

## THE STATE OF SANDUR.

## SANDUR (TOWN).

This is the capital of the Sandur State, which has an area of 164 square miles, and consists of two ranges of hills with an intervening valley. The tract lies within the British District of Bellary. The town is situated thirty miles to the west of Bellary. On one of the highest hills, Ramandrug, a Sanitarium has been formed for European troops serving at Bellary. The mean elevation of the valley above the sea is 1,500 feet, and of the hill-ranges, 3,000 feet. In fiscal matters the State enjoys considerable independence. The chief exports from Sandur are cholam, tobacco, betel, jaggery, pulse, oil-seed, timber, and firewood.

*Jubilee Committee.*—Messrs. H. H. RAMACHENDRA VITTHAL ROW GHORPADE, Rajah of Sandur, *Chairman*; J. G. FIRTH, Dewan, *Secretary*; ABDUR RAHIM; and VENCATA ROW.

A dome-shaped Pavilion, neatly covered with cloth, and ornamented with paper of various colours stamped with patterns in gold, and surmounted by a golden umbrella, had been constructed in the Palace-yard, and alongside of it, on a tall flagstaff, floated the Union Jack. In the centre of the Pavilion was placed a chair covered with brocaded velvet, to represent the Sinhásan, or Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. A little before 5 P.M. on the 16th February the poor of the town, who had received an invitation to attend, began to arrive; and after they had been arranged in rows, the Rajah, dressed in purple and maroon, distributed alms to 101 adults, and 86 children, in the presence of a large number of people, dressed in holiday attire. After a short interval the chandelier and coloured globes in the Pavilion, and the rows of lamps on posts at short intervals, which extended from the Palace down into the chief bazaar, were lighted, and, every one standing up, the Rajah read the following address in Marathi (his native tongue):—

“This day, the 16th February, has been appointed by the Governor General of India for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, this being the fiftieth year of her reign. During the fifty years that Her Majesty has occupied the throne of Great Britain, India has enjoyed the innumerable benefits which have been conferred by her just and benign rule; and the various tribes and peoples of this great country have lived together in peace and amity. And since she has taken India under her own control and management, now nearly thirty years, our country has made great strides in education, and commerce has been largely developed by the railroads, which are spread all over the land. Her Majesty has also taken under her special protection the independent States of India, and has assured their rulers that she will maintain their independence, and acknowledge their right of adoption as sons so long as they continue loyal to the Paramount Power, under whose generous protection and guidance those States are now in a more prosperous and flourishing condition than they ever attained to before. It is, therefore, right and proper that we, the inhabitants of the Sandur State, should, on this day, gratefully acknowledge the benefits conferred upon us by our Most Gracious Empress, Queen Victoria, and earnestly pray that the great Creator may prolong Her Majesty's life for many years, and <sup>hasten</sup> her

peace, happiness and prosperity upon all her dominions, and every needed blessing upon her Royal self and her Family."

The English version of the address was read by Mr J. G. Firth, the Dewan; and the Canarese version by Mr. Abdul Rahim, the Head Munshi. Then the Dewan with his wife and three children sang "God save the Queen." The trumpets, drums, and clarionets now sounded, and shouts pealed forth of "*Maharani Victoria-avara jaya! Victoria Maharani-yavara jaya!* (Victory to the Empress Victoria!) Two prisoners were then released, and attar and betel-nut having been distributed, and rose-water sprinkled, the Rajah and his brother, Bala Sahib, who was in his police uniform, followed by the people in crowds, proceeded to an open space outside the town, where a good display of fireworks commenced at about 7 30 P.M. and lasted till 9 P.M.

On the 18th, the Rajah wrote to the British Political Agent —

"In acknowledging your letter, dated 15th February, 1887, I find myself unable to express my feeling of deep gratitude for the honour done me in associating me with the expression of joyfulness felt throughout the British dominions on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, to whose gracious rule I and all the other independent States in India are under obligations so great as to firmly establish in our hearts the principles of loyalty to her throne, and love to her person. May I therefore beg to be permitted to join with the other Princes of India in presenting my humble congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and to assure Her Majesty that no prayers more fervent or earnest than mine have been, or will be, offered up to the Almighty Creator for the long life, happiness, and prosperity of Her Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family."

## SUPPLEMENTARY.

## AMBASAMUDRAM (TINNEVELLY).

A musical entertainment was given on the 20th June in the upstairs hall of the Tahsildar's house. *Pan supari* was distributed to the assembly, and loud cheers were given for Her Majesty. The whole assembly then went, with music, in procession to the site of the "Jubilee Reading Room," and there the Singampathy Zemindar, who had generously promised to provide a building for the Reading Room, and a Recreation Ground, laid the foundation stone of the former, and *pan supari* was distributed. The streets were illuminated. At about 8 P.M. a procession of the temple god took place with music and fireworks, a large number of persons taking part in it. The festivities terminated about 11 P.M.

## ANANTAPUR (ANANTAPUR).

The Anantapur Theosophical Society celebrated the conclusion of the Queen's Jubilee year on the evening of the 20th June, when rice and money were distributed to poor people of all castes. A Theosophical *conversazione* was held in the house of Mr. B. P. Narasimiah, Vice-President, to which a large number of people were invited. The social gathering was brought to a close with the distribution of sugar-candy, almonds, sandal, flowers, and *pan supari*.

## ANGADIPURAM (MALABAR).

A grand religious ceremony took place in the Siva temple on the morning of the 20th June, many Brahmins and Sudras being present. The District Munsiff with the Vakils of his Court attended. Prayers were offered that the reign of Her Majesty might be long continued. *Abishakams* were performed to the Hindu god, and a Shastri, well versed in Sanscrit, read the Bhagavat and explained it in the vernacular to the assembled people. The ceremony was brought to a conclusion by the offering of incense, and the invocation of Divine blessings upon Her Majesty and the Royal Family. The bells of the temple then rang merry peals.

## BELLARY (BELLARY).

The 20th June was observed as a holiday in this town, and memorial trees were planted by General Way in the Victoria Jubilee Gardens. That officer remarked, in the course of his speech, that "Bellary is not a very extensive place, but its loyalty is, I am sure, not inferior to that of other cities, as is evident from the enthusiastic manner in which all classes have taken part in the Jubilee rejoicings. It therefore

gives me great pleasure to assist in planting these trees, and I hope that they will grow to afford shelter to this and future generations, and become the nucleus of flourishing recreation grounds for the benefit of the loyal citizens in Bellary." Sports were held at 5 P.M. in the Protestant Orphanage, which was decorated. After the sports were finished, an address was delivered by a native gentleman, followed by the distribution of prizes. There were fireworks in the evening, at the close of which the National Anthem was played by the band. The children were then conducted to the hall, where they partook of dainties provided for them.

#### BEZWADA (KISTNA).

The principal feature of the celebration of the termination of Jubilee year, on June 20th, in this place, was the laying of the foundation stone of the "Victoria Museum and Technical Institute," under the auspices of Mr. Robert Sewell, the Collector. In the morning a Thanksgiving Service was held in the L.M.S. Mission School by the Rev. Mr. Stone. At 4 P.M. a procession of decorated boats, towed by the steam launch *Alexandra*, started from the head of the Masulipatam Canal, conveying the company about a mile to a landing-place close to the site where the Museum is to be built. Most of the European inhabitants of the district were present, together with some of the principal Zemindars, many of the native officials, and a large number of other gentlemen. From the landing-place the company proceeded to the site of the Museum, where they were accommodated in a spacious shamiana. Mr. Sewell opened the proceedings with a speech. A Sanscrit ode composed in honour of the occasion was then sung by a Hindu student. Mr. P. Ramachendra Row, Head Assistant Collector, requested Mrs. Haleman to lay the foundation stone of the Institute. He said: "My countrymen desire to mark not only their gratitude and loyalty to the Throne, but also their affection to the noble English Lady who is ruling over them from the far West, by asking an English woman to take the principal part in this evening's ceremonial." He dwelt briefly on the benefits to be conferred by the foundation of the Institute, not only on the Kistna district alone, but to some extent on the whole Presidency and the adjacent dominions of His Highness the Nizam. He said that "the name of Mr. Robert Sewell, already a household word along the banks of the holy mother Krishna, will hereafter for ever be associated with this Institution." Colonel Haleman then returned thanks for the honour done to Mrs. Haleman in asking her to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. A silver trowel made for the occasion was handed to Mrs. Haleman, who, under the guidance of Mr. C. Scott, C.E., spread the mortar on which the stone was to

be laid. The stone was then lowered into position and was declared by Mrs. Haleman to be "well and truly laid." The greatest enthusiasm prevailed amongst those assembled in the shamiana and the crowd outside. Thanks were returned to Mrs. Haleman by Mr. C. H. B. Burlton for the graceful performance of the task asked of her. Mr. Sewell offered a few concluding words, and the Presidency telegram to Her Majesty the Queen Empress was unanimously adopted. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, a *feu de joie* being fired between the verses. At 9.30 P.M. the procession of boats, illuminated with small lamps, returned to the starting place. The banks of the main canal, the principal street of Bezwada, and the adjacent hill were brilliant with myriads of lamps. A large company then assembled in a brightly decorated pandal to witness a nautch, and a fine display of fireworks brought the proceedings to a close.

#### CHITTOOR (NORTH ARCOT).

The 20th June was a gala day with the people of Chittoor. The townspeople were invited by beat of tom-tom to observe the day as a national festival, and the rejoicings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm. The streets were overhung with festoons, and the Taluk Cutcherry, which was the centre of attraction, was gaily decorated. At 7 o'clock in the morning a Thanksgiving Service was held in the English Church, *pujahs* were offered in the Hindu temples, and prayers were said in the Mohammedan mosques for Her Majesty's health and happiness. Alms were given to a large number of the poor, and sweetmeats and fruits were liberally distributed among all the school children of the place. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Taluk Cutcherry, Mr. Jeyram Row, the District Munsiff, presiding. Several speeches were made; the proposed congratulatory telegram from the Presidency to Her Majesty was read; and the people cheered. At the conclusion of the meeting *pan supari* was distributed, and there was an excellent display of fireworks. The temples and mosques were brilliantly illuminated at nightfall, the illumination of the Jumma Musjid being especially noteworthy.

#### COIMBATORE (COIMBATORE).

In the morning of the 20th June there was a parade of the troops, consisting of the Coimbatore Volunteer Corps, the Jail Police, and the Police Reserve, commanded by Colonel W. J. Pickance. The parade over, the troops, headed by the Volunteer band, marched to a pandal that had been erected in front of the College building, and there formed up on three sides of a square.

Mr. J. Grose, M.A., the Collector, was conducted in procession, with native music, from his residence to the pandal, accompanied by a deputation which had waited upon him. The procession marched through rows of about 2,000 school children, each school exhibiting a beautifully prepared banner with some motto or device on it. The banners of the Government Female Normal School bore the words "We cheer thy Reign and its Glory," under the letters "V. I. R.," surmounted by a crown worked in gold. When the procession reached the pandal the troops presented arms. On the Collector taking his seat, the congratulatory telegram to the Queen, as adopted by the Madras Committee, was read in six different languages representing the various sections of the community. The speakers were Mr. Periyasami Mudaliyar, the Municipal Chairman, in English; Mr. S. P. Narasimmalu Naidu in Tamil; Mr. K. Subbroyadu Puntalu in Telugu; Mr. H. Rama Rao in Canarese; Mr. Syed Abdul Razac Sahib in Hindustani; and Mr. J. P. Lewis in Malayalam. The telegram was then handed to Mr. Grose, who accepted it, and made a speech, which was loudly applauded. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, which was followed by three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress. The troops marched past the Collectors to the strains of the C. V. C. band. Special Thanksgiving Services were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and in All Souls' Church. The day concluded with an evening entertainment in the College Hall, to which admission was free. The entertainment consisted of songs and native music, in which Europeans and Natives took part.

On the 21st June there was a large gathering in Mr. Robert Stanes's Schoolroom for the purpose of sending from the Hindu ladies in the town a congratulatory Jubilee Address to the Queen. The meeting was due to the efforts of the Misses Dawson, and the majority of the audience was formed of Zenana pupils, and their relatives and friends. Mrs. Grose, the wife of the Collector, presided, and was supported by the Misses Dawson, Mrs. Boddy, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Monk Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Long, Miss Menke, and Miss Claridge. The proceedings commenced with a brief speech from Mrs. Grose, whose remarks were interpreted by Miss E. V. Dawson. Mrs. Grose observed that she was glad to be present at a gathering of women desirous of taking part in the Jubilee, and congratulated those present on the courage they had shown in appearing in this semi-public way. Our Ruler, she continued, is a woman, and hence it is peculiarly fitting that women should take part in these rejoicings, and the Queen, for her part, would derive great pleasure from the good wishes expressed by her female subjects in this country. Urging her hearers to emulate Her Majesty's goodness, and expressing the hope of meeting them some day at her house, Mrs. Grose

concluded her remarks, which had been received with much cordiality. Miss E. V. Dawson then explained why the meeting had been convened. Hindu ladies being unable to attend public meetings with their husbands and brothers, had been called together to express for themselves their hearty congratulations, and to show their loyalty to the Queen Empress, who, like themselves, a woman, is peculiarly interested in what concerns women, and is anxious to alleviate their burdens and sufferings. The speaker added that the customs which formerly bound the women of India had not to be endured by those present, and it was sincerely to be hoped that the amount of freedom and learning which the men of India enjoyed might soon be the happy portion of India's women also. Mrs. S. P. Ethiraja Ammal, a Zenana student, and wife of Mr. S. P. Narasimmalu Naidu, Editor of the *Crescent*, then read in Tamil the Address to Her Majesty, which it was proposed to send. The Address was heartily adopted. The graver portion of the proceedings having been concluded, those present were favoured by a piano solo by Mrs. Boddy, a song from Mrs. Long, a duet from Mrs. Monk Jones and Miss E. V. Dawson, and a second piano solo by Mrs. Boddy. Half an hour's conversation followed, and meanwhile preparations were made for a magic lantern exhibition. The portrait of Her Majesty fitly formed the first and the last picture on the sheet. During an interval in the programme, the National Anthem was sung in Tamil.

#### CUDDALORE (SOUTH ARCOT).

Grand demonstrations were made at Cuddalore on the 20th June, in honour of Her Majesty. Early in the morning the European residents in the town met at the Meeting Room, and held a special Thanksgiving Service, at the close of which they proceeded to the *maidan*, and played a cricket match. Her Majesty's health was drunk with enthusiasm, and hearty cheers were given. The Royal Standard was kept flying at the flagstaff all day, and the ships in the roads were dressed in flags. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks from the s.s. *Principia*. A large number of people assembled on the beach to witness it.

#### DENKANIKOTA (SALEM).

A large and tastefully decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, on the roadway leading to which several triumphal arches, bearing appropriate mottoes, were placed. A portrait of Her Majesty, in a well-decorated frame, was placed on an elevated seat, specially constructed for it, in the pandal. About 4,000 people met here on the morning of the 20th June. The Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Bhawani Sunker Row, read the proposed

congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty, and the people cheered. Several speeches were then made, at the close of which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired by the Police. The portrait was then placed in a decorated palanquin, and taken in procession through the decorated streets of the town, accompanied by music and dancing parties. The procession halted at several places, and garlands were placed round the portrait. The procession returned at 1 P.M., when a treat was given to the boys of the Middle and Hindustani Schools. Between noon and 4 P.M. about 700 poor people were fed. About 7 P.M. the god of the Stri Batraya Swami temple was taken in procession.

#### DIJARAPURAM (SALEM).

More than 1,000 poor people were fed during the 20th June at the Local Fund market. The Mohammedan fakcers were fed separately. The streets of the town were decorated with festoons, and prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for the long life and prosperity of the Queen. In the evening there was a social entertainment at the Taluk Cutcherry, and at night there was a procession of the gods, attended by native music. The procession halted at the "Victoria Jubilee Well," where a nautch was held. The festivities terminated at midnight with a display of fireworks.

#### GOOTY (BELLARY).

A public meeting was held at 7 P.M. on the 20th June, in the Sanscrit School, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flags, and was also beautifully lighted. Mr. P. T. Rajagopalachariar, Deputy Collector, presided. The Chairman opened the "Victoria Jubilee Library," and requested Mr. A. L. Narasimham, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, to read the rules framed for its maintenance and management. Mr. Narasimham complied. Mr. Ramachendra Rao, B.A., B.L., spoke a few words on the utility of a library. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. All present then passed to the adjoining rooms, where they were provided with refreshments by Mr. Y. Choudappah.

#### JAMMALAMADUGU (CUDDAPAI).

At 6 A.M. on the 20th June there was a large gathering of people, official and non-official, in the Local Fund School premises, which was decorated, and the congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty was cordially adopted. The people then went in procession through the principal streets of the town, all of which were decorated, attended by nautch and bhajana parties. At 2 P.M. rice and money were liberally distributed among the poor. At night several houses and the temples and mosques were illuminated.

## JAYANKONDA SHOLAPURAM (TRICHINOPOLY)

From an early hour on the 20th June crowds from the neighbouring villages began to pour in to witness the concluding Jubilee festivities. At 7 A.M. prayers were offered for the Queen and the Royal Family in the Siva and Vishnu temples. Then the poor of all castes and creeds, numbering about 1,000, were fed by the village Munsiff, Manikkam Pillai, and Rengasami Aiyengar, late Manager, Udaiyarpolian Estate. At 4 P.M. the local gods were carried in procession to a grand pandal that had been erected for the occasion near the bund of the "Victoria Jubilee Fresh water Tank," which is to be the permanent memorial of the Jubilee in this place. In the absence of the Collector of the District, the ceremony of opening the tank was performed by Mr H. Subbaraya Aiyar, the Deputy Collector, who eulogised the labours of the Committee. The procession then passed through the streets of the town with music and dancing, being headed by the Deputy Collector. The streets were decorated, and several triumphal arches bearing appropriate inscriptions had been erected. At 10 A.M. a public meeting was held under the auspices of the members of the Young Men's Reading Room, at which the Deputy Collector presided. After a report had been read by the Honorary Secretary, the Chairman offered a few words of advice to the members, a subscription list was opened, and a proposal was set on foot to erect a permanent building for the Reading Room. The Chairman and other influential visitors subscribed liberally for the purpose. When the new building has been constructed the name of the Society will be changed to "The Victoria Reading Room, Jayankonda Sholapuram." Flowers and *pan supari* were distributed at the close of the meeting.

## KODAIKANAL (MADURA).

A special Service of Thanksgiving was held in the new Church at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, on the morning of the 20th June, when a large congregation was present. The Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell of Tinnevely, who officiated, preached the sermon. After explaining the origin of Jubilees, the Bishop said —

"Soon after our Queen came to the throne, in 1840, when she was twenty one years of age, she was happily married to Prince Albert, afterwards called the Prince Consort, who did more to promote the honour, usefulness, and happiness of the Queen, and not of the Queen only but of the whole country, than any other person could have done. He was the founder of the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which all the Exhibitions that have since taken place in all parts of the world have been the outcome. But he rendered eminent service to the country and the world in every department of life. The refinement and culture which now prevail were to a great extent owing to his influence. I consider that he occupied the very first place among all the monarchs and princes England has ever seen. Even King Alfred I think comes second. One

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great characteristic of Queen Victoria's reign has been her loyalty to the Constitution. She has never set her own opinion of things and her own judgment above those of her Ministers and Parliament. She has been strictly a Constitutional Sovereign, and in this respect she has excelled her immediate predecessors, especially George the Third, whose obstinacy lost America to England—if indeed that can be called a loss which proved eventually so great a gain to the world. Another characteristic of her reign has been the purity of her personal character, reflected in the purity of her Court, as compared with the courts of former sovereigns, and the purity of her great officers of State, not one of whom during her long reign has ever been accused of bribery or corruption. Her consistent profession of religion has also done much to promote religious life and Christian virtues throughout the country, even amongst those whose religious creed differed from her own; and with the profession of religion a higher tone of morals has also prevailed wherever her influence extended. The Queen's chief personal characteristic has been the sympathy for the suffering she has always displayed. She takes, we know, a warm interest in everything in which her people are interested, and makes herself acquainted with everything that passes. But what I chiefly refer to, and chiefly admire, is the ready and hearty sympathy of the telegrams of condolence she sends to every part of the world, as soon as she hears of any disaster. This has greatly endeared her not only to the English people but to all people of every race and creed throughout the world. I need not say anything of the unparalleled progress made during the Queen's reign in education, in everything that tends to promote the comfort and welfare of the people, in all the sciences, and in all the fine arts, as they are called, in which the Queen has proved herself no mean proficient. The Victorian Era will be known in future ages as the era of progress. An Imperial Institute is about to be established in England for the perpetual exhibition and promotion of all the industries in the world, and this will, I hope, prove to be a worthy commemoration of the Jubilee we are celebrating this day. In this church, recently erected for the better performance of the worship of the Church of England, I cannot but call to mind the wonderful revival of faith, Church life, and Christian zeal which has taken place during the Queen's reign, especially in the Church of England. In every great movement there is sure to be a proportion of persons who bring discredit on a good cause by their extremes, or even by wandering off in a wrong direction, and so it has been in this case; but making all due allowance for human errors, it must be admitted that the movement which has led during the last fifty years to the erection of such a multitude of beautiful churches, to the founding of so many excellent institutions, to the improvement in such a degree of the externals of Church worship, and to the formation of so many episcopal sees and episcopal missions throughout the world, must be a movement for which we should be thankful to God, and for which the reign of Queen Victoria will always be remembered. I trust that these good works and all the other good works, social, moral, and religious, which have distinguished this reign, will not diminish or languish as time goes on, but will go on from year to year, from century to century, continually increasing in number and improving in excellence and fruitfulness, till the time arrives when it shall be apparent in all its fulness of meaning that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' and when the Jubilee of the Universe shall be celebrated with universal rejoicings."

#### MALAPURAM (MALABAR).

Early in the morning of the 20th June a salute of fifty guns was fired, followed by a distribution of rice to the poor, which was personally supervised by Mr. Wedderburn, the Special Assistant Collector. Over 1,000 poor people were fed. The Queen's portrait was unveiled, and carried in procession on an elephant, with

music, singing, &c., to the Special Assistant Collector's office. The ceremony of unveiling the portrait was performed by Mr. Wedderburn in the presence of a numerous assemblage, including all the officers of the detachment. Mr. K. U. Narayana Menon having addressed the meeting, the people proceeded to the *maidan* in front to witness sports and acrobatic performances. At 8 P.M. there was a fine display of fireworks.

#### MANAPARAI (TRICHINOPOLY).

The Jubilee was celebrated here with much *éclat* on the 20th June under the auspices of the members of the local Reading Room. About 500 poor people were fed, and the Mohammedan Deputy Tahsildar entertained the Mohammedan poor of the town. The Tahsildar of Kulitalai distributed cloths to the most deserving among the poor. About 250 people of all castes were feasted in the afternoon. At nightfall the town was illuminated. About 8 o'clock a meeting was held in the Roman Catholic School Hall, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and was well illuminated. The schoolboys enacted a few dramatic scenes, and prizes were distributed to them. Speeches were made in English by A. Rajahbuhadur Mudelliar, Sub-Registrar, and in Tamil by his Head Clerk, V. Periasawmy Aiyer. The speakers expatiated on the private virtues of the Queen Empress, and on the merits of her administration. The usual distribution of sandal, flowers, *pan supari*, and rose-water followed. After music and singing, the meeting broke up with three cheers for Her Majesty.

#### MANJERI (MALABAR).

The rejoicings on the 20th June commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, when a public meeting, which was very largely attended, was held at the Cutcherry Hall. Mr. Manjeri Karanamulpad was unanimously voted to the chair. After various speeches the Chairman, followed by those around him, moved out of the Hall into the Cutcherry compound, and planted a jack tree as a Jubilee Memorial. Others did the same, and fifty such trees were planted. At the conclusion of the ceremony cheers were given for Her Majesty. Special prayers for Her Majesty were offered in all places of worship in the town, and a large portrait of the Queen Empress was unveiled by Mr. Wedderburn, the Special Assistant Collector. The portrait was then carried in procession to Mallapuram and Tiroor, and on the 21st it was brought back to Manjeri in procession, with tom-toms and music, and installed in the School hall.

## METTAPALAIYAM (COIMBATORE)

On the morning of the 20th June special services were held in the London Mission Church and other places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress, and at 4 P M a large procession of schoolboys and the general public passed along the main road. A portrait of Her Majesty was carried in front of the procession, and bands of native musicians and Frula dancers were in attendance. The procession reached the Jubilee Pandal, which was decorated with different inscriptions and mottoes. At 5 o'clock the Police fired a *feu de joie*. Races, sports, &c., followed, and continued till dark. A display of fireworks then took place, and the people were entertained in a refreshment booth, and *pan supari* and flowers were distributed. On the following morning a treat was given to the school children, and money was distributed to about 400 poor people.

## MULKI (SOUTH CANARA)

The fiftieth anniversary of the Accession of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India was celebrated here with great *éclat*. Special services were held in honour of the day in all Hindu, Christian, and Mohammedan places of public worship. A public meeting was held at 2 P M in the Hall of the Town School, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The proceedings of the meeting commenced by the Chairman explaining the event which they had met to celebrate. Mr M. Mukunda Rao made a speech in Canarese, after which the Rev. Mr Eble, of the Basel Mission, offered a prayer in Canarese at the request of the meeting. The *pujaries* of the Hindu temples distributed sweetmeats, &c (*prasad*), in token of the services held in their temples, and recited Sanscrit verses, invoking the richest blessings of the Almighty on Her Majesty. Two Canarese songs prepared for the occasion by a poet of the station were sung. One of the songs consisted of a prayer for the Queen Empress, while the other was a brief description of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty in India. After the singing there were performances of various kinds, and a Mussulman musician entertained the audience with some music on the *sarang*. Sugar, *pan supari*, and sweetmeats were distributed among those assembled, and rose water was sprinkled. Fragrant sticks were burnt in the hall all the time. A native band was in attendance. The meeting dispersed with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, and a vote of thanks to the Mission Agents for the use of the hall.

## NANDYAL (KURNOOL)

This town was decorated on the 20th June with festoons, palms, &c. Prayers in the several temples and mosques for the long life and reign of Her Majesty were

offered in the morning, and in the evening the sacred buildings were beautifully illuminated. A nautch was held in the premises of the Local Fund Normal School Hall at night, at which the chief inhabitants of the town were present. The Hall, which was brilliantly lighted, was crowded. Three sets of nautch girls danced, and several Hindustani and Sanscrit songs were sung by amateurs. An English dance followed, and cheers resounded from all parts of the building. The telegram to the Queen Empress adopted by the Committee at Madras was read and explained to the audience in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalim, Canarese, Mahratti, and Hindustani. The telegram was approved. The Chairman, Mr. Vencatajagga Row, then made a speech, in which he pointed out the marked advance Kurnool had made of late years. Sandal, flowers, *pan supari*, and rose-water were distributed, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty.

## NEGAPATAM (TANJORE).

The fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was observed on the 20th June in a most befitting manner. Mr. Pedro, of the local Bank, made arrangements to hold a Jubilee meeting in his Hall. There was a very large gathering of people of all classes. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Morris, the Head Assistant Collector. At the close of the meeting the National Anthem was sung, the whole audience joining heartily in it.

## ONGOLE (NELLORE).

Sports of various kinds were held on the 20th June, in which the boys and girls of the school took part. After the sports prizes were distributed, and the school children sat down to an excellent treat provided for them. At night a Pandal erected opposite the Municipal School was illuminated, and here, at 9 o'clock, a meeting was held, with Mr. Moberly, C.S., in the chair. There was a large gathering of people present. The Chairman made a speech, and read the proposed Madras congratulatory telegram to the Queen Empress. The telegram was adopted with acclamation, and the National Anthem was sung. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty, a *feu de joie* was fired by the Police, and a display of fireworks followed. The proceedings terminated with a nautch, and the distribution of *pan supari*.

## OUCHTERLONY VALLEY (NILGIRIS).

The 20th June was observed in a very loyal manner by the planters of South-East Wynaad. The chief event of the day was a Jubilee service held at Lauriston Store by the Rev. A. W. L. Smith, Chaplain of the District. Most of the planters and their families from Neddivuttum, Gudalur, and the Valley attended this service,

in which they joined most heartily. The offertory, which was a very handsome one, was for the completion of the Church at Gudalur. The National Anthem brought the service to a close.

#### PALGHAUT (MALABAR)

On the 20th June the bazaars were decorated, and strings of leaves were suspended at intervals across the roads. In the evening there was an illumination. A special service, conducted by the Rev. W. Dilger, of the Basel Mission, was held in Trinity Church. The attendance was good. The musical portion of the service was most creditable to Mrs. Dilger, who presided at the harmonium, and to those who volunteered their services as choristers. The church was profusely decorated with crotons, palm-leaves, ferns, and flowers. After the service, three trees to commemorate the Jubilee were planted by three ladies in the church compound. The Rev. W. Dilger (who had already preached an eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion) made an appropriate address after the planting of the trees. The company separated after having sung the National Anthem, and given three cheers for the Queen Empress.

#### PARAMATHI (SALEM)

The fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated at this town on June 20th with great *éclat*. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the "Jubilee Hall" in front of the "Victoria Lodge," which was rapidly approaching completion. Native music played all day, and prayers for Her Majesty's long life were offered in all the temples. A treat was given to the school children, and over 200 poor persons, including the labourers employed in the construction of the "Victoria Lodge," were sumptuously fed. At night the public offices were brilliantly illuminated. *Pan supari* was distributed. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

#### PENUKONDA (ANANTAPUR)

At daybreak on the 20th June a salute of 31 guns was fired, and at 7 o'clock a meeting was held in Ramasawmy's temple for the purpose of opening a Choultry which a citizen of Penukonda, Mr. Etigowny Hanumiah, has established as a permanent memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Choultry is situated within the precincts of the temple, which was beautifully decorated. A large gathering of people witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Mr. B. Macleod, the Head Assistant Collector, who made an excellent speech. Mr. H. Krishna Rao, the District Munsiff, also addressed the meeting. Other speeches were made in the vernacular, and the village priest performed the Hindu ceremonial of worshipping the god

Ganaisa, and breaking a cocoanut. The Chairman having declared the "Jubilee Choultry" open, sweetmeats and mangoes were distributed among the school children present. The assembly then marched in procession, headed by music, to the plot of ground adjoining the Fort ditch, near the northern entrance to the town (measuring about two acres), which Mr. H. Krishna Rao had resolved to present to the town for a Fruit Garden. Mr. Macleod performed the ceremony of planting the first tree—a grafted mangoe—in the "Jubilee Park." Cheers were given for Her Majesty at frequent intervals. A procession then marched to the house of the Head Assistant Collector, where the school children were feasted. The poor were fed during the day. Sports were held in the afternoon, and at 7 P.M. there was a grand procession of the temple gods, with native music. The procession halted at the northern gate of the temple, where the Memorial Lamp was lighted by Mrs. Macleod, and the people cheered.

#### RAMNAD (MADURA).

Early in the morning of the 20th June the Minor Zemindar held a State Durbar, when the usual presentations were made. At 10 A.M. about 700 Brahmins were fed at three different places erected for the Smarthas, Vaishnavas, and Madhvas respectively. The poor of the town were liberally fed in the Estate Choultry. Later on services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, and prayers were offered in all the mosques and temples throughout the Zemindary, the Minor Zemindar attending the service in the great temple in the Palace. At 3 P.M. a procession left the Palace under an Imperial salute of 31 guns. Her Majesty's portrait, decked with flowers, was placed in the State howdah on the State elephant, which was beautifully caparisoned. The elephant was preceded by all the ancient insignia of this State. On the right rode the Minor Zemindar in full uniform, bearing the Royal Sword; and on the left rode his brother, also in full uniform, bearing the Royal Standard, hoisted on a lance. The Palace band and elephants preceded the procession, and the high officials of the State brought up the rear. When the procession reached the gate of the Magistrate's office a halt was made, and a "Jubilee Lamp," erected by Mr. Henry, the Head Assistant Collector, was formally declared open. The company reached Lakshmipuram at 5 P.M. The portrait was taken out of the howdah, and was carried by the Minor Zemindar and Mr. T. Rajah Ram Rao to the Chuttram gate, and placed on a lace carpet under a canopy, supported by four silver posts. The Palace Dalayats, with swords drawn, took up positions in front of the picture, forming a guard of honour. Sports were next held, and prizes distributed to the

winners. The sports included horse races, tent pegging, elephant race, donkey race, flat race, sack race, three-legged race, chatty race, wrestling, single-stick, and fencing. The sports being over, the whole place was illuminated. The illumination of the tank was especially excellent. The hundreds of lamps around it and the illumined boats produced a charming effect. Music was played on an ariston. The Minor Zemindar rose, amid much applause, and addressed the large assembly. Mr. Kotaisawmy Thaver, the Sub-Division Zemindar, next delivered an eloquent address in Tamil, and the Head Assistant Collector made a speech. Sweetmeats were next distributed to the school children, and attar and *pan supari* to the audience. Everybody present then stood up, and the National Anthem was sung by the Church Choir, the Zemindar and others joining heartily in the hymn. A banquet was laid out in tents for the European guests, and at 9.30 P.M. a grand display of fireworks took place on the bund of the tanks. The proceedings closed with three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, in which the multitude of people present joined.

#### RANIPET (NORTH ARCOT)

At 8 A.M. on the 20th June the inhabitants turned out in large numbers to witness the ceremony of opening the new Reading Room, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 16th February. The Rev. Mr. Conklin presided on the occasion, and performed the ceremony of declaring the Room open. Cheers were given for Her Majesty, for the Collector of the District, for the Assistant Collector, and for the Chairman. A liberal distribution of garlands, *pan supari*, &c., and the sprinkling of rose-water followed. The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

#### SHOLINGHUR (NORTH ARCOT)

During the 20th June *abishakams* were performed in the Hindu temple on the hill, in the name of Her Majesty, and there were great rejoicings in the town. The poor were fed, and at night the gods of the Vishnu and Siva temples were carried round the town in procession, accompanied by Hindu music and dancing girls. At the conclusion of the procession, the District Munsiff made a speech appropriate to the occasion. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress.

#### TADPATRI (ANANTAPUR).

Early on the 20th June prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty were offered in all Hindu and Mohammedan places of worship. About 500 poor people were fed between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. The streets were decorated with festoons.

A meeting was held in the Taluk Cutcherry at 2 P.M., and was largely attended; Mr. J. Balls, the President of the Jubilee Committee, taking the chair. The portrait of the Queen Empress was placed in a prominent position. The proceedings began with native music and singing. Then Mr. Vijayaraghavulu Naidu, on behalf of the President, addressed the meeting in Telugu on the blessings of Her Majesty's administration, and was followed by Messrs. Chengal Rao, and the Rev. Mr. Williams. The Sub-Postmaster, Mr. Jaffer Hussain Sahib, addressed the meeting in Hindustani. The Madras congratulatory telegram to the Queen Empress was read in three different languages, and was unanimously adopted. Garlands and *pan supari* were distributed, and three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. The portrait was carried in procession at 6 P.M. through the town, accompanied by music and dancing. The procession returned to the Taluk Cutcherry at 9 P.M.

## TANJORE (TANJORE.)

On the 20th June a public meeting was held at the Reading Room, Tanjore, at which Mr. S. A. Saminatha Iyer presided. The Chairman spoke of the manifold blessings showered upon India during the reign of the Queen Empress. A Jubilee Memorial Library, for the use of the public, was inaugurated in connection with the Reading Room. The meeting terminated with three cheers for Her Majesty. The Volunteers held a rifle meeting at the range. A large tent was pitched on the ground, where light refreshments were served. Firing commenced at 6 A.M., and ceased at noon. Several small money prizes were competed for, after the distribution of which three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung.

## TIRIPATUR (SALEM DISTRICT).

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held at 5.30 P.M. on the 20th June, and was very largely attended. Dr. C. W. W. Martin, the District Judge, presided. After the meeting was over, a procession, in which the leading men in the town took part, and attended with music, marched from the Post Office to a tent pitched near Boopathiroyans tank. On arriving at the latter place, Dr. Martin laid, with the usual ceremonial, the foundation stone for the improvement and extension of the tank as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. The guard of honour presented arms, and the assembly cheered. An Imperial salute was then fired. The Chairman having resumed his seat, a Jubilee portrait of the Queen Empress was taken round, and shown to the people, who saluted it. Flowers, *pan supari*, and rose-water, &c., were distributed. A vote of thanks having been passed to the

Chairman, three cheers were given for him, and the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

#### TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINOPOLY).

By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Commandant of the 4th Pioneers, Subadar Major Mahomed Baig Bahadur of that corps made arrangements with the rest of the native officers, all non-commissioned officers, men and public followers who heartily and unanimously co-operated with him, to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on the 20th June. The buildings occupied by the Regimental Girls' Schools and Reading Club were set apart for this purpose, and decorated with flags, festoons, &c. A magnificent Pandal was erected in front of these buildings. The whole place was illuminated at night. The Queen's "Jubilee Portrait" was set up in the Centre Room. There were present the Collector of Trichinopoly and almost all the European gentlemen and ladies residing in this town, the regimental officers, both European and native, and some pensioned native officers. The officers and regimental guests took their seats in the Pandal, after visiting the rooms, at 10 P. M. There they heard the benefits of Her Majesty's reign described in English by the Regimental Schoolmaster. The translations of his remarks were also read in Hindustani, Tamil, and Telugu. 160 rank and file, who paraded in review order under a native officer, now fired a *feu de joie* and gave three cheers, after which a few men were put through the bayonet exercise. The officers and guests drank the health of the Queen Empress, garlands of flowers were distributed, and rose water sprinkled. The girls attending the Regimental School sang a song praying for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity. They were accompanied by native music. The regimental band was in attendance. Some of the drummers disguised themselves as negroes, and played a farce. Then there appeared two men and a boy in Burmese disguise, and amused the assembly a great deal. The assembly then witnessed some gymnastic performances. A brilliant display of fireworks followed, which lasted till midnight, when the band played "God save the Queen," and the assembly dispersed.

#### VELLORE (NORTH ARCOT)

The 20th day of June was a day of universal rejoicing with the people of Vellore. Festoons and evergreens graced the principal buildings of the city, while private residences were decorated in humbler ways. At daybreak a thanksgiving service was held in the Fort Church, a large congregation being present. The Hindu gods of the place were collected on the Esplanade, whither they were taken

in procession, with music, through the streets. At sunset there were illuminations and bonfires, and some of the principal buildings of the place were magnificently lit up. *Abishakams* and *Archanas* were performed in the Hindu temples, and prayers for Her Majesty were said in the Mohammedan mosques. The European portion of the inhabitants met at the house of Mr. Andrew, the Sub-Collector, and drank to the health and long life of the Queen Empress. A procession of the people of Vellore marched to the house of Mr. Andrew, to offer their congratulations to their "Sovereign Mother" on the happy event of the Jubilee. Then followed a nautch by the dancing-girls attached to the temple establishment. The National Anthem was sung enthusiastically. Garlands of flowers were placed round the necks of Mr. Andrew, Colonel J. B. Taylor, and Colonel Stevenson, and rose-water was sprinkled. The deputation then withdrew, and marched back to the Esplanade, where there was a good display of fireworks, at the close of which sugar and *pan supari* were lavishly distributed. The gods were then carried back to their respective temples, in procession, escorted by the local dignitaries.

#### VIZIANAGRAM (VIZAGAPATAM)

As the Maharajah was absent in Madras at the official celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee on the 16th February last, he determined to have another celebration on the anniversary day itself. He therefore gave a grand ball at the Mothi-Mahal Palace within the Fort. About fifty of the local and neighbouring officials, officers, and other gentlemen, were able to avail themselves of His Highness's invitation. The ball commenced about 10 P.M., and was kept up, with an interval for supper at midnight, with much spirit until nearly 3 A.M. The Palace was illuminated, a large transparency of the Royal Coat-of-Arms being displayed over the entrance gate to the Fort, and a portrait of Her Majesty over the Palace itself. Small lights were exhibited on the ramparts and the neighbouring houses. A portrait of Her Majesty occupied a prominent position in the supper room, surmounted by a large crown and a silver star, with "50 Years" inscribed in the centre, and "God save our Empress" in gold letters on a crimson scroll, and supported by the Royal Standard and the Union Jack. The Maharajah attended by his staff received the guests as they arrived. The troops paraded in front of the Palace. The entertainment concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks. At the supper His Highness proposed Her Majesty's health in appropriate terms, and Mr. Turner, the Collector and Agent of the Governor, replied in a few well-chosen words, and proposed the health of the popular, loyal, and hospitable Maharajah. The toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. The houses of the Maharajah's staff were prettily

illuminated. On the 22nd instant, Colonel Puckle and the officers of the 28th Regiment M.I. entertained all the gentlemen of the station at dinner, at which the Maharajah was present. There was also a special Jubilee gymkhana meeting on the 20th and 22nd, when several races were well contested. On Thursday, the 23rd, a dance was given by the ladies in the station, and went off exceedingly well.

#### WALLAJAPET (NORTH ARCOT).

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th June, a large number of the inhabitants of the town assembled in the Taluk Cutcherry to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new "Jubilee Hall" to be erected in front of the Cutcherry. The Rev. Dr. Heckhuis of the American Mission, Ranipett, presided, and performed the ceremony. Several speeches were made, the National Anthem was sung in chorus, and prayers for the long life of the Queen Empress were offered. At the close of the meeting garlands and *pan supari* were distributed. Special Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of public worship in the evening, and at night the town was illuminated, and there was a procession of the temple gods through the streets. Fireworks were let off at intervals. Over 300 people were fed, and sweetmeats were distributed.

#### TRICHOOR (NATIVE COCHIN).

The 20th June broke cloudy and threatening; but it eventually turned out a splendid day. In the grey of the morning the Maharajah's troops fired a Royal salute in front of the Cutcherry; this was followed by the usual march past. At 8 o'clock the *élite* of the place assembled some three miles out of the town to witness the opening of the "Victoria Jubilee Park" to the public. The Dewan Peishcar, Mr. A. Sankariah, B.A., said a few appropriate words, and then the new iron gates were opened, and all passed through in procession, headed by ten large elephants, with a fine portrait of Her Majesty in a prominent position. The Park covers a large area, and is a most charming spot on a hill; in the centre is a handsome Mantapam erected in honour of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress. At 2 o'clock a large gathering assembled in the Promenade Gardens to witness the formal opening of a Mantapam in honour of Mr. J. C. Hannington, the British Resident. It is a handsome building in the Tanjore style of architecture. A fine Pandal had been erected at the back of the Mantapam, where music was played at frequent intervals. The building was adorned with a few excellent photographs, taken by Mr. Hannington. Mr. Sankariah expressed the pleasure it afforded him to declare

the building open, and to commemorate the occasion still further, suggested that three cocoa-nut trees be planted, one for the Queen Empress, one for the Maharajah, and the third for Mr. Hannington. This being pre-eminently the land of the cocoa-nut, it was thought no more suitable tree could be chosen. Accordingly Mr. J. S. Sealy was requested to plant a young cocoa-nut tree in honour of the Queen Empress, which he did, at the same time expressing his appreciation of the honour done him, and the great pleasure it gave him. Mr. Teruvenkuta Charriar, the Judge, did the same on behalf of the Maharajah; and the Dewan Peishcar himself planted the third nut in the name of Mr. Hannington. This ceremony being concluded sports were held. During the afternoon a *feu de joie* was fired by His Highness's troops. Nair girls sang some native songs. Badminton and lawn tennis were played with great zest by a few, and afforded amusement to many, till the shades of evening put a stop to the games. The thirsty ones then refreshed themselves with tea. A little later a concert of native music was held in the Hannington Muntapam, and amongst others Mr. Teruvenkuta Charriar, Judge of Trichoor, sang several songs with great taste, including a Jubilee ode in Tamil, which he had composed. The Muntapam and Gardens were prettily illuminated.

#### SANDUR (SANDUR).

On the 20th June the Palace and all the public buildings, together with some private dwellings were decorated, and garlands of leaves were hung in festoons over the main streets. By 5 P.M. 213 poor adults and 297 children who had assembled at the Palace gates, received a money dole. A procession then set out from the Palace, consisting of the Rajah, his brother and his son-in-law, the Dewan, Mr. J. G. Firth and family, the officials, and a large number of townspeople, preceded by music. Passing the Hospital, the Post Office, and the Police Station, the procession turned to the right by the road leading past the Vithoba temple, and in about half an hour reached the new building intended for the use of the Anglo-Vernacular and Sanscrit School. This building, though not quite finished, is in a forward state of preparation, part of the roof being already put on. It was decorated with festoons of foliage, and lighted with pretty Chinese lanterns. The hall was soon filled, and so were the two verandahs. An address in Canarese was read by the Munshi, Mr. K. Abdul Rahim, setting forth briefly the many benefits that have accrued to India during Her Majesty's reign, and declaring the Rajah's desire to commemorate the present joyful celebration by naming the building the "Victoria Jubilee School-room." After acclamations a speech was made by Mr. Raghavendra Achary, the master of the School, followed by recitation of a Sanscrit poem by the Sanscrit

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teacher, Mr. Komar Bhatt, composed in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The National Anthem was now sung by the Dewan, his wife, and four children, accompanied by the harmonium, which was played by the Dewan. The people again clapped their hands, and shouted in Canarese "Victory to Queen Victoria!" Some native singing and music followed, and after the distribution of *pan supari*, the crowd dispersed. Afterwards the Rajah had a nautch at the Palace, which a large number of people attended.

## ALLUSIONS IN THE NARRATIVES.

Explained by the late Mr. VENBAUKUM RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., &c.

*Abishakam* is not a part of the daily ritual in pagodas, but is performed on extraordinary occasions. It is the act of anointing the god ceremonially, with the view of removing any pollution, or defilement. Oil, milk, turmeric powder mixed with water, water taken from tender cocoanuts, and aromatic substances are all used in washing the image, and the ceremony is accompanied by the recital of appropriate hymns from the Vedas. The image is then draped and decorated. Offerings of food, flowers, and fruit are then made, and the god is worshipped.

*Archana* is that part of the Hindu worship which consists in praise. The priest takes a quantity of *tulasi* (*Ocimum Sanctum*) and flowers in a silver; recites what is called *Sahasranaman* (literally "thousand names") which recounts the attributes, and lauds the exploits of the deity during his several incarnations on earth; and offers the *tulasi* and flowers at the feet of the image. This ceremony is supposed to free the person in whose name, or for whose benefit it is performed, from ills from which he may be suffering, or to which he is liable, and to confer upon him the blessing of the god.

*Ashvathanam* is a performance in which eight different things are done, or attended to by the same person at the same time. For instance, he plays at chess with one person; he answers questions put to him by another; he composes and recites a poem of a given metre, and on a given subject; and so on.

*Baghavatam* is the one of three well-known epic poems in Sanscrit, which describes the life, and details the exploits of Vishnu in his incarnation as Krishna. It is read in order to invoke the blessings of Krishna on any person, or family on whose behalf it is read.

*Chithira Vimanum*.—This is the same as *Vimanum*, but decorated and ornamented.

*Distribution of sandal, flowers, attar, &c.*—This is customary on festive occasions.

*Distribution of sugar*.—This is not a necessary part of every rejoicing, but forms a feature of the ceremonial at births.

*Kathmas* (a word used on the western coast), and *Athrvadus* (a word used on the eastern coast) mean the same thing. An iron tube is attached to a block of wood. The tube is charged with gunpowder, with clay over it, well rammed in. This is taken about during a procession, or festival, and at short intervals the gunpowder is set fire to by the man in charge, and goes off with a loud report.

*Mantavapadi*.—When a god is taken in proces-

sion, *mantavapadi* is a halt made by the god in what are called *mantapams*, or open stone structures, resting on stone pillars, or in booths erected for the occasion. It is considered very meritorious on the part of a person to get the god to rest at his *mantapam*, or booth. During the stay, which is generally brief, offerings are made to the god, and food, fruits, and flowers are distributed to the assembled crowd.

*Mrityanjayam*.—The word literally means conquest of death. It is the house-name of the Zemindar of Sungamoulsa in the Vizagapatam District. His capital is called *Mrityanjaya Nagamur*, or the city of *Mrityanjaya*.

*Pan supari*.—*Pan* is the betel leaf, and *supari* is the areca nut. The natives of India chew this with lime. It may be said to be a part of their daily food. No labourer can do his work well without it. When one friend goes to see another, it is etiquette to give *pan supari* to the visitor before he leaves the house. There is no rejoicing of any kind in India at which the distribution of *pan supari* does not form a necessary accompaniment.

*Prasadams*.—This is the food distributed to people after it has been offered to the gods in the pagodas.

*Puja* means worship in the prescribed manner by reciting hymns and prayers, offering flowers, fruits, food, &c. *Pujares* are those who perform *puja* in pagodas.

*Rose-water sprinkling* is an accompaniment of festivity. What in a cold climate would be considered somewhat disagreeable, is grateful and refreshing in the tropics.

*Rudrabishakam*.—This consists of two words, *Rudra* and *Abishakam*. *Rudra* means Shiva the Destroyer, of the trinity of the Vedas. *Abishakam* has already been explained. The word taken as a whole means the anointing, or the purification of *Rudra*.

*Thoranam*s are rows, chiefly of mango leaves, artistically arranged, and fastened to strings stretched across entrances to private dwellings on occasions of private rejoicings; or, in case of public processions or rejoicings, across roads or streets, attached on either side to the branches of avenue trees, or to posts specially provided.

*Utsavam*s.—This means literally rejoicing, but it generally refers to the festival which takes place in a pagoda.

*Vimanum*.—This is a self-directed and self-moving chariot which is supposed to carry the gods through the skies. It also means the rooflet (often plated with gold) which covers the innermost and holiest part of the temple.

THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS  
OF  
*HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS.*

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The following is the text of a telegram from the Right Honourable the Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, G.M.S.I., &c., Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated London, 22nd February, 1887 :—

“I am commanded by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress to inform your Excellency that she has been much touched by the manifestation of Loyalty to her Throne and Person which has been evinced by all classes of her subjects in her Indian Empire in the celebration of this fiftieth year of her reign, and by the numerous messages of congratulation which have been communicated to Her Imperial Majesty. The Queen Empress desires you to assure her Civil and Military Officers, and the Princes, Chiefs and People of India, of the deep interest and affection with which she regards them, and of her heartfelt wishes for their prosperity and happiness.”



## JUBILEE HONOURS CONFERRED IN MADRAS.

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The following appointments were announced in the *Gazette of India* on the 16th February, 1887 —

### THE STAR OF INDIA

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order —

#### TO BE COMPANION

The Honourable Charles Gilbert Master, Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St George

M R Ry K Sheshadri Iyer, B A , B L., Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

### THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire —

#### TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER

His Highness the Honourable Pausapati Anand Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St George

#### TO BE COMPANION

M R Ry Palle Chentsal Row Puntalu Guru, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras

### PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS

#### TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the undermentioned gentlemen —

M R Ry P S Ramaswami Mudaliar, C I E , Sheriff of Madras

#### TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya upon the following gentlemen as a personal distinction —

M R Ry M Raju Sastryaer.

M R Ry T Srikrishna Tatachariyar

M R Ry S Sriman Parasara Alaghasengara Bhutter

M R Ry. T Venkata Rangachariyar

#### TO BE SHAMS UL ULAMA

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama upon the following gentlemen as a personal distinction —

Haji Maalvi Bakr-ud din Sayyid Muhammad Khaderi.

Hafiz Muhammad Lutfulla

Maulavi Tarazish Khan Bahadur.

## TO BE RAJAH.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Rajah as a personal distinction :—

The Honourable T. Rama Row, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, and Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

## TO BE DEWAN BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

M. R. Ry. T. Venkaswami Row, First Assistant Revenue Secretariat, Madras.

M. R. Ry. J. Lakshmikanto Row Puntalu, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Srinivasa Row Garu, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

## TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

Mahomed Ishak, Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Ghulam Muhammed Haidar Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

Haji Mahomed Abdulla Bādsha Sahib, Merchant, Madras.

## TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

The Honourable S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.L., Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, and Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Runganadha Mudelliar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswami Chettiar, Vice-President of the Madras Municipality.

M. R. Ry. P. Rajaratnam Mudelliar, Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, B.L., Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Kodi Narayanaswami Naidu, Inspector of Police, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Nalluri Jagganatha Row Puntalu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

M. R. Ry. V. Basyem Iyengar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Arcot Dhanakoti Mudelliar, Madras.

M. R. Ry. K. Kunjan Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry.

M. R. Ry. Adaki Sudarsana Row, Deputy Collector, Madras.

M. R. Ry. T. Subramanya Pillai, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Madras.

M. R. Ry. S. Ayyaswami Shastri, Tahsildar of Kumbakonam.

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th May, 1887 :—

## THE PEERAGE.

## TO BE BARON OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Whitehall, May 10, 1887.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Robert Bourke, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Connemara, of Connemara, in the County of Galway.

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 21st June, 1887 :—

THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The Queen has been pleased to make on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the following appointment to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, viz :—

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

The Right Honourable Robert, Lord Connemara, Governor of the Presidency of Madras

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 8th July, 1887 —

KNIGHTHOOD

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR

*Windsor Castle, June 30, 1887*—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles Allen Lawson, Esq., of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, and of Madras, in the East Indies

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release as an act of clemency and grace of a certain number of prisoners (Criminal and Civil) and the remission of a portion of the sentence of other prisoners in all the jails throughout British India and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars on the day appointed for public rejoicing to celebrate the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Local Governments and Administrations have been desired on this day to release 25 per cent of all the convict under sentence provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good, and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime. With a view also of extending clemency and grace to criminals whose case would not be covered by the above concessions but who are appropriate objects of clemency on this occasion His Excellency in Council has directed the release of all female convicts whose sentences were not of a serious nature and of all convicts male and female the term of whose sentences expires on or before the 20th June 1887 the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to those who in the interest of society cannot now be released by directing that remissions of sentences be made which shall be graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case and which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in jail. As regards the convicts in the Andamans the Governor General in Council has directed the absolute release this day of 330 convicts and has instituted inquiries with a view to the release, if possible, of 50 more under sentence for dacoity. His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned in the case of other convicts in the Settlement, certain concessions which while lessening the severity of the sentences on those who have by their good conduct merited consideration, will not diminish the punitive or deterrent character of the sentences of convicts who have made no progress towards reformation. As regards civil prisoners the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of Rs 100 provided they are poor, and not fraudulent and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained. The number of prisoners who will be released this day in accordance with these orders is as follows —

From Jails in British India	21,240 Males.	1,437 Females.	22,677 Total
From the Andamans	300 "	30 "	330 "
Civil Prisoners	298 "	— "	298 "
Grand Total	21,838 Males	1,467 Females.	23,305 Total.

*Gazette of India, 16th February, 1887*

# THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S JUBILEE FUND.

*Principal Subscriptions Received by the Madras Central Committee.*

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Accountant-General's Office . . .	283	Christian College Students . . .	49	G. L. . . . .	200
Adam, M.A., Mr. John . . . .	550	Christian College Teachers . . .	80	Glenny, Mr. William Henry . . .	75
Allison, Surgeon-Major Hazlett .	30	Chowghat M. Court Officials . .	39	Gonsalves, The Rev. J. B. . . .	100
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Arbuthnot, Mr. Reginald J. H. . .	250	Colgan, The Most Rev. Archbishop	100	Grant and Laing, Messrs . . . .	100
Arbuthnot & Co.'s Office . . . .	220	Collins, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur . .	500	Grose, Mr. James . . . . .	250
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Arnee, the Jagherdas of . . . . .	150	Commissariat Office Establishment	87	Gunning, Colonel J. C. . . . .	100
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		Cooling, The Rev. J. . . . .	20		
Babu Row, Mr. N. . . . .	50	Cooper, The Rev. Charles . . . .	50	Hackett, Surgeon-Major A. L. . .	50
Baddeley, Captain W. L. C. . . .	25	Coopooamy Naidu, Mr. G. . . . .	50	Hadfield, Mr. G. . . . .	30
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Bourke, the Right Hon'ble R. . . .	1,000	Empson, Major Charles A. . . . .	30	Hitzginbotham & Co., Messrs. . .	100
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Karney, Hon Surgeon William	22
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Miller C S I The Rev Dr W	20
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Mitchell Mr J M	24
Mohideen Sheriff Khan Phdr, Dr	50
Moor, Lieut Colonel G M J	100
Morley The Rev Samuel	25
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Moss Mr Louis S	38
Municipal Office Establishment	411
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Norton, Mr Hardy	50

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Ogshot, Mr F P	250
Ogilvie, Mr James N	20
Oppert, Mr Gustave	60
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Orr and Sons, Messrs Peter	800
O'Shaughnessy, Mr J E	20
O'Sullivan The Hon'ble P	250
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Pennycuik Lieut.-Colonel J	100
Peramur Estate	100
Phippos Mr C E	20
Pogson, C I E Mr Norman R	50
Pogson, Miss E Isis	25
Pogson, Mr W N	25
Police Inspector General's Office	70
Police Officers and Constables	464
Porter, Brigade Surgeon Alexander	53
Port Office Establishment	93
Positive Insurance Co, the Agent	50
Prendergast Colonel Hew L.	34
Price, Mr Frederick	100
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Rowland Mr C H	30
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Rule Mr S K	50
Rungah Lall & Co, Messrs	25

Sabapathy Chettuar, Mr Panikun	50
Saltatory Mr J. J. Alfour	30
Salingar, Mr G	50
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Sandur The Rajah of	100
Sandrich Mr W M	100
Sance, Mr W	20
Sell The Rev E	20
Short Mr James	35
Subthoppe, Brigade Surgeon Chas	50
Sim Mr H A	75
Simpson and Co, Messrs	250
Simpson and Co's Office	130
Simps N Mr C S	20
Skinner Mr J M	50
Skinner, The Rev William	30
Smalley Lieutenant Colonel F	50
Small Cause Court Employés	112
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Smith, Colonel Charles John	100
Smith Mr C Michie	60
Sneyd, Mr J A P	5
Son usundram Chetty, Mr J	60
Son usundram Chetty P & friends	600
S P C K. Press and Depôt	73
Spencer & Co Messrs.	98
Spencer & Co's Office Madras	50
Spencer & Co's Office, Ootacamund	30
St. Leger, Mr W Douglas	40
Stokes, Mr Henry John	50
Stokes, The Hon'ble H E	200

Stone, Mr J H	25
Stuart, Mr G H	50
Subba Row, Mr B	55
Subba Row, Mr A. C	100
Subramania Iyer, The Hon'ble S.	800
Subiah Chetty, Mr T	100
Sullivan, Mr W J A	131
Sundram Sastri, Mr C V	50
Surgeon-General's Office	124
Survey Office Central, Employés	28

Taylor, Captain J H	30
Taylor, Mr G W	20
Taylor The Rev Alfred C.	30
Thomas Mr Henry Sullivan	122
Thompson, Colonel Ross	50
Thorowgood, Mr F N	60
Trupati, The Mahant of	450
Trupati, The Peishkar of	550
Trupati Dist. Munsiff & Pleaders	108
Travancore The Maharajah of	12,000

Underwood, Mr A J	20
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Van Agnew Mr Charles E. P.	250
Venkatagberry The Rajah of	10,000
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Vettavalam The Zemindar of	300
Vizianagram, The Maharajah of	38,819

Walker, Lieut Col J Campbell	100
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West, Mr H C	25
Whitcliffe The Hon'ble W S	200
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Wilson and Co, Messrs	750
Wilson and Co's Offices	52
Wilson Mr J J	30
Winckler Mr F	25
Winter Mr G K	30

Yetherajulu Naidu, Mr C	30
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JUBILEE COMMITTEES.

Adirampatnam	Tranjore	40
Alampur	Godavery	40
Amalapuram	Godavery	30
Anjengo	Malabar	52
Arkonan	N Arcot	14
Atur	Salem	100
Bellary	Bellary	200
Bellary	District	40
Bhadrachellam	Godavery	100
Cannanore	Malabar	100
Chandragiri	N Arcot	36
Chidambaram	S Arcot	125
Chingleput	Chingleput	200
Chingleput	District	1,432
Churala	Kistna	20
Cochin	Malabar	200
Cocanada	Godavery	100
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	100
Cuddalore	S Arcot	208
Cumbum	Kurnool	75
Denkanikottah	Salem	200
Dharapuram	Salem	100
Dindigul	Madura	100
Ellore	Godavery	697
Gingee	S Arcot	25
Gokaveram	Kistna	54
Gudiyatham	N Arcot	67

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jammalamudugu . . . . .	Cuddappah 25	North Arcot . . . . .	District 131	Taliparamba . . . . .	Malabar 80
Jeypore . . . . .	Vizagapatam 70	Ongole . . . . .	Nellore 50	Tellicherry . . . . .	Malabar 100
Kadathur . . . . .	Bellary 25	Palghat . . . . .	Malabar 150	Tindevanum . . . . .	S. Arcot 25
Karur . . . . .	Coimbatore 150	Palmanair . . . . .	N. Arcot 110	Tinnevely . . . . .	Tinnevely 1,200
Kistna . . . . .	District 1,000	Paumben . . . . .	Madura 75	Tirukoilur . . . . .	S. Arcot 800
Kottagerry . . . . .	Nilgiris 80	Panruti . . . . .	S. Arcot 105	Tirupati . . . . .	N. Arcot 250
Kottapatta . . . . .	Vizagapatam 25	Paramakudi . . . . .	Madura 66	Tirupatore . . . . .	Salem 100
Kuttaparamba . . . . .	Malabar 100	Paramathi . . . . .	Salem 50	Tiruvannamalai . . . . .	S. Arcot 275
Kurnool . . . . .	Kurnool 300	Pattukonda . . . . .	Kurnool 280	Tittakudi . . . . .	S. Arcot 60
Madura . . . . .	Madura 400	Pentapad . . . . .	Godavery 20	Tranquebar . . . . .	Tanjore 258
Manantoddy . . . . .	Malabar 150	Periakolam . . . . .	Madura 50	Trichinopoly . . . . .	District 3,856
Mangalore . . . . .	S. Canara 200	Pittapur . . . . .	Godavery 400	Trichoor . . . . .	Cochin 125
Manjeri . . . . .	Malabar 125	Poonamallee . . . . .	Chingleput 258	Uttaramallur . . . . .	Chingleput 100
Mettapollam . . . . .	Coimbatore 35	Punganur . . . . .	Malabar 103	Vaitry . . . . .	Malabar 50
Namakal . . . . .	Salem 100	Ramachendrapur . . . . .	Godavery 100	Vanyambady . . . . .	Salem 150
Nandial . . . . .	Kurnool 300	Rajahmundry . . . . .	Godavery 50	Vendarniam . . . . .	Tanjore 700
Narayanavanam . . . . .	N. Arcot 20	Salem . . . . .	District 700	Vellore . . . . .	N. Arcot 379
Negapatam . . . . .	Tanjore 300	Sholingur . . . . .	N. Arcot 25	Vrida.hellam . . . . .	S. Arcot 40
Nellore . . . . .	Nellore 600	Sivaganga . . . . .	Madura 50	Yercaud . . . . .	Salem 45
Nilgiri . . . . .	District 574	South Arcot . . . . .	District 728		

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

## COLLECTIONS.

Subscriptions received . . . . .	Rs. 1,65,836
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## APPROPRIATIONS.

To the Imperial Institute, London—	
By the Government of Madras . . . . .	Rs. 10,000
" H. H. the Rajah of Cochin . . . . .	1,342
" H. H. the Rajah of Kalahastri . . . . .	1,000
" H. H. the Rajah of Pudukota . . . . .	1,386
" H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore . . . . .	10,000
" H. H. the Rajah of Vencatagerry . . . . .	5,000
" H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram . . . . .	26,810
" Other Donations . . . . .	6,881
" Victoria Technical Institute, Madras . . . . .	Rs. 62,428
" Victoria People's Hall . . . . .	56,824
" Local Celebration, Madras, Feb. 16th . . . . .	1,005
" do do June 20th . . . . .	11,579
" do do . . . . .	3,000
Balance to meet the cost of the Two Caskets, the Memorial Volume, Photographs, Engraving the Address, Stationery, Stamps, and Sundries . . . . .	31,000
	Rs. 1,65,836

N.B.—The Account had not been closed when this Book was printed.

## APPENDIX.

### THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE Madras Presidency extends from Cape Comorin in lat.  $8^{\circ} 4' N.$ , to the northern extremity of Ganjam in lat.  $20^{\circ} 18'$ , and from E. long.  $74^{\circ} 9'$  to  $85^{\circ} 15'$ . Bombay, the Nizam's Dominions, and Bengal bound it on the north, and its eastern, southern, and western sides are formed by an almost unbroken line of sea-coast nearly 2,000 miles in length. Its greatest length is about 950 miles, and its greatest breadth about half that distance. It has an area of 141,000 square miles. The climate is hot; hotter (on the whole) than any other part of India. More rain falls on the west coast than on the east. Some districts, as Coimbatore, share in the rain brought by both monsoons, while those which are far removed and separated from the sea by ranges of mountains, as Bellary, get the least rain of all. On the Malabar coast, where the atmosphere is moist, the mean temperature is  $78^{\circ} F.$ , being seldom lower than  $68^{\circ} F.$  or higher than  $88^{\circ} F.$ ; on the Coromandel coast the average temperature is  $84^{\circ} F.$ , rising occasionally during the hot season to more than  $100^{\circ} F.$  Along the coast the sea breezes, which set in shortly after noon almost throughout the year, do much to moderate the temperature.

Iron ore occurs in several places, but in abundance in South Arcot and Malabar; copper ore in Nellore and the Eastern Ghats; magnesia in Salem; and salt is obtained from the sea by evaporation. Rice is grown throughout the Presidency, but especially in the alluvial grounds of Godavery, Krishna, Tanjore, Malabar, and Canara. Maize, millet, and ragi are also everywhere cultivated; so also are oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane. Along the coast and in other sandy tracts cocoanut and other palms are extensively grown. Cotton is grown mostly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Tinnevely; indigo in Cuddapah and Nellore; coffee on the Palnaia, Shevaroy, and Nilgiris; tea and cinchona on the Nilgiris; and pepper and cardamoms on the western coast. Most of the hills are covered with forests producing drugs, dyes, and gums, and some very fine kinds of timber, such as teak,

sisu, black-wood and sandal-wood; while oranges, limes, mangoes, plantains, pineapples, and other Indian fruits are produced almost everywhere. Elephants, tigers, cheetahs, bears, and bison frequent the forests; deer are met with in all parts; monkeys and jackals are numerous in the cultivated country and in towns; lizards, snakes and other reptiles are found in all places; as are crows, kites, and other birds, and mosquitoes and other insects. Fish is plentiful in the rivers and along the coast; oxen are numerous, and are kept for draught purposes; buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry are everywhere common.

The population exceeds 31,000,000. The great bulk of the people profess the Hindu religion. Brahmins are numerous, especially in the district of Tanjore. Brahmin temples may be seen in every town in Southern India, but those of Tanjore, Srirangam, and Madura are especially renowned. Mohammedans, 1,900,000 in number, are fewer in proportion to the population than in the north of India. All Europeans and their descendants, and many natives, especially in Tinnevely, are Christians. The principal languages are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalim, and Canarese. These languages are all very closely allied, and are classed as "Dravidian," from Dravira, the ancient name of a tract of country nearly continuous with that now occupied by the Tamil race. Education is rapidly extending. Madras has a University, and there are Colleges of the highest class at Madras, Kumbhakonam, Rajahmundry, and Trichinopoly. There are several second grade Colleges also, and many thousands of schools under Government inspection. Two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. The only important manufactures are cotton cloths, sugar, indigo, brass vessels, and pottery. Coarse earthen vessels are made in almost every town and village, and weaving and dyeing are carried on to a trifling extent in almost every town. In some places, as Trichinopoly, small trades, such as the manufacture of jewellery and other articles of taste, are carried on.

The rivers of this Presidency being almost un-navigable, communication is held by means of roads, canals, and railways. Good roads connect all the large towns. Many of the roads are kept in excellent order, and lined on both sides with avenues of trees. Rest-houses are erected, either by the Government or the bounty of individuals, at intervals of every ten or twelve miles; bridges are constructed over deep streams, and except from occasional accident caused by the heavy periodical rains, communication between most parts of the Presidency is easy and uninterrupted. The canals of the Presidency were constructed chiefly in connection with the systems of irrigation in the Godavery, the Kistna, and the Cauvery deltas. In each of these localities there is a perfect network of irrigating canals, the larger channels serving also as lines of navigation. Along the eastern coast, a continuous series of salt water canals runs through the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras, and Nellore. Great traffic is carried on in these in fish, firewood, chillies, salt, and shells for lime. On the western coast the shallow parts of the Cochin "backwater" have been deepened, and an excellent channel of communication exists for nearly 200 miles, along which the rich products of Travancore and Malabar are transported.

The Madras Railway runs south west by Salem and Coimbatore to Beypore on the Malabar coast, a distance of 406 miles. At Coimbatore a short-line branches off to Metapally near the foot of the Nilgiris; at Jalarapet, 132 miles from Madras, another line diverges to Bangalore, a distance of 84 miles; and at Arkonam, 42 miles from Madras, another line branches north west by Cuddipah and Gooty to the town of Raichur, in the fertile valley of the Rachur Duab, where it joins the line from Bombay. The South Indian Railway extends from Madras through Tanjore and Trichinopoly to Tuticorin and Tinnevely; and from Negapatam to Erode Junction on the Madras line. A light line of railway running from Chingleput to Con-

jeveiam, and thence to Arkonam, serves to connect the Madras and the South Indian Railway systems.

The chief imports are cotton, woollen and hardware goods, manufactured metals, books, wines, spirits, timber, and horses. The exports include cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, rice, hides, jaggery, cocoanut-oil, oil-seeds, cardamoms, ginger, and pepper. The greater part of the trade is with the United Kingdom; the rest with Bombay, Calcutta, and other Indian ports, Ceylon, Singapore, France, Mauritius, and Australia.

The ports, though numerous, are by no means well adapted for commerce, for harbours are few. The chief ports are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondichery, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore.

The Presidency is divided into twenty-two Districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, and South Canara. The twenty-two Districts are subject to the direct control of "The Governor of Madras in Council," Jaipur is under the superintendence of the Governor's Agent at Vizagapatam, Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukota, are ruled by their respective Rajahs, subject to the interference of the British Government. The revenue is derived from land, salt, customs stamps, excise, forests, fisheries, and other sources. It amounts annually to rather more than seven crores of rupees.

The masses of the people are, in common with those of other parts of India, very poor, but considering their simple habits and the nature of the climate, they are far from being in the uncomfortable state in which the people of colder countries would be on the same poor incomes.—Extracted by permission from George Duncan's *Geography of India*.

## MADRAS JUBILEE RETROSPECTS.

### THE MADRAS ARMY.

THE Army of the Presidency of Fort St. George, formerly called the Coast Army, and more commonly known as the Madras Army, has seen many vicissitudes, though but little active service, during the fifty years that Her Majesty has reigned. The Honourable East India Company's Force on the Madras Establishment comprised in 1837 a Brigade of Horse Artillery, four Battalions of Foot Artillery, and two Battalions of Infantry, all Europeans; eight Regiments of Cavalry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and a Battalion of Foot Artillery (Golundauze); and fifty-two Regiments of Native Infantry, organised in single battalions. There was besides a corps of British Engineer officers, who manned the Department of Public Works, and filled the Military Engineering posts under Government, besides officering the native corps of Sappers and Miners. The whole strength of the Army was over 50,000 sabres and bayonets, and it was officered by nearly 2,000 British officers. These officers had passed through the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe for the Engineers and Artillery, or had been appointed direct to the Cavalry or Infantry by the nomination of an East India Director. All promotion was by pure seniority, and even exchanges from one regiment to another were not allowed; but promotion was so slow that purses were made up in corps and regiments to buy out senior officers—a system of private purchase that was allowed by the Court of Directors. Of the large body of officers not one half were serving with the troops; the rest were absorbed in the multifarious staff, civil, and political appointments which are necessarily recruited in India from among the regimental officers, for there is nobody else to fill them. When the regiment was ordered on field service, all the officers rejoined it; but the great blot of the system was that when an officer was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, he perforce obtained the command of a Regiment. Thus many men who had been all their lives in the Commissariat, the Pay Department, or in Civil employ, were thrust into the commands of Regiments when elderly men, to the great detriment of the Army; but the claims of seniority were looked on as so sacred that an officer was hardly ever shelved, or passed over, even when manifestly unfit for his post. Officers could only obtain leave to visit England once during their whole service, when they could get three years' furlough, one year almost of which would be spent in the voyage round the Cape, for the Overland Route was as yet undreamt of.

The pay was the same in 1837 as it is now, but there were no extra allowances for serving with native troops. Things generally were much cheaper; officers lived far less expensively than they do at present, and very few of them were married. Yet debt was much more common than it is nowadays, and the majority of officers were heavily involved, chiefly owing to the large sums which they had to subscribe towards purchasing out their seniors. Drinking and duelling were common, and General Courts-Martial, mostly arising out of these two causes, were ordinary events. The discipline of the European troops was good, though they were not as smart generally

as Queen's Regiments. They were dressed and equipped just the same as the latter, only wearing white suits and white cap-covers in the hot weather. The sepoys were dressed in the same way, only in inferior material; and with the exception of their head and foot-gear; for the former they wore a black-varnished top-heavy cap, and for the latter the Foot Artillery, Sappers, and Infantry wore sandals. The Europeans were lodged in barracks on the ground floor which would nowadays not be thought good enough for stables; and the sepoys lived in thatched huts which were often burnt down during the hot weather. All the Police work of the Presidency was performed by the troops. The military main guards answered the purpose of police thannahs; while detachments of sepoys guarded the jails, escorted the chain-gangs, and conveyed treasure in country carts from place to place. The troops were armed with flint-lock, smooth-bore muskets. Seven regiments of Native Infantry had, however, Rifle Companies, the Light Company of the regiment being dressed in green, and armed with two-grooved Brunswick rifles with belted ball. There were no rifles among the European troops. There were Veteran Corps both for Europeans and natives, into which the superannuated men were drafted to do garrison duty in the large towns. The great object of Government in those days was to keep down the non-effective lists, and one-fourth of the total number of officers and sepoys kept on the rolls were only fit for the pension list. A sepoy could only obtain his pension after putting in forty years' service, and then had to be declared unfit by a Medical Board.

When Her Majesty ascended the Throne a tedious warfare was being waged by Madras troops against the Hill tribes of Goomsoor and Orissa—a warfare that has been twice repeated during her reign under almost exactly similar circumstances, namely, once in 1847, and once again in the little war of 1879-80, known as the Rumpa rebellion. Soon afterwards, however, Madras troops were called upon to take part in the first Chinese, or Opium War, and six regiments of Madras Infantry—the 2nd, 6th, 14th, 36th, 37th, and 41st—were embarked for China. The ship in which one wing of the 37th Regiment embarked was never heard of again, and was supposed to have foundered in a typhoon. This Regiment was made a Grenadier Regiment on account of the gallant stand made by one of its Companies which, when out foraging near Canton, was surrounded by the whole Chinese host. Heavy rain had wetted the priming-pans of the muskets, and the sepoys had to keep the Chinese pikemen off with their bayonets, until they were rescued by a battalion of Marines from Canton, armed with percussion muskets. Captain, now Colonel Hadfield, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, commanded the Company. The 14th Regiment also was granted the motto "*Tayyar-o-Wafadar*," or "Ready and True," for its alacrity in volunteering for foreign service on this occasion, at a time when native troops were still possessed of a strong prejudice against crossing the "*Kali Pani*" (black water) in the "*Jita Jananza*" (living coffin), or ship. The Madras troops took a prominent part in all the operations in China, including the storming of Chingkiangfoo; and the Regiments which served in the war, including two Companies of Sappers, were permitted to wear the Chinese Dragon as a badge, with the word "China" on their colours. At the same time another Company of Madras Sappers took part in the conquest of Scinde, and served under Sir Charles Napier at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

The Nawab of Kurnool being suspected of meditating rebellion against the Company, a Field Force from Secunderabad invested and captured Kurnool in 1839, and dispersed the Arabs and Rohillas whom the Nawab had assembled there. Kurnool was annexed to the British dominions, and the Nawab ended his days as a State prisoner at Bellary. In 1844 a rebellion took place amongst the Southern Mahratta chieftains, which was quelled by a Field Force of combined Madras and Bombay troops. The hill-forts of Punalla, Powanghur, and Budderghur were stormed, not without heavy loss, and Babajee Ireka, one of the chief fomentors of the rebellion, was shot dead by a sepoy of the Palamcottah Light Infantry as he tried to cut his way out through the fort gateway of Punalla. The Madras Army was not again employed in hostilities until 1852, when

the 1st Madras Fusiliers and a number of Native Infantry Regiments were despatched to Rangoon, Bassein, and Martaban to commence the Second Burmese War. The Madras Army bore the chief brunt of the operations, resulting in the conquest and annexation of Pegu; and, for several years after the peace, from fifty to twenty battalions of Madras Infantry remained to garrison the conquered province.\* Madras troops were also constantly called on from time to time to garrison Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and even Hongkong, as the British garrisons of those places were withdrawn owing to the stress of operations elsewhere. A Madras Infantry Regiment formed part of the garrison of Aden on its first occupation in the reign of Her Majesty, but was relieved in 1856 by a native Regiment from Bombay.

During the Crimean War many officers of the Madras Army served in the Turkish Contingent, or as Volunteers with the Turks against the Russians. The heroic Sir William Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, was a staff officer in the Contingent; and Arnold of the 3rd Madras (Palamcottah) Light Infantry, with several comrades, was killed while leading the Turks on against the Russians in the indecisive conflict at Guirgevo. A Company of Sappers and the 1st Madras Fusiliers formed part of the Field Force sent, under Sir James Outram, to Bushire, in 1856, to coerce the Persian Shah into the abandonment of Herat; and the Fusiliers had no sooner returned to Madras than they were hurried off to Calcutta on the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny of the Bengal Sepoy Army. Under Neill the "Blue caps" took the chief part in the battles which recovered Cawnpore, and relieved Lucknow, where their brave commander, whose statue now stands in the chief thoroughfare of the City of Madras, fell in the moment of victory. Many of the Madras Native troops were also sent, some to Bengal, where they served against Koor Singh and the Dinapore mutineers; others to Central India under General Whitlock, where they drove the Bengal mutineers from their position at Banda at the point of the bayonet. A third Madras European Regiment had been raised for the Company shortly before, and this new Regiment now went through its "baptism of fire" at Banda. Immediately afterwards took place the capture of Kirwee by Whitlock's column, consisting almost entirely of Madras troops. The booty taken from the Rajah of Kirwee's treasury, and divided among the troops, surpassed any capture of prize on record. The Madras troops everywhere displayed the most excellent spirit during the Mutiny, nor was there a single instance of disloyalty amongst them, nor of misconduct, with one unfortunate exception. The 8th Regiment of Cavalry, when ordered for service, refused to march unless the old rates of field batta, which had been in force previous to 1836, were restored. Misled by some designing men, they hoped to make capital out of the necessities of the crisis. But they were at once dismounted and disarmed, and the regiment was soon afterwards disbanded.

Madras Sappers served with Sir Hope Grant's Army at the capture of Pekin in 1860, and in 1867, under Sir Robert Napier, at the storming and burning of King Theodore's straw-thatched stronghold on the Mount of Magdala. Many Madras troops served in 1878 and 1879, in Afghanistan, in the two campaigns which preceded and followed the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari; and several Madras Infantry Regiments were despatched in 1882 to Egypt to take part in the operations against Arabi Pasha. The Sappers took part in the action at Tel-el-Kebir; and a company of Sappers also fought well at the battle of Tofrek, where two of their officers were killed, and the third wounded; and Madras Infantry Regiments were afterwards employed to garrison Suakin. In the war in Burmah in 1886, Madras troops composed the chief portion of the forces which effected the downfall of King Theebaw, and the annexation of his dominions, and the whole task of garrisoning the new accession to Her Majesty's possessions will probably devolve eventually upon the Madras Army.

An unfortunate chapter in the history of the Madras Army is now reached. After the Mutiny, the European portion of that Army, who had done so much towards gaining its laurels, was drafted into the British Army. Most of the officers went over with them to the British service.

The Madras Army was then transferred from the rule of the Company to that of the Crown. As a large reduction in the force of the native soldiery was demanded by the situation, three more regiments of Madras Cavalry and twelve of Infantry were disbanded between 1862 and 1864, while in Bengal new levies raised during the Mutiny were embodied as regiments. The surplus officers and non-commissioned officers of the disbanded Madras regiments were drafted into the remaining regiments with the effect of putting a stop to all promotion, owing to the number of supernumeraries to be absorbed; and the Army is only now recovering from the effects of this stagnation of promotion. Moreover, in 1882, just as it had recovered, a fresh reduction of eight more Infantry regiments was made, reducing the total number to four regiments of Cavalry and thirty-two of Infantry, or to little more than half the former strength of the Army. Besides these reductions, the Madras Army, though no fault was to be found with its former organisation, was reorganised on the pattern of the new Bengal Army, and the British officers, removed from the cadres of their regiments, were formed into a separate Staff Corps. This measure has tended to destroy the mutual knowledge and sympathy between the British officer and the sepoys which formed the chief hold of the former on the affections of the latter. As the number of the English officers is now reduced to a few hundreds, the regiments are always under officered, and it is rare to find an English officer who has been more than two or three years in the same regiment.

The Native Artillery was disbanded by degrees after the amalgamation, the men being pensioned, or transferred to the Infantry. The Veteran battalions were also broken up, a few of the European Veterans, however, still survive, and are formed now into a single Company. Before 1850 the flintlock musket had been entirely replaced by that fired by means of the percussion cap, and at the same time a shoulder belt and waist belt were substituted for the cross belts hitherto worn. After the Mutiny a lighter smooth bore musket was substituted for the "Brown Bess," and in 1870 the Enfield rifle was issued to the Madras Native Army, and, five years later, was replaced by the Snider breech loader. On the issue of the rifles to the Army, the old Rifle Companies were abolished, with their distinctive dress and appointments. The establishment of an armed Police force after the Mutiny relieved the Army of the petty and harassing police duties which it formerly had to perform, and the extension of railway communication made the movement of troops from point to point so much more rapid and easy that the reduced Army continued to garrison the same extended area that it had done before.

Meanwhile a great change had come over the life of the officers. On the establishment of the Staff Corps Regimental officers were allowed to break up the messes and bands, and to divide the property: the old regimental life was destroyed, and comrades of a lifetime were scattered all over the Army, hence most of the officers took to matrimony, to make new homes for themselves. For a long time it was difficult to find an unmarried officer in the Madras Staff Corps. New furlough regulations, introduced in 1854, gave the officers more facilities for visiting Europe, and these facilities were extended by fresh furlough rules issued in 1868, 1875, and 1886.

Many distinguished officers have held the post of Commander in Chief of the Madras Army during Her Majesty's reign. At the time of her accession the command was held by Sir Robert O'Callaghan. Sir Peregrine Maitland was afterwards Commander in Chief, and he was succeeded by Sir Hugh Gough, afterwards Viscount Gough, of Suteley renown. At the time of the Mutiny, the chief command was held by a Bengal officer, the present Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, who was succeeded by Sir Hope Grant. Lately it has been held by three distinguished officers in succession, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the late Sir Herbert Macpherson. The present incumbent is Sir Charles Arbuthnot. During Sir Frederick Roberts's tenure of office many reforms were introduced into the Madras Army. The dress was altered from the European pattern to the native style of dress worn by the new Bengal Army, to the great increase of the comfort, and the great improvement of the appearance of the men, a system of messing was intro-

duced ; and efforts were made to diminish the number of the families residing in the lines, always a great drawback to the efficiency of the Madras sepoy. The pay and pension of the sepoy have been much improved within the past fifty years ; but the improvement has not kept pace with the increase of wealth and comfort among the civil population, and there is more difficulty experienced in procuring suitable recruits to keep up the Army to a strength of 25,000 to-day than there was in keeping it at 50,000 fifty years ago.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Madras Army, in its early days, materially contributed to the building up of the Indian Empire. Its Telinga sepoys were the only native troops who fought under Clive at Plassey, and under Wellington at Assaye. In later times, when guarding territories compassed only by the inviolate sea, it has, perforce, been contented to rest upon its laurels. But it is ever ready to renew its youthful fame, and to meet Her Majesty's enemies anywhere, on the banks of the Helmund, on the sands of Suakin, or on the confines of China. The unswerving loyalty of the Madras sepoy is the same now as it was in the time when he was vainly tempted by the emissaries of Tipoo, or in the dark days of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army.

#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

In the month of June of the year 1857, when Southern India was startled by the news of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army, the citizens of Madras offered to take up arms in support of the Government, and in self-defence. Lord Harris, the Governor, called a meeting in the Banqueting Hall, which was largely attended by Europeans, East Indians, and Natives, and resulted in the immediate formation of a Volunteer Brigade, consisting of cavalry and infantry, of which Colonel Carthew was appointed the Colonel Commandant. Within a week of enrolment, there assembled on the Island, to receive arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, 536 men for the Infantry, and 95 men for the Cavalry Volunteers. The Governor, his staff, and a large number of the inhabitants of Madras were present. The Cavalry was formed chiefly of Judges of the Sudr Adalat, Secretaries to Government, merchants, and barristers. The Infantry, with the exception of the gentlemen selected for commissions, consisted mainly of the working classes of the city. Captain G. B. Roberts, of the 7th Light Cavalry, was appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Cavalry Guards, with the rank of Major ; with Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard of the Governor's Body Guard as his Adjutant. Major A. C. Silver, of the 4th Regiment N.I., who afterwards became Military Secretary to Government, was appointed Commandant of the Infantry Volunteer Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with Captain Drury, of the 26th N.I., and Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, of the 44th N.I. (now Commissary-General in India), as his Adjutants. Lord Harris accepted the position as Commander in Chief. Colonel Silver proved a most efficient commanding officer of the Infantry. To use his own words, he stayed with the Regiment long enough to see it muster double the number of the Calcutta Volunteers, who were afterwards raised ; then to see it number as many rifles as the whole of the other Volunteers in India put together ; and lastly to see it the only Volunteer Regiment in existence in India. In fact, when he left the Regiment it had developed into a highly disciplined body. Both Cavalry and Infantry constantly took part with the regulars in Brigade exercises and sham fights which were very frequent in those stirring times ; and during the Moharram, the Cavalry Guards furnished night patrols, while the city bristled with piquets formed of the Infantry Guards in various localities, where their presence was calculated to establish confidence. The Infantry Regiment was presented with colours on the 10th of March, 1858. This ceremony was carried out with great *clat* in the presence of the Governor and his staff, and the whole of the troops composing the garrison. The Chaplain of Vepery consecrated the colours, and Lady Rawlinson (wife of Sir Christopher Rawlinson, the Chief Justice) presented them to the Regiment.

The Volunteers met in the Banqueting Hall, on the 30th of March, 1859, to present Lord Harris with a farewell address. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the new Governor, who was present, alluded to the fact that the body consisted mainly of East Indians, "a class," he said, "which, uniting many of the characteristics of the European and the native, form our interpreter, agent, and help-mate in working out the wonderful resources of this great country." Like his immediate predecessor, the new Governor evinced a very lively interest in the Volunteers. Major Robertson was succeeded in the command of the Cavalry Corps by Major Raikes, of the Governor's Body Guard, the beau ideal of a Cavalry officer. But the Volunteers and Madras society in general suffered a terrible shock by the death of this officer. While riding along a public road his horse fell with him, and in the fall Major Raikes sustained a severe fracture which proved fatal. Partly owing to the loss of their commanding officer, and partly to the decline of enthusiasm as affairs began to settle down in the north, the Cavalry Volunteers slackened in their attendance at drill until they mustered only 24 on parade. Sir Charles Trevelyan took a rather severe view of this, and in June 1859, an order was passed disembodiment the Cavalry, but permitting the members to retain their arms with the privilege of appearing in uniform on public occasions. Several members of the Cavalry thereupon passed into the ranks of the Infantry.

About this time the Infantry was placed on a firm basis in respect to organisation and funds. The complement of the regiment consisted of 700 rank and file, divided into ten companies, with one Colonel in Chief, a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty Lieutenants, ten Ensigns, one Adjutant, and one Quartermaster, and for the upkeep of the Regiment an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 was assigned. The movement found warm supporters in Sir William Denison, Lord Napier, Lord Hobart, and the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Colonels Drury and Rutherford proved most efficient successors to Colonel Silver in the command of the Regiment, and it was also fortunate in having a zealous Adjutant. Four Volunteer officers deserve special mention for money, time, and labour devoted by them to the cause. The first was the late Colonel J. G. Coleman, who was connected with the movement from the very first. In July 1878 he resigned his connection with the Madras Volunteer Guard, after a service of twenty one years with the Corps. During that period, besides being zealous in the performance of his duties, he materially helped the funds of the Regiment. He responded to the call of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and by his personal influence raised a Battery of Artillery (composed of 70 stalwart East Indians), of which he became the Major Commandant, the newly formed corps being named "The Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery." The next officer who deserves mention is Colonel W. M. Scharlieb, now Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. He enlisted in the Cavalry as a Volunteer in 1857, passed as a Corporal from the Cavalry into the Infantry, on the disembodiment of the former in 1859, and received his commission as Ensign in 1860. In recognition of this officer's long and faithful service the Madras Government last year conferred upon him the honorary rank of Colonel. The next officer who deserves special mention is Major F. J. James. He joined the Cavalry in 1857, and passed over as a corporal to the Infantry in 1859. He received his commission as Ensign in 1861. The honorary rank of Major was recently conferred upon him. The other officer who remains to be mentioned is Major Spring Branson, now Acting Advocate General of Madras. Many years ago he retired from the Volunteer Guards; but when Colonel Coleman raised the Artillery, Major Branson joined him as Captain, and succeeded to the position of Major Commandant on Colonel Coleman's lamented death.

From 1857 to 1868 the Madras Volunteer Guards represented the whole Volunteer organisation in Southern India, during which period some 200 officers acquired a military training, while from 3,000 to 4,000 men passed through its ranks. The Bangalore Volunteers came into existence in 1868; the Nilgiri Volunteers in October 1878, the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery at Madras, in 1879; and the South India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps in August 1884. In the Spring of 1885 when

the Russians were at Penjdeh, and a declaration of war by England was considered a certainty, the Government of India called for Reserve Volunteers, and committees were nominated to visit at the principal centres, while Collectors of Districts were urged to do what they could. In the City of Madras alone 400 men—mostly old Volunteers, and men who had served in one service or another—sent in their names, and a mounted company of 40 to 50 gentlemen was attached to the Volunteer Guards. In the provinces various Volunteers corps were formed. The Godavery Rifle Volunteers was constituted in June 1885; the Bellary Volunteer Rifles in July 1885; the Coimbatore Volunteer Corps, the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, and the Madras Railway Volunteers in August 1885; the Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers in October 1885; and the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers in February 1886. The Madras Corps has now 500 men in its ranks.

### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Madras Medical Department was organised on a regular system in 1786. It consisted at first of an establishment of Surgeons, and Hospital and Regimental Mates—equivalent to Assistant Surgeons—and was administered by a Board, consisting of a Physician General, and a Chief, and Head Surgeon with a Secretary. The designations of the two last named members of the Board were subsequently changed to those of Surgeon-General and Inspector of Hospitals, and the Senior Surgeons of the establishment also performed administrative duties. The first Physician General was Dr. James Anderson, a distinguished botanist, as well as medical man, and who did much to develop the industrial resources of the Presidency. His memory is kept green by a portrait in the Library of the Madras Medical College, and by a fine marble statue by Chantrey in the chief entrance to St. George's Cathedral. As illustrations of the liberality of the East India Company to its officials it may be mentioned that the pay of the Physician General was £2,500 per annum, and that of the two other members of the Board £2,000 and £1,500 respectively. Considering the difference in the value of money then and now, and that the salaries were not subject to the freaks of exchange, it is obvious that the administrative officers of 1786 were much better paid than the corresponding officers are at the present time. Neither must it be lost sight of that one officer, viz., the Surgeon-General, is now required to perform the duties which a century ago, when they were infinitely less onerous, were considered sufficient to engage the time and attention of a Board of three members.

In 1857 the Medical Board was abolished, and the Administration was vested in a Director-General, an Inspector-General, and ten Superintending Surgeons. Subsequently, from time to time numerous changes, always in the direction of reduction, were made in the members of administrative officers, and their titles have also been frequently changed. Prior to 1880 there were two distinct Departments conducting the medical duties connected with the Army, viz. the British Medical Service in connection with the European troops, and the Indian Medical Department, which, in addition to its Civil duties, attended on the native soldiers. On the 1st April, 1880 the administration of the whole of the medical duties connected with troops European and Native, was vested in an officer, styled Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, who may belong to either the British or Indian Medical Service, although hitherto the selection has been confined to officers of the former Department. This fusion does not, however, extend beyond administration, as native troops are still attended to by executive officers of the Indian Medical Department; and even in the administrative grade the Indian Service is fully represented, as four of the six Deputy Surgeons-General belong to it.

For a long time after the organisation of 1786 the duties of the Department were mostly confined to medical attendance on the Company's employés, military and civil, although there are proofs that the Court of Directors was from an early period desirous to extend the benefits of European medical science to the general population of the country. Gradually, under the auspices of enthusiastic medical men, the nucleus of Mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries was originated. In 1842 there were

six Civil Dispensaries working at some of the larger up-country stations, and some time prior to this the chief Hospital in Madras City was opened. During 1842 the number treated in Civil Hospitals, inclusive of those in Presidency Institutions, was 13,252. In 1852 the number of Dispensaries was 25, and the total sick treated 119,619. In 1862 the numbers were respectively 57 and 272,502; and during the succeeding years a great impetus was given to the development of Hospitals by the Local Funds and Towns Improvement Acts, 1871. In 1872 there were 93 Dispensaries with 416,116 out-patients; in 1882 there were 275 Dispensaries and 1,538,576 out-patients; and in 1885 there were 307 Dispensaries and 1,895,936 out-patients. The money for the maintenance of these institutions is provided partly by Municipalities and partly by Local Boards, and one gratifying feature of the organisation is that the people are eager to increase the number of Hospitals whenever funds will permit.

With such an enormous increase in numbers the difficulties of administration have of course been very greatly enhanced. Scattered as these hospitals are all over the Presidency, and often located at remote and inaccessible places, it would of course be impossible for the Surgeon-General to visit them all in person, and the inspection of the minor institutions has therefore to be entrusted to the Civil Surgeons, on whom thus depends to a large extent their successful working. It will thus be seen that what with medical, and what with sanitary work the duties of the District Medical officers have of late become very onerous and important, in fact much more so than those of most Presidency appointments. To get on well with the local authority much tact and judgment are required; while to govern his subordinates well and inspire confidence, the District Medical Officer must have strong administrative qualities, and be at the same time a good-all-round man.

But although the rise in number and importance of civil Hospitals has been so great and rapid they only as yet make provision for a mere fraction of the sick poor, and it will be the duty of the Medical Department to promote their multiplication and consolidate their administration. For the accommodation of in-patients there were in 1885 a total of 3,371 beds, of which 2,039 were for males, and 1,332 for females. In the same year the number of Hospitals in any one District ranged from 5 in Trichinopoly to 37 in Tanjore. Of the 307 institutions opened, 221 were provided with buildings specially erected for them, and 86 with ordinary houses rented for the purpose; a fact very creditable to local authorities, as bricks and mortar are expensive investments. The mean cost of treating each patient in Mofussil Dispensaries in 1885 was only Rs. 0-5-3.

#### THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

During the earlier years of the British occupation of Southern India very little attention was paid to sanitation, and the sites of military encampments were chiefly determined by the necessities of war. For a long period the heavy sickness and mortality which affected troops did not attract much notice, as they were believed to be due to the inevitable hardships of service, and to an exhausting climate; but the exigencies of the great wars of 1856 to 1858 awoke attention to the heavy losses, exclusive of those in battle, which were taking place in the Army. The result of this was the appointment in 1859 of a Royal Commission to enquire into everything connected with the health of European and Native troops in India, and to submit recommendations for the prevention of disease. One outcome of this investigation was the appointment, in 1864, in each Presidency of a Sanitary Commission which embraced Civil, Medical, Military, and Engineer Officers. The duties of this body were partly consultative and partly administrative, and were broadly defined as follows:—viz. "to give advice and assistance in all matters relating to the public health, such as the selection of new stations, and the sanitary improvements of existing stations and bazaars; to examine new places for barracks and hospitals; to advise on the laying out of stations and bazaars; the sanitary improvement of native towns; the prevention and mitigation of epidemic diseases, and,

generally, to exercise a constant oversight on the sanitary condition of the population, European and Native, and to report on the prevalence, cause, and means of preventing sickness and disease."

The Sanitary Commission in its original form lasted till 1866, when it was abolished, and its duties were entrusted to an officer of the Civil Service, aided by a Medical Officer as Secretary. Up to 1869 the cost of the Staff was included in the Military budget, but as by that time the civil duties had become very extensive, the charges connected with the Department were then transferred to the Civil budget. In the same year, on the death of the Medical Secretary, it was deemed advisable to appoint a Medical Officer to be Sanitary Commissioner in lieu of a Civilian, and this arrangement still exists. The existing sanitary laws embrace the following objects:—Registration of births and deaths; vaccination; supply of drinking water and its protection; cleansing of towns and villages and disposal of refuse; provision of drains and sewers; provision of public latrines; provision and regulation of slaughter-houses; regulation and provision of markets; prevention of nuisances and control of offensive and dangerous trades and unwholesome buildings or lands; regulation of burning and burial grounds; improvement of village sites; and prevention of infectious diseases.

Although the duties of Sanitary Commissioner are mainly civil, he is still the constituted sanitary adviser of the Government in its Military Department, and can inspect all stations within or without the Presidency wherever Madras troops may be garrisoned. At the present day the Sanitary Department consists of the Sanitary Commissioner in direct communication with Government, assisted by a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, District Sanitary officers (the Civil Surgeons) and subordinate establishments. The Sanitary Commissioner possesses no executive powers, but is the recognised adviser of Government, Municipalities and Local Boards on all sanitary matters. He also controls, inspects, and reports on Municipalities, Jails, Lunatic Asylums, Dispensaries, Schools, and Colleges. The smaller towns and villages are inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and District officers, and the former officer has in addition the charge of vaccination.

As regards practical sanitation the cardinal requirements and chief aims have been the cleansing of premises and streets, the removal and disposal of house sewage, and the careful guarding of drinking water from contamination. In the smaller towns it is probable that, at least for the present, the most efficient arrangements regarding drainage will be to level and improve the surfaces of public streets, lanes, and house compounds; to provide ready escape for rain and surface water by well-made, impervious surface drains, properly graded to the out-fall, so that all water may flow rapidly away and nowhere form surface pools; to combine with this an efficient conservancy system, to keep as much of the house sewage as possible out of the surface drains; to shut up bad wells, and to improve and protect existing wells from subsoil pollution. Other necessary steps in sanitation have been receiving attention. Special attention has also been paid to the inspection of food supplies in markets, and to the sanitation of Schools and Colleges. The mode of birth and death registration differs in towns and country. Among the rural population the District Municipalities Town Act makes the registration of births and deaths compulsory in the areas affected by the Act, and special Registrars are appointed to collect and register the events. In the Districts among the rural population, the voluntary system still obtains, and registration is affected without any special law. In the absence of any abnormal causes giving rise to undue mortality, it is believed that, under ordinary circumstances, the registration of births and deaths is defective when the results in the case of births fall below 2·5 per cent. of the population, and of deaths below 2 per cent. The English birth-rate is understood to be about 3·5, and the French 2·6 per cent, the corresponding death-rates being 2·2 and 2·3 per cent. respectively. The great want in Madras at the present day is that of a Sanitary Engineer to formulate, and put into practical shape the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, and to see that all such works are executed at a reasonable and possible cost. Until this is provided, nothing beyond the simplest improvements can safely be attempted.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The Revenue Administration of the Madras Presidency during the past half century has undergone several material changes. In 1837 the Revenue Survey did not exist. Land assessments were then, and were for twenty-five years later, based on the old village revenue accounts, the field areas in which were obtained from measurements, very roughly taken with rods or ropes, by ignorant, untrained, and often interested men, who were not under efficient control. The results obtained in this manner were naturally but approximations to truth. The records on which the Revenue Administration was dependent for its facts, consisted for the most part of bundles of palmyra leaf strips, which were sealed volumes to the European district officers, and usually had to be interpreted by the village accountant, who could make them support any case he wished to espouse. In 1852 Captain Priestley commenced an experimental Survey; and a few years afterwards a general Survey of the Presidency was sanctioned by Government. Now, in 1887, about 100,000 square miles have been covered; fifteen of the twenty-one Districts in the Presidency have been completely surveyed; and considerable progress has been made in four of the remaining Districts. The results aimed at and obtained are:—For each village, a map on a sufficiently large scale ( $\frac{1}{25000}$ ) to show the boundary of every property; an area list, giving the correct area in acres, and cents of every field; and a register, numbered to correspond with map and area list, and giving all information regarding the name of owner, the nature of tenure and cultivation, and other particulars for every field. Small scale maps (one inch to a mile) are compiled from the village maps and published by taluks, which vary from 200 to 800 square miles in extent. Combined sheets of the country are also compiled, and eventually incorporated in the Revised Atlas Sheets of India.

The system, and the results obtained, have been eulogised by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the following terms:—"The scientific accuracy and precision with which the village maps have been constructed reflect great credit on Colonel Priestley and his staff, and furnish conclusive proof of the efficiency of the Madras Revenue Survey; the work indeed is quite on a par with anything that has been executed in Europe." Many important advantages have accrued both to the Administration and to the people from this Survey. Numbers of serious boundary disputes of long standing have now once for all been settled—disputes which for generations past had been fertile sources of litigation, feud, and even bloodshed. And light has been thrown in dark places where it was much needed; many cases of great hardship and injustice have been disclosed, where rich and influential landholders had been too lightly assessed, often at the expense of their poorer neighbours. Now, the village maps and register place the poor cultivator beyond the power of the unscrupulous petty officer, and every European District authority has at hand the means of ascertaining for himself the merits of every land case that may come before him. Considerable progress has also been made in the compilation of combined topographical maps of the country. Until recently the only general maps of India available were the quarter-inch Ordnance sheets, which were reduced from surveys made in the period 1800 to 1830. These surveys were carried out rapidly and roughly in the face of many difficulties; and vast alterations have taken place since those days. Sheets revised to date from the material provided by the Madras Survey are now being incorporated with the General Atlas of India under preparation in Calcutta.

Briefly, the object secured by the Survey and Settlement measures is the accurate ascertainment of the areas under Ryotwar Settlement, and the imposition of a moderate assessment on the half net principle; that is, that the State's demand shall be limited to half the net produce after deducting the cost of cultivation. Almost simultaneously with the new settlement were introduced liberal principles in administrative detail. Under these, the ryot is free to raise any crop he likes, and is allowed the full benefit of his own industry and improvements. The exemption from

enhanced demand of cultivation under private wells, first limited to those sunk in dry fields beyond a defined distance from a Government source of irrigation, was extended in 1884, under certain restrictions, to wells dug in wet fields, and the reservation in regard to proximity to a Government work was removed. A revision of the land revenue instalments, having for its object accommodation to the ryot in respect to the disposal of his produce, has been for some time under consideration, and its final introduction awaits the information which has been called for in regard to local conditions.

The two other important branches of the Land Revenue Administration are the Departments of Agriculture and Forest Conservancy. The former, as a distinct Department under the direction of the Director of Revenue Settlement, was only created in 1882; but a great deal has been done by both State and private enterprise in previous years towards developing the resources of the country. The coffee plant was first introduced into the Wynaad by Major Bevan in 1834, but it was not until 1840, when a regular plantation was opened out by Mr. Glasson, that the experiment proved so far a success as to lead to the opening of estates over an extended area. Tea was first introduced on the Nilgiris in 1844; but it became an active enterprise only about the year 1870. The introduction of the Cinchona plant in 1861 on the Nilgiris, where it is now an established industry, was a Government enterprise, which has proved most successful. The Government Cinchona Plantations, with the Botanical Gardens on the Nilgiris, opened in 1844, are under the charge of an officer now styled the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Botanical Gardens, and Parks. The measure next adopted was the establishment of the Government Experimental Farm in 1865, followed by the Agricultural College in 1876, at Saidapet. In the meantime, periodical Agricultural Exhibitions, first started in 1855, were followed by ploughing matches and travelling shows of implements, in which modern improvements were adapted to indigenous requirements.

Among the duties pertaining to the Agricultural Department, is the preservation and improved breeding of cattle. The first step taken in this direction was a legislative enactment passed in 1866 to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle; a Veterinary Hospital was opened in 1879; and a class for the instruction of students in Veterinary science was established in 1882, in connection with the Agricultural College. At the same time, a system of cattle disease inspection under competent direction throughout the country was organised. Two other subjects which have recently engaged the attention of this Department are pony-breeding and experiments in ensilage, in view to providing an abundance of preserved green fodder for agricultural stock. Forest Conservancy was first initiated in 1856, when its direction was entrusted to Dr. Cleghorn. In 1883 this Department was placed on an efficient and expansive footing by adequate protective legislation and executive organisation, and it seems sufficient to say that the forests of Madras, from their beneficial influence on the climate, and on economic conditions, have a hopeful future.

Under the rules recently framed, loans on easy terms may be obtained from the Government Treasury for the improvement of land as well as to meet agrarian necessities. For the construction of wells, which are of great importance as serving to mitigate the effects of drought, they may be obtained on specially liberal terms. The Madras Famine Code gives minute instructions as to the measures to be taken for the prevention, as well as relief of distress. During the famine of 1876-78, the total State outlay was:—On relief works, 386½ lakhs; and on gratuitous relief, 170½ lakhs; total, 557 lakhs. During the height of the famine, the number employed daily on relief works rose to as many as 1,070,000; and the number admitted to gratuitous relief to 1,600,000. An important measure carried out in connection with the administration of land revenue is the settlement of Inams (tenures held wholly or partially free from the payment of revenue), whereby security of property and validity of title have been assured.

Whilst, as above shown, the interests of the agricultural classes in direct relation to the State have received every possible attention, those of the tenantry of Zemindars, Inamdars, and other private landlords have not been neglected. The early legislation to regulate the relation of landlord and tenant not having been found to be satisfactory, it was revised in 1865, and further improvements, which experience showed to be necessary, are embodied in a bill now about to be laid before the Government. Since the discovery of gold reefs in the Wynaad in 1865, the development of the mineral resources of the Presidency has received considerable attention. Licenses to prospect and mine in Government land are granted on liberal terms, and all uncertainty as to the proprietary rights of the ryot to mineral products in their holdings has been removed by the declaration that those products belong to the landholder, subject only to the payment of a special assessment when mines are worked. A mineralogist has recently been appointed to inspect and report on all localities which show indications of the existence of mineral wealth. The system of Government Fish-Curing Depots recently introduced, under which salt used for curing fish is exempted from the payment of duty, has proved highly successful. During the year 1885-86 no less than 27,000 tons of well-cured, wholesome fish were added to the food supply of the country. The Pearl Fishery on the Tinnevely Coast, which for some time has been in an unsatisfactory condition, has recently formed the subject of investigation. Further measures for the more complete revival of the industry are under consideration.

During the past half century several important measures have been carried out in view to improving the efficiency of the revenue administration. Among these may be mentioned the alteration of the limits of Districts; the reconstitution of the Board of Revenue; and the improvement of the district, taluk, and village establishments so as to enable them to cope with the increasing work of the Administration. The first—in which a beginning was made by the creation of the new District of Anantapur in 1882—is expected to be completed shortly, and the second very recently came into force. As regards the third, a revision of the village establishments has been proceeding concurrently with the new land revenue settlement, and remains to be introduced in only a few Districts. The improvement of the superior establishments has been deferred from want of funds to meet the increased cost involved.

Notwithstanding that progress was, at intervals, arrested by the calamitous visitations of drought and famine, the revenue statistics furnish abundant proof that in the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign the Madras Presidency has attained to a state of prosperity hitherto unknown. Taking the dates for which statistics are available, it appears that the population increased from about 21½ millions in 1851-2 to about 31 millions in 1881. The area occupied for agriculture under direct settlement with Government increased between 1853-4 and 1884-5 from about 12 to 18½ millions of acres; and the number of holdings under such settlement from about 1½ millions to over 2½ millions. The total land revenue collections increased from about 334 lakhs of rupees in 1853-4 to 470 lakhs in 1885-6. It is, however, the other sources of revenue, viz., salt, abkari, and stamps, which furnish a surer index to the material progress of the country. The revenue from these three sources has, during about the same period, improved as follows:—Salt, from 45 to 144½ lakhs; Abkari, from 22 to 80½ lakhs; and Stamps, from 5½ to 59 lakhs. At the same time, the interests of trade have been advanced by the abandonment of the monopolies of tobacco, pepper, betel, &c., and of the moturpha taxes on trades and professions, as also by arrangements made with Travancore and Cochin to secure free trade between those States and British territory.

#### •SALT.

Fifty years ago Salt was a Government monopoly in Madras, upon which a duty of 14 annas per maund was raised, and which yielded a revenue of 36 lakhs of rupees. The administration was

in the hands of Collectors, in subordination to the Board of Revenue. For nearly twenty years Collectors and their Head Assistants were allowed a commission of 1 per cent. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. respectively, on the revenue collected. For upwards of fifteen years there were no changes in the administration, but the duty was raised to Rs. 1-8 in 1844, and reduced in 1845 to Re. 1 per maund, remaining unchanged till 1851. In 1852 the Court of Directors suggested the appointment of a separate officer for the charge of Abkari and Salt, but the Board of Revenue held, and the Government of Madras agreed, that it would be better to improve the status of the subordinate establishment, and to appoint a separate Uncovenanted Assistant to aid each Collector in salt administration. This suggestion was not immediately carried out except at Madras, where a special Uncovenanted Assistant was assigned to the Collector. In other Districts the Head Assistant Collector transacted most of the salt administration until 1860. In that year the Board of Revenue began to see that some such measure as that proposed by the Court of Directors, in 1852, was necessary, and suggested the appointment of an Inspector General. This proposal, however, was never carried out, but a special Deputy Collector for Salt was placed under the orders of every Collector except those of Godavery and Malabar. A Salt Deputy Collector was subsequently sanctioned for Godavery, and in 1875 a Deputy Collector for Salt and Sea-Customs was appointed to Malabar. The insufficiency of the subordinate establishments was first pointed out by the Commissioner in charge of the Northern Districts in 1854, and in 1860 a general revision of establishments was undertaken by Mr. Pelly, a member of the Board of Revenue, which was brought into effect in 1863, and remained in force until the organisation of the Salt Department between the years 1878 and 1885. During these changes the rate of duty was gradually raised to Rs. 1-5 in 1861, Rs. 1-8 in 1866, Rs. 1-13 in 1869, Rs. 2-8 in 1878, and again reduced to Rs. 2 in 1882.

In 1876 the Madras Salt Commission held its inquiry. After going very fully into every question connected with the administration, visiting factories in most parts of the Presidency,—with the assistance of a special analyst, Dr. Hazlett, and the reports of Dr. Ratton, who had been engaged for nearly five years, examining every factory in the Presidency,—its conclusions and recommendations were generally approved by the Local and Supreme Governments, and the Secretary of State. The most important suggestions made by it were the constitution of a Salt Department, under a separate head; the abolition of the earth salt works in the inland districts; the establishment of a preventive force; and the introduction of the excise system. The first of these suggestions was carried out in February 1878 by the appointment of Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.S., to be Commissioner of Salt Revenue for the Presidency. From the 1st of July of that year the Collectors of districts ceased to have any concern with the salt revenue. The present Salt Department was then gradually organised by the Commissioner, special attention being paid to the subdivision into circles of the Districts, each of which had previously been under Deputy Collectors. An officer entitled an Inspector was placed in charge of each circle, his rank being practically the same as that of a Deputy Collector. The organisation of the Department as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned was practically completed in 1885; but the salt revenue of the province of Orissa has since been placed under the Commissioner, and the additional subordinate establishment required is not yet completely organised. The superior establishment for inspecting purposes consists of 3 Deputy Commissioners and 10 Assistant Commissioners. Under them are employed 58 Inspectors, 79 Assistant Inspectors, 223 Sub-Inspectors, 244 clerks and shroffs, and over 6,000 menials.

In dealing with a Department of this kind, which is employed in levying a tax upon a necessary of life, one of the most important questions that have to be considered is the effect upon the consumer of the changes which have been introduced during the last fifty years. One important change was the great reduction in the number of salt factories in the Presidency. In 1855 there were no less

than 122 "stations;" in 1876 these had been reduced 16'81; and at the present date there are not more than 48 factories. The first impression from these figures would naturally be that the facilities for obtaining licit salt had been greatly diminished; but this is not the case. The improvements in communications consequent on the extension of railroads, canals, and roads have really placed salt factories within much easier reach of the population generally than they ever were before. The factories which have been closed were chiefly those south of the Kistna District, the alterations in the Northern Circars being comparatively few. Numerous small factories have been closed in Vellore and the Districts south of Chingleput, but the Buckingham Canal in the former, and the South Indian Railway in the latter, have made intercourse comparatively cheap and easy. On the West Coast the abolition of the local factories has closed a source of the supply of very inferior salt, which has been replaced by Bombay salt, which can be imported all along the coast. The principles upon which the selection of factories for abolition was made, provided sufficiently for local supply, the petty factories which scarcely paid their way, those difficult of access, and those which produced notoriously bad salt were abolished, while manufacture has been concentrated in the neighbourhood of means of communication. Previously to the organisation of the present Salt Department, the factories were placed in the charge of ill paid subordinates, who could be but indifferently supervised by the Salt Deputy Collectors, and the Collectors themselves having little time to attend to this branch of their duties, there was a general tendency to look upon the Department merely as a means of producing revenue, little consideration being paid to its working as affecting the people generally, or to broader questions, such as that of the distribution of salt, from which danger to the revenue might be apprehended. This has been entirely altered, the status of officers in charge of factories has been greatly improved, and a careful review of the operations of the Department in its broader aspects is made by the Commissioner, and embodied in his annual reports.

The preventive force which has been organised for the protection of the revenue has been most successful in its operations from the point of view of the authorities. It is supposed that there is a tendency to work the law harshly, and that the people are harassed. Of course the poorer classes were more free before there was any preventive force, or before the introduction of the amended law forbidding the possession and use of salt earth. The law which prevents a poor labourer or fisherman from helping himself from the stores of spontaneous salt which he finds outside his door is consequently animadverted upon. But to those who are cognisant of the sanitary condition of the surroundings of an ordinary native house, it is a matter for consideration whether a law preventing the use of what is collected there is not a highly salutary one. Few of those who speak of the harshness of the laws are aware that except in swamps and places where sea water collects and evaporates, spontaneous salt is rarely found in a form fit for human consumption, and that stores of salt are not available outside every native house along the coast of the Presidency. If it were so the salt law would be unnecessary, and a preventive force useless, the poor peasant would eat his rice in his back yard, and supply himself with salt from the surface. Effloresced salt earth rarely contains more than 6 or 7 per cent of salt. Illicit salt has to be collected and prepared by a long process of lixiviation and boiling, so that a man cannot commit an offence against the salt laws owing to a sudden temptation caused by a natural craving for a necessary of life. Every such offence is premeditated, and carried out with more or less careful preparation.

The fundamental principle of the preventive force is that no person shall be arrested under the salt laws without being brought before an Inspector. Inspectors are men of good education and position, drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per mensem, and are supposed to be the equals in position of Deputy Collectors. Inspectors, and no others, are empowered to release the persons arrested after an enquiry, when such persons are infirm or children, or when they are first offenders, with respect to a quantity of salt not exceeding one seer, or when they have committed an

offence through ignorance or inadvertence, or when there is not sufficient evidence against them. It is found that about 85 per cent. of the releases fall under the second head; and although at first releases under the fourth head were common, the law is now generally understood by the subordinates, and only about 2 per cent. of the releases fall under it. As soon as a person is arrested it is the duty of the officer making the arrest to send a report to his immediate superior, and to take the person to the Inspector, if he be within ten miles, or, if not, to the nearest Police Station. The officer in charge of the station can release the offender on bail, or forward him in custody to the Inspector. The report sent by the officer making the arrest is in a printed form, and it is carefully compared with the counterfoil, so that it is impossible for a peon to hush up a case after it has once been reported. Every care is taken by the Government to enable the salt laws to be worked with as little harshness as is compatible with the safety of the revenue.

The excise system was first introduced into the factories of South Canara in the season of 1878-79. In 1882-83 it was introduced into the Tuticorin factories, and has since been extended, with the exception of six factories, to the whole of the Presidency. Under the monopoly system the manufacturers were required simply to manufacture salt which they delivered to Government at fixed rates, the salt being stored, and sold at 3 annas per maund by Government. Under the excise system the manufacturers are bound to keep up all the works in each factory, which are connected with the manufacture, storage, and protection of the salt, the Government merely supervising storage and sales, and guarding the salt, while the manufacturers make their own terms in disposing of it. It was hoped that the new system would benefit the manufacturers, who would get better prices for the salt, and also the public, who through competition among manufacturers would obtain a better quality of salt at a cheaper price. So far from this being the case, the quality of the excise salt has shown no improvement, while prices have risen almost everywhere, in some places to as much as 12 and 14 annas per maund. The manufacturers as a body have not sufficient capital to enable them to execute the necessary works before manufacture is commenced, and to wait for their remuneration until their salt is stored and sold. They have therefore been compelled to place themselves in the hands of capitalists who give them advances, and who have really taken the place of Government under the monopoly system. These men having found it easier to combine than to compete, and having been assisted by a succession of bad seasons for manufacture, have been able to force the price of salt up to an unprecedented figure. The excise system has had hardly a fair trial up to the present time, and there is very little doubt that the present prices must fall; but it is scarcely probable that they will ever go down generally to the price under the monopoly system. The quality has also been found, if anything, to have deteriorated. This is simply the result of the manufacturers studying the market. Salt is sold to the dealers by weight, and retailed by them by measurement. It is therefore their object to get the lightest salt they can, and light salt is, as a rule, bad salt. Weighment was introduced in 1828; measurement was substituted for it in 1846; and weighment was re-established gradually between 1857 and 1866. A Committee is now discussing the possibility of insisting upon a standard quality of salt.

One of the most satisfactory of the operations of the Salt Department is the extension of the fish-curing industry. Ten years ago most of the cured fish consumed in the Presidency was partly sun-dried, and partly salted with salt earth frequently containing not more than from 5 to 7 per cent. of salt. Upwards of 130 yards have now been opened along the coast, and salt is sold within them for use in fish-curing at a price just sufficient to cover its cost, and the cost of conveying it to the yard. In the official year 1885-86 nearly 750,000 maunds of fish were cured at these yards.

Financially the Salt Department has justified its existence in the last fifty years. In 1837 the total amount realised was 36 lakhs of rupees; in 1886 it was 144 lakhs. The increase in the consumption of salt since the reorganisation of 1878 has been 17 lakhs of maunds, and the increased consumption within the Presidency is about 4 lbs. per head of the population. If this has

replaced an equal quantity of the unwholesome illicit salt that was formerly used, the reorganised Department has done good work.

#### EMIGRATION.

The present well-regulated system of emigration in the Presidency of Madras has come into existence during the reign of the Queen Empress. In 1834 slavery was abolished throughout the British Colonies, and inducements began to be held out to labourers to emigrate from British India. It was not until 1839, however, that a legal enactment was passed to afford checks against Her Majesty's Indian subjects being decoyed away under false pretences, and also to ensure them a comfortable voyage, and protection after arrival. Further enactments, designed to improve the condition of emigrants, were passed from time to time. Mauritius was the first British Colony to attract Indian labour, and it is still the favourite with Indian emigrants. Natal now attracts a large number of emigrants from Madras; emigration has taken place also to British Guiana (Demerara), Jamaica, and Trinidad. In 1860 and 1861 the first conventions were signed with France, and Indian emigrants proceeded under it to Réunion (Bouillon), Guadeloupe, Martinique, and French Guiana. It must have been a strong inducement that first led the agricultural classes of the Presidency to cross the ocean, *pani*, but the stories of wealth to be acquired in foreign lands were doubtless made alluring. Proximity to Ceylon, moreover, to which place the Tamulians of Southern India had for a long period previously been accustomed to cross, doubtless led to longer voyages being undertaken. In times of widespread agricultural distress there is sometimes a rush to emigrate, when families—sometimes whole hamlets—go abroad; but such occasions are happily rare, and at times—in spite of the considerable inducements offered—emigrants come in slowly, and it is often difficult to complete contingents. Emigration is always an outlet for the criminal who has made his first slip, and feels the eye of the Police upon him. Many such emigrate and prosper, instead of becoming habitual offenders, and peopling the jails, or emigrating involuntarily to the Andamans. So does many a woman under a cloud at home, begin a new life in a new country. Family squabbles, expulsion from caste—the latter especially—add their quota to emigration.

Emigrants to British Colonies are embarked by the Protector of Emigrants at Madras; and those for French Colonies by the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry. The system for the British Colonies is as follows. The Emigration Agent applies to the Protector for licenses for recruiters—the number asked for being regulated according to the requisitions for labour from the Government of the Colony which he represents,—specifying in what districts of the Presidency he intends them to work. On being licensed the recruiters spread themselves over the selected localities, and endeavour to make recruits. The wages offered vary from Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month, increasing every year by 8 annas monthly—with liberal rations, free medical attendance, &c. A free passage back after ten years is promised by some colonies, and liberty to return after five years is allowed by all. In British Guiana the wages offered were lately as high as 8 annas a day, out of which, however, a small sum was deducted on account of rations. The conditions are all printed in the vernacular of the district and in English, on each license. When recruited the intending emigrant is taken before the District Magistrate, or one of the Divisional Officers of the District, for to remove a man without doing this is punishable as kidnapping. Here the terms of the contract are clearly explained to each cooly, and if, as sometimes happens, he declines to ratify the contract, he is free to return to his village, otherwise an agreement is signed by him, and attested by the Magistrate. (In the city of Madras all emigrants recruited are brought direct to the Protector to be passed.) After this the recruiter is free to take his batch of intending emigrants to the port of Madras, where they are lodged in the “depots” at Cassimode, which are spacious enclosures containing barracks, and a hospital. Here food and all necessaries of good quality are abundantly supplied to the emigrants.

The depots are periodically inspected by the Protector, the Medical Inspector, and the Depot Surgeon, the two former being Government officers of high position. The emigrants are examined by the Medical Inspector as to their fitness to undertake the voyage, and by the Depot Surgeon as to their ability to labour, and rejections by these officers, against which there is no appeal, are frequent. All the emigrants who are passed have to appear personally before the Protector, by whom the terms of their agreements are again minutely explained to them, and their willingness to embark is ascertained.

Sailing ships are nearly always used for the conveyance of emigrants from Madras, though steamers have been occasionally employed, and are much preferred by the bulk of emigrants. When a ship has been chartered she is carefully examined as to her sea-worthiness and fittings by an officer of the Marine Department, and then by the Protector and the Medical Inspector as to her ventilation and fittings, hospital accommodation, &c. Alterations and additions that are thought necessary for the comfort of the emigrants are frequently ordered, and have to be made. Each ship carries a duly qualified surgeon approved by the Medical Inspector. Provisions of all sorts and "medical comforts" are provided according to a fixed scale, regulating the dietary on board. All stores, &c, when ready for shipment are carefully weighed, counted, and examined, and their quality as compared with the samples previously approved is carefully verified by the Protector and Medical Inspector, the Surgeon Superintendent being also present. The water is scrupulously analysed, and the Master has to certify that the requisite quantity of it is on board. After being surveyed the provisions are shipped from the Emigration Yard, and the signature of the Chief Officer, certifying to their receipt, is taken. In fact the same measures are adopted as when a regiment of Her Majesty's troops is shipped, and the very low average of deaths on the voyages—there are often none—shows that these elaborate precautions are not in vain. When all is ready, the Protector sends in a certificate to Government that the provisions of the Emigration Act have been complied with. A license for the ship to sail is then granted. The emigrants are now marched from the depot to the Emigration sheds, here they are drawn up in rows, inspected one by one—man, woman, and child—by the Medical Inspector to see that they show no signs of epidemic disease, and by the Protector to see that each has a copy of his agreement, and that he or she is willing to embark. In case of unwillingness to embark even though expressed at the last moment, the emigrant is not allowed to be put on board, though it is open to the Emigration Agent to prosecute him or her for breach of contract. But such refusals are not frequent, and prosecutions are still more rare. An amicable arrangement is either come to with the Agent at the depot by those who change their mind, the latter paying the expenses, or, if they are paupers, they abscond prior to the date of embarkation. When all the emigrants have been inspected, leave to embark is given, and the sea between the beach and the ship is soon dotted with the masulah boats into which the emigrants are put—sixteen to a boat. As soon as all are on board, the Protector signs the nominal rolls, the ship obtains her port clearance, and sails for her destination.

The great majority of the emigrants eventually elect to remain in the land of their adoption. Of those who do return, many bring with them large savings, and a very considerable percentage of them after a short stay in their native land go back to the Colonies. This speaks well for the way in which they are treated in the Colonies, and for the efficiency of the arrangements made by the Indian and Colonial Governments, by Conventions, Labour Ordinances, &c, to protect Her Majesty's Indian subjects in their distant homes.

#### REGISTRATION

In the year 1834 the Court of Directors of the East India Company proposed the enactment of a law making registration of deeds relating to immovable property compulsory, under such penalties and safeguards as might be deemed requisite. Legislative proposals were accordingly made, and the

subject was referred from time to time to various Committees, until, in 1864, a Bill, containing the main substance of the present law on the subject, was passed by the Government of India. This Act underwent several modifications in 1865, 1866, 1868, and 1871.

The Acts provide the machinery necessary for registration; lay down the duties and powers of the different classes of officers; declare what are the registrable documents and the effects of registration and non-registration; and prescribe the mode, time, and place of presentation and registration. The main feature of the Registration law is the distinction of registrable documents into those which must be registered in order to obtain validity, or what are called compulsory documents, and those which it is in the option of the parties to register or not, as they think fit. Documents under the first head lose all validity if not registered. In the case of documents under the second head, it is provided that a registered document of the same class shall take priority over a non-registered one. To remove a technical doubt, it is also provided that all registered documents, whether compulsory or not, shall take priority over non-registered documents. Optional registration has gradually expanded since 1877, and now represents more than half of the total registration of the Presidency of Madras.

With certain limitations the following documents are compulsorily registrable:—instruments of gift of immovable property; other non-testamentary instruments which purport, or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of Rs. 100 upwards, to or in immovable property; non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest; leases of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent; and authorities to adopt and not conferred by a will. The following documents are optionally registrable:—Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport, or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than Rs. 100, to or in immovable property; instruments acknowledging the receipt, or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest; leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year; instruments (other than wills) which purport, or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest, to or in immovable property; wills; all other documents not required to be registered.

For registration purposes the Madras Presidency—which contains an area of 138,985 square miles, and a population of 30,832,448—is divided into 22 districts, and 232 sub-districts, the districts being continuous with the limits of the Revenue Collectorate. The sub-districts are also, as a rule, co-extensive with the taluks and the divisions of Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. The Department is administered by 22 Registrars, 332 special and official Sub-Registrars, and 20 Probationary Sub-Registrars, under the control of an officer, designated Inspector-General of Registration. The Registrars are located at the head-quarters of the District, and are paid by fixed salaries, varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500, and by a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of fees collected and remitted by them during the month, the maximum being fixed at Rs. 50 for all Registrars, except the Registrar of Madras, who is allowed Rs. 100 a month. The special and official Sub-Registrars, of whom there are 316 and 16 respectively, are located at the Taluk and Sub-Division stations. The special Sub-Registrars are distributed into seven classes, or grades, and are remunerated partly by a fixed salary, and partly by commission, the former ranging from Rs. 30 to 75, and the latter being at the same rate (Rs. 50) as that allowed to Registrars generally. The Probationary Sub-Registrars, who are University graduates, are paid Rs. 20, and those who are undergraduates and matriculates Rs. 15 a month. The establishments of Special Registrars and Sub-Registrars are paid partly by salary, and partly by a commission of 19 per cent. on the gross