated in fasli 1313 was 109,287 acres for the first crop, and for the second crop 43,387 acres. In the following year I find that the area under cultivation for the first crop had risen by 4,000 acres, while the area for the second crop remained approximately the same. Well, the project being, as I say, only for 109,000 acres, it hardly looks to me as though the area for which irrigation was charged was in excess of supply or that any valid reason exists why the supply of water to inams should be stopped.

So again in regard to the points that are raised with reference to tank-beds and waste lands, I find that since 1894 the total quantity of waste land that has been sold is only 321 acres, which is not a very large quantity, and in regard to tank-beds, it is only 800 acres. I would remind you that before the sale of either waste lands or tank-beds is sanctioned sufficient land is reserved for communal purposes. I would also remind you that, though tanks are a very cheap and efficient way of storing rainfall,

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Water to
Inams.*

*Tank-beds and
waste lands.*

* Some investigation was made in the seasons 1906-1907 and 1907-1908, but the project has to lie over until sufficient information is collected from gaugings of the Pambyar river to justify its reconsideration.

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

*Tank-beds and
waste lands.*

yet they are not regarded by experts as anything but wasteful. In such a project as the Periyár the loss of water in these shallow tanks is enormous, and I think it is a very interesting and relevant point, if I may say so, that in the Tanjore, the Gódávári and the Kistna projects, which are akin to that of the Periyár, these tank-beds have entirely disappeared. It is on account of the wastefulness of this system, and not in order, believe me, that we may obtain a little more revenue, that we are anxious to abandon them here. So far as I can learn, it is only useless tanks that have been hitherto abandoned. I believe moreover that in every case ample provision has been made for the necessary drinking water-supply, both of man and beast, and I believe that no single concrete case of hardship has ever been brought to the notice of one of our officials. As I said just now, we hope that not only the source of the supply, but the storage capacity of the lake will in a very short time be much improved. When that is done the necessity for this request will, it seems to me, disappear even if it ever existed, which you must forgive me if I say I am a little inclined to doubt.

*Sub-division of
lands.*

In the next point which is brought to my notice it seems to me that you have a very just cause of complaint. I allude to the delay which has taken place in the sub-division of lands and the issue of pattahs. The machinery which we set up to deal with this work unfortunately broke down, but a

special staff has been put on to overtake the work, and I hope that before next jamabandi the pattahs may have all been issued. We realise there has been delay, inordinate delay, but we are doing our best to put it right.

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1906.

MADŪRA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Sub-division of
lands.

I am afraid that it is impossible for me to entertain your next request, which is to the effect that the Vadakarai channel should be connected with the Vaigai river. There are engineering difficulties which make it impracticable. It would upset, I am told, the whole of the Periyár scheme. Gentlemen, when I learn that during the last ten years the value of lands under that channel has increased by something like 100 per cent., I find it difficult to believe that the ryots have been very acute sufferers.

Vadakarai
channel.

In regard to the question of sub-soil water survey, I would remind you that the undertaking of such a task for a Presidency of this magnitude would involve an enormous and, I may say at once, prohibitive cost. The Government have decided that what money they have available for experiments in this department would be better employed on a scheme of trial boring, and we have at the present time a special staff engaged upon that work. They have only been at work for a short time, and hitherto no formal report has been submitted to us giving us any indication of how far they have succeeded; but I have made it my business to see the officer in charge of that department, and, while I

Sub-soil survey.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Sub-soil survey.

will not weary you with details, I may tell you that he left me with a sense of hope and belief that in this direction the Government may do much. It is our intention, if we succeed, to adopt the same policy in other districts, and I believe we shall do more good in that way than by any costly and elaborate survey of sub-soil water.

Chattrams.

The next matter, gentlemen, deals, if you will allow me to say so, with what I think is properly regarded as ancient history. I allude to the arrangement regarding chattrams in this district. I would remind you that it is over a hundred years since the Government resumed the villages in question. Undoubtedly, the Government of the day had a perfect right, to do so, if they chose, and substitute therefor a fixed money allowance. This question has often, I understand, been brought up before the Government of the Presidency since those days from time to time, and I can see myself really no reason why the question must not be regarded, as I said just now, as a piece of ancient history. I am afraid we cannot re-open it!

Mamul waste.

In regard to what I believe is known as mamul waste, you must forgive me if I say that I do not quite understand the point in the paragraph alluding to this question, and it seems to me that the rule as defined in the address with which you have presented me is more or less a travesty of the real one.

'Total loss.'

In regard to the rule about the total loss, I would remind you that four years ago the old

system of definitely defining what should be regarded as the total loss was abandoned, and it is now left to the discretion of the Collector.

You ask me next to alter the rule in regard to the sale of land for default of payment of revenue. Well, gentlemen, as I have said elsewhere, I am afraid that this is a request which the Government cannot entertain. In our opinion, while there are objections to the rule, we fear that the proposals which you make would add very much to the confusion in the accounts, that it would open the door to corruption and intrigue, that it would prevent the purchase by *bonâ fide* buyers, and therefore we think it better to make no change in the existing law.* I have no doubt that, when Act II of 1864 comes up for modification, as it very soon will, this question will be considered and very fully thrashed out in the Legislative Council.

Next, gentlemen, you call my attention to certain grievances in the Forest Department. Well, I would venture to submit that the grazing fees and fees for obtaining manure leaves are very small. Seeing how important the conservation of forests is to the people of this Presidency, I do not think we should be wise in accepting any relaxation of these rules. Before any reserve forest is declared I understand that provision is always made for communal rights. I know that such provision is often regarded

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

*Sale of lands
for default of
payment of
revenue.*

Grazing fees.

* Act No. I of 1909 provides for the insertion in the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, of a provision similar to section 310-A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1882.

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MADURA.
His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Grazing fees.

as inadequate, but I am afraid that there are a good many ryots in the country who would regard any provision as inadequate which did not throw open the whole of the forests of this country to the ryot in which he could roam and cut at his own sweet will and pleasure.

*Leaf-manure
cultivation.*

Meanwhile, in regard to the next point which you raise, I may say that the District Forest Officer has received instructions to lose no time in preparing the land necessary for leaf-manure cultivation.

*Margin between
forests and
occupied land.*

As to the question of the removal of forests from occupied land, here again I am afraid that I cannot accede to your request. It is very difficult to carry it out; occupied lands have extended and extended in this country right up to the foot of the hill ranges, and it seems to me difficult that we should still further withdraw our forest boundaries. But, after all, gentlemen, are the grievances in this respect so very great? I find that the cases of prosecution for the offences to which you allude are not very numerous, and meanwhile I also learn that the demarcation of forests has been made perfectly clear and plain, and that the boundaries for the most part at least are quite unmistakable.

*Salt and
Abkâri Depart-
ment.
Rewards.*

Now, I know that in principle the system of rewards, to which you take exception, in the Salt and Abkâri Department is objectionable, but I do not see how it can be avoided. It is a system which, I believe, is in vogue in almost every country in Europe, and is inevitable in dealing with fiscal

offences. In regard to the charges which are levelled against the Salt and Abkari Department, I find it is a little difficult to say much, because I think you will allow that they are neither explicit nor definite.

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

In regard to local option, gentlemen, I am myself doubtful whether the system is really applicable to this country, chiefly owing, I think, to the variety in the constituent parts of the population. I doubt very much in a country such as this, where you have extreme ignorance and credulity, whether an appeal to local option would not do more harm than good. At all events, I think, it has been the view of most Governments of India, that the day is not ripe for the introduction of this system. I would remind you, however, that recently a very strong committee was appointed to examine into the whole question of excise, and that their report is now awaited and will be in our hands before long. It is perfectly certain that this question will be reviewed very fully in that report, and until we receive it, it will, I think, be premature for this Government to move in any direction. At the same time, orders have been issued that no increase in the number of licenses issued should be allowed, and I know that in regard to the issue of licenses themselves the representations of all important bodies in a district are considered and fully weighed.

Local option.

In regard to the Land Bill * I am aware that the original bill divested the Civil Courts of certain

Estates
Land Bill
Jurisdiction of
Civil Courts.

* Madras Act I of 1905.

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Estates
Land Bill
Jurisdiction of
Civil Courts.*

jurisdiction. In that respect it was open to objection, but the modifications that have been made in the bill by the Select Committee seem to me to practically remove those objections, and I do not think that we can go much further than the Select Committee have gone. It seems to me that so far as this point is concerned, the bill, in its modified form, is practically free from objection.

*Annual Conference between
Collector and
District Representatives.*

Gentlemen, the next suggestion is, I must say at once, novel to me, and I think it is neither desirable nor practicable. It is, I understand, suggested that the Collector of each district should hold an annual symposium, as it were; that while he is to sit as President in the chair, he is to be the target of criticism by a body of quite irresponsible persons. Is not that, I ask myself, what these proposals amount to? There is an old French proverb which says "criticism is easy, but art is difficult." While I recognise the value of criticism, I have some sympathy for the man who is called upon to exercise the art of government, and I believe that such a suggestion as you make would neither tend to increased efficiency, nor would it tend to increase that harmony between the ruler and the ruled which I think we all desire to see.

*Separation of
Judicial and
Executive
Functions.*

The next point, gentlemen, that you deal with is the question of the divorce of Executive from Judicial functions. Now this is one of those matters to which I referred in my opening remarks. It is a question on which, if I dealt with it alone, I could speak at such a length that I know your patience

would be exhausted, and it will be impossible for me to deal with it this morning except in the briefest possible way. I recognise the importance of the issues which are raised in this question, but I am doubtful myself whether we should go further in the direction which you indicate than we have done at present. I do not propose to analyse the figures which you quote of the number of Civilians and appointments and so on. An analysis of these figures and an examination as to how the various Civil Servants are employed, what their functions would be if your proposals were carried into effect, how far the Civil Service would require to be enlarged, what would be involved in the matter of additional financial responsibility upon Government—all these are most important points in the arguments, and I have no time to go into them all to-day. I would only say that I am afraid the figures which are quoted would not bear the test of very close investigation. The fact remains, however, that we have at the present time not one spare Civil Servant to fill any appointment that might become vacant to-morrow, except I think those nine who are now under training. The Government of India makes calls upon us, other services make calls upon us, and there is, as you know, a certain number of officials always away; but I do not myself believe, in fact I am certain that the Civil Service of this Presidency is not overmanned. I am confident that the proposal which you make here would involve the necessity of fresh appointments being made and

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Separation of
Judicial and
Executive
functions.*

*Indian Civil
Service.*

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1906.

MADURĀ.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses,
*Indian Civil
Service.*

would cause a considerable amount of expenditure on the administration. There are objections which I am not going to recite now, because they are somewhat lengthy and intricate, but I would only ask you to believe that we have very fully considered the question whether this policy of separating the judicial and executive functions should be carried into further effect just now, and Government have come to the conclusion that it would not be wise to do so.

*Employment of
Civilians in
Settlement
Department.*

In regard to the Settlement Department, I would remind you that there is at the present time no special department known as the Settlement Department. It is a branch of the Land Revenue Department, and in my opinion a very important branch. It is not, as your address would seem to suggest, it is not, believe me, a bureau for the employment of useless labour; it is a very important branch of our administration, and at the present time the officers employed thereon are, as you say, members of the Indian Civil Service. They are employed there not only on account of the importance of the work but in order that they may obtain a good knowledge of the economic and agricultural conditions of the country which is essential to them if they are to perform properly the tasks which they will later on be called on to fulfil.

*Competitive
Examination
for
Provincial
Civil Service.*

The question of recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service by competitive examination is always with us. It is quite true, as you say in your address, that it is a system which has secured the services of capable and efficient civil servants, but that has not

been an invariable rule. In the opinion of those who should be best able to judge, it is not altogether a satisfactory system. We do not propose at present to revert thereto, but we have before us now a scheme of modified competition which I hope will result in the end which we all desire, and that is to secure men of the best quality, both of ability and character, to serve their country.

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MADURA,
His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Competitive
Examination
for Provincial
Civil Service.*

In regard, gentlemen, to the fact that the work in the High Court is somewhat in arrears, I may say at once that the Government have fully recognised such to be the case, and have made representations to the Secretary of State asking him to sanction arrangements in order that those arrears may be brought up. You will thus understand that it is difficult for me to make any definite pronouncement thereon at the present time.*

High Court.

You call my attention, gentlemen, to the necessity for an amendment of the Religious Endowments Act. You are all aware that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, your Chairman, introduced a bill to achieve this end some time ago. It did not receive the approval of the Supreme Government, though I am certain that they were not without sympathy with the aims and objects which it sought to achieve. The policy of England in these matters being what it is, the Government have consistently hesitated to adopt any steps or to introduce legislation which

*Religious
Endowments
Act.*

* The appointment of a seventh Judge of the High Court was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in March 1907 (G.O., 963, Judicial, 27th May 1907) and a seventh Judge was appointed on the 30th October 1907 (G.O., 2060, Judicial, 10th December 1907).

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MADŪRA.

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Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
*Religious
Endowments
Act.*

might be misunderstood and might even appear to injure the religious susceptibilities of any sect or section of the community. I am aware that the law to which you refer, is not as perfect as it should be, but I rather question whether you are quite accurate in saying that the unsatisfactory management of your religious institutions is owing to the existing law. I cannot help thinking—and that opinion is endorsed by a gentleman who, as President this year, made an admirable speech at the Chingleput District Conference, Sir V. C. Desikachariar,—I am of opinion that if public spirit could be aroused and if you yourselves would put the law in motion where trustees have abused their trust, you would find it adequate for their punishment. This is a matter which is still under consideration, but it is a very thorny and difficult subject fraught with difficulties for us as Government, and I hope that it may be possible, either through the action of the public or ultimately by some amendment of the law, to put a stop to the malpractices of which you complain, and, I fear, with very good reason.

Nidhis.

Gentlemen, I recognise the good work that has been done by the associations known as Nidhis. You ask that the fees for encumbrance-certificates should be reduced in their favour. Good as the work of some of these associations has been, I think there is no doubt that some of them at all events are worked by persons of wealth for objects of personal profit. If they are true co-operative credit societies, if you assimilate your work to that of our

co-operative credit societies, then it is possible for you to get the concessions which you seek, but until that is done I am afraid that we should not be justified in reducing the fee.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

Gentlemen, I come now to another question of supreme importance, with which I regret to say that it is impossible for me now to deal, except in a most cursory way; and that is the question of education especially in regard to the Grant-in-aid Code. I will only say to-day that this scheme was evolved after years and years of discussion in the Government Department, and that the principles underlying the scheme were accepted *in toto* by a very strong Educational Conference. I would ask you to believe that our endeavour and aim is only to insure greater efficiency and a higher standard of quality in both elementary and secondary education. I would remind you moreover that it is a tentative measure, and that it is liable to modification, and I assure you that we shall be prepared to modify it if we are satisfied that the modifications proposed are just and reasonable, and that they will in themselves tend to what we aim at, that is greater efficiency.

Education.

Grant-in-Aid
Code.

I should like, before I conclude, to say how much I appreciate the kind words of welcome from those who represent so important an industry in this town as the weaving industry. I have already endeavoured to indicate that the Government is in sympathy with the work, and hope that before long we may see it attaining to something like the

Weaving
Industry.

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His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses,
Weaving
Industry.

prosperity which it enjoyed in years gone by ; but I should like especially, if I may, to congratulate the body that approached me this morning upon the reputation which they have earned for themselves as a progressive and enlightened body, and to assure them of the sympathy which I feel with the aims which they tell me they have put before themselves and with the noble ideal which they have set up. They tell me that it is by the avenue of Education that they mean to advance. Along that avenue I should like to go hand in hand with them. I would only say this morning that I wish them well in the task which they have undertaken to help their fellowmen.

*Representative
of Weavers
in Legislative
Council.*

You ask me that a direct representative of the weaving trade may be appointed to the Legislative Council. I had hoped that trade and commerce was adequately represented, but that may not be so at the present time. I must confess that I see some difficulties in holding out a hope of being able to comply with the request which you make, much as I should like to do so.*

Gentlemen, I feel that some apology is due from me to you. I have drawn a blank cheque upon your patience. I can only thank you for the way in which you have honoured that cheque. I have not dealt as fully as I should like to do with all the

* M.R.Ry. P. Theagaraya Chettiar Garu, a Telugu weaver of the Devanga caste, who has displayed much interest in the development of the weaving industry, was nominated on the 29th June 1908 to be a member of the Legislative Council on the recommendation of the Corporation of Madras.

various points which you have raised. It would have been impossible, seeing the limited time at my disposal. I should like to assure you how gratefully I appreciate the kind wishes with which all the addresses you have given me conclude. You wish me well here in the work which I have undertaken. I thank you for those good wishes, and venture to echo them. I hope that during the years that lie before me in this country I may see an evergrowing prosperity, material progress and social advancement, and if I can do something towards such a consummation, then I shall feel that I did not come here in vain.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses,
*Representative
of Weavers in
Legislative
Council.*

His Excellency and party then drove to the Teppakulam Bungalow which was kindly placed at His Excellency's disposal by the Raja of Ramnad.

After luncheon, His Excellency drove to the Railway Station where he met Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley, the Misses Lawley, Mrs. Gosling, the Hon'ble Mrs. Glyn, Colonel the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley, C.B., and Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., Military Secretary, who arrived by the boat-mail from Tuticorin. From the railway station Their Excellencies and party drove back to the Teppakulam Bungalow.

Arrival of Her
Excellency
and party.

Later in the evening, Their Excellencies went to see the banyan tree in the compound of the old Judge's house and went for a drive round a portion of the town.

Banyan tree.

At 7 o'clock on the following morning Their Excellencies and party, except Colonel the Hon'ble

November 29th,
1906.
Meenatchi
Temple.

November 20th,
1906.

MADURA.
Meenatchi
temple.

R. T. Lawley, drove to the famous Meenakshi temple. On arrival at the main entrance to the temple, Their Excellencies were received, under a pandal, by the Trustees of the temple with due honour. They walked round the corridors inspecting with interest the carvings and paintings on the walls. Particularly interesting were numerous monolithic pillars in the *Mantapam* in the middle of the temple. They inspected the silver and gold-plated *Vahanams* on which the idols are carried in procession at festivals. They were also shown the costly jewellery belonging to the deity. The party then drove to Tirumalai Naick's Palace and after spending a short time there returned to the camp.

Muhammadan
Deputation.

After breakfast, at 11-30 A.M., His Excellency received at the Teppakulam Bungalow the following address from the members of the Muhammadan community of Madura:—

Muhammadan
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Muhammadan community of Madura, beg leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity to bid Your Excellency and Lady Lawley our hearty and respectful welcome to this city of hoary antiquity, historic fame and archæological interest.

2. We yield to none in our feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne under which we are in the enjoyment of peace and happiness; and our joy knows no bounds on this occasion when we have the pleasure of having in our midst no less than the Representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, our August Sovereign. We are glad to observe that

Madura happens to be the place where Your Excellency sees your beloved consort for the first time, after becoming our Governor.

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MADURĀ.
Muhammadan
Address.

3. We are sorry that we are not in such a condition as would enable us to say that we have no grievances whatever. Ours are not, however, local but general, referring to the whole body of the community scattered broadcast in different parts of India—so scattered indeed that of few places can it be said that they are numerically strong therein. But, though weak in numbers, we are united as a body in sentiment and we do not wish to be behind others in our attempts to improve ourselves and contribute our quota, however humble, towards the general progress of India. Of late, there has been an awakening and throughout the land, our leaders are doing their best to elevate the social and political status of our community to the level of the advanced ones of India. But we feel that, if entirely left to ourselves, without the parental aid of the Government, we cannot advance as a class.

4. The most important of our requirements is the need of Hindustani Munshies in the educational machinery of the Government. Owing to the want of such a staff, our children have to neglect their mother tongue altogether, as soon as they pass the primary stage, and learn anew other languages to secure a success in the University examinations. The loss sustained by them is two-fold in consequence; for not only do they have to lose touch with their own vernacular but they have to master a new vernacular, while

*Hindustani
Munshies.*

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MADURA.
Muhammadan
Address.

labouring under the natural disadvantage of having to acquire a foreign language. That our language, however, is one which has played a principal part in the literature of mankind cannot be gainsaid; and we would be satisfied for the present with an arrangement under which the Hindustani Munshies are employed in Government and aided institutions for the benefit of the candidates equipping themselves for the Matriculation and F.A. examinations. The number of such Munshies may be even one in a place like Madura for all the institutions put together.

*Local Self-
Government.*

5. Our position as a community whose forefathers had wielded the sceptre in India has, alas, in these degenerate days dwindled by degrees into that of a backward one. But, having regard to our political importance as a community who have stood by the Government at all times, we request that Your Excellency may be pleased in the Province whose destinies are committed to your kind care to devise the necessary measures for introducing our representative element into not only the local Self-Government institutions, but also into the British Services since we feel that we would be shut out of many of the privileges and concessions extended to the other classes of His Majesty's subjects owing to our being not numerically strong; but only as far as practicable and wherever the need is strongly felt. In praying for such a boon, we are aware that we are but echoing the views of our recent deputation before His Excellency Lord Minto. But our object thereby is only to accentuate the necessity of the same with our feeble voice

also, as in pursuance of the advice, worth its weight in gold, given by Your Excellency's predecessor, we have to knock and knock till the door be opened.

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1906.

MADURA.
Muhammadian
Address.

6. We are glad to inform Your Excellency that in the hands of Mr. E. L. Thornton, our Collector, the interests of our community as well as others are pretty safe, since we have only to take to his notice a genuine grievance to have an immediate redress; but to-day we have chosen not to speak for ourselves alone but in the name of our whole body in India; for which we beg to be excused.

7. In conclusion, we pray for the long life and continued prosperity of Your Excellencies

After the members of the deputation had been presented to the Governor, His Excellency made the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have experienced a great personal pleasure in seeing the splendour of the palace and the beauties of the temple of Madura and something of the picturesque sights of your town. That pleasure has been greatly enhanced by the cordial and kindly welcome which has been extended to me by the citizens of Madura. And coming as I do here for the first time, I realise that that spirit can have been prompted by no personal feelings regarding myself; I welcome them inasmuch as they are tendered to me because I am the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, and on that account I can assure you that they are peculiarly gratifying especially when they come, as they do this morning, from a body of men representing the community of

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadian
Address.

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.
Loyalty.

Muhammadans, whose devotion and loyalty to the throne and person of our King is well known and appreciated by him. I can assure you that when you repeat this morning your protestations of loyalty, I accept them with the utmost readiness and the greatest possible gratification, because I know them to be absolutely sincere.

*Hindustani
Munshies.*

Gentlemen, I will deal, if I may, with one specific point of administration to which you call my attention in the address which I have just had the pleasure of receiving, and that is the employment of Hindustani Munshies in Government and aided institutions. It seems to me that the request which you make is eminently reasonable and just, and I may say that the attitude of Government in regard to this demand of yours is the same as my own. Other associations have in the past approached the Government on this matter and they have been met by the assurance, which, I believe, has always been fulfilled, that in any particular case where it is shown to the Educational Department that the necessity of the appointment of such an official could be proved, the deficiency should be made good. These associations were invited to bring forward any particular cases where the want might be felt by them, and I would, if I may, repeat to you the same invitation; and I feel confident that if you can show to the Educational Department that the children in the schools, whether Government schools or aided institutions, are under a real disability in this respect, the appointment of a Hindustani Munshi will be insisted upon.

Turning then, gentlemen, to the general point which you raise in regard to the representation of Muhammadans, whether in the various Councils, Legislative or otherwise, or in the services of the Government, I have but little to say. As you know, so far as the Legislative Council is concerned, one of the nominations in the hands of the Governor has been bestowed on, and the office is at present enjoyed by, a member of your community. In regard to the District Board and the Municipality here, there are, I find, in each of them two Muhammadan representatives, and considering the population of Muhammadans in this district, I do not think that you can complain of inadequate representation in your local Councils. However that may be, I can assure you that it is the desire of the Government that you should, so far as possible, receive adequate representation.

In regard to the question of appointments in the Provincial Civil Service, you use a simile which I am quite prepared to accept; and you say that you will knock at the door and you will go on knocking until the door is opened. Well, I would ask you, is it really the case that that door has been shut in the face of the Muhammadan community as regards appointments in the Civil Service? Let us take first of all the proportions of Muhammadans in this Presidency in the matter of population, and you will find that Muhammadans represent 6.42 of the population. Turning to the list of the Civil Service, I find that in the ranks of what is known as the superior service, from which I may say are excluded appointments in

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1906.

MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.
*Muhammadans
in Municipal
and Legislative
Councils.*

*Muhammadans
in Government
service.*

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MADURA.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.
*Muhammadans
in Government
service.*

the Public Works Department, carrying with them a salary of Rs. 120 and less—taking, as I say, the superior service, I find that there is a number of Muhammadans of just over four thousand, which represents 14 per cent. of that service. So that you will see that you have really a number of appointments there greater in proportion than that of your population. When you come to the higher grades the number of Muhammadans rapidly decreases, until at last in the highest grades it comes almost to the vanishing point. That I allow ; but what I do want to impress upon you is that the Government have, so far in the past, shown no desire to shut the door in your face. On the contrary, I think you will see that they have opened it as widely as they could. Is it conceivable that the Government, having gone so far, should in considering the appointments to the higher grades, suddenly be animated by a new spirit and show an exclusive attitude in regard to Muhammadans? Surely not. There must be some other reason. In speaking on this point at Coimbatore not long ago, I gave it as my opinion, that the reason why Muhammadans as a body did not attain to the higher ranks of the service was to be found in the fact that they have till lately held aloof from modern methods of instruction and modern schools of thought, and that consequently there was a want of efficiency among men in their ranks. That opinion has been challenged. I do not propose to enter into a lengthy dissertation upon the point. I would only ask you, if you have not done so, to read the report of the

proceedings of the Educational Conference held at Vellore quite recently. What is the trend of all the resolutions which were submitted there? What is the spirit of thought which permeates all the speeches which were made on that occasion? It seems to me that they were all in one direction. They pointed, in the first place, to a sense of awakening on the part of your community. Speaker after speaker pointed to the fact that latterly Muhammadans in this country had shown an apathy and an indifference as to what was going on elsewhere in regard to education; that they clung to old methods and held aloof from new ones. That was one point, it seems to me, to be observed in that Conference. The next point, and to my mind the most hopeful and satisfactory one, was a determination, to which expression was given, that the Muhammadans of this country should awaken from their apathy and set themselves to work—to revise their curriculum of education, to adopt new methods and to bring themselves into line with other communities. Gentlemen, I welcome those expressions. I will only, if I may, just read to you a summary of the Chairman's concluding remarks on that occasion. He says :—" Their present backward condition in the matter of education was a matter for serious consideration on the part of every well-wisher of the community. They were living in the same land and under the same Government as their Hindu brethren, but had not taken advantage of the educational facilities offered to them by their benign Government, to anything like the same extent as their Hindu brethren. If

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His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address,
Vellore
Educational
Conference.

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His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.

Mussalmans were true to themselves and to their religion they must put forth their best efforts to improve their educational status. Times were indeed very favourable to them, and they should avail themselves of the present opportunity." Surely, gentlemen, that points to the fact that my judgment was not altogether wrong.

*Government's
attitude
towards
Muhamma-
dans.*

However that may be, I should like to assure you that, as I said just now, there is no desire or intention on the part of the Government to assume any exclusive attitude towards the members of your community. We as a Government are naturally jealous of the quality of our administration; and in selecting officials, we strive to obtain men of capacity and character, because upon the officials themselves will depend the quality of our administration. I have no doubt whatever that before long your community will cease to be able to allude to themselves, as you do, sir, in your address, as being in a backward position. In your efforts, believe me, gentlemen, you have my own deep personal sympathy; and I can assure you, sir, that if it may be possible for me to give practical proof of my sympathy, I shall be only too glad. I should like, if I may, to assure you how glad I am to hear of the friendly relations which exist between the members of your community and the representatives of the Government in Madura. That cannot fail to be a matter of satisfaction to the head of the Government.

And reverting to a more personal matter, I should like to thank you for your kindly reference to my

wife and to the fact of our having met here once again after a long and, to me, wearisome separation. For your good wishes to us both, for your courtesy in coming to meet me here to-day, and for the kind words contained in your address, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my best thanks.

The deputation then withdrew.

At noon, His Excellency granted interviews to the undermentioned gentlemen:—

1. { Dr. Jones.
Mr. Wallace.
Dr. Van Allen.
2. The Raja of Ramnad.
3. The Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
4. M.R.Ry. A. L. A. R. Arunachalam Chettiar.
5. M.R.Ry. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu of Vadagarai, Chairman, Periyakulam Municipal Council.
6. M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Rao, Chairman, Madura Municipal Council.
7. Abdul Suban Sahib.
8. M.R.Ry. R. K. Tulsiram.

At 4-15 in the evening, Their Excellencies drove to the Tumkum bungalow visiting the Union Club informally *en route*. They were received by the members in the main hall. After His Excellency had been shown over the building and grounds, Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, on behalf of the members, thanked His Excellency for having kindly condescended to pay a visit to the club. His Excellency then complimented the members on the charming

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His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.

Interviews.

Union Club.

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Union Club.

situation of the club and learnt from them that it was a place for social gathering where the members met to find relaxation from their daily work. Before leaving the club, His Excellency wished the institution success, and hoped that it would continue to be an element of great good in promoting the social and intellectual welfare of Madura.

Garden-
party.

Their Excellencies and party then drove on to the Tumkum bungalow where Mr. Thornton gave a garden party in their honour.

Dinner.

Their Excellencies and party were entertained at dinner by Mr. A. F. Pinhey, I.C.S., District Judge.

November 21st,
1906.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday the 21st November His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Campbell, Major Molesworth, and Captain Popham, left the Teppakulam bungalow to visit certain institutions, and was escorted by Mr. Dene, District Superintendent of Police.

Dr. Van
Allen's Hospi-
tal.

Dr. Van Allen's Hospital, which was the first to be visited, was reached at 7-15 A.M. Here Their Excellencies and party were received by Dr. Van Allen and were conducted round the several wards, the operation room, etc., which His Excellency inspected with interest; His Excellency was much pleased with everything that he saw and made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book kept in the hospital:—

“A beautiful hospital! Beautifully equipped and admirably controlled. The fact that it has been built practically entirely by the patients speaks volumes for the quality of Dr. Van Allen's work and the degree to which

“it is appreciated in Madura. It has been a genuine
 “pleasure to me to visit the hospital.”

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 1906.

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A photograph was taken in front of the hospital of Their Excellencies and the party.

On their way to the Municipal Hospital, Their Excellencies halted for a few minutes in front of the mutt of the local Pandara Sannadhi.

This mutt or monastery at Madura known as the Tirugnana Sambandha Swami Adheena Matam is a religious institution of great renown in Southern India. It was founded by Srignana Sambandha Swami, the foremost Siva saint at the time of the King Sundara Pandyan, who according to Mr. Taylor, the Orientalist, is said to have lived in the 13th century B.C. The monks or high priests of this mutt were the spiritual preceptors of the reigning Pandyan of Madura and they were revered and venerated by the Hindu community at large ; while the institution itself was munificently endowed with lands and money by the Pandyan. The institution and its heads who were called the Pandara Sannadhis continued to enjoy the patronage of the succeeding Governments of the Carnatic, viz.,—the Naiks, the Muhammadans and the British.

Pandara.
 Sannadhi.
 Mutt.

On alighting from their carriage, Their Excellencies were received and garlanded by the young Siva Samayaachariar Tirugnana Sambandha Pandara Sannadhi, the Siva High Priest, who appeared in his Sanyasi garb with a chaplet of sacred beads on his head. A Sanskrit stanza composed in honour of Their

November 21st, 1906. Excellencies was next read, of which the following

MADURA.

is a translation :—

Pandara
Sannadhi.
Mutt.

“ I, as the representative of the Saiva community at large
“ in Southern India, am happy to welcome Your Excellency
“ with Lady Lawley to this ancient capital of the Pandian
“ Kings.

“ We, Hindus, have always been enjoying immense
“ benefits under the British rule and hope to enjoy similar
“ blessings in Your Excellency's administration under the
“ benignant *regime* of His Most Gracious Majesty, the
“ King-Emperor.

“ May the Almighty shower his choicest blessings upon
“ His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and all the
“ other members of the Royal family, on Your Excellency
“ and the other members of Your Excellency's family and
“ the British nation, as long as the sun, moon and stars
“ endure.”

His Excellency thanked the Pandara Sannadhi for his expressions of welcome and assured him that he was glad to hear from him of the benefits conferred by the British Government on India and he only re-echoed his wishes for the continuance of similar benefits to the Indian nation in future.

Their Excellencies and the Pandara Sannadhi were next photographed. Then Their Excellencies and party shook hands with the Pandara Sannadhi and took leave of him.

Municipal
Hospital.

His Excellency and party reached the Municipal Hospital at 8-15 A.M. Here Captain C. B. Harrison, I.M.S., the Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, received His Excellency who was taken round

the various wards and after twenty minutes' close inspection His Excellency left the hospital having made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

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"I have had much pleasure in visiting the hospital and in seeing so ample and well-managed a hospital as this seems to be. I wish that every other Municipality were equally well provided. I hope that the erection of a Resident Surgeon's quarters and the introduction of a trained nursing staff may soon be added."

Her Excellency and Mrs. Gosling visited the lying-in wards.

The Technical Institute was next visited. This institution was established on the 1st August 1890, the Madura Municipal Industrial School having been amalgamated with it. The present main buildings and ground were purchased in 1890 from Mr. Fischer for Rs. 7,000 and about Rs. 26,580 has been spent on improvements and additions up to 1905-06. The Madura Municipal Council contributes Rs. 1,000 per annum towards the upkeep of the institute. The institute worked till 1900 with three sections:—(i) the Training, (ii) the Industrial, and (iii) the Agricultural. The Training department was taken over by Government from 1st January 1900 and the Agricultural branch, the working of which was continuously unsatisfactory owing chiefly to the extreme poverty of the soil and to difficulty of supervision, was abolished from 1st April 1900. Since 1900 the institute consisted of the purely Industrial section, the Drawing section (as auxiliary to the Industrial), and the General Education classes.

Technical
Institute.

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1906.

MADURA.
Technical
Institute.

An oil-engine and a few machines were fitted in 1902 and a small iron foundry and more machines have been indented for this year from England through Government. The industries taught are carpentry and cabinet-making including wood-carving, blacksmithy, rattan-work, metal-work, and to these a leather-working department has been added this year. The exhibits of wood-carving prepared by the institute for the Delhi Darbar and Madras Exhibition were awarded bronze and gold medals respectively. Orders for carved work are received also from England and the continent of Europe. The general education classes and the post of Assistant Superintendent were abolished this year, and the establishment of the institute was reorganized. A Mechanical Engineer on Rs. 350 was appointed in 1904 in the place of a Superintendent on Rs. 200. The strength of the school had risen from 55 in 1890 to 134 in 1906.

Here His Excellency was received by Mr. C. S. Schmidt, the District Board Engineer, and Mr. H. E. R. Dunhill, the Superintendent of the Institute. His Excellency spent some time in acquainting himself with the different kinds of work carried on there. During the inspection all the workmen and students were at their work. His Excellency was much impressed with the way in which this institute is being managed and made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Visitors' book

“I am much pleased to see that in Madura a beginning has been made to develop industrial and technical education.

"In spite of the fact that the institution is neither as conveniently housed nor as fully equipped as one might well wish it to be, the quality of the work turned out reflects great credit on the Superintendent."

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MADURA.

His Excellency also inspected the Government Training School adjoining the Technical Institute. He went round the several classes and inspected the plans of the proposed new institute which is to occupy the sites of the present institute and of the Training School. Before His Excellency left the school, he asked the Headmaster to be so good as to grant the boys a holiday in commemoration of his visit, and the Headmaster announced a holiday to the boys accordingly.

Training
School.

His Excellency accompanied by the Collector, Major Molesworth, Captain Popham and the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police then left for the District Jail, the rest of the party returning to the Teppakulam Bungalow. On reaching the District Jail, Captain Harrison, the Superintendent of the Jail, received His Excellency. During the visit all the prisoners were at work. His Excellency was taken round the various wards and work-sheds by Captain Harrison who gave a description to His Excellency of the work turned out by convicts. After the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

District Jail.

"I went all over the jail this morning in company with Captain Harrison and saw all the prisoners at work. The jail was exceedingly clean and well ordered. The physical condition of the prisoners is good. I was well pleased with what I saw."

Visitors book.

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1906.

MADURA.
Municipal
Market.

At 4 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Lady Lawley, Mr. Thornton, and Captain Popham drove to a site near the old jail premises to lay the foundation stone of the new municipal market. On arrival, Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council, received Their Excellencies and conducted them to their seats. A few Indian girls welcomed Their Excellencies with a song specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Srinivasa Rao in requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone said :—

*Mr. Srinivasa
Rao's Speech.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—A general market, consistent with the grandeur of this ancient and historic city, has been a long-felt want. The site which has been selected for it has a history of its own. The huge walls surrounding it and the ancient building, which is at the north-eastern corner of it, indicate that it was no mean personage that once possessed it. It will be interesting for Your Excellency to know that it was Queen Mangammal who once possessed it, either as a place of residence or as a place of incarceration. Within the huge walls, reduced to a proper height, the market is proposed to be built. There on the tripod Your Excellency may see plans of the building, and here on the table may be noticed a model of the institution in a miniature form. In the centre of the market there are to be 88 stalls for the sale of vegetables, 68 for the sale of mutton in the northern end of it, and 61 for the sale of sundries and grains. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 98,310, or about a lakh of rupees. The Government have been kind enough

to allow us to use the Rs. 35,000 which was set apart for the drainage scheme, and to give us a ten-year loan of Rs. 40,000 at 4 per cent. per annum. The thanks of the Council and of the public are due to Your Excellency's Government. It now only remains for me to request Your Excellency to lay the foundation of the building and thereby connect yourself with it in an indelible form for all time to come, and to be good enough to do it with this souvenir—a trowel—which the Municipal Council begs to give you.

His Excellency, before proceeding to lay the foundation stone, said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I shall not detain you for more than one moment before I proceed to comply with the request which has just been made by the Chairman of your Municipal Council. I need not remind you that many of your fellow-citizens are giving their time, their energy, their ability, often, I know, at the sacrifice of their personal leisure, and, I can well believe, at the sacrifice, too, of their own personal interests, in order that they may improve the condition, increase the convenience and advance the betterment of this beautiful city of yours. I can well believe that they look with gratification upon this ceremony to-day as marking the commencement of a work which will be of great public convenience and utility to the town, and I desire to thank them for having allowed me to be associated even in an humble degree with the initiation of this scheme. A market is, I need hardly

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MADURA.
Municipal
Market.
Mr. Srinivasa
Rao's Speech.

His
Excellency's
Speech.

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MADURA.
Municipal
Market.
*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

say, a very requisite accessory in the equipment of Municipal life. I hope that it may be the centre of great commercial activities and ever-growing prosperity. I hope, moreover, that it may be only one of many other works which will be undertaken in a spirit of enlightened progress by your councillors, a spirit of which they have all shown themselves to be possessed in a conspicuous and admirable degree. I will now, Sir, if you will allow me, proceed to perform the formal ceremony.

*Foundation
Stone.*

His Excellency then laid the stone and declared it to be well and truly laid. Their Excellencies inspected the plans and the model of the proposed market.

Native College.

After leaving the site of the new market Their Excellencies visited the Native College.

This College is the result of purely indigenous effort in the cause of secondary education. In 1880 some of the leading men of this city established a high school. It was designated "The Native High School" and managed by a committee. When the local Government College was abolished in 1889, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission, the committee offered to open college classes in the high school, if the Government would hand over the college buildings for the purpose. The Government accepted the offer and transferred to the committee not only the college buildings rent free, but also all its furniture, library and apparatus. The college was thus established in 1889. It embraces four departments—College, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary—and is open to all

classes of the community. It had in 1906 on its rolls 1,230 pupils and its staff consisted of 53 teachers. It has a library of over 2,000 volumes, a gymnasium with a complete set of apparatus, a reading room, debating societies, and lawn-tennis, badminton and foot-ball courts. The committee has been incorporated under the Indian Companies Act at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction. The Commission appointed by the University for the inspection of affiliated colleges have in their report placed this institution in the first of the three groups under which they have classified the second-grade colleges in the Presidency according to their different degrees of merit or defects.

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MADURA.
Native College.

On arrival, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Venkoba Chariar, Principal of the College, and the members of the Managing Committee, and His Excellency was conducted to the various classes that were at work. The pupils and staff of the College then assembled in the main hall where a student read a short address of welcome, and the Principal in a short speech welcomed His Excellency and narrated the history of the institution, adding that His Excellency's brother, Lord Wenlock, in the year 1892, opened the hall in which they were assembled. The Principal also expressed a hope that His Excellency's name might be similarly associated with the contemplated extension of the college buildings.

His Excellency then made the following reply :—

MR. PRINCIPAL AND GENTLEMEN AND PUPILS OF
THE COLLEGE,—On behalf of Lady Lawley and myself,

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

November 21st.
1906.

MADURA.
Native College.
*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

I beg to offer you my best thanks for the courteous and hearty greetings with which you have welcomed us this evening. I did not come here prepared to make a speech, because I was assured that there would be no formalities on this occasion, and so you will forgive me if my reply is somewhat brief. I should like, in the first place, if I may, Sir, to congratulate you on the record of which this institution boasts. You have recited to me the excellent nature of the reports which have been made by the Government Inspectors. You have indicated to me in what way it has been possible for you to place within the reach of your pupils all the advantages which your excellent school could bestow. I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on the honourable place which you hold and on the excellent way in which you fulfil the responsibility of that office.

And to you, boys, I shall only say this. I would impress on you how great are the opportunities which, thanks to your leaders and generous fellow-citizens, have been put within your reach. You have an admirable school and excellent buildings. I hope with you that I may be later on associated with the work of the extension of this building. You have an excellent recreation ground, a good library and, what is still more valuable, a body of good and capable men to help you in your work. You have, I learn with interest, a debating society, and perhaps that indicates an intention on the part of some of the pupils of this school to take part some day in the Councils of this Presidency. If that be your intention,

if you mean to play your part as worthy and responsible citizens of this great city and Presidency, you must seize the opportunities which lie before you now, make yourselves worthy of the places which you mean to fill. Not only have you to think of the acquisition of knowledge, but you have to think of the formation of your character.

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*His
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Be honest and strong, be true and earnest! The days and the months fly quickly by never to return. It seems to me that only yesterday I was a school-boy myself and no doubt you look upon me to-day as an old man. I only wish I had realised as I do to-day what a priceless boon had been placed in my hands in those days. I wish I had taken advantage of the splendid opportunities which were given to me then. I might have, if I had more fully realised what my chances were, done more; and so I say to you, boys, do not throw away your chances, but take hold of them with all the strength of which you are capable, throw yourselves into your games, into your sports, acquit yourselves like men and, above all, work not only for yourselves but also for others. You have all a part to play in your life, and I would urge you not to look upon life as an idle dream, but to realise that life is real and earnest, a battle which you have got to fight. This is the time in which you have a chance of equipping yourselves as soldiers to take your place in the ranks. You have got to face the world! Face it like men! Qualify yourselves now for the work that lies before you with all your energy.

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I say this to you not because I want you to grow rich or to make a great name, for that is not the sole purpose of Life! It is not to amass fortune or acquire celebrity, it is to become useful, capable, worthy citizens of a great Empire to which you and I have the honour to belong.

Setupati High
School.

The next institution visited was the Setupati High School.

This school was started in 1889, under the designation of "The Town High School, Madura," by Messrs. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar and G. Suriyanarayana Aiyar. The latter gentleman having severed his connection with the school in the course of a year, Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar became its sole Manager and Proprietor in 1890. As he had to contend against financial difficulties in maintaining the school in an efficient state, he applied for help to the late Raja of Ramnad, who generously gave a monthly contribution towards the upkeep of the school, and a munificent donation towards the cost of the school and the hostel buildings. Out of gratitude to the Raja for his liberal help, the designation of the institution was changed to "The Setupati High School, Madura," in 1893. Its present condition is chiefly due to the liberality of the late Raja of Ramnad, as well as to the energy and sacrifice of Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar who continued to be its Manager till the 15th November 1903, when its management was transferred to the Madura College Board.

There were in 1906 on its rolls 824 pupils and the staff consisted of 35 teachers of whom six were Licentiates in Teaching. It has a good library containing about 1,800 volumes. Attached to it are one badminton and two tennis courts, one foot-ball ground, a library and historical society and other adjuncts necessary for a large educational institution.

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High School.

The special features of the school are—the imparting of religious and moral instruction to its pupils and the regular teaching of music in the elementary classes.

Their Excellencies were met at the entrance by Mr. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar and the Headmaster of the school and conducted round the various classes. As they entered, the girls welcomed Their Excellencies with a song. After inspection, Mr. C. Narayana-swami Aiyar, Headmaster, presented His Excellency with the following address in the main hall where all the pupils and staff were assembled.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—This institution was started in 1889 under the designation of the “Town High School, Madura,” and continued as such till 1893, when its name was changed to the “Setupati High School” by its founder and proprietor Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar as an expression of gratitude to the late Raja of Ramnad for his generous help in providing the school and the hostel attached to it with the present buildings.

2. Its present condition is chiefly due to the liberality of the late Raja of Ramnad as well as to

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High School.
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the energy and sacrifice of Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar.

3. Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar continued as Manager till the 15th November 1903 when he transferred the management to the Madura College Board, of which he became a member.

4. It is one of the largest secondary schools in the Presidency having on its rolls over 1,000 pupils, with a duly qualified staff and with all the necessary adjuncts of a good educational institution, namely, a hostel, libraries, playgrounds, literary societies, a teachers' association, a reading room, etc.

5. Its special features are the imparting of moral and religious instruction to its pupils and the regular teaching of music in the elementary classes for boys as well as girls.

6. Successive Inspectors of Schools and Directors of Public Instruction have made very favourable remarks on the efficiency of this institution.

7. On behalf of the management, the staff and the students of this institution, I beg to offer my heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley for the honour you have done this institution by your gracious and kind visit. Such visits have almost invariably been a part of your programme in your tours which is a tangible token of the deep and genuine interest you take in the education of the rising generation of this country. Our special thanks are due to Her Excellency Lady Lawley whose honoured presence here is sure to give an impetus to the cause of female education in this Presidency.

In conclusion, I earnestly pray for Your Excellencies' long life, continued prosperity and happiness.

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His Excellency then replied as follows :—

MR. HEADMASTER AND MASTERS AND PUPILS OF THE SCHOOL,—I beg to thank you very much for the kind words with which you have greeted Lady Lawley and myself on this my first visit to your school, and I would ask you, sir, to be so good as to mark the occasion of my coming by granting a holiday to this school.

His Excellency's Speech.

I hope, my young friends, that this will not be my last visit to your school. I am only sorry that the time at my disposal is so very short that it will not permit of my saying to you more than a few words. I should like to congratulate you, both the staff and the pupils, on the good name which the school has earned for itself. I am aware that at one time of its existence it was by no means in as flourishing a condition as it is in to-day. And you, boys—and for the matter of that I too as the head of Government—we all of us owe a debt of gratitude to one of the citizens of this town present here to-day, I mean Mr. Venkatarama Aiyanagar. I appreciate the generous manner in which he has recognized his responsibilities as a citizen of this Empire, and I am glad to see him here to-day and to congratulate him, if I may, on the success which has attended his efforts in the direction of education. There is also present here this afternoon the son of a well-known man in this district by whose generosity this school has benefited much. Boys,

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His Excellency's Speech.

I hope that in these respects the example of these two generous men will be before you all your life. Here you have great opportunities and I am glad to notice that not only are the intellectual and mental qualities of the pupils attended to, but I was delighted to see the most admirable gymnastic display. I should like to congratulate, if I may, the teacher of that class. I can assure you that, if I had my own way, I should still be watching the exhibition of athletic skill which you have been good enough to give me.

Now I did not come here prepared to make a speech. I have other duties elsewhere. I will only say that I wish you, boys, success within the walls of this institution and especially to those of you who will appear at the impending examinations. I hope that when you come out of the school you will maintain the traditions of this institution; that you will prove yourselves worthy scholars here and that success will attend you in life hereafter.

I thank you one and all for the kind words which you have addressed to my wife and myself, and I desire to assure you what pleasure and satisfaction our visit has been to both of us, and to express our regret that it could not have been of a longer duration.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book of the Setupati High School:—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to see the boys at the work and at their play. I was delighted to see the skill displayed by the pupils of the gymnastic class.

"The school is one of which the Principal may well be proud as well as the generous supporter Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Aiyangar."

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Their Excellencies then drove to a site north of the Vaigai bridge where His Excellency had been asked to lay the foundation stone of the new-building for the American Mission College. Here in response to invitations issued by the American Mission had assembled under a pandal a very large representative and influential gathering of the townsmen of Madura. Their Excellencies were received by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, Dr. Jones and Dr. Van Allen. A photograph of a group with Their Excellencies in the centre was taken before His Excellency proceeded to the pandal. After Their Excellencies were seated, a prayer was offered and then followed a programme which included a recitation by a boy and flower songs by little children. Then the Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones made a short speech explaining the scope of the work of the American Mission in the Madura district indicating the results they had achieved during the last seventy years in the district. He appealed to His Excellency for a continuance of that support which the American Mission in Madura had always received from Government.

American
Mission College
Foundation
Stone.

Before proceeding to lay the foundation stone His Excellency spoke as follows :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel that it is well for me to be here to-day. When I tell you that my wife was born in New York and that in the veins of my children runs the blood of good American citizens,

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you will not be surprised to hear me say that when America or American people are mentioned in my presence, I do not think of them as a strange land or a strange people but as a kindred branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race. And so, when in this vast Mission field of India I find English and Americans I do not think of them as strange and separate entities but rather as brothers of one family setting out to the dark corners of the earth, bearing the same torch of civilization and progress, speaking by the lips and from the heart the same story of Christian hope and Christian faith, and teaching by their lives the same lessons of Christian love; so, sir, I can assure you that I feel it is well for me to be here to-day, standing on this platform under the shadow of those two flags and to be associated in however slight a way with the splendid work of the American Madura Mission.

Ladies and gentlemen, time will not allow of my recounting to you the work which that Mission has done during the last seven decades, nor of my reciting the many instances of heroic self-devotion with which the men and women of the Mission have given of their best—their money, and more than that, themselves—yes, even their lives for the moral and the intellectual upraising of the ignorant, the sad, the suffering and the sorrowful in this country. I say to you by their fruits you know them.

In this great city of yours in Madura, in distant villages, or in crowded cities, even in the jungles, churches, seminaries, hospitals, schools, there they stand! Noble structures in abundance giving visible

token of the Mission's work. And within the walls of these structures—and without the walls also—are moving the men and women of the Mission to and fro among the people, patiently and strenuously giving the most noble exposition possible of the lessons which they teach, giving the best practical effect to the splendid ideals by which they are inspired. And so, sir, I hail with satisfaction the opportunity which you have been good enough to give me to-day of saying as the head of the Government in this country how highly I appreciate the value of your splendid work and how ardently and earnestly I hope that that work may grow and prosper. I hope that here upon this site may grow an institution worthy of the objects with which it has been taken in hand, worthy of those who have made it possible to come to achievement, worthy of the sons of that great Anglo-Saxon nation who have shown themselves so well able to carry over the Western seas right to the farthest corners of the earth the best and the noblest traditions of the race from which they sprang. That God may prosper them in their work is my most deep and earnest prayer.

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His Excellency then applied mortar with a silver trowel presented to him as a memento of the occasion and declared the stone to be well and truly laid. Their Excellencies then drove back to the Teppakulam Bungalow.

In the evening His Excellency entertained the leading European ladies and gentlemen at dinner. After dinner, the party witnessed from the roof of the

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Fireworks.

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bungalow an excellent display of fireworks and the illumination of the large Teppakulam tank.

On Thursday, November 22nd, His Excellency did not go to Sholavandan as arranged previously. But the rest of the party except Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary, went to Sholavandan.

American
Mission
Hospital for
Women.

Her Excellency devoted the morning to visiting the local institutions maintained by both the Hindu and the Christian bodies in the interests of Indian women. Leaving the Teppakulam Bungalow at 7 A.M., Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Gosling and Mr. E. L. R. Thornton (Collector), drove to the American Mission Hospital for Women where Miss H. E. Parker, the Lady Doctor in charge, received Her Excellency and party. Her Excellency was taken to the consulting room where she spent nearly half an hour in minutely inspecting every detail of the hospital equipment. She also went round the various wards seeing both out-patients and in-patients concerning whom she made many kind and sympathetic enquiries of Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker gave Her Excellency a photograph of the hospital. Before leaving the hospital Her Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have been much interested in my visit round the American Hospital for Women which is being so admirably managed by Dr. Parker. I wish her every success in her good work."

Theosophical
Hindu Girls'
School.

Her Excellency left the hospital at 7-45 A.M., and drove to the Theosophical Hindu Girls' School which is supported by the local branch of the Theosophical

Society and arrived there at 7-55 A.M. She was joined here by the Misses Lawley. Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, who is a member of the Meenakshi Vilas Girls' School, received Her Excellency and introduced to her Mr. P. Narayana Aiyar and Mr. R. Raggaswami Aiyar, the President and the Secretary of the school, respectively. Here a programme of music and action-songs was gone through by a large number of bright-looking Hindu girls dressed in holiday attire. Mr. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu of Vadagarai offered a prize to be named after Her Excellency in commemoration of her visit to the school and another in memory of his mother. Her Excellency thanked the children for their kind welcome, and expressed herself delighted with the songs and dance and with everything that she had seen. She regretted that she and her daughters could not stay a little longer in their midst as they were pressed for time. Her Excellency very kindly promised to send sweetmeats which she requested might be distributed among the children who were also given a holiday at her request.

Her Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have been much pleased with my visit to this school and charmed with the dancing and the nice manners of the pupils. I am specially interested in the education of girls, so wish the teachers of the Theosophical Hindu Girls' School every success."

The party then drove to visit the American Mission Girls' Boarding School, where is also located the Mission Girls' Training and High School. The

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ladies of the Mission received Her Excellency, who, before entering the hall, was photographed in their company. On entering the hall, she was greeted by the pupils, one of whom read an address of welcome on behalf of the managers, teachers and pupils. The address set forth that the school was started 66 years ago, with only nine girls, and had now grown to be the largest and highest educational institution for girls in the district, and the only one sending girls to matriculation, or training women as teachers. Six of the girls of the school were now prosecuting their studies for the F.A. and two for the B.A. course. In all the branches of the institution there were 300 pupils, including boarders and day-scholars, drawn from all classes of the community. Hindu women had been trained as primary teachers in the school, and had secured positions in schools for Hindu girls. More than 4,000 women had been educated there, and during the past twenty years nearly 500 had gone out as trained teachers. The present school building had been erected at a cost of Rs. 39,000. The address, in conclusion, thanked Her Excellency for the encouragement afforded to them by her presence there.

Her Excellency's Speech.

Her Excellency, in reply, thanked the children for their welcome, and congratulated the Lady Superintendent on the record of excellent work done by the school, as disclosed in the address presented to her. She complimented those responsible for the training, on the admirable singing of the girls. She requested and obtained from the authorities of the school

a holiday for the pupils, who received the announcement with great manifestations of joy. The children of the school were then marched into their respective class-rooms, where Her Excellency saw them at their daily work. She wished all the children every success in their studies and then drove back to Teppakulam Bungalow at 10 A.M.

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American
Mission Girls'
Schools.
Her Excellency's Speech

Her Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

“My visit to the American Mission Girls' Training and High School has been one of great interest and pleasure to me. I regret that the time at my disposal has been so short that I have not been able to examine the work of the pupils more fully, but I was much struck by the singing which I thought specially good. The report of the work already done speaks for itself, and I heartily congratulate the Misses Noyers on the high standard of their school.”

In the evening Her Excellency Lady Lawley gave away the prizes to the pupils of the Sourashtra High School, where there was assembled a very large gathering of Sourashtras and others interested in the progress of the institution. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. Thornton and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, was received by the members of the committee, with Mr. Tulsiram at their head. The school premises were tastefully decorated in honour of the occasion. There was a programme of music and recitations, in which the children of the school took part and acquitted themselves splendidly. Some verses composed in Sanskrit by Mr. Ranganatha Sastrial, Head Sanskrit Pandit of the School, in

Sourashtra
High School.

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honour of Her Excellency's visit were read; the following is a translation of them:—

"1. May King Edward, the Emperor of India, rule
"over us for ever, who takes a delight in making his people
"happy, and over whose dominions the sun never sets,
"dispelling as it were the darkness of ignorance from even
"the remotest corners of the globe, and at whose feet the
"Princes of many countries worship.

"2. May success always attend Lady Lawley who
"takes an anxious interest in looking after the welfare of her
"subjects, and in whom Sarasvati, the Goddess of Learning,
"who bestows upon mankind every kind of knowledge,
"Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, who showers upon
"humanity the eight kinds of wealth, and Mercy who is
"dexterous in giving all benevolent comforts, take extreme
"delight to reside perpetually."

The annual report of the institution was then read by the Headmaster, who gave a brief history of the origin and growth of the school. It was started as an upper primary school in the year 1886 by a Sourashtra Committee and was established as a High School in 1904. The institution is maintained by the Sourashtra Sabha, out of special funds, and up to date Rs. 22,000 have been spent on buildings, equipment and maintenance, without any grant from the Government. The affairs of the school are managed by a committee of ten members, selected once in three years, from among the elected councillors of the Sourashtra Sabha. Though primarily established in the cause of Sourashtra educational advancement, the school is open to all classes of the community, and the number on its rolls, including

seven feeder schools in various parts of the town, was 1,374 pupils. The traditional caste organisation of Sourashtras and their great clannishness are a guarantee of the success of any undertaking they take in hand, and their educational efforts are full of promise, being practically backed up by the whole of this prosperous and flourishing community.

Her Excellency, who was next requested to distribute the prizes to the children, did so with a kind word of encouragement to many of the children who came up to receive prizes.

At the conclusion of the function, Lady Lawley thanked the school authorities for the very kind welcome extended to her that evening, and congratulated the children who carried away prizes on the success which had attended their efforts, and hoped that they would be equally successful all through their life. To those who had not the good fortune to receive prizes, she wished better luck next year. Her Excellency assured them of the very pleasant time she had at Madura, and wished them all good-bye.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Her Excellency for having kindly presided at the distribution of prizes so very soon after her arrival in India, and for having given the institution the unique honour of welcoming her.

Her Excellency was garlanded and photographed before she left the school.

On her way to the Railway Station ~~Her Excellency~~ ^{Vishnu Temple} lency visited the local Vishnu temple.

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MADURA.

Sourashtra
High School.

*Her
Excellency's
speech.*

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MADURA.

Departure for
Trichinopoly.

His Excellency and the rest of the party drove from the Teppakulam Bungalow to the Railway Station at about 5-30 p.m. Their Excellencies and party dined in the special train and left for Trichinopoly at 11-45 p.m. His Excellency's departure was private.

PART II.

TRICHINOPOLY.

His Excellency's special train reached Pongudi Station, a distance of 7 miles from Trichinopoly at 5-30 A.M., on Friday, November 23rd. Here the train was put in a siding till 7-20 when it left for Trichinopoly, reaching the station punctually at 7-40. A floral pandal had been put up on the platform. The arrival at the station was private, and Their Excellencies were met by Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S. (Collector) and Mr. W. Macartney, District Superintendent of Police. The party then drove a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Town Hall in Trichinopoly town, where a public reception awaited Their Excellencies. The principal roads through which His Excellency and party drove were spanned by arches with suitable inscriptions thereon. The Town Hall, which was packed to the utmost with the leading European and Indian gentlemen who were invited to be present, was reached at 8 A.M. A guard of honour furnished by 100 men of the rank and file, with band and colour, of the 86th Carnatic Infantry was drawn up in front of the hall and presented arms as His Excellency arrived. His Excellency inspected the guard of honour in company with Lieutenant-Colonel

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TRICHINO-
POLY.

Arrival.

Public
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Public
Reception.

G. J. Shaw. Their Excellencies then entered the hall and the whole gathering rose to greet them. At the entrance, Mr. Butterworth introduced Mr. Desikachariar and Mr. K. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, Presidents of the Reception Committee, who conducted Their Excellencies and party to their seats.

After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, Mr. Ganapathi Aiyar, Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipal Council, read the following address and presented to His Excellency the other Municipal Councillors.

Municipal
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly, offer our sincere welcome to Your Excellency and rejoice to have been granted this opportunity of meeting you so early in your administration of this Presidency, which has begun with justice, patience, industry and kindness on your part and with loyal obedience and fervent hope on the part of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency committed to your care.

Drainage.

2. Three matters of first-rate importance to this Municipality, as they are or ought to be to every municipal administration—drainage, water-supply and medical relief—are now engaging the attention of this Council, and all of them require the sanction of Government for their start and its assistance for their accomplishment. First in point of urgency is a system of drainage. Under orders of Government, definite action has been taken in the way of making

preliminary surveys. From the 1st of April 1900, the water and drainage tax has been raised from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent., which is only 1 per cent. short of the statutory maximum, and it is reasonable and proper that the Council should give to the rate-payers a good and effective drainage system. We trust that Your Excellency will be pleased to order that the plans and estimates be prepared as rapidly as possible and on their submission to Government to make us a liberal grant to enable us to execute the work, of course having due regard to our financial condition, the importance and needs of this town and the just claims of other bodies on your bounty. We hope that before the termination of Your Excellency's tenure of office, this great work will have been finished.

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Municipal
Address.
Drainage.

Secondly, the water-supply of this town requires improvement. Under the advice of official experts and with the sanction of Government, two infiltration wells were sunk in the bed of the river with a view to ensure an unfailing supply. They have not been connected with the water system because the present Sanitary Engineer doubts whether they can be connected with advantage and is disposed to think that they should be abandoned as ill-adapted for the purpose for which they were designed by the late Sanitary Engineer. If they have to be abandoned, the Council respectfully represents that it seems to them that the money laid out on them on the advice of a former Sanitary Engineer should be made good to the Municipality out of Provincial

Water-supply.

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Municipal
Address.
Water-supply.

revenues.* The question of constructing a reservoir is also pending. This will probably cost some Rs. 63,000, and we pray that we may be generously assisted by Government in carrying out the work, should it be ultimately decided upon.† The Water Works, original and extended, have cost us an initial outlay of Rs. 7,68,650. Out of this, the Government gave us Rs. 2,59,130, and the Council found Rs. 3,89,500 by borrowing. This load of debt, though not too heavy when we remember the practical immunity from cholera which this town has enjoyed since the introduction of the water-supply, presses heavily upon us and makes it difficult for us to find money for the drainage system which is so crying a need.

The Auditor has suggested that "Government be moved to sanction a contribution from the general municipal balance equal to the minus balance of the (water-tax) fund on that date so that the working of the fund with the increased revenue may be watched to see how far it will be self-supporting in future;" and we humbly beg Your Excellency will take this into your kind and generous consideration.

Gosha hospital.

Lastly, the Council has resolved to establish a Gosha Hospital deeming it to be not merely a luxury

* The net expenditure (Rs. 8,250) incurred by the Council on the infiltration wells, which were subsequently condemned by the Sanitary Engineer, was refunded to the Council (G.O., No. 60, Financial, dated 8th March 1907).

† Plans and estimates for the construction of a reservoir at a cost of Rs. 63,300 on the Rock were sanctioned in G.O., No. 388-W., dated 3rd April 1907. The Government promised a grant of half the cost (Rs. 31,650), and has lent the Council Rs. 19,000 to enable it to carry out the work.

but a necessity in this large town, with its growing population of Muhammadans and Hindus of the higher ranks. Though we are not financially prosperous, the cost of the undertaking is not prohibitive, and we hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the undertaking.

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TRICHINO-
POLY.
Municipal
Address.

3. Since December 1897 this Council has worked smoothly. Our results may seem poor, but the Council beg to assure Your Excellency that they are aiming at a high standard of work and with the help and encouragement of Your Excellency's Government, will continue to do so. Until 1895 the Council had the right of electing two-thirds of its full number of Councillors, but was then reduced to one-third. The causes which operated to produce the unfortunate condition of affairs, which made it necessary for the Government so to interfere, have ceased to affect us and have, we believe, altogether died away. We feel emboldened therefore to appeal to Your Excellency either to restore to us this privilege, or at least to enlarge the Council's power of election to half their number.

Election of
Councillors

In conclusion we desire to wish Your Excellency and Lady Lawley a prosperous and pleasant stay in this Presidency ; and trust that your administration will be attended with success for the happiness of the millions you have been appointed to govern.

Next Mr. Dalrymple Hay presented the following address from the Muhammadan Literary Society and Muslim citizens of Trichinopoly and introduced the members of the deputation to His Excellency.

Muhammadan
Address.

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TRICHINO-
POLY.
Muhammadan
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Muhammadan Literary Society and Muslim citizens of Trichinopoly, respectfully beg to accord Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley and children, our most sincere welcome to this historic town, which ranks next to the Metropolis of this Presidency:

2. The very first news that reached us that Your Excellency was to rule us as the Veteran and Illustrious Representative of His Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor of India, filled us with joy which words cannot express adequately. This joy was doubled on learning that Your Excellency is no other than a brother of our beloved Colonel Lawley and Lord Wenlock, the latter of whom conducted the administration of this vast Presidency, with that independence and courage of his convictions, which befit a good Governor, and with the highest regard to the welfare of all the communities in general, and our fallen and helpless community in particular.

*Lord Wenlock
& Col. Lawley.*

*Advancement of
Muhammadan
community.*

3. Looking to our backward position in the race of life, which is due more to causes beyond our control, and not forgetting the principles of self-help, we are constrained to say that we greatly need the paternal solicitude of the Rulers for our betterment. We do not ignore the various acts of sympathy and kindness the Mussalmans of this Presidency have, from time to time, received at the hands of our benign Government, for which we express our deep-felt gratitude. Now, seeing Your Excellency's sympathetic replies to the Salem and other Muhammadan

addresses, we do not wish to trouble Your Excellency with a list of the local and general needs of our community; but beg to embrace this opportunity to solicit that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to give your due and sympathetic consideration to the just and loyal representations already made, and which may hereafter be made as occasion arises, by ourselves and our co-religionists of other districts. Here we cannot but respectfully quote the singularly significant words of the Viceroy Lord Minto which he uttered the other day in the course of his reply to the address of the All-India Muhammadan Deputation viz.,—"You justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community, and the service it has rendered to the Empire."

4. We pray that God the Almighty will bless Your Excellency with health and long life, and enable you to pursue a career as sympathetic and useful to us as, and even more than, that of our beloved Lord Wenlock, our late Governor. We also pray for the long life and prosperity of His Lordship and Colonel Lawley. We further pray that your administration founded, as it is, on principles of justice and equity, humanity and mercy, will be fruitful of results beneficial to the people and the country in general and our distressed co-religionists in particular, contributing to the educational, social, political and material advancement.

5. We are exceedingly grateful to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley and children for having honoured

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Address.
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Muhammadan
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POLY.

Muhammadan
Address.

this ancient town with a visit, and we beg to offer our sincere prayers for the health and continued prosperity of Your Excellencies and beloved children; and to assure Your Excellency of our steadfast loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, who rules over a greater number of Muslims than any other Potentate in the world; whose rule, we pray, would be fruitful of continued peace and prosperity to the Muslim world.

His Excellency then made the following reply to the two addresses which had been presented to him:—

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg on behalf of my wife and myself to thank you for the very kind words of greating contained in the addresses which you have just presented to me, as also for the beautiful form in which it has pleased you to make those presentations. It is a great pleasure to us both, I can assure you, to visit such a town as this, rich in the memories of a great and glorious past, endowed by nature in a lavish way with peculiar beauty and embellished by the hand of man in ages that have long gone by, but of which, I am glad to say, splendid relics remain to be a source of interest and admiration to us who have come after. Moreover, I hail with gladness the opportunity which this visit gives me of learning something of the conditions of this town and district. I have endeavoured in the short time that I have been here to make myself, as far as possible,

acquainted with the various parts of this Presidency, for without some knowledge, some personal acquaintance with the people of this country, without some apprehension of their aims and their aspirations, and some realisation of the difficulties by which they are beset, I feel that it is hopeless for me to succeed in the task which I have been called upon to perform. And so, for both these reasons, I am indeed glad to find myself here.

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POLY.

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.

Now, sir, I can assure you that, knowing as I do of what vital importance to any town is a pure and adequate water-supply and consequent thereon a thoroughly good scheme of drainage, I can well understand your anxiety that there should be no delay in the consummation of both these schemes here. I am sorry that it is not within my power to make any very definite reply to the requests which you make, but I may tell you that the latest proposals in regard to the completion of your water-supply are now in the hands of the Sanitary Engineer and plans and estimates for a comprehensive scheme of drainage will, I hope, in the course of only a few days be in the hands of Government after scrutiny in the Public Works Department.* Until we have before us a full estimate of what the cost is going to be, and until we are able to consider how far the financial obligations may be undertaken locally, it is difficult for me to give any definite assurance in respect of how far it

*Water-supply
and drainage.*

* Complete plans and estimates for three alternative schemes of drainage, estimates to cost Rs. 5,84,860, Rs. 5,96,950 and Rs. 6,33,850 respectively were sent to the Sanitary Board on the 28th December 1907 and were still under the consideration of the Board in September 1908.

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His Excellency's Reply
to Addresses.
*Water-supply
and drainage.*

may be possible for aid to come to you from Provincial funds. But I do want you to understand this, that I realise, firstly, that the need is a pressing one; secondly, that the incidence of taxation in this town is already high; thirdly, that your Municipality is not a rich one; and fourthly, that without Government aid it is almost hopeless for you to expect these schemes to be carried into effect. Such a contingency as the last would, I can assure you, be a great disappointment to myself and I hope sincerely that it may not have to be faced.

The matter, to which you call my attention, of the Auditor's suggestion is only a matter of adjustment of account, in regard to which I can see no difficulty whatever.

Gosha ward.

I congratulate you, sir, on the determination of your Council to undertake the building of a Gosha ward in the hospital. That is an undertaking which must have the sympathy of us all, and I feel confident that it will be supported by the public and the citizens of this town; and I can assure you that when your scheme is complete, when you have definite proposals to make to us and can tell us what you will undertake here, you will find the Government by no means unsympathetic.*

* The Council's proposals to build a separate caste and gosha hospital for Rs. 15,000 and to utilize for the purpose the hospital endowment fund of Rs. 12,500 were disallowed in G.O., No. 161 M., dated 28th January 1907, as the existing municipal hospital was far from being well-equipped and could not afford to lose the endowment. The Government stated that there would be no objection to the addition to the present hospital of a ward for caste and gosha women, if sufficient funds could be raised by private contributions. No further action seems to have been taken by the Council.

In regard to your last request, I would remind you that it is a very short time since the privileges of which you speak were withdrawn, because I think it was generally allowed that the art of Municipal administration was not quite as well understood in Trichinopoly as perhaps elsewhere, and it seems to me, speaking quite plainly, that perhaps these are rather early days to consider a reversion to the old order of things, but I will ask you to be good enough to make your request through the usual channel and to assure you that it will be fully considered by Government.*

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POLY.

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.

Election of
Municipal
Councillors.

And now I should like, if I may, to say a word in particular to those members of the Muhammadan community who have been so good as to come forward and greet me to-day. You can well understand that when a man is called upon to occupy the position which I am now proud to hold he cannot help feeling some trepidation and some anxiety lest he may not prove himself worthy of the office. I can assure you that those are my feelings, and I appreciate most highly the encouragement which has been given to me by the citizens of this Presidency wherever I have been. The words of encouragement such as you, sir, have addressed me to-day, the kindly references to the members of my family, the discovery that their names are held in affectionate remembrance here, encourage me to hope that I too may not

Muhammadan
Community.

* In G.O., 1813 M., dated the 28th August 1907, the number of elective seats was raised from eight to twelve—half the sanctioned strength of the council.

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POLY.

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.

Muhammadian
Community.

altogether fail, and that in years to come you too may speak of me as you have spoken of them. You express in your address the desire that I should be imbued with a solicitude for the betterment of your community; you invoke my sympathy for your co-religionists. Well, I have endeavoured elsewhere to give expression to the hope that I may find it possible to give practical proof of the very sincere sympathy which I feel with your laudable and praiseworthy ambition to no longer occupy a backward position in the race but to move forward and "take up the running", and in good sooth I wish you well upon your course.

Gentlemen, I desire to thank you one and all for the kind words which you have addressed to me, to my wife and to my children. I can assure you that it is to all of us a great pleasure to be in your midst, and for myself I can only re-echo the hope that the time of my Governorship may be in this Presidency an era of progress, prosperity and peace.

His Excellency next drove to the Municipal Hospital, where he was received by Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Thomas, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary officer, who conducted His Excellency round the various wards.

His Excellency's remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows :—

"I have had the pleasure of visiting the hospital this morning. It is a very convenient, well-managed and well-equipped institution. Everything was clean and in good order and highly creditable to the Medical staff."

Municipal
Hospital.

The next institution visited was the Veterinary Hospital. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. Dalrymple-Hay who has spared no pains to make this unique institution of the kind in southern districts a success. His Excellency inspected the institution with much interest.

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POLY.

Veterinary
Hospital.

His Excellency's remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows:—

"This institution is doing useful work, and I hope that the sphere of its utility may largely increase. Its work has been generously recognised by several gentlemen in the district.

"The Government are indebted particularly to Mr. Dalrymple-Hay for the keen interest which he takes in the hospital. The conduct of the institution reflects great credit on Mr. Richards."

Leaving the Veterinary Hospital, His Excellency drove to the Central Jail which was the last institution visited this morning. His Excellency was received by the Superintendent of the Central Jail in whose company His Excellency inspected with interest the various wards and the convicts and work-sheds. During the inspection all the prisoners were at work.

Central Jail.

His Excellency's remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows:—

"This is a very large jail and I am pleased to find the whole of it scrupulously clean and tidy. The prisoners look remarkably healthy. I should much like to see a considerable extension of the cellular system.

"The administration of the jail reflects great credit on the Superintendent and his staff."

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POLY.

Interviews.

His Excellency then drove to his camp, which was pitched on the race-course, for breakfast.

After breakfast, His Excellency accorded private interviews to the following gentlemen :—

1. Mr. A. M. Slight, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge.
2. Mr. S. D. Pears, Superintending Engineer.
3. Mr. C. Pudré Thornton, District Forest Officer.
4. The Very Rev. Father A. Faisandier, S.J., Vicar-General of the Diocese.
5. Rev. Pakenham Walsh, Principal and Manager, S.P.G. College.

Their Excellencies devoted the afternoon to a round of visits to the local educational institutions.

Leaving the camp at 3-30 P.M., Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mrs. Gosling, Mr. Campbell, and Captain Popham, drove to the Government Training School for Primary Teachers. At the entrance, Mr. P. Subramania Aiyar, Headmaster, received them. His Excellency saw the teachers under training going through drill, and a number of little children engaged at the gardening class. Some other children were seen at work at clay-modelling. After spending about a quarter of an hour in inspection, His Excellency met the teachers and boys at the central hall where the Headmaster spoke a few words of welcome.

His Excellency then addressed the masters and pupils as follows.

Government
Training
School.

MASTERS, STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF THE INSTITUTION,—I should like, on behalf of Lady Lawley and myself, to express a word of thanks. The time at my disposal, I am sorry to say, is brief, and so my remarks can only be few. It has been a great pleasure to me to see the students at their work here to-day; and though you, sir, speak of moving upon a lowly plane, I hope the teachers will not forget they are moving upon a very important plane of work.

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POLY.

Government
Training
School.

His Excellency's Speech.

To the students who are here and who have taken up one of the most useful and noble careers open to man—the education of his younger fellow-men, the training of their minds, the developing of their intellect—I will only say one word. Remember that your work does not and should not begin and end in the class-room. Remember that in undertaking the education of the youth of this country, you are taking upon yourselves a great responsibility. Do not be satisfied with merely cramming their minds! Remember that these children come to you at a time of life when impressions are most easily formed, when everything is new and it is in your power not only to increase the amount of knowledge which they possess, but it is in your power to form their character, to mould their minds, to inspire them with high ideals and make them recognise what their responsibilities when they leave school are going to be. So I say to you recognise the magnitude of those responsibilities which you are undertaking; and strive to remember that the formation of character is

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Government
Training
School.

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

just as important as, if not more important than, what is known as cram. With these words I will only say that I wish you one and all success in the career which you have undertaken. If you achieve success, you will be rendering a great obligation to your country and your Government.

S.P.G. College.

The next institution visited was the S.P.G. College where the Rev. Mr. Pakenham Walsh, the Principal, and Mr. Lamb, Vice-Principal, received Their Excellencies and conducted them round the different classes some of which were at work. After the inspection, Their Excellencies and party had tea in the Masters' common-room. Then the party came to the central hall where were assembled all the staff and students. The Principal then read the following address of welcome.

Address.

*Historical
interest.*

SIR,—Your Excellency is aware of the historical interest attaching to the part of Trichinopoly where the S.P.G. College is situated. Clive's house and Schwartz's house are both in this neighbourhood, recalling the memories of the great military and great missionary heroes.

*Rev. F. C.
Schwartz.*

It is with the latter name that our college is most closely linked. The Rev. F. C. Schwartz established a small school for Eurasian and European boys in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in his own house about the year 1760. This gradually developed in size and importance till at last it has become the large institution which Your Excellency is honouring with your presence to-day, and which now consists of a first-grade college with

high school, lower secondary and primary schools attached; the total number of students of all grades amounting to 1,464 of whom 270 are in the college.

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POLY.

S.P.G. College
Address.

Hostels.

The college has got a large hostel for Christians which has been recently enlarged, and a fine three-storied hostel for Hindu students is now in course of erection.

We offer our grateful thanks for the encouragement afforded us by Your Excellency's visit, and trust that we shall many times in the future be given the honour of welcoming Your Excellency to our college.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency then made the following reply :—

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

MR. PRINCIPAL, MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AND STUDENTS OF THIS COLLEGE,—I beg to thank you very much for the kind words with which you have greeted me here on this my first visit. You have alluded, sir, to the past history of Trichinopoly. This is a place where 150 years ago the supremacy was decided between two great European nations in India. It is moreover a place associated with the names of two stalwart soldiers.

One of them spent a great part of his life in fighting the enemies of his country. The other spent the whole of his life in fighting the enemies of mankind, the enemies of ignorance, poverty and sin.

The tiny school which in 1760 was begun by him has grown into a great and flourishing school and college.

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S.P.G. College.

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

Sir, I congratulate you, if I may, on being associated with that work, on succeeding to the traditions of this school, and I congratulate you and the members of the staff on the high standard of efficiency to which this school has been raised and at which you are now maintaining it.

I congratulate you, boys, on the advantages which, thanks to these good men and true, are placed within your reach. Thanks to them you have a school and college admirably equipped in every way for the development of physical, intellectual and moral prowess.

Are you taking advantage of the chances which these men have given you?

What are you making of your life?

What is life?

You come here at the very outset and perhaps you do not realise that life is not an easy thing. You come here without perhaps knowing that life is a great battle in which sooner or later every one of you has got to take his place whether he will or no.

You may shuffle and shirk but you cannot get out of the ranks. You have got to face the strife.

And when you leave the sheltering walls of this college, what weapon will you have in your hand wherewith to prove yourself a brave and capable soldier?

You cannot beg or borrow one. You cannot choose a sword from off the walls of some other man's armoury.

You cannot take one of some other man's making. You have got to make your own ! And the anvil on which it has to be forged is the school in which you stand.

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S.P.G. College.
His Excellency's Speech.

So I say to you choose carefully your metal !
See that it is sound and pure and without flaw.
Labour at it with brain and hand !

Burnish it till it shines bright with the lustre of courage and honesty and truth ! See that its edge be keen, that it be not blunted with the rust of sloth nor sullied with the slime of sensualism and sin.

Above all, temper it with the qualities of thoughtfulness for others, of unselfishness and love.

So will your sword be strong and keen and bright !
So will it not break in your hand.
So will you bear yourselves bravely in the fray !

I want you to realise what a priceless boon has been placed here in your hands, and to understand how great are the chances which are now within your reach. I entreat you not to reject them. Do not, I beg of you, throw them away !

Yes ! Life is a great battle !

But if you will only be strong and honest and of good courage then in the supreme moment, ere the din of battle is hushed for ever in the silence of the tomb, may each one of you be able with his latest breath to say " I have fought a good fight."

Boys ! I wish you success in your school life, and success in the sterner life which awaits you beyond these walls.

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TRICHINO-
POLY.
St. Joseph's
College.

A move was then made to the St. Joseph's College. Here Their Excellencies were given a most hearty welcome. The Rev. Father L. Besse, S.J., Rector, met Their Excellencies at the entrance and took them round the various classes which were at work. After the class-rooms had been inspected, the pupils assembled in the large new hall recently constructed. The Rev. Fathers of the College received Their Excellencies here, and the Rector presented His Excellency with the following address :—

Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Rector, staff and students of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, desire to express the pleasure we experience at the honour conferred on us by your visit and to offer you a hearty welcome to our institution.

Interest in
education.

2. The pleasure is enhanced by the kindly and sympathetic interest which, as we see from the public prints, you have always extended to educational bodies in South Africa and, since your arrival on these shores, to such as you have already been able to visit here. We look upon this manifestation of interest as an assurance that we shall be privileged to share in it and an encouragement to persevere in our labours.

Education.

3. Your Excellency's advent to assume the reins of Government in this Presidency has synchronised with the initiation, in our educational system, of important changes which the Government of India, with a view not merely to the intellectual culture but also, through it, to the ultimate furtherance of the social

and economical welfare of the people, has recently inaugurated. It will be for Your Excellency to guide and direct the course of these improvements here. Alive, then, to the many difficulties that will have to be encountered and overcome before the defects placed in such evidence by the Universities' Commission of 1902 can be remedied, and aware of the unavoidable dislocation of individual interests inseparable from the introduction of a change of system, we, the staff of this college, desire to assure you of our confidence that, in bringing these reforms to a successful conclusion, the interests of the various educational bodies at work in this Presidency will meet with every consideration from our rulers, consistent with the attainment of the all-important objects at stake.

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POLY.

St. Joseph's
College
Address.
Education.

4. We are happy in being able to speak favourably of the industry and general behaviour of the large assembly of students before you, and to express on their behalf, as well as our own, those sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne which actuate and will ever continue to actuate us all, and to beg that you will be pleased, in such manner as may seem fit to you, to lay at the feet of His Majesty the King-Emperor the expression of our grateful homage.

5. In conclusion, we would ask the favour of your acceptance of the accompanying brief history of our college from its foundation to its Jubilee in 1895, illustrated with a few views of the buildings and grounds, and hope they may serve as a memento of

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St. Joseph's
College
Address.
Lord
Wenlock.

your visit. It may give our little gift an additional value in your eyes if we mention that Your Excellency's brother, Lord Wenlock, had, at considerable inconvenience to himself, most kindly undertaken to preside on that auspicious occasion, and that, though he was unavoidably prevented from doing so, the courtesy and kindness he manifested in that connection continues to live in our memory.

His Excellency then replied as follows :—

His
Excellency's
Speech.

REVEREND FATHERS AND STUDENTS,—I desire, in the first place, to thank you, Sir, for the sentiments of loyalty expressed in the address with which you have just presented me. I welcome those expressions of loyalty coming as they do from the Fathers of such an institution as this, echoed as they are by the students under their tuition. I welcome them because I know them to be absolutely sincere.

Friends in
South Africa.

I felt, when I heard the words addressed to me to-day, that I was listening to the voice of an old friend. In other parts of the world away up near the Zambesi river in South Africa I spent some strenuous busy years of my life, and there I hope I made some friends! Among the friendships which I value most and which I look back upon with affection is the friendship which I made with the Jesuit Fathers in the towns of Bulawayo and Salisbury. Every year I made it a point if possible to take part in their annual gatherings at Christmas time and even now at that festive season I am glad to say that messages pass to and fro, and we greet one another in friendly fashion. And standing as I do here to-day and

Education

listening to your words here, Sir, when you appeal to me that we should work hand in hand in the cause of education, I welcome your appeal as coming from a friend. I do not propose this afternoon to embark on any exposition of the educational policy that is being adopted in this country. But we start from the same point, and, I believe, we have before us the same goal. We want to see education more widespread, greater in quantity and better in quality. That, I am certain, is the earnest desire of both of us, and though at the present time there may seem objections to the course which we are taking, yet I would remind you that no code is unalterable and seeing what we have set before ourselves I cannot conceive of differences which may not be capable of adjustment. So in that way, Sir, I hope that we may regard one another as fellow-workers. I have been much impressed by what I have seen here this afternoon, and I am glad to know that this is the first formal ceremony which has ever taken place in this splendid hall beneath whose roof we stand just now. I hope that it may forge some slight link between this institution and myself.

To you, boys, these buildings are familiar and I doubt not it seems quite a matter of course that they should be what they are and where they are, and that you should come to the school and find it equipped, with everything whereby your education may be improved. Do you ever pause to think what your life would be without them? Do you ever consider to whom you are indebted for these priceless gifts? If

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students.*

not, let me beg of you to pause for a moment and think what your chances in life would be were it not for the generosity and devotion, yea, and I know well the love of these good men. What do you not owe to them and how are you going to pay your debt? Are you going to leave the school and college and live only for yourselves for your own selfish advancement, for your own selfish pleasure? No, ten thousand times no. Life is something better, nobler, higher than that, and I appeal to every one of the boys to whom I am speaking to-day, to remember what he owes to this school, to remember the name which it has earned for itself, the traditions which it claims and to be true to those traditions. You all are sooner or later bound to leave its sheltering walls and go out into the rough world beyond. Life is not a playtime; it is real, earnest, grim and when the end of it comes and you are called upon to look back and see what sort of task you have rendered, what will be your record? Well, that depends almost entirely upon the use to which you put your time while you are here in this school; and so I say to you one and all don't let the golden moments flit away, but seize your chances, seize them with all the strength of which you are capable and equip yourselves well for the fight. Above all, I would say to you surrender yourselves to the influences of those by whose self-sacrifice you are here. Be worthy of them, let the example of their lives be the guiding influence of yours. Learn the dignity of work. Labour with your hand and with your brain. Strive

to think not only of yourselves but of others. Do your duty, be honest, be true, be true to your school, to your masters, to yourselves.

“To thine own-self be true”

“And it must follow, as the night the day,”

“Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

Boys, make these the guiding principles of your lives, truth, honesty, courage and unselfishness. So will you quit yourselves well in the world which awaits you outside this school. I wish you success in your classes. I wish you success in the years that are to come. Remember that any success which any one of you may achieve, however great it may be, is only a tiny portion of the debt which you owe to these good men and true.

I wish you, Sir, every success in the noble work which you are doing, and I hope that while I am in this country I may be able to do something to show you how deeply and earnestly I sympathise with you in your work.

The last educational institution visited this evening was the National High School. This institution is supported by the voluntary contributions of Indian gentlemen all over the Presidency. Here Their Excellencies were received by Mr. G. Sesha Aiyangar, Headmaster, and the members of the managing committee. After going through the several classes at work, Their Excellencies proceeded to the main hall upstairs where the friends of the institution were present to welcome them. The students were in the meantime marched into the hall. Mr. A. Sankara

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POLY.

His
Excellency's
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College.
*Advice to the
students.*

National High
School.

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TRICHINO-
POLY.

National High
School.
Address.

Aiyar, a member of the managing committee, then read the following address :—

MAY it PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the council of the National High School, Trichinopoly, beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the honour done us by this Your Excellency's visit to this institution which was started on the 11th June 1886 by Messrs. G. Sessa Aiyangar and P. G. Sundaresa Sastriar as the want was seriously felt of a school conducted on national lines. After managing it successfully for over five years the founders, with a view to ensure its stability, placed it under the management of a council.

Site.

2. The steady growth in strength and the absence of buildings suited to the requirements of a school made it obligatory on the management to apply to the Government through the local Municipality for a site which was granted us on an annual quit-rent.

Building.

3. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Havelock on the 12th of August 1898, and the building in which it is our privilege to welcome Your Excellency was completed at a cost of over Rs. 50,000, the Government contributing a building grant of Rs. 11,000.

*Religious
Instruction.*

4. The main object of the institution, namely, the imparting of religious instruction side by side with secular education, is being carried out through the munificence of His Holiness Sri Jagatguru Sringeri Swamigal, who has endowed chairs for religious instruction on non-sectarian basis.

5. The school has a free boarding house in which 30 poor and deserving Brahmin boys of the school are being fed, and the school is indebted for this unique and well-directed charity to the large-heartedness of M.R.Ry. Kaniyur Krishna Aiyar and his worthy sons.

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TRICHINO-
POLY.

National High
School
Address.
Boarding
house.

6. Steps are being taken to get the school soon incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

7. The steady and healthy development of the school in strength, finance and popularity is a clear indication of the urgent necessity there is of enlarging its sphere of usefulness by raising it to the status of a college, the need of which is keenly felt. The pass successful and efficient management of the institution warrants the hope that, with the patronage of the public, and the fostering kindness of the Government, a national college may be conducted here with credit and advantage.

8. We are sorry we have not been able to accord a more fitting reception to Your Excellency owing to the recent demise of our esteemed citizen, the late Hon'ble Mr. K. Vasudeva Aiyangar, who was the President of the school for nearly 15 years, *i.e.*, ever since it was placed under the management of a council.

In reply to this address, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, MEMBERS OF STAFF AND STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL,—I beg to thank you for the kind words with which you have welcomed me on this my visit to your school—a

His
Excellency's
Speech at the
National High
School.

November 23rd,
1900.

TRICHINO-
POLY.

His Excel-
lency's Speech
at the National
High School.

Mr. Vasudeva
Aiyangar.

welcome which has also been extended to my wife,
on whose behalf also I thank you.

I am sorry that my visit should be tinged by even the shadow of a sorrow, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the loss which not only this school but the whole Presidency has sustained by the death of Mr. Vasudeva Aiyangar. His name will be remembered long in the Presidency. His name should be cherished for many and many a year in this school, because one cannot forget what he has done for this school, not only by his own personal generosity, but also by the influence which he exerted and the example which he set in order that he might persuade others to do likewise. This school is under great obligation to him and those who followed the lead which he gave them.

Status of the
School.

I beg of you, boys, to remember how great is the debt of gratitude which you owe them. You have here a splendid building, and I rejoice to hear from the members of the council that your numerical strength is great, and that your financial position is strong; still more do I rejoice to hear that you have set before yourselves a praiseworthy and laudable object, that is, to raise the status of the school. And now let me ask how is it to be done? You suggest, if I remember aright, that it should be by the help of the public and by aid of Government; but I venture to think that it rests with the school itself. If you are determined to achieve this object, it can only be done by those who manage the school and those within the school. And so upon the staff

and to the Managers while I say a word of appreciation for what they have done in the past, I would impress this fact—that the work which they have undertaken involves no slight responsibility. If the work is to be accomplished, it can only be by harmony among the members of the staff by efficiency, patience and perseverance. But I doubt not that success will attend them in the work which they have undertaken, and that at the proper time the aid and support of the Government will not be withheld.

November 23rd,
1906.

TRICHINO-
POLY.

His
Excellency's
Speech at the
National High
School
*Status of the
School.*

And you, boys, what part are you going to play? Does it ever strike you what you owe to the men by whom this school came to existence, to those who are giving all their time, their energy, yea, who are spending their very lives in order that they may help you to become good and useful citizens? Has it ever occurred to you to what amount you are indebted to these men? Do you ever think how you will set about the repayment of your debt? You have heard it said that the aim of the committee is to raise the status of the college. Let every boy in this school set that object before him also. Be regular in your attendance at school, do not idle your time, because the time of youth is short and never comes back. Don't waste your opportunities. Believe me, if you allow the chances that are given you here to slip by, you will find that when you get out into the world, you will drop back in the race at a time when you wish to go forward, and so I say to you make the most

*Advice to
students.*

November 23rd,
1906.

TRICHINO-
POLY.

His
Excellency's
Speech
at the
National
High School.
*Advice to
students.*

of your opportunities. Take your share and play your part in adding to the good name and honourable repute of your school. It can only be done by earnest strenuous labour and devotion of self. Every day and every week competition in life is growing more keen and more strenuous. Every day the quality of work which is demanded from a man, be it in trade, be it in business, be it in Government service, is higher and higher in standard, and if you are to take your place and keep in the forefront, it will only be by work, by patience, by perseverance, by courage, by determination. The best advice that I can give to you is to cling to your school, to do your best for her and to do your best for those who are helping you within that school. I wish you boys every success here and in the career which lies before you. There is an old Latin proverb, which I commend to you — "Laborare est orare." To work is to pray, labour is the best prayer which we can offer, and so I say to you "Work," for that is the secret of success in life.

Sir, I hope, that as a mark of my visit and that of Lady Lawley here to-day, you will be good enough to grant a holiday to the boys.

Boys, once again I desire to express the thanks of Lady Lawley and myself for the welcome which we have received in this school. I hope that the work of the school and the work of the boys within it may ever grow and ever prosper.

The Headmaster announced a holiday to the boys, which was received with cheers.

After being garlanded, Their Excellencies drove to the camp on the race-course. Owing to the lateness of the hour the intended visit to the Rock Temple had to be abandoned.

November 23rd,
1906.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Their Excellencies, and party dined with Mr. Butterworth, the Collector, and after dinner proceeded to the residence of Mr. Priestley, the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway. The whole of the Trichinopoly station was invited to be present to have the honour of meeting Their Excellencies. The entertainment was in the form of a concert, an excellent programme of music being well carried out. Their Excellencies and party left at the close of the concert, but other guests stayed to dance.

Dinner.

At 8 A.M. on Saturday, November the 24th, His Excellency accompanied by Miss Lawley, Mr. Campbell, Major Molesworth, I.M.S., and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane drove to the island of Srirangam. Owing to the rain the drive was somewhat uncomfortable. Despite the weather, several people turned out to see the Governor pass by. Two triumphal arches were erected at the southern and the northern extremities of the Cauvery bridge, bearing suitable inscriptions. His Excellency drove to the Coronation Hall at Srirangam where were assembled the Municipal Councillors and the leading gentlemen of Srirangam. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. A. V. Gopalachariar, M.A., B.L., Chairman of the Municipal Council, who conducted His Excellency and party to their seats in the

November 24th,
1906.

SRIRANGAM.

November 24th,
1906.

SRIKANGAM.

Municipal
Address.

*Historic
interest.*

hall. The Chairman then read the following address and presented the Municipal Councillors to His Excellency :--

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,--We, the Chairman and the members of the Municipal Council, Srirangam, beg to extend our hearty and respectful welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley to this town. As a place of great historic interest and religious sanctity, Srirangam has had the privilege of welcoming several distinguished representatives of the British throne, and we are thankful to Your Excellency for enabling us to add your name to her illustrious roll of visitors.

2. We also feel proud of the compliment which Your Excellency has paid us by including Srirangam in one of your earliest tours. It is a fortunate circumstance that Your Excellency should become personally acquainted with our wants and wishes at the beginning of your term of office, and we are sure that the interest which Your Excellency has evinced in us to-day will strengthen with years.

Drainage.

3. Among the pressing needs of the town is a system of drainage, and its introduction can no longer be postponed without seriously affecting the health of the people. The Madras Government in their review of the administration report of this Municipality for 1902-03 observed that the main want of the town was a drainage scheme, and they directed the Sanitary Engineer to make a preliminary inquiry with a view to ascertain how it could be best effected.

The Municipal Council also addressed the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject and Dr. W. G. King, the then Commissioner, only suggested two or three methods of cleaning the cess-pools and ultimately disposing of the contents, but did not propose any definite scheme. Subsequently at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality it was suggested that a system of temporary tile-drains be adopted for carrying the sewage-water through the backyards of houses to a common cess-pool and thence carting away the contents. The suggestion was approved by the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and the Government referred it to the Sanitary Board who pointed out that it was necessary to take a survey of the ground-level of the town which might also be utilized for a water-supply scheme on which the Sanitary Commissioner laid much stress. The Government agreed with the Board and asked the Sanitary Engineer to arrange for such a survey and submit the probable cost. The last communication which we had from the Government on the subject was dated the 20th November 1905 wherein they asked the Council to place a sum of Rs. 450 to the credit of the Public Works Department, which was accordingly done. But so far as we are aware, no further step has yet been taken in the matter, while the need for at least a temporary scheme of drainage is becoming more and more urgent. We request Your Excellency to pass the necessary orders as early as possible and enable the Council to meet so pressing a need of the rate-payers by making an adequate grant from the

November 24th,
1906.

SRIRANGAM,
Municipal
Address,
Drainage.

November 24th,
1906.

SRIRANGAM.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Municipal
Address.
Drainage.

*Election of
Councillors.*

Provincial funds. It is not possible for the Municipality to undertake the work on its own account as our resources are limited and the town is too poor to bear any high increase in the taxes.

4. We take this opportunity to convey our thanks to the Government of Madras for increasing the elective seats on the Council from eight to twelve, a privilege which is deeply appreciated by the rate-payers of this Municipality and which is bound to make the Municipal administration more popular and more efficient.

In reply, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

His
Excellency's
Reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the kind words of welcome conveyed in your address to Lady Lawley and myself. I regret that Lady Lawley has found herself unable to accompany me this morning ; but I think, if you were to study the programme which we have carried out during the past few days, you would allow that there is no reason why she should not be thoroughly fatigued. I can assure you that it is a great disappointment to her not to be able to come ; but I hope that on my next visit she will be accompanying me. I am very glad of the opportunity of seeing something of the beauties of the town to which you refer in your address. I might perhaps have wished that I could have seen it under a less cloudy sky. At the same time though the beauties of your town and temple may not be so evident as in brilliant sunshine, yet I know that

rain in this country has its compensating advantages. I hope that it augurs well for a rich harvest and a prosperous season.

November 24th,
1903.

SRI RANGAM.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Municipal
Address.

Sanitation.

You, sir, have in your address called my attention to the necessity for improving the sanitary condition of your town; and it is to me, coming as a stranger to this country, a matter of some surprise, and I might also add of regret, that until quite recently the question of the sanitation of the towns of this Presidency has been neglected. I rejoice to see the spirit of more enlightened days coming upon the Presidency, and I hope that during my tenure of office many of the great towns which suffer under this disability at the present time may, before I leave you, find themselves possessed of an adequate water-supply and a good system of drainage. Its importance to the community cannot be exaggerated, and I can thoroughly sympathise with the wishes you have expressed for introducing a good system of drainage here. One unfortunate result of this neglect in the past is that at the present time demands are made from many quarters for the same thing, and unfortunately the coffers of the Government are not inexhaustible. We have to consider in which direction the limited amount of means at our disposal can best be applied. It must inevitably follow that disappointment and delay must be experienced by many communities. In regard to your request that I should expedite the examination of plans for the drainage scheme, I can assure you that, on my return to Madras, I will cause enquiries to be made and see

Drainage
Scheme.

November 24th,
1906.

SRIRANGAM.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Municipal
Address.

Election of
Councillors.

how far it may be possible to help you in the laudable ambition which you entertain.*

You allude, sir, in your address to the increase of the number of elected members of your Municipality, and indeed I echo the wish which you express that it will lead to greater satisfaction among the community and to greater efficiency of administration. We have, as you know, adopted the elective system which, in some ways, at all events, is not familiar to the people of this great country. It is always a satisfaction to us when we find that it is appreciated and understood, and I hope that, as time goes on, it may be more fully and further introduced than at present.

I can only again assure you of my pleasure to find myself in your midst and to become acquainted with the citizens of this town. I again thank you, gentlemen, for having assembled here to greet me, and for expressing in such kind words and in such a beautiful form your cordial greetings to me on this my visit to Srirangam.

His Excellency walked across to the Srirangam Municipal Hospital situated on the other side of the road where he was received by Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Thomas, the District Medical and Sanitary

Municipal
Hospital.

* After a complete survey of Srirangam, the Sanitary Engineer reported that the makeshift system of drainage contemplated by the Council was unsuitable and recommended a complete system of drainage at a probable cost of Rs. 1,00,000, and the introduction of piped water-supply at the same time. The Sanitary Engineer was asked to submit detailed plans and estimates for the drainage scheme and a preliminary report on a water-supply scheme. He hopes to complete the plans and estimates by November 1908.

officer, who took His Excellency round the various portions of the building. After inspecting the hospital, His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

November 24th,
1906.
SRIRANGAM.
Municipal
Hospital.

“It has been a great satisfaction to me to visit the hospital and to see how scrupulously clean and well ordered the office and wards are.”

His Excellency and party next drove to the famous Vishnu Temple where His Excellency was received by Mr. Seshadri Aiyangar, the Devasthanam Trustee, who took His Excellency round the various parts of the temple. The gold and silver *Vahanams* and the sculptural beauties of the temple were inspected with much interest. The elephants, horses and camels attached to the temple were also on view. The thousand-pillared *mantapam* was inspected and from its roof His Excellency had a view of the whole temple and of the town. His Excellency was next shown the valuable temple jewellery set with precious stones, and the gold and silver vessels of the temple. Among the latter was a small gold plate cherished with great veneration and shown with much pride to every distinguished visitor to the temple, as having been presented by His Majesty the King-Emperor when he visited Srírangam several years ago. The party then drove back to camp.

After breakfast, His Excellency accorded private interviews to the following gentlemen, the first interview commencing at 12 noon :—

TRICHINO-
POLY
Interviews.

1. M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkataramadass
Nayudu Garu, Diwan of Pudukkóttai.

November 24th,
1906.

TRICHINO-
POLY.

Interviews.

2. M.R.Ry. Vijia Raghunadha Dorai Raja Avargal, First Councillor, Pudukkóttai.

3. M.R.Ry. Bhairava Rama Chandra Dorai Raja Avargal, Military Secretary, Pudukkóttai.

4. M.R.Ry. Rathakrishna Tondiman Sahib, Western Palace Jagirdar, Pudukkóttai.

5. The Zamindar of Udaiyárpálayam.

6. M.R.Ry. K. S. Ganapathi Aiyar Avargal, M.A., M.L., Public Prosecutor, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

7. M.R.Ry. A. V. Gopalachariar Avargal, M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam.

8. Saiyid Shah Mustafa Sahib Kadri, Khazi of Trichinopoly, and Saiyid Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Shuttari of Kalpalaiyam.

Garden Party.

At 5-30 P.M. Their Excellencies and party attended a garden party which was given by the Zamindar of Udaiyárpálayam on the gymkhana ground. The band of the 86th Carnatic Infantry was in attendance. A short programme of music and recreation was provided by the host. Mr. T. Desika Chariar, on behalf of the host, received Their Excellencies. Seats had been arranged in a pandal for Their Excellencies to hear music and witness the various performances, such as Satavathanam, etc. Several guests were introduced to His Excellency. An excellent display of fireworks brought the function to a close. Their Excellencies spent a very enjoyable evening and it was 7-30 P.M. when they took their departure.

In the evening His Excellency gave a dinner-party.

November 24th,
1906.

TRICHINO-
POLY.

On Sunday, Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at 8-30 A.M. in the local church.

November 25th,
1906,
Divine Service.

In the evening His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Campbell visited the famous Rock on which is the Hindu temple dedicated to *Ganapathi*.

The Rock

At the foot of the rock, His Excellency was received by the members of the Devasthanam Committee and the whole party walked up the steep and zigzag flight of steps worn smooth by the tread of millions of pilgrims. From the top of the rock His Excellency had a splendid view of magnificent scenery of the surrounding country. On his return, His Excellency inspected some ancient inscriptions in a cave. His Excellency was then garlanded.

From the Rock His Excellency and party drove to the Railway Station. Their Excellencies and party left at 7-10 P.M. by special train for Madras. His Excellency's departure was private.

Departure.

The special train arrived at Egmore at 7-25 on the following morning. The Madras Volunteer Guards furnished a guard of honour, which His Excellency inspected in company with Colonel Formby. There were also present on the platform Mr. C. G. Todhunter, Collector of Sea Customs, Mr. A. R. Cumming, Collector of Madras, Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sheriff, Mr. O. R. Jones, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. E. S. Lloyd, President of the Madras Corporation.

MADRAS.
Arrival at
Egmore.

November 25th
1906.

MADRAS.

Public Recep-
tion at the
Banqueting
Hall.

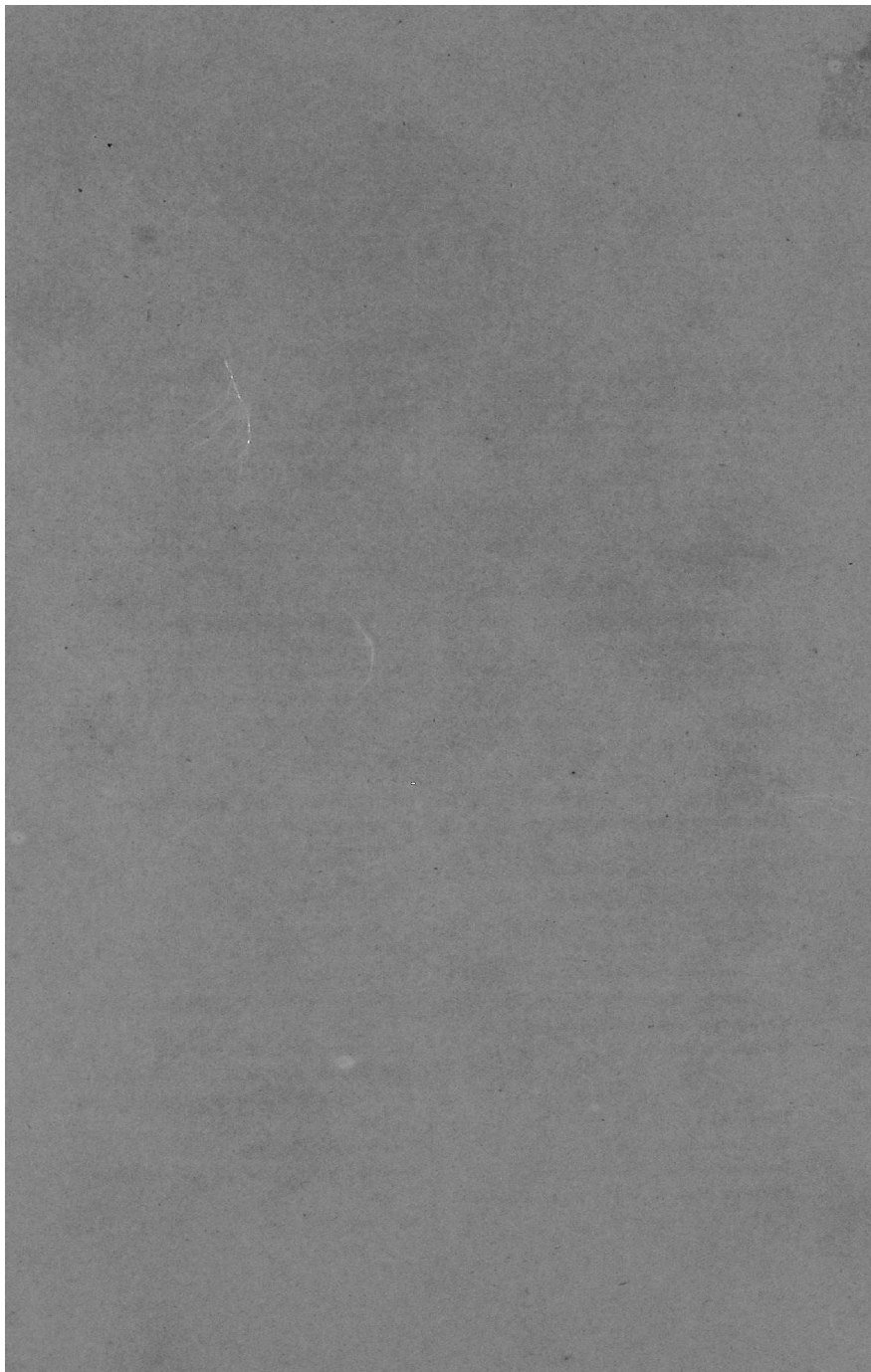
Their Excellencies and party then drove to the Banqueting Hall escorted by the full Body Guard, which was under the command of Captain Oakes.

They reached the Banqueting Hall shortly after 8 o'clock. The 2nd Suffolk Regiment, with Regimental Colours and Band, furnished a guard of honour in front of the Banqueting Hall, and lined the route from the Napier Park to the hall.

At the Banqueting Hall Their Excellencies were received by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Government, and by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were the Hon'ble Sir Arnold and Lady White, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mrs. Hammick, the Hon'ble Mr. Twigg and Mrs. Twigg, the Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn and Mrs. Lynn, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller and Mrs. Miller, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ralph Benson, Lady Benson, Miss Benson and Miss Rohde, the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew and Mrs. Cardew, Mrs. Giffard, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, the Rev. Canon Brittain and Mrs. Brittain, the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, Mrs. Weir and Miss Weir, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis and Mrs. Wallis, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam, the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Valia Nambidi of Kollengode, Mr J. G. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Castlestuart Stuart, Miss Campbell, Colonel H. C. V. Dawson and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. VanGeyzel and the Misses VanGeyzel, His Grace Archbishop Colgan, the Rev. Father Sewell, Major H. Bonham-Carter, Major and Mrs.

Fowle, the Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, November 25th, 1906.
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 Mr. E. S. Lloyd and Miss Lloyd, Major Domenichetti, the Banqueting
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 Clarke, Raja Venugopaul Bahadur, Mr. C. T. Gahan,
 Mr. V. P. deRozario, Mr. N. Appusundram Pillai,
 Mr. G. Narayanasawmy Chetti, Captain Kirkwood,
 Colonel W. H. Lowry, Mr. G. W. Dance and Mrs.
 Dance, Colonel H. D. Love and Miss Love, Sir Henry
 King and Lady King, Mr. A. L. Hannay, Mr. J. H.
 Bakewell, Captain Hefferman, Mr. F. B. Evans, Mr.
 E. W. Stoney, Mr. W. F. Grahame, Mr. G. Romilly,
 Mr. H. A. Nelson, Mr. C. L. Bidie, Mr. Mir Sultan
 Mohiddeen Sahib, Mr. Sultan Mohiddeen Sahib
 Bahadur, Mr. V. Mahomed Sheriff Khan Bahadur, Mr.
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 Sahib, Khan Sahib, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajarathna
 Mudaliyar, Mr. A. E. Rencontre, Mr. J. R. Atkinson,
 Mr. P. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, Miss Hill, Mr. C. V.
 Kumaraswami Sastri, Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu,
 Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, Captain Lowe, the Rev. G. W.
 Barry and Mrs. Barry, Mr. F. W. Armitage, Mr.
 C. G. W. Clogstoun, Mr. C. Karunakara Menon, Mr.
 M. Venkatasawmi Nayudu, Mr. T. Seetharam Chetti,
 Mr. T. Coorathalwar Chetti, Mr. H. Bhimasena Rao,
 Rai Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah, Diwan Bahadur
 L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Rao Saheb T. Numberumall
 Chetti and Mr. D. Gopaul Rao.

After the reception the party proceeded to Guindy.



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