

service, therefore, he starts with a high promise of obtaining distinction in the public service." Sometime later, Colonel T. Clerk, Commissioner of the Mysore division, recorded of him that Mr. Madhava Rao's "character was good, and his abilities were of the highest order." In the course of a decade, when the administration was handed back to the late Maharaja, Mr. Madhava Rao had worked his way up through the different grades to the position of a Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Madhava Rao had from the beginning the rare good fortune of being associated with the ablest and most popular of the Dewans of Mysore, viz., the late Mr. Rangacharlu. In fact, Mr. Rangacharlu had gathered about him a few of the rising and talented young men in the service. Mr. Madhava Rao was the youngest and most privileged member of this circle, one of the most distinguished of the others being the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer, Mr. Rangacharlu's successor in the Dewanship. In this select circle the various administrative reforms set on foot by Dewan Rangacharlu were freely discussed and given shape to. Mr. Madhava Rao thus came to have intimate acquaintance with the details of administration, even when he was a junior District Officer, now more than 21 years ago. The lessons learnt in the School were improved and confirmed by his own observations. It is no wonder that thus equipped, he was able to effect those administrative reforms in Travancore, within two years of his appointment as Dewan, which have earned for him the warm appreciation and regard and gratitude of the people and of the Government.

On the death of Mr. Rangacharlu, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Sheshadri Iyer succeeded to the Dewanship of Mysore, and Mr. Madhava Rao exchanged the Judicial for the Revenue department and was in a few years posted as Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District. In Shimoga, Mr. Madhava Rao proved himself an executive officer of the best type. His accessibility to men of all grades, his readiness to hear and redress grievances, the interest he took in the welfare of the agricultural population and the many works undertaken by him for improving the sanitation of towns and villages, in providing drinking water, in opening out roads and in planting avenues and restoring irrigation tanks and generally looking after the interests of the people, won for him their love and respect. Sir Oliver St. John, the then British Resident, who happened to be touring through the district, formed a high opinion of him and congratulated the late Maharaja of Mysore in having an officer of Mr. Madhava Rao's stamp in the service.

After being a District Officer for nearly 7 years, Mr. Madhava Rao was appointed Inspector-General of Police, and the thanks of the Indian community are due to him for having, as the first Indian Inspector-General of Police, helped to dispel the then prevailing idea that Indians were unfit to hold independent charge of any office in which power of organisation, firmness, initiative and readiness of resource are essential for the successful discharge of one's duties. As Inspector-General of Police, he reorganised the force, improved its tone and established the well-known Police School at Bangalore, which has done so much useful work since. Such was the reputation Mr. Madhava Rao had acquired for himself as a capable administrator that when Mysore was threatened with plague, the Resident, Sir Donald Robertson, at once recommended him as the only officer who could be entrusted with the delicate and responsible duties connected with plague administration. Her Highness the Maharani Regent accordingly appointed him Plague Commissioner in addition to his duties as Inspector-General of Police. This appointment gave Mr. Madhava Rao an excellent opportunity for giving full play to his powers of organisation and administration, and the humanity and firmness with which he directed the operations of the plague department were noticed both by the Regency and the Indian Government. For his services as Plague Commissioner, the Government of India conferred on Mr. Madhava Rao the

Companionship of the Indian Empire and also gave him the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in the first year of its institution.

The originality of Mr. Madhava Rao's mind may be gauged by the fact that in the very commencement of the Plague campaign, he realized that to combat the disease the most effective measure was to induce the people to abandon old localities and build houses on sanitary principles on fresh soil in the open country. While not neglecting the usual remedies of disinfection and inoculation then in vogue, he directed his energies from the outset in devising a scheme for building two large new extensions, in the Bangalore City, on sanitary principles. In carrying out these schemes he had the unstinted support of the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer. These extensions, which were opened before twelve months had expired from the appearance of plague, have developed into smiling and healthy suburbs which are larger in area than the original City of Bangalore. Similarly, with the outlying towns and villages, it was Mr. Madhava Rao's endeavour to bring light and fresh air into many dark halls and ill-ventilated back streets and lanes by opening up congested localities and inducing people to move out and build in open spaces. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since coming to the throne, has introduced the same system of building extensions in Mysore City, with the result that Plague has practically disappeared from Mysore. It is also well known that Dr. Martin, who was lately deputed to investigate questions connected with plague, has given it as his opinion that the measures of town extensions and the encouragement given for the building of houses on sanitary principles, as adopted in Mysore, have proved to be the most efficacious measures in preventing plague and minimizing its ravages. While still engaged in the arduous work of Plague Commissioner, Mr. Madhava Rao was appointed a member of the Council of Regency and was entrusted with the Revenue portfolio.

In 1902, when His Highness the present Maharaja of Mysore was installed on the throne of his ancestors, Mr. Madhava Rao was specially selected to improve the working of the Revenue department and was appointed Revenue Commissioner, in addition to his duties as a Councillor. As Revenue Commissioner, he had hardly completed the systematisation of the work of the Revenue branch of the administration, when he was invited by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to take up the Dewanship of his State.

Within the short period of two years as Dewan of Travancore, Mr. Madhava Rao managed to introduce reforms of a far-reaching character, reforms which any administrator would consider himself fortunate, to be able to achieve during a whole lifetime. First and foremost, stands the re-organization of the Settlement department. The scheme of Land Revenue settlement in Travancore was framed more than 20 years ago by the late Dewan Ramiengar, C. S. I., and was based on the Madras system of settlement, but in the hands of his successors the scheme had undergone many changes with a tendency to go back to the antiquated method of assessment and registration, the result being that operations which were estimated to be completed in 9 years at a cost of 15 lakhs of rupees, had gone on for 21 years and cost the State 49 lakhs of rupees, and yet no taluk had been settled in the proper sense of the term. The then head of the department estimated that the work would take another 20 years and cost another 45 lakhs. Mr. Madhava Rao went into the causes of this delay and of excessive cost with his accustomed thoroughness, and although the Madras system was not familiar to him, he, with the eye of a practised administrator, was able to detect the weakness of the existing method and frame a new scheme under which he showed that the whole settlement operations could be completed in 4 years at a cost of 10 lakhs of rupees, thus showing a saving of 35 lakhs in cost and 16 years in duration. The new scheme had been in operation for more than a year before Mr. Madhava Rao left Travancore and his anticipations have proved to be correct by the test of one year's work. At the second Sessions of the Travancore Popular Assembly he had the satisfaction of hearing the Assembly express

with one voice their appreciation of the measures adopted by him for bringing Settlement operations to a speedy close. It must also be mentioned that in introducing the new scheme of settlement, Mr. Madhava Rao was able to abolish the obnoxious system of levying heavy fines on Service Inam lands, sometimes amounting to 25 and 40 times the assessment, before they were confirmed to the holders, as also the extortionate fines, sometimes amounting to 40 times the assessment, on what were called 'escheat cases'. The Accounts and Finances of the State, which were in great confusion, were entrusted to a Financial expert and the re-organisation of the Accounts and Audit departments within such a short time, has elicited the warm approval of the Government of Madras. How antiquated and inefficient the old system was, can be gathered from the single fact that the accounts of 18 years had not been audited and the advances for that period not adjusted. Within a few months of Mr. Madhava Rao taking charge of the Dewanship of Travancore, he was able, with the help of Mr. E. K. Subroyer, (late Comptroller of Mysore and for sometime Financial Adviser in Travancore) to introduce the British system of daily audit.

Mr. Madhava Rao's energies were directed to other departments as well. A new department called the Excise department, was organised and was made responsible for management of salt, abkari, tobacco, customs and other items of revenue, yielding 45 lakhs or nearly half the total revenue of the State. Much had been done for education in Travancore in previous administrations and in fact, Travancore stood first in point of expenditure on education in proportion to revenue and also in regard to literacy. During Mr. Madhava Rao's administration the principle was laid down that no child in the State, whatever his caste or social position, should be allowed to grow up without the rudiments of education. As a first step towards realizing this ideal, free education was given to all the backward classes.

But the great evil which had to be combated in Travancore was the abuse and extravagance that had been allowed to grow up, in connection with the management of temples and feeding houses. The non-Hindus and the lower classes among the Hindus were denied the right to be heard before they were mulcted in damages for causing what was called pollution to Hindu temples and sacred tanks. The priest's word was law as to what ceremonies should be observed and what amounts should be levied summarily by the civil authorities. These fines dictated by the priests were spent on so-called purificatory ceremonies, and these fines dictated by the priests were levied summarily by the civil authorities. Dewan after Dewan had allowed the practice to go on, unconscious of the injustice and the loss to the State involved therein. Within a few weeks of Mr. Madhava Rao taking over charge of his office he had to deal with a case in which unjust fines had been levied from innocent owners of animals and from Christians who were supposed to have polluted a temple. He cancelled the whole proceedings as illegal and shortly after induced the Maharaja to declare that the custom need no longer be enforced. A Commissioner had been appointed to determine what the scale of expenditure for the so-called purificatory ceremonies should be and thousands of rupees are expected to be saved to the State as the outcome of this reform.

Another important measure and the one that will stand for ever as a memorial to the far-sighted statesmanship of Mr. Madhava Rao's administration of Travancore is the institution of the Popular Assembly which meets and discusses public questions every year at the capital, under the presidency of the Dewan. Mr. Madhava Rao was later on able to secure from the enlightened Maharaja of Travancore the privilege of election for this unique institution. But the measure that will ever be associated with his Dewanship and which has benefitted the people most and entitled him to their lasting gratitude, is the abolition of what is known as taxation in kind. Under this system the taxes on lands due to Government from the people were payable partly in money and partly in produce. The payment in kind was not a fixed proportion of the

actual produce of the land for the year, but a fixed quantity assessed on each field and the ryot had to pay it every year without regard to the nature of the harvests. Even when there was a total failure of the crops the ryot had to find the paddy payable by him and deliver it into the Sirkar granary. The paddy so collected was applied to the service of the palace, temples and feeding-houses scattered over the country. The ryot was compelled to pay nearly 30 per cent. more than the quantity entered in his rent-roll to cover loss caused by wastage, drriage and damage by rats, and when issuing paddy to the temples and feeding-houses much less was actually supplied to the temples and institutions, than what was entered in the accounts as payable to them. This was managed by the village officials in collusion with the low-paid temple servants. There was in this system scope for speculation, fraud and fabrication of accounts. Detection was almost impossible as both receipts and disbursements were shown in money values at rates that prevailed more than half a century ago—which were more than 500 per cent. below current prices.

The substitution of money payments at a reasonable rate was hailed by the ryots as an immense relief and when the abolition of payment in kind was announced, the Dewan was flooded with congratulatory telegrams and addresses from all parts of the country. Control and check over the expenditure on the temples and feeding-houses which between them cost the State more than 10 lacs of rupees was only nominal, so long as the payment of taxes in kind continued and the temples were supplied direct from the Sirkar granaries and the payments were shown at fictitiously low rates. While engaged in seeing these reforms carried out, Mr. Madhava Rao was offered the Dewanship of Mysore, the State in which he had spent the best part of his life. It was not without regret, he assured his friends, that he had to leave Travancore where he had such interesting work to do, but Mysore had a prior claim on him and he would devote what strength and energy were left to him to her service.

This sketch of Mr. Madhava Rao's career has been confined to his public activities alone, for obvious reasons. But it will be permissible to add a few particulars about his characteristics and views in general. It can be seen from the facts already set forth that Mr. Madhava Rao is out and out the people's man. A broad-minded toleration and a large-hearted sympathy for the wants and grievances of the people committed to his charge and a keen sense of justice to secure for them their just rights are the characteristic and outstanding features of his administration. In Politics Mr. Madhava Rao is what may be called a Liberal, some may even call him a Radical, though his radicalism is of that philosophic type of which Mr. John Morley is taken to be a representative. The establishment of the Popular Assembly in Travancore was undoubtedly the outcome of Mr. Madhava Rao's liberal proclivities, and it is to be sincerely hoped that his administration of Mysore will be made eventful by the Mysore Assembly being liberalised, by the people's representatives being granted larger powers than they now possess. In social matters—though an orthodox Hindu—Mr. Madhava Rao holds equally liberal views and he is well-known to be one of the supporters of the Indian Social Conference propaganda. In this respect he is unlike the many educated Indians who are Radicals in politics but unbending Tories in matters social. Mr. Madhava Rao is no upholder of reactionarism and retrogression and he stands out for progress in matters social no less than in matters political. It is difficult to write authoritatively about his religious views, but it is well-known that Mr. Madhava Rao is a staunch Vedantist and a devoted follower of that great philosopher—Sankaracharya. In conclusion, it is sincerely to be hoped, that the administration resided over by so distinguished an Indian statesman will be fruitful in event and measures which, while conferring happiness and prosperity on the people of Mysore, will enhance the reputation of Indians as successful administrators and rulers of men.

Mysore in 1905-06.

The Fourth Meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly, after H. H. the Maharaja's Installation, and the first of the new Dewan, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., was opened at the capital on the 1st October, 1906, when the following address was read by him:—

GENTLEMEN.—In welcoming you to this session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, and before proceeding to deliver the usual address by command of His Highness the Maharaja, allow me to take the occasion of my first meeting the members of the Assembly in the capacity of Dewan of Mysore, to say how highly I value the privilege of presiding over this gathering. You are aware that almost ever since the Assembly was started, I have been greatly interested in its growth and progress, and have watched with pleasure its development into a useful and well recognized feature of the administration.

2. Established just twenty five years ago, the Representative Assembly has now become a time-honoured, and one may almost say a historic institution. That it flourishes in full vitality here, affording a model for other Native States on which to fashion their own popular assemblies, is not to be wondered at, when it is realized how well it fulfils its allotted function in the economy of the State; namely, that of enabling the Government of His Highness the Maharaja on the one hand to place before the people through representative citizens an account of the administration of the country during the past year and the measures contemplated during the coming year, and, on the other, to ascertain through the same means the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting the general well-being. Its own sphere of usefulness is, consequently, unaffected by any changes in the personnel of the Government or in the arrangements necessary for the conduct of the administration of the State.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

3. The term of the appointment of Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, K. C. I. E., as Dewan, having expired in March last, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to entrust me with the high and responsible office of the Chief Minister of the State. At the same time Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B. A., and Mr. K. P. Puttana Chetty were appointed as First and Second Councillors respectively, in the place of Rajamantrapravina, Mr. C. Sreenivasengar and Rao Bahadur, Mr. C. Madiiah, who retired on the expiry of the term of their office.

4. The rules of business of the Council have also since been modified so as to provide for the Councillors being invested with a certain measure of administrative responsibility, the lack of which was felt to be the chief reason why the Council of August 1902, which was a purely consultative body with powers of inspection but without any executive powers, failed to fulfil the objects with which it was constituted. Under the revised rules, the members of Council, though not possessing any executive powers as such, are empowered, in their respective departments, to pass final orders in the name of Government, instead of merely recording their opinions, on all ordinary matters which are not of sufficient importance to require reference to the Dewan or to the Council. This does not of course in any way affect the personal control of His Highness the Maharaja over all the Departments of the State, all important matters being as heretofore submitted for the orders of His Highness.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

5. Another important change is that relating to the position and powers of the Revenue Commissioner. This office was first constituted in the year 1902, for the more effective supervision and control of the Revenue Department. The experience of the last four years has shown that the usefulness of the office could be considerably enhanced by a larger delegation of powers to the Revenue Commissioner. The reservation to Government of certain powers which should have been assigned to the Revenue Commissioner, when the office was first created, has had the effect of restricting the usefulness of that office and has been found prejudicial to the efficient administration of the Revenue Department. For instance, the Revenue Commissioner had no jurisdiction in matters relating to the collection of revenue and the proceedings taken for its recovery. He had no jurisdiction in deciding claims to hereditary offices and the emoluments attached thereto, thereby having no adequate control over a most important class of revenue officials. With a view to remove these defects, the Land Revenue Code has recently been amended so as to make the Revenue Commissioner the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority subject, of course, to Government. His position now more nearly corresponds to that of a Commissioner in Bombay. His decision on appeal in matters falling under the Revenue Code is final except where a question of law or usage having the force of law is involved, in which case a further appeal to Government is allowed.

6. The Revenue Commissioner is as heretofore Director of Statistics as well. Under the revised Famine Code recently issued, he is also *ex-officio* the Famine Commissioner, until a whole-time Famine Commissioner is appointed, when necessary.

7. Various other powers of Government in connection with the sanction of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and under section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, the allotment and distribution of grants for the restoration of minor tanks, remissions of land revenue, alienations of land, and such other matters, have also been delegated to him.

8. In pursuance of the same policy of decentralisation, it is under contemplation to invest certain other Heads of Departments with enhanced powers in matters relating to their charge.

9. It is His Highness' hope that the above changes will be found to be conducive to the more speedy and efficient disposal of the business of the State.

10. I may also refer here to certain other measures adopted for securing greater efficiency in the administrative machinery.

CIVIL SERVICE.

11. The question of the recruitment of officers to the higher grades of the service has been exhaustively considered with the result that revised rules were issued in June last laying down the principles that should govern such recruitment, and defining the cadres of the various non-technical Departments of the State. Under these rules the Competitive Examination for the Mysore Civil Service, which was in abeyance for some years, has been revived, and certain modifications have been made in the original scheme. These changes, while ensuring the introduction to a limited extent of the pick of University men into the service, allow ample and assured prospects of promotion to those who, by

merit or good work done in the lower ranks of the service, have established a claim to be admitted to the graded service. Under the new rules, officers of not only the Revenue and Judicial, but also of the Police, Survey, Excise and Accounts Departments can now aspire to the highest positions in the State.

AMILDARS.

12. Revised rules have been issued for the selection of eligible candidates as Amildars and Deputy Amildars. Hitherto subordinate officers in all departments, including Public Works, Medical and other branches of the service which afford no adequate training for the responsible position of Amildar or Deputy Amildar, sought to be appointed to these offices. Under the rules as now revised, candidates for these appointments will be selected only from the Revenue, Police, Judicial, Registration, Excise, Survey and Inam Departments, and the General and Revenue Secretariat. A list of candidates eligible by character and qualifications will be maintained, and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars will as a rule be made from this list.

PROBATIONERS.

13. In order to define clearly the principles that will regulate selection in future for appointment as Revenue or Judicial Probationers, it has been laid down that the appointments in question are intended solely to meet the exceptional cases of persons who, besides being in themselves duly qualified for entering the public service, are also the descendants of men that have rendered distinguished service to the State in the past, and who are therefore, in His Highness' opinion, deserving of being started in the public service otherwise than through the ministerial ranks.

OTHER MEASURES.

14. Other reforms recently introduced to improve the *personnel* of the service are the following :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(1) Revised rules have been issued to regulate the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue Department. The chief features of the new rules are that the qualifications required for the different kinds of appointments are definitely indicated; that clerks in the Taluk offices are given prospects of promotion to the office establishments of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; that a number of appointments of Taluk Sheristadars are reserved for qualified Taluk Head Gumastas and Shekdars; that in giving promotions preference is accorded to those who have passed the prescribed tests; and that Heads of offices are required to maintain registers of applications for admission to the service. Similar rules in regard to subordinate appointments in other departments are under consideration.

SHEKDARS.

(2) An important modification has been made in regard to the recruitment to the subordinate Revenue Executive service, viz., the grade of Shekdars (corresponding to Revenue Inspectors in British India). While insisting that all candidates shall be physically fit and shall have also passed the prescribed tests before being appointed as Shekdars, a relaxation has been made in

regard to the general educational qualifications necessary for admission to the training school in surveying and drawing. The Matriculation examination which was prescribed as a qualification for all candidates for admission to the school having been found to be too high a standard for the educationally backward classes of Mahomedans and others, in their case a pass in the Lower Secondary examination has been declared to be sufficient for admission to the training school. A similar relaxation in the case of the Police Training School when it was started in 1892, has been attended with the best possible results in the way of securing for the service a fair proportion of the classes who possess a natural aptitude for executive work. The new rules also provide for the existing Shekdars qualifying for admission to the new grades.

SHANBHOGS OR VILLAGE ACCOUNTANTS.

(3) A standard of qualification, comprising certain easy tests, has been prescribed for Shanbhogs. It is hoped that this will shut out the very inefficient from this important office.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO TALUK OFFICERS.

(4) Orders have recently been passed sanctioning the grant of travelling allowance to Amildars and Deputy Amildars when touring within their taluks, which hitherto they were not receiving. This measure, it is expected, will tend to improve the efficiency of this important branch of the executive service, by inducing greater attention being paid to out-door work and by temptation for drawing supplies from the rayats being removed.

15. I refrain from dwelling at more length upon the various measures already adopted as above set forth, since full information about their scope and the necessity for them is as a rule furnished in the explanatory orders either published in the *Gazette* from time to time, or placed in the newly established Press Room at Bangalore at the disposal of the Press generally.

RETRENCHMENTS.

16. Another matter which His Highness' Government have taken in hand is the effecting of all possible economies in the various departments with a view to reducing the expenditure therein to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The whole financial position is now under careful review in connection with the disproportionate growth of expenditure in previous years, and a committee, consisting of the two Members of Council, has been appointed to consider and suggest reductions in expenditure in consultation with the heads of departments concerned. Certain departments have already been dealt with by the committee, and their proposals in regard to them are now ripe for submission to Government; other departments will be similarly taken up; and I hope to be in a position, when we meet next year, to point to material retrenchments as the result of their recommendations.

17. I may, at the same time, add that reductions have already been effected, or virtually decided upon, in certain directions: such as the abolition of the appointment of a separate Forest Settlement Officer; and the amalgamation of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with that of the Comptroller. This last is a reform which has been advocated by such competent authorities as Messrs. Hudson, Biddulph and Kiermader, as calculated to ensure efficiency and independence of audit. The change will come into effect from the 1st

January next, and a local officer is being trained in the system of Public Works Accounts to work under the orders of the Comptroller. The Archaeological Department having finished its labours, it has been found possible to effect considerable reductions in it, retaining only a small establishment absolutely necessary for present wants.

FINANCE.

18. I turn next to the general subject of the finances of the State, and here I shall, according to the usual practice, begin by summarising the salient features of the accounts of the year 1905-06.

19. The Budget Estimates of the year showed a total revenue of Rs. 227,43,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 218,40,000, so as to leave a surplus of Rs. 14,03,000. The approximate accounts now made up, the usual details of which are given in the statements (Appendix A) placed in your hands, show a total revenue of Rs. 241,18,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 231,26,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,92,000. I would here explain that a change in the accounting of Railway transactions has affected the gross figures on both sides of the accounts in 1905-06. Hitherto only the net receipts from the Railways were being shown on the Revenue side of the estimates and accounts; but as this was not found to be a satisfactory way of accounting, the gross receipts and working expenses have in this year's accounts been shown as Revenue and expenditure respectively. Owing to the above change the revenue and expenditure figures were both increased by Rs. 17,31,000. This source of difference being eliminated, the total revenue shows a falling off as compared with the Budget Estimate by Rs. 3,56,000 and the expenditure shows a small increase of Rs. 55,000.

20. The chief falling off in revenue has been under the head of Land Revenue, the collections being short of the original estimate by no less than Rs. 8,46,000 owing to remissions and postponements given on account of the drought and unfavourable season of last year. The loss was counterbalanced to the same extent by a general improvement under other heads, notably Forests (Rs. 2,79,000), Railways (Rs. 1,59,000) and the Cauvery Power Scheme (Rs. 75,000).

21. On the expenditure side, as I have already stated, the increase on the total was Rs. 55,000. The original estimates have been generally well maintained, except that the expenses connected with the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were somewhat higher than the amount entered in the estimates. There has been some unavoidable delay in the settlement of these accounts, and the whole of the charges were not paid in 1905-06, some of them having had to be met in arrears during the current year.

22. The noticeable features in a comparison of the accounts of the two years 1904-05 and 1905-06 were as follows:—

In 1905-06 the land revenue collections were less by Rs. 3,60,000 owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. Excise revenue showed only a small increase of Rs. 26,000 owing to the same reason.

Stamp revenue somewhat revived, showing an increase of Rs. 73,000.

The Forest revenue was better by Rs. 1,55,000, of which about Rs. 84,000 represented the sale proceeds of elephants in the Khedda Department.

The Gold Mining receipts were higher by Rs. 87,000, this being due chiefly to adjustments of outstanding balances during the year.

In the Public Works receipts there was a substantial increase of Rs. 1,54,000 in consequence of the supply of water from the Bethamangala Tank to the Kolar Gold Fields having been for the first time given throughout the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 7,30,000 in the Cauvery Power Installation account, due partly to the recovery of arrears and partly to the income from the Bangalore Electric Lighting and Power Supply Scheme.

On the expenditure side there were important decreases of Rs. 8,53,000 on the capital account of the Cauvery Power Scheme and Rs. 2,14,000 in ordinary Public Works expenditure. Against these decreases, there was an increase of Rs. 3,06,000 in Railway Capital Account; of Rs. 3,00,000 in the expenditure of the various Civil Departments; and of Rs. 1,36,000 in the expenditure of the Forest Department, a lakh out of which was on account of Khedda operations during the Royal Visit.

On the whole the surplus realized in 1905-06 was very nearly 10 lakhs against the deficit of Rs. 92,000 in the preceding year.

SURPLUS.

23. The year 1905-06 opened with a balance of Rs. 43,49,000 to the credit of the Government. Adding to this the surplus of nearly 10 lakhs realized during the year, the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 53,41,000. This is what is usually referred to as the Government surplus on that date. This surplus does not necessarily represent the actual cash held in the treasuries or invested in securities, so as to be available to meet any emergent needs. It is simply the net result of the State's liabilities and assets, not including in the latter the very considerable amounts spent on reproductive works. The position at the commencement of the year 1905-06 may be thus stated:—

	Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS—		
1. Working cash balance ..	70,00,000	
2. Reserve cash and investments ..	72,01,000	
		142,01,000
3. Loans to cultivators and others ..		27,17,000
4. Departmental deposits and advances ..		15,23,000
Total Assets ..		184,41,000
LIABILITIES—		
1. Savings Bank Deposits ..	89,16,000	
2. State Life Insurance Fund ..	11,41,000	
3. Local Funds and various other ..	40,35,000	
State Departmental deposits ..		140,92,000
Total Liabilities ..		140,92,000
SURPLUS		43,49,000

The position corresponding to the above at the beginning of the year 1898-99 was as follows:—

ASSETS—		Ra.	
1. Working cash balance ..	61,33,000		
2. Reserve cash and investments ..	129,03,000		
Total cash and investments ..			Ra.
3. Loans to cultivators and others ..	100,36,000		
4. Departmental deposits and advances ..	21,30,000		
Total Assets ..		76,04,000	
LIABILITIES—			
1. Savings Bank deposits ..	31,06,000		
2. State Life Insurance Fund ..	8,23,000		
3. Local Funds and various other ..			
State Departmental deposits ..	95,88,000		
4. Mysore Railway Loan of 1882 ..	20,00,000		
Total Liabilities ..		150,17,000	
SURPLUS ..		130,53,000	

24. It will be seen from a comparison of the figures in the above tables that what has taken place in the seven years from 1898-99 to 1904-05 is, that the State's liabilities have considerably increased under Savings Bank deposits, and perceptibly under the Insurance Fund, while simultaneously the cash and invested reserves have been considerably reduced. The former result is due to the acceptance of Savings Bank deposits without limit, and the expansion of business under the Insurance rules. The latter, that is, the depletion of the reserves, is due to the fact that in these years the Government have spent a large part of their accumulated surplus on such works as—the Cauvery Power Installation Scheme, construction of the Mysore Palace. The question, to what extent Savings Bank deposits should be allowed to accumulate, has been considered, and I shall presently speak of the decision come to. Meanwhile, in view chiefly of the heavy liabilities incurred since 1897-98 and the considerable reduction in the cash and invested reserves, the question of how best to build up the depleted reserve and to provide funds for productive and protective works is engaging the attention of Government.

BUDGET FOR 1906-07.

25. This brings me to the consideration of the figures of the Budget Estimates of 1906-07. (Appendix B.) These estimates provide for a total revenue of Rs. 247,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 247,72,000, closing with a small surplus of Rs. 20,000 as against the realized surplus of about 10 lakhs in the preceding year. This falling off in 1906-07 is apparent, and not real, since the total expenditure of 247 lakhs odd includes a sum of Rs. 14,35,000 being the net earnings from the Cauvery Power Scheme set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and a further sum of 2 lakhs provided for famine relief, the seasonal conditions appearing unfavourable when the budget was framed. Thus the real surplus revenue in the estimates for 1906-07 compared with the similar figures in past years is Rs. 16,55,000. We have been able to secure this result chiefly because the Cauvery Installation revenue is now at its highest—the charge to the companies being now made at £24 and £18 respectively per Horse Power, while in another two or three years the charge will be reduced to a uniform rate of £10 per Horse Power.

26. It has been observed that to some extent the variations in the revenue surplus of Mysore from year to year are due to the mixing up of important capital transactions connected with commercial services with the regular service charges of Government. To prevent any misapprehension, I have had prepared a statement of accounts and estimates in a special form which gives the net figures of revenue and expenditure by services for the last three years and the Budget Estimate of the current year. (Appendix C.) The statement shows at a glance the figures under the various departments divided under the several services. For the purposes of sound financial arrangements, there should not only be an equilibrium between the ordinary revenue received from rent and taxation and the normal expenses on the Public Service departments, but there should be in the total account a substantial surplus to provide, as far as may be necessary, for interest and sinking fund on Railway debt, if any should be incurred in future, for Famine Insurance, and for the average annual liability for heavy special expenditure occurring at irregular intervals.

27. The Mysore State has a special asset in the mining revenue, and although present indications are favourable to its continuance for years to come, it is difficult to say how long this source will be available. But for purposes of a sound financial arrangement, it is desirable, if possible, not to depend upon these receipts for the normal expenses of the administration. If the item of "Mining Royalty" be removed from the category of principal Heads of revenue, the charges connected with the Gold Fields should also be removed from the expenditure side, and the real position will then be clearly understood. A return of the true net income from the Gold Fields is under preparation.

28. The statement of net revenue and expenditure shows satisfactory progress in placing the finances on a sound footing. The revenue Heads are expected to come up to the estimates in the current year, while the expenditure is kept well in hand.

29. As I said before the whole financial situation is now under careful review, and I hope next year to be able to tell you what steps have been taken or are contemplated to further strengthen our financial position.

SAVINGS BANKS.

30. Prior to the year 1899 Savings Bank deposits were received in the Government Treasuries up to a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 on each individual account. In August of that year it was announced that until further orders deposits would be received in the Savings Banks without any limitation as to amount. This withdrawal of all limit to the deposits led to their steady increase, and they rose from 38 lakhs on the 30th June 1899 to over 95 lakhs on the 31st December 1905. There is evidently serious risk in permitting such heavy increases in liabilities at call; and as the final outcome of the discussion on the subject, in a Government Notification was recently issued on the 15th of August 1906, in which it was announced that in future a depositor should not be allowed to deposit more than Rs. 2,000 in any one financial year, and that the total amount that a depositor may have at his credit at any time must not exceed Rs. 5,000.

31. With regard to existing accounts it was also notified that with effect from 1st October 1906, amounts in deposit in excess of Rs. 5,000 should bear interest at 2 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. as heretofore. When the above deci-

sion was arrived at, it was of course realized that Government should be prepared to meet a maximum withdrawal from the Savings Banks of all excess over Rs. 5,000 in individual accounts. The number of accounts having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1906 was 417, and the total deposit at credit of the accounts was about 49 lakhs. Accordingly the maximum amount of withdrawals for which the Government had to be prepared was about 28 lakhs. This amount would in the ordinary course have been met by selling the Government of India Securities held by the State.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

32. While this subject of alteration in the Savings Bank rules was under consideration, the question of setting up a Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme came up before Government and pressed for a decision. The scheme was considered on its merits as one of productive expenditure. But in view of the heavy liabilities for Savings Bank deposits, it was not considered possible to find the money out of the rather low reserve the Government had at their disposal, and it was deemed expedient to obtain the required funds by means of a loan.

33. Instead of simultaneously discharging the Savings Bank debt on the one hand by the sale of Government securities, and on the other hand calling for tenders for a new loan, it was considered expedient to offer the loan in the first instance to Savings Bank depositors, who would otherwise decide to withdraw their deposits under the new rules. Accordingly, by the Notification of 15th August 1906, option was given to Savings Bank depositors having balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 to receive Promissory Notes of the New Loan in lieu of withdrawing such excess in cash. The amount of the loan was fixed at 20 lakhs, and the tenderers were permitted to exercise the option by the 15th September.

34. Of the 417 depositors with balances in excess of Rs. 5,000 each, 185 depositors having a total deposit of Rs. 28,31,478 have exercised the option, and the tenders have been accepted, and orders will soon be passed for the issue of Promissory Notes and the necessary adjustment in the Savings Bank accounts. The remaining amounts of the tenders (viz., Rs. 3,76,100) are under investigation, as the tenders are not strictly in accordance with the terms of the Government Notification, but a considerable portion of these will probably be accepted.

WAYS AND MEANS.

35. I shall close this portion of my address with a statement of the financial Ways and Means of the year. As already stated, it is expected that, when will be found to be about Rs. 9,92,000. The Revenue surplus realized in the year increased by Rs. 6,21,832, giving a total increase in the cash balances on these two accounts of Rs. 16,13,832. The actual opening balance in the year was Rs. 77,63,259 and the closing balance Rs. 99,00,653. The balances throughout the year were much in excess of the working balances, but, owing to the high price of Government of India Securities, no investments could be made in the year. A new $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent loan of $\frac{1}{4}$ crores was issued by the Government of India on the 31st July 1906; the Mysore State tendered for 28 lakhs, the whole of which has been accepted at an average rate of Rs. 97-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ as. per cent. The State already holds Government of India Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 64,87,700, and

of the 28 lakhs now purchased Rs. 25,12,300 will be transferred to the State account making a total of 90 lakhs. Even after this investment, we expect to close the current year with a closing cash balance of Rs. 77,69,000 after providing for all ordinary requirements. The only requirements that have not been specially provided for in the estimates are the withdrawals in cash of Savings Bank deposits and the expenditure on the proposed Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme. This was because orders had not issued regarding the new Savings Bank rules at the time the Budget Estimates of 1906-07 were framed and the Third Installation has not yet been formally sanctioned.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

36. During the year, 1,334 proposals were dealt with, and 1,036 effective policies were issued, assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,46,493 for a monthly premium of Rs. 1,538. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 30th June 1906 was Rs. 13,69,587. It is satisfactory to note that the total mortality among the insured, which was steadily on the increase from 1898-99 when plague first appeared in the Mysore State, decreased during the year 1905-06, the number of deaths reported among the insured being only 46 as against 76 in the previous year.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

37. The year that has passed was one of considerable anxiety. The average rainfall was almost the lowest on record since 1870, being only 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches against 37 inches, the average for the past 35 years. It was ill-timed and ill-distributed, so that both the south-west and the north-east monsoons practically failed. Almost everywhere the crops suffered considerably, and in some areas they completely failed. The estimated outturn of the staple food grains, paddy and ragi, for the whole State was only 8 annas and 6 annas respectively—a normal crop being taken as 16 annas. In the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, and in parts of Shimoga, where the drought was most severe, the average outturn was only about 5 annas, and in some areas it was as low as 2 annas. Following, as this did, on a year of deficient rainfall and poor harvests, there was a rapid rise in the prices of food grains. Rice of very ordinary quality was in some places sold at 7 seers a rupee, the average rate being over 10 seers. Ragi, the staple food of the ordinary raiyats and the labouring classes, was sold in some parts at 11 and 12 seers per rupee, the average rate being generally over 20 seers. What with the high prices of food grains and the want of sufficient employment, the condition of the poorer classes was such as to cause the gravest concern. The usual early rains were anxiously looked for, but they also failed and the outlook became more and more gloomy. A further disquieting feature was that the supply of drinking water for men and cattle was running short. The condition of cattle was fast deteriorating for want of fodder, and the mortality increased.

38. In the meantime, the Government had taken all possible precautionary measures to be prepared to meet a period of distress. An effective system of intelligence being one of the most important preparations against famine, the Government had early in the year directed that a special inspection of the crops in all villages throughout the State should be conducted, and the results reported to Government, so that they might be in possession of accurate information as to the extent of the failure of crops in different localities. The Deputy Commissioners were required to submit special season reports every ten days, and they and their Assistants were instructed to frequently tour about in their charges and

keep themselves in touch with the condition of affairs in every locality. One of the Councillors, and later the Revenue Commissioner, toured in the parts that were most affected.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

39. On the recommendations of the District Officers the following measures of relief were adopted :—

(1) To meet the scarcity of fodder for cattle, some of the State Forests and plantations and the Amrut Mahal Kavals (which are pasture lands specially set apart for Government cattle) were thrown open for free grazing of the village cattle, and grass and leaves were allowed to be cut and removed free of charge. Permission was also freely given to cut and remove leaves of date trees in Government date groves to be used for fodder.

(2) To meet the difficulty for water for men and cattle, which was keenly felt in many places, a sum of Rs. 42,000 was sanctioned for sinking wells.—Rs. 19,000 from District Funds and Rs. 23,000 from Local Funds General.

(3) With a view to afford employment to the poorer classes, a large number of ordinary public works was started in the affected parts. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned for opening test works, Rs. 29,500 for loans to agriculturists for sinking irrigation wells, Rs. 15,500 for loans for executing other works of land improvement; and in addition to the grant of one lakh of rupees from the Public Works Budget for the restoration of minor tanks, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned in the Kolar District for the same purpose.

(4) Under the rules in force, the raiyats have to do the earthwork necessary for the maintenance or restoration of minor tanks, the Government doing the stone and masonry work. But in the circumstances of last year, this rule was relaxed, and even the earthwork of several minor tanks was done at Government cost. In other cases, the cost of the earthwork was advanced to the raiyats to be repaid by them in easy instalments. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned. The concession was greatly appreciated as it not only provided timely labour for the poorer classes, but was also useful in permanently improving the condition of their tanks.

(5) The above measures, however, were not such as to reach the raiyats of small means whose resources are soon exhausted, but who cannot be expected to leave their homes and go to work for wages. The relief that people of this class require consists of help to provide fodder for their cattle, and in cases where their cattle have died money for buying new stock, loans for the purchase of seed grain, and in extreme cases money for the support of themselves and their families. A sum of Rs. 43,150 was sanctioned for the grant of loans to this class of people, for these purposes.

(6) Besides the above it was found necessary in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and parts of Shimoga and Kadur to show substantial concession in the matter of the payment of assessment. You are aware that the system of settlement in Mysore does not contemplate the granting of remissions for partial or total failure of crops, but the circumstances of the year were so exceptional that it was decided to remit in the areas mentioned above half the wet assessment on lands on which no crop was raised, or the crop outturn fell

short of 4 annas. In these areas the grazing fees were also entirely remitted. Besides this, the Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur Districts were authorized to postpone the collection of the last two instalments of dry assessment in selected localities. Altogether a sum of Rs. 4,54,112 was wholly remitted, and the collection of another sum of Rs. 1,32,333 was ordered to be postponed.

40. But no measures of relief that might possibly be adopted by Government could, as long as the rains held off, inspire hope in the raiyat or bring much comfort to his heart. The months of May, June, and nearly the whole of July passed, and yet there was no rain worth mentioning. Meanwhile prices went up higher and higher. In the beginning of July last, the prices were higher than at any time before during the year. There was a perceptible deepening of the distress among the poorer classes of the people. In the Nanjangud Taluk it was found actually necessary to start relief works. But at last, when anxiety had risen to the pitch of despair, the welcome rains set in and by their copiousness made up for the previous deficiency. Many of our tanks have filled to over-flowing, and in a few cases the bunds have even breached. Now all our apprehensions have been happily removed, and there is every hope that the outturn of crop will be a normal one.

AGRICULTURE.

41. Owing to the unfavourable seasons there was a decrease of 92,592 acres in the area of land under occupancy.

42. The continued depreciation in coffee and the growing demand for rubber have induced planters and others to devote considerable attention to the cultivation of rubber in the State. On behalf of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Mr. Strickland obtained about 500 acres of land for rubber cultivation in selected localities in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts in 1904, and since then he has been followed by other applicants. Nearly two thousand acres have in all been given out for rubber cultivation. The conditions imposed in these cases were only tentative, and some of them (especially that in regard to the reservation of trees to Government and the prohibition to fell them except in so far as the removal of undergrowth might be required for *bona fide* purposes of cultivation), were found by experience to be inconvenient and even irksome to planters and detrimental to the interests of Government. With a view to elicit the views of all persons interested in the rubber industry, a conference was held at Bangalore in August last, and as a result thereof the rules have been modified and the conditions better defined, so that while on the one side the action of the planter will be less hampered, on the other, Government interests will be adequately protected. The rules apply, of course, to both Native and European planters.

43. The work in connection with the Marikanave Reservoir has so far progressed that water can now be supplied for irrigation, and the Government have under consideration the best method of regulating the distribution of water and other allied questions. Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have already taken up 5,000 acres under the right channel for sugar-cane cultivation on improved methods, five hundred acres have been given to Mahratta workmen to encourage the settlement of that class of labourers in the country. In all 14,575 acres are already under occupation, and 11,923 acres more will become available for cultivation.

VETERINARY AID.

44. An Inspector of Cattle Diseases has been appointed, whose duties are to investigate the nature of epidemic diseases among cattle, to visit localities where such diseases are prevalent and to adopt measures for checking their ravages. He will also devote his attention to improve veterinary knowledge in rural parts by organizing and encouraging local effort, and by instructing the rural cattle-doctors and large cattle owners in a scientific diagnosis of cattle diseases and a proper application of easily available indigenous drugs. Government have also under consideration a simple and practical scheme for improving the condition of cattle generally and for affording prompt veterinary aid, particularly when epidemics prevail.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

45. It is under contemplation to issue a fortnightly Gazette in the vernacular, called the "Revenue and Agricultural Gazette," under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. It is intended to convey to the village officers and the people generally, information in matters relating to land revenue, appeals in revenue cases, important orders relating to communal pasture lands, the outbreak of cattle diseases and their treatment, agricultural experiments, co-operative societies, instructions on sanitary matters, and such other information as will have a value for the raiyat and the village officer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

46. The Experimental Farm at Hebbal was kept up, and Laboratory experiments and analyses were carried on as usual, the more noteworthy of them being experiments in nitrogen fixing Bacteria, and pot culture test regarding the use of bonemeal, in which, however, definite results have not as yet been obtained.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

47. In 1905-06 a sum of Rs. 21,096 was advanced on account of working expenses of the estates mortgaged to the late Coffee Bank at Saklespur. The still a heavy balance of 13 lakhs, including interest, to be recovered. During the year the Government loan was ordered to be withdrawn from 11 banks, which were found to be badly managed and incapable of improvement. With a view to safeguard the interests of Government on the one hand, and afford the members the benefit of official guidance and support, on the other, it has been decided to entrust the supervision of the banks to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has, for this purpose, been appointed Inspector of Agricultural Banks as well in subordination to the Revenue Commissioner.

48. Before I leave the question of Agricultural Banks, you will permit me to say that there is much to be learnt from the facts and figures which have just been presented to you. The history of these Banks is typical of the evils resulting from misplaced philanthropy on the one hand and the defects of national character on the other. From time to time statements have been made in the press that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have done little or nothing to encourage local industries and commercial enterprises. These statements have apparently been made upon inadequate information and imperfect knowledge of what has been done in the past. If you turn to the Dasara Addresses of previous

years you will find that almost from the time of the Rendition, encouragement in the way of subsidies and special concessions was being given to persons who wished to start iron works, cotton mills, weaving factories and so forth. One of the latest instances of the State's solicitude for promoting the welfare of the people was the advancing of very large sums of money amounting to nearly 17 lakhs for helping the agricultural industry and particularly the coffee industry carried on by Native planters. But in the present condition of Native society this form of help has not proved the blessing which it was expected to be. The advances which were so liberally made and so eagerly taken up have proved to be a source of loss to the State on the one hand, and of utter demoralisation to the people on the other, and have taken away all spirit of self-help from the Native coffee planters and made their position worse than before. The European coffee planters who have had no such adventitious help have somehow managed to hold their own in spite of adverse seasons and are now turning their attention to new planting industries. And what is the cause of this well-meant action of the Government failing to achieve the object with which it was taken? It is to my mind nothing short of the absence in us of a spirit of self-reliance, mutual trust, and co-operation for objects of common good, and until this defect is removed, Government may place the whole of their resources at the disposal of the people without its resulting in much practical and permanent good to them or benefit to the State. It is here that you, gentlemen, may bring your intelligence and public spirit to bear in seconding the efforts of Government in promoting the well-being of the people. If this spirit of mutual trust, co-operation and self-sacrifice, which is the true cause of the success of the Agricultural Banks in European countries, had animated the leaders of the people in the rural tracts in Mysore, the history of these Banks would have been more encouraging than it has been. But we have all to learn wisdom by experience.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

49. I will now turn from the subject of these Agricultural Banks to the new direction in which Government have recently moved in regard to promoting co-operative effort. The co-operative societies started on the model adopted in British India after careful consideration are still in their infancy in Mysore, but promise better results than the Agricultural Banks, both as an educative agency and as promoting the material well-being of the raiyats and of the industrial classes.

50. Seven co-operative societies, all with limited liability, have so far been registered, namely, at Bangalore City, Hole-Narsipur, Mysore City, Koppa, Hiriur, Kotta (Sira Taluk) and Sira.

51. The society at Bangalore is a purely urban society, and the one at Hole-Narsipur is mainly intended for the benefit of the weavers of that Taluk. The bank at Kotta is a grain bank, in which the capital subscribed by the members and the loans issued are in the shape of grain. The society at Koppa aims at introducing improved methods of cultivation, and has shown much activity in growing sugar-cane by improved methods. The remaining societies are intended chiefly for the benefit of the agriculturists and artisans of the taluks concerned. All the societies are still in the early stages of development.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

52. Re-survey operations were commenced in the State in the year 1901.

53. Revision Settlement was introduced last year into the Chalkere Taluk and the late Budihal Taluk, now part of the Chiknaikanhalli Taluk. The increase in the assessment in these taluks has been extremely moderate, being only 12 per cent in the former and as low as 4 per cent. in the latter. The smallness of the increase in the latter was due to the special character of the tract, in which both wet and dry cultivation, especially the former, remains more or less stationary. The tract affords special facilities for garden cultivation, but in accordance with the principles adopted in the rules of 1902 the garden assessment has generally been reduced.

54. Re-survey operations have been completed in respect of the taluks of Channagiri, Bangalore, Molakalmuru, Sorab and the Sringeri Jahgir. In the case of Channagiri, Bangalore and Molakalmuru, Government hope to be able to announce the new rates during the ensuing cold weather.

55. As regards the Sorab Taluk and the Sringeri Jahgir, the question is more or less intimately connected with that of the abolition or retention of the *halat* or duty on areca-nut. The condition of the areca-nut garden owners is reported to have steadily declined owing to bad seasons, the spread of the disease called *kole-roga*, the heaviness of the garden assessment, and the evils incidental to a tax like the *halat*. That the garden owners stand in need of some relief is admitted on all hands, but the question is in what shape and to what extent this relief should be given. I may mention that opinion is practically unanimous about the desirability of doing away with the *halat*, and that the final settlement of the question is retarded chiefly by considerations connected with the finances of the State. Even apart from the *halat*, it is probable that the malnad raiyat needs some relief by way of reduction in the garden assessment. To investigate the matter in all its bearings, Government have decided to place Colonel Grant on special duty with effect from the beginning of January next to carefully study the condition of the malpad tract, so that before he leaves the Mysore Service in July next Government may have the benefit of his experience in the settlement of this difficult question.

FORESTS.

56. The area of the State Forests was increased during the year by the addition of 14 blocks with an extent of 157½ square miles. Seven blocks with an aggregate area of about 50 square miles were newly notified for settlement, and one block with an area of a little more than 2 square miles was notified as partially reserved. Judged by its financial results, the year was a prosperous one. The revenue from timber extracted by departmental agency amounted to Rs. 3,65,805; and sandalwood contributed Rs. 12,64,700. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 13,26,639, which is the largest on record. The net revenue from timber has steadily risen, timber worth Rs. 1,54,907 having been supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields alone. To meet this demand the areas that were hitherto untapped are being worked, and you may rest assured that, while on the one hand our Forest resources are being properly exploited, their scientific conservation is not neglected on the other.

57. The system of issuing licenses through middlemen to facilitate the sale and removal of forest produce, which has been tried in several parts of the State, and found to promote both public and departmental convenience, has been introduced tentatively for two years throughout the State.

58. In connection with the Royal Visit, Khedda operations were organized at an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,000 and resulted in the capture of 87 elephants. Of these, 58 were sold for Rs. 79,815; 21 of the value of Rs. 34,400 were otherwise disposed of; and 8 died.

59. Government have deputed two students with State scholarships for the study of Forestry at the Oxford University for a term of three years. They have also deputed five students to the Forest College at Dehra Dun.

PUBLIC WORKS.

60. The total expenditure incurred on Public Works amounted to Rs. 50,81,323, of which Rs. 15,50,984 was on Irrigation Works; Rs. 81,64,888 on Civil Works; Rs. 20,873 on Military Works; and Rs. 3,44,478 on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

IRRIGATION.

61. Good progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,72,000. The dam was raised to the full sanctioned height, viz., R. L. 142-00. The channel on the left bank was practically completed for the first 15 miles, and the greater portion of the earthwork was completed for another seven miles. The right channel was practically completed for the first 11 miles. Water was let down the left channel up to the 7th mile on the 11th June, and down the right channel up to the 11th mile on the 30th June. Water in the Reservoir rose to a height of R. L. 86-60 during the year.

62. Good progress was also made on other irrigation works, the more important of which were—

The restoration of the Ramasagara, Mudvadi and Ghendandur tanks in the Kolar District; the construction of new tanks at Kalhalli and Ranikere in the Chitaldrug District; the improvement of the Devaraya Channel in the Mysore District, and of the north channel from the Sriramadevar dam in the Hussan District.

63. Works that were practically completed during the year were—The restoration of the Somambudhi and Chillapalli tanks in the Kolar District; and of the Agrahara tank in the Tumkur District; and the construction of a new tank at Chikmadure in the Chitaldrug District.

64. Seven projects for Famine Protective Works, estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 10,24,746, were sanctioned during the year. These were the construction of tanks.—

- (1) on the Maralvadi stream in the Kankanhalli Taluk.
- (2) at Gabbur in the Nelamangala Taluk,
- (3) at Kamasandra in the Bowringpet Taluk,
- (4) at Rajamakalhalli, also in the Bowringpet Taluk,
- (5) at Singadahalli in the Chitaldrug Taluk,
- (6) at Donehalli in the Jagalur Taluk, and
- (7) at Vedasamudra in the Seringapatam Taluk.

The construction of a new tank at Sowlunga in the Honnali Taluk, for which an estimate of Rs. 1,14,027 was sanctioned in January 1905, was started as an ordinary work during the year by departmental agency, and fairly good progress has been made.

MINOR TANKS.

65. As in the previous year, a grant of one lakh was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks under the control of the Revenue Department, and the operations during the year may be considered on the whole to have been fairly satisfactory.

TANK MAPS AND REGISTERS.

66. Tank Registers were prepared in the rough for seven series, one in the Vedavati, three in the Palar and three in the Cauvery basins. Serial maps were prepared for 22 series; and an index map was prepared for the whole State. Briefly, out of the 30 series into which the State has been divided, 19 series have been dealt with more or less completely, and the mapping work was finished for the whole of the 20 series.

67. You will be interested to learn that investigations are in progress under a special establishment for the construction of a large reservoir on the Cauvery River.

CIVIL WORKS AND CIVIL BUILDINGS.

68. Under "Civil Buildings" the principal works in progress during the year were—improvements and additions to the Victoria Hospital; the construction of the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall; the new Municipal School at Bangalore; the buildings for the Experimental Agricultural Farm; the additional buildings to the Bacteriological and Agricultural Laboratories at Bangalore; the construction of the Palace; the new Hospital and Medical Officer's Quarters at the Kolar Gold Fields; and the Sandal kotis at Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The First and Second Maharaja-Kumaris' Mansions at Mysore and the new Durbar Hall at the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund—which are being constructed from Palace funds—were also under progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

69. Under "Communications," the following works were in progress—the opening out of the remaining section of the Saklespur-Archalli road in the Hassan District; the extension of the Avinalli-Karur road in the Hassan District; the widening of the Kotigehar-Kalasa road in the Shimoga District; the widening of the Kotigehar-Kalasa road in the Kadur District; and improvements to the Shimoga-Mangalore road, and the Biale ghat road.

70. The bridge over the Lokapavani river at Honnakere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road was completed; and the bridges over the Homavati river at Anjur on the Saklespur-Mudgere road, and over the Bhadra river at Magundi on the Kotigehar-Balehonnur road, were nearly completed. The remaining section of the Hanbal-Devarunda road was opened out completely during the year. 1,934 miles of Provincial and 3,495 miles of District Fund roads were maintained during the year at an average mileage rate of Rs. 128.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

71. Under the head "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," the more important works in progress were—widening the main drain in the Bangalore City,

forming roads and constructing drains in its new extensions; formation of the Curzon Park at Mysore; and the Memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja at Seringapatam and at Calcutta.

CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

72. Under the Cauvery Power Scheme there were no new works in hand during the year; but as I have already mentioned, it is under contemplation to have a third Installation for an additional 2,000 H. P. This is intended to enable Government to have the first call on all the power required for Government purposes, such as the lighting of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the Belagola water-works, etc. The gross revenue realized during the year from the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 16,34,572; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,41,289; and the net income was Rs. 13,93,283. Had it not been for the shortage of water-supply in the river during March, April May, and June 1906, a further sum of about Rs. 2,32,000 would have been realized.

RAILWAYS.

73. The total net earnings on the open lines of Railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,99,143 against Rs. 8,07,102 in the previous year. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1906 being Rs. 2,32,40,495, the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4.73 against 4.59 in 1904-05. The percentages for the several lines work out as follows:—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Mysore-Harihar ...	3.85	4.79
Bangalore-Hindupur ...	5.75	6.70
Mysore-Nanjangud ...	2.15	3.43
Birur-Shimoga ...	1.03	1.71
Kolar Gold Fields Railway ...	6.39	6.46

The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 58.22 during the year as compared with 65.80 in 1905-05.

BANGALORE-CHIKBALLAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

74. The question of a guarantee by the Government on the capital cost of the construction of this line was under consideration. You may remember that this is the first co-operative effort by a purely indigenous agency in embarking on a commercial undertaking on a large scale, and you will be glad to hear that a guarantee of 4 per cent has since been provisionally sanctioned.

STEAM TRAMWAY FROM SHIMOGA TO KUMSI.

75. The Madras-Mysore Mining Syndicate have applied for a concession to construct and work a steam tramway to facilitate the transport of manganese ore from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The Government have introduced a Tramway Regulation in the State, and the question of granting the concession asked for under this Regulation is now engaging their attention.

DHARMAPURI-PALKODU-BANGALORE LIGHT RAILWAY.

76. The Madras Railway Company were authorised by the Railway Board

to carry out a traffic survey of this narrow gauge line, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have agreed to it.

LOCAL FUNDS.

77. The income under Local Funds consists chiefly of the one anna local cess collected on several items of revenue. Seventy-six per cent. of the local cess on land revenue is credited towards the funds of the District Board of the district in which the revenue is collected, and is expended within the district, through the agency of the District and Taluk Boards and Unions. The balance of 24 per cent of the local cess on land revenue, together with 38 per cent of the local cess on Abkari and other items of revenue, goes to a fund called the Village School Fund, which is administered by the Education Department, and is spent entirely on primary education. The remaining 67 per cent of the local cess on Abkari and other items of revenue exclusive of land revenue, is credited towards what are called Local Funds General, which are administered by Government and are spent anywhere in the State, irrespective of the district from which the cess was collected. Local Funds General are spent mostly on roads, wells and sanitary works, and grants are also made from these funds to such institutions as the Engineering School at Mysore, Industrial Schools throughout the State and the indigenous hospital at Mysore. With this explanation, you will be able better to understand the figures showing receipts and expenditure, which I now proceed to give.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

78. The receipts under District Funds amounted to Rs. 7,31,690; the opening balance was Rs. 4,09,892. Out of the total of Rs. 11,41,482, the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,02,620. Of this, Rs. 6,10,887 was spent on public works, Rs. 88,118 on sanitation, Rs. 73,065 on medical aid, and Rs. 23,713 on accommodation for travellers.

LOCAL FUNDS GENERAL.

79. The receipts under Local Funds General amounted to Rs. 1,64,261; the opening balance was Rs. 1,62,813. Out of the total of Rs. 3,26,574, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,34,989. Of this, the amounts spent on the public works executed by the Public Works Department, and the contributions made for sinking wells and executing sanitary works through the Revenue agency, came to Rs. 1,62,929. Of the other items of expenditure the chief were a sum of Rs. 50,518 spent on Industrial Schools; Rs. 7,572 on the Engineering School; Rs. 2,824 on the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore; Rs. 2,482 towards the pay of Sericultural Inspectors. The figures given above include the sums of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 23,000, respectively, to which I have already alluded as having been sanctioned from District Funds and Local Funds General, for relieving the distress that existed in several parts on account of the want of drinking water during the season of drought.

80. Under the District Boards three more Village Unions were formed during the year. The question of forming some more of the bigger villages into Unions so as to enable the District Boards to give greater attention to their sanitation, water-supply and other conveniences, is under consideration.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

81. The number of Municipalities in the State was 87, the same as in the last year. The Draft Municipal Regulation, which has been under consideration for some time, has just been approved of by the Government of India and will soon be promulgated with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. When the new Regulation comes into force, it may be expected that the efficiency of the Municipal Boards will be greatly increased. The opening balance at the credit of the Municipalities was Rs. 3,03,518. The receipts during the year were Rs. 3,62,599, making a total of Rs. 11,71,117. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,61,948, of which Rs. 1,74,004 was on conservancy and sanitation; Rs. 12,983 on the registration of births and deaths; Rs. 56,492 on lighting; Rs. 30,841 on water-supply; Rs. 43,034 on the construction and repairs of drains; Rs. 1,58,537 on roads and other public works; Rs. 25,484 on dispensaries, Hindu and Unani Vaidyasalas, and Midwives; and Rs. 36,495 on education.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

82. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board expended a sum of Rs. 3,74,415 on various works of improvement. The underground drainage or pipe system for the whole town has been completed during the year. A large septic tank near the Idga Extension and a combined septic tank and intermittent straining filter on the Doddapetta Road were constructed to purify the sewage appertaining to the northern portions of the City before issuing it for cultivation. A Stoddart's Aerobic Filter was also constructed at the Jalapuri Extension to deal with the drainage of that area. The new Doddaholagere was completely formed and drained during the year, and 640 families displaced in old Doddaholagere were housed therein. People of the Jalagar, Budi Budike, and Mante Holayar astites have been located in portions of the New Idga Extension in separate blocks suitably formed and drained. An estimate for Rs. 54,490 for the further enlargement of this extension was sanctioned during the year.

PLAGUE.

83. It is gratifying to note that the Mysore City remained practically free from plague during the year, there being only 7 attacks and 5 deaths. This satisfactory result must, to a great extent, be attributed to the sanitary improvements effected by the Trust Board. The expenditure incurred in connection with the rat killing scheme introduced in July 1905 was Rs. 2,670 approximately, the number of rats killed being 23,000. A campaign against rats, similar to that carried on in the Mysore City, has been set on foot in the Bangalore City also.

84. The total number of plague attacks and deaths throughout the State was 3,031 and 2,135 respectively, the lowest figures recorded since the first outbreak of the epidemic. The district of Shimoga suffered most, with 808 attacks and 563 deaths.

85. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures in the State during the year was Rs. 1,04,965 approximately.

86. Speedy evacuation of infected areas was as usual encouraged by the grant of hutting materials and advances of pay. In the case of Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 10 and under, free supplies of shed materials were authorised.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

87. Public health was generally good, but towards the end of the year cholera broke out in several taluks. The disease first made its appearance in the Shimoga District, and wrought considerable havoc there. Since then it has spread to Chitaldrug and even to Mysore. Latterly there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of cases, and with the sanitary precautions that are being adopted, there is every hope of the disease disappearing in a short time. As the usual sources of water-supply in villages are tanks or rivers which freely admit surface drainage, it is not easy in seasons of epidemics to prevent their contamination. It is claimed that what are called Abyssinian or Norton's tube wells will in suitable localities ensure a supply of water which cannot be contaminated. These wells are cheap, and the attention of Municipal and Local Boards has been invited to their use. Some tube wells have very recently been put down in Mandya Taluk, and the results are reported to be satisfactory.

88. Regarding small-pox, I am glad to say that vaccination was more largely resorted to during the last year than was the case heretofore. The number of vaccinations performed was 94,345 against 70,395 in the previous year. A Regulation enabling Government to make provision for compulsory vaccination in areas to be specified by notification was passed during the year. This has been brought into force tentatively in the Bangalore City and in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Circle.

89. The heaviest mortality however is from fevers and particularly from malarial fever. To enable all villagers to readily obtain quinine, arrangements have recently been made by which patels and shanbhogs of villages more than 4 miles distant from dispensaries will be supplied with 5 grain quinine packets to be sold at 2 pies per packet.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

90. The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the State was 1,249,025 against 1,165,610 during the last year. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was 135, the same as in the last year. There were 99 midwives employed, the number of labour cases attended by them being 5,901.

VITAL STATISTICS.

91. The total number of births recorded during the year was 95,543 as against 79,635 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 81,495 as against 109,025.

MINING.

92. The year 1905-06 was notable in the mining history of Mysore in that attention was prominently attracted to manganese, chrome and other minerals which were located in several tracts during the operations of the Geological Survey made by the officers of the State. In all 38 prospecting licenses, 11 exploring licenses and 4 mining leases were granted during the year. Of these as many as 25 prospecting licenses and 4 exploring licenses were for manganese, chrome and magnesite. It is noteworthy that 11 out of the 35 prospecting licenses were issued to Native capitalists. Active operations in connection with man-

ganes and chrome are going on in the districts of Shimoga and Tumkur. Corundum is also being worked to some extent. A few applications for mica and asbestos were received. A prospecting license for green quartzite was also issued. In connection with licenses for manganese and chrome, it may interest you to learn that Government have, on the application of one of the companies formed by Native capitalists, lent them the services of a Geological apprentice.

GOLD MINING.

93. The gold industry continues to flourish, the output during the year being 595,291 ozs. of an estimated value of £2,274,786 as against 611,737 ozs. valued at £2,341,869 in 1904-05. The royalty due to the Government on the year's production is estimated at £113,736 against the sum of £117,093 realized in 1904-05.

94. In order to provide for the safety and well-being of the employees of mines and for preventing theft of and illicit traffic in mining materials including gold in various stages of extraction, a Regulation had been passed in 1897 known as the Mysore Mines Regulation. Being an enabling law, its local extent was stated to comprise the whole of Mysore, but certain sections imposing special restrictions on goldsmiths, etc., were applied only to a limited tract of country round the Gold Fields in the Bowringpet Taluk. Gold Mining operations on any large scale are not carried on anywhere in India except at the Kolar Gold Fields, and the legislation that was adopted in 1897 was necessarily tentative and experimental in character. The Regulation worked satisfactorily so far as it went, but it was found to be defective in that, as soon as a gold thief converted amalgam or sponge gold into bar gold, for which great facilities exist in and around the area, the Regulation became powerless to bring him to justice. The necessity for bringing 'unwrought gold' or bar gold within the purview of the Regulation thus forced itself on the notice of Government, and last year the draft of a new Regulation was submitted to the Government of India. The sanction of the Government of India to the Regulation was received with certain modifications. With these modifications the new Regulation was recently promulgated, and the clauses which are specially restrictive have been brought into operation in the same limited area in which the corresponding provisions of the old Regulation were in force. As just explained, the principal change introduced is, that the presumption under the old Regulation, that property of the description peculiar to the mining industry when found in the possession of individuals in the mining area was illegally come by, until the contrary was proved, has been extended to unwrought gold. This is undoubtedly a material extension of the old law; but the necessity for it was, after careful consideration, accepted by His Highness' Government when undertaking the new legislation. In other countries where similar provisions for the repression of gold thefts exist, they have not, so far as Government are aware, been found to operate prejudicially on honest and law-abiding people, and there is no reason why they should do so here. It should also be remembered that the provisions of the old Regulation were never felt to be unduly harsh by the people of the area to which it extended. The local Magistracy and the District Superintendent of Police may be relied on to see that the provisions of the new Regulation in question are worked with due discrimination and care. I may assure you, at the same time, that if in actual working the new Regulation is found to be necessarily fraught with injury to the law-abiding population, a contingency which there is every reason to hope will not arise, then His Highness' Government will not be slow to do all that is necessary to suitably amend the law as experience might dictate.

95. The discovery of the minor minerals and the large number of applications received for them have brought to notice the necessity for making some changes in the rules regarding licenses and leases. The rules of 1904, although purporting to provide for all classes of minerals, were chiefly meant for gold, which was then the only metal sought for. Some changes in the rules and conditions have been introduced, and some more are under consideration. Quite recently a conference of persons interested in manganese and chrome was held, and Government were able to ascertain their views in respect of the changes that have become necessary. Revised terms and conditions in respect of licenses for these minerals will be announced very shortly.

LEGISLATION.

96. In addition to the Regulation to provide for compulsory vaccination already referred to, Regulations to amend the Military Regulation, the Merchandise Marks Regulation and the Land Revenue Code were passed during the last year. Since the commencement of the present official year, Regulations to amend the Excise Regulation and the Civil Procedure Code were passed in addition to the Tramways Regulation, the Mines Regulation, and the Regulation further to amend the Land Revenue Code, to which I have already alluded. During the last year Rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation were framed. New Rules under the Arms Regulation were also issued, under which among other things members of District Boards have been exempted from taking out licenses for the possession of fire-arms.

JUDICIAL.

97. During the year there were several changes in regard to the jurisdiction of Courts. The Sub-Judge of Shimoga was invested with jurisdiction to try small cause suits up to Rs. 100 in value, the small cause jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga being at the same time withdrawn. The Sub-Judge was also invested with powers to dispose of applications under the Minors' Rules, applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation, and insolvency applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code. He was also made an Assistant Sessions Judge. The Sub-Judge of Bangalore was invested with power to dispose of applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation. The Sub-Judges of Hassan and Chikmagalur were empowered to entertain appeals direct from the decrees and orders of the Munsiff of Hole-Narsipur and Yedahalli respectively. With a view to afford relief to the District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, the Sub-Judge of Mysore was empowered to dispose of cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation and insolvency applications. He was also made an Assistant Sessions Judge. The small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge was extended to the Taluks of Yedatore and Heggaddevankote. There was a slight increase in civil litigation, the total number of original, regular and small cause suits filed being 19,404 against 18,254 during the previous year. The number of disposals was 18,716 against 18,637 in 1904-05. The total number of regular and second appeals filed was 1,199, and the number disposed of was 1,124 against 1,311 in the previous year.

POLICE.

98. There was an increase of 24 per cent. in the number of offences reported and 12 per cent. in those brought to trial.

99. The total number of cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 10,061; of these 5,655 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,406 cases

pending with the Police and before the Courts. The percentage of convictions to the total number of disposals was 72.8 as against 74.3 last year. The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 35.8 as against 28.5.

100. The grades of Police Inspectors, Jamadars and Dafadars were revised during the year. The strength of the Regular Police Force on the last day of June 1906 was 888 officers and 5,116 men, being 8 officers and 8 men less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the re-distribution and re-allocation of the Police Force in the Shimoga District, in connection with the Investigation Centre scheme introduced as a tentative measure into that District. The principal feature of this scheme is that no cases reported to the police are to be investigated by an officer who is lower in rank than a Jamadar or draws a pay of less than Rs. 20.

REGISTRATION.

101. Owing to the subsidence of plague and the consequent improvement in trade, the total number of registrations rose from 59,989 to 74,174, or by nearly 24 per cent. and the receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1,19,731 to Rs. 1,58,317 or by more than 32 per cent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 87,509, which was about 56 per cent. of the total receipts, leaving a net balance of Rs. 70,808.

EXCISE.

102. In the Excise Department the districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug were constituted into separate Excise Divisions under the charge of Excise Assistant Commissioners, so that now there is an Excise Assistant Commissioner for each district. The necessity for placing a check on the unrestricted sale of cocaine having been felt, this article was brought under the provisions of the Excise Regulation, and its possession and sale are now regulated by the issue of licenses.

103. Seventeen arrack shops and 153 toddy shops were closed during the year. The revenue from toddy was much higher than in the previous year, while in the case of arrack the fall in revenue was appreciable. The number of shops licensed to sell foreign liquor was also reduced from 68 to 56.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

104. All the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica were finished, thus completing the publication of all the important inscriptions in the State. Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E., Director of Archaeological Researches, retired at the end of the year after a long service of 35 years in the State.

EDUCATION.

105. The number of educational institutions in the State increased from 3,828 at the end of 1904-05 to 4,093 at the end of 1905-06, and their strength from 111,045 to 123,057. The percentages of boys and girls at school to those of school going age rose from 22.7 and 4.3 to 25 and 4.9 respectively. On the representation of certain Members of this Assembly, the fees for private candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination in English were reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7. Pupils belonging to the depressed castes, such as Naindas, Holeyas, Korachas, etc., have been permanently exempted from payment of school fees in the Taluk

Vernacular schools, Branch schools, and Hobli schools. Rules were passed for the grant of the Damodar Dass Charity Scholarships for advanced Scientific Research and Technical Education, and these scholarships will be awarded from January 1907.

106. Female education continued to make progress. You will all have heard with pleasure of the success of two Hindu lady students from the Maharani's College at the last B. A. degree examination.

107. Government have availed themselves of the opportunity of Mr. Bhabha's going to Europe on furlough to depute him to study the system of what is known as Manual training in Europe and America, with a view to its introduction in Mysore.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

108. Technical and Industrial education made fairly good progress during the year. Additional grants for expenditure were sanctioned for the Industrial and the Engineering Schools in Mysore and the six other quasi-Government Industrial and Weaving Schools in the State. New monthly grants were also sanctioned in aid of the private Industrial Schools at Bagepalli and Srinivasapur. A new commercial school was opened by the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore, and Government sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 900 for apparatus required for the school. The students of the Mysore Engineering School were authorized to be taken out by their teachers occasionally to important Engineering works in the State with a view to give them better practical training. Fourteen technical scholarships were granted to Mysore students for undergoing training in the technical and industrial institutions of Bombay and Madras.

109. A special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by Government for starting a small demonstration farm in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular School at Doddballapur for teaching practical agriculture to the students. The Mahal Garden at Chitaldrug and a plot of ground measuring 2 acres to the east of it were permitted to be leased out to the Superintendent of the Industrial School, on condition that the land would be used as a model garden and an experimental farm.

110. The appointment of two drawing masters was sanctioned to teach drawing in the Normal and High Schools at Kolar and Shimoga.

111. The Government had under consideration the question of how best to utilize the experimental silk farm at Bangalore started by the great philanthropist, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, with a view to improving the methods of sericulture. The first idea was to purchase the farm and manage it entirely by Government Agency, but on further consideration, the Government came to the conclusion that the Farm would be better conducted by the present agency and on the present lines; and in order not to impose additional burden on the proprietors, and at the same time with a view to developing its practical side and making it a training ground for selected persons interested in sericulture, an annual grant of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned for the institution.

MUZRAI.

112. Repairs to 64 Muzrai institutions were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 80,000, which included a State grant of Rs. 15,000. Annual cash grants for the

support of four institutions were newly sanctioned, and the grants for four other institutions were increased, at a total cost of Rs. 1,962 per annum.

113. The allotment for feeding pilgrims in His Highness the Maharaja's chattram at Tirupati in the North Arcot District during certain festivals and for feeding Brahmans in His Highness' chattram at Mysore during the Dasara festival having been found insufficient, an increased grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum was sanctioned to each of these institutions.

114. The system of distributing cooked food in chattrams instead of raw rations has been revived. Certain changes were made in the location of chattrams in the Shimoga District as necessitated by the opening of the Railway, and the grants to the chattrams were revised in accordance with present requirements.

115. The succession to the High priestships of the Sri Uttaradi and Sri Ahobala Matts was recognized by Government, and the endowments attached to the Ahobala Matt, which had been taken under Government management pending the election of a Guru, were restored to the Matt.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

116. I have reserved to the end the most important event of the year, the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mysore in January last. The reception of the Royal Visitors was on a scale befitting the occasion, and the Khedda operations organized in connection therewith were successful, and the Khedda operations organized in connection therewith were successful. To afford Their Royal Highnesses an opportunity to see the products of the arts and industries of Mysore and its resources, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Exhibition and evinced much interest in the exhibits. Further proof of His Royal Highness' interest in the arts and industries of the country, and of his solicitude for the welfare of the artisans was afforded in the speech he made on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, when he expressed his "delight in taking part in a ceremony which might lead to the amelioration of one of the most deserving and most important classes of the Indian people." At Bangalore the Prince unveiled the statue raised to the memory of our late beloved Queen-Empress Victoria the Good.

117. It is unnecessary for me to enter further into the details of the Royal visit. I am sure that many of you had the privilege of seeing Their Royal Highnesses either at Mysore or Bangalore, and could not but have been impressed, in common with our brethren in other parts of the Empire, with the gracious manner of our august visitors, and the genuine sympathy and solicitude for the welfare of the people, which marked all their utterances and their actions.

118. It is a source of sincere gratification to His Highness the Maharaja that, in welcoming the Royal Visitors, there have been such spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion from his subjects in all parts of the State. His Highness is personally sensible of the great privilege of having been the first of his House to welcome and entertain the Heir to the great British Empire, to which both the State and the Dynasty owe so much.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mysore occupies the most southern, at the same time the highest portion of the central table-land of the Indian Peninsula. It is of triangular form with the Eastern and Western Ghats for its two sides and the grand mass of the Nilgiris for its apex on the south where the Ghats meet. The surface, the western and southern tracts excepted, is gently undulating save where it is traversed by rocky chains: the general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above sea level; and the central water-parting ridge, about 3,000 feet, separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery. The west, south-west and south is the rugged mountainous country locally called the "Malnad", well watered and covered with ever-green forests and coffee plantations. The Mysore table-land is highest in this part and it slopes thence towards the east which is mostly a rolling dry plain more than once devastated by famine.

Mysore lies between $11^{\circ}38'$ and $15^{\circ}2'$ north latitude and between $74^{\circ}42'$ and $78^{\circ}36'$ east longitude; its total area, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore (13 square miles) is 29,426 square miles.

Boundaries.—It is surrounded by British Territory: north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; in the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the Madras Collectorate of Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot and on the west by Coorg and the Ghats which separate Mysore from the Districts of Malabar and North and South Canara.

Physical Features.—The State occupies a position physically well defined in the South of India. It is high lying land situated between the Eastern and Western Ghats where, like mighty arms, they stretch forth from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri group of mountains. West, south and east therefore, the Province is enclosed by chains of mountains on which rests the plateau which constitutes the country. On the west, the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the Coast. On the east, the nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the Coast. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The northern frontier is an exceedingly irregular line lying in the basin of the Krishna River and well south of it at a distance varying from 100 miles on the west to 150 miles on the east. The Ghats here contain some of the loftiest peaks in this part of India. On the west, among numerous others are (1) Kodachadri (4,411 feet), (2) Varahaparvata (4,781 feet), (3) Pushpagiri (5,626 feet), (4) Kudure Mukh or Horse face (6,215 feet), so called on account of its appearance from the sea to which it presents a land mark well known to navigators of that Coast. On the east, among others, are the (1) Mudimadagu (4,528 feet), (2) Sunakal (1,229 feet) and (3) Yerrakonda (3,359 feet).

The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which Mysore is separated from the British Carnatic Provinces. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore which is situated 3,021 feet above sea-level. The descent, on all sides from Bangalore is perceptible, though very gradual. On the north-west, beyond the Chitaldrug range of hills, there is a gradual fall throughout the broad valley which leads to the river Tung-

bhadra near which is the Railway Station of Harihar (probably the lowest point in Mysore) the altitude of which above the sea is only 1,754 feet. To the south-west, by Seringapatam, there is a more marked descent which is abruptly terminated by the Nilgiris and the Coorg Hills, and further north by the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges of the Western Ghats. Between the two Ghats the country is longitudinally intersected by isolated or aggregated chains of hills, running chiefly from north to south, or in a direction nearly parallel to the two coasts. They lie at uncertain or unequal distances from each other and accordingly form sometimes wide and sometimes narrow valleys. Isolated pieces of massy rock rearing their heads to 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea stand forth like sentinels on every hand, mostly crowned with the remains of fortifications, whose position, with the advantage of an unailing supply of water at the summit to the people of this country, not long ago, being strongholds, and still testify to the people of this country, of conquests. But the bled in the invigorating atmosphere of revolutions and of conquests. The general elevation rises from about 2,000 feet above sea-level along the northern and southern frontiers to about 3,000 feet along the central watershed which separates the basin of the Thungabhadra and its affluents on the north-west and north, which are all tributaries of the Krishna River, from the basin of the Cauvery and its tributaries on the south-west and south and both from the basins of the North Pennar, Palar and South Pennar on the east. The surface is everywhere undulating, much broken up by lines of rocky hills or lofty mountains and scored in all parts by nullahs (deep ravines). There is probably not a square mile in the whole surface absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet per mile in the comparatively level portions and as high as 60 to 80 feet elsewhere.

Mountains.—The Nilgiris and the Eastern and Western Ghats in the borders have been already mentioned. More or less parallel with the Ghats, according to their proximity with the one or the other, run broken chains of hills, rarely continuous or connected, at unequal distances from one another, forming accordingly sometimes wide sometimes narrow valleys. One principal chain is in the east, a belt from 10 to 20 miles wide running between the meridians 77° and $77^{\circ}30'$ from the south-east corner of the Mysore District due north through the western taluks of Bangalore, and the eastern taluks of Tumkur on to the very frontier of the principality. Similarly on the west, another range extends about 10 miles in width, along the meridian of $75^{\circ}30'$ from Ballalarayandroog in the south-west of Chikmagalur north to Shikarpur and beyond. Between these two principal ranges there are minor ones: the range to the near east of the western chain above described, extending from the lofty Bababudan Hills, north through the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere and the eastern tracts of the Shimoga District up to the banks of the Tungabhadra which bounds the country in this part; another to the east again of this range almost parallel with it and between the meridians $76^{\circ}30'$ and 77° beginning in the extreme south and running up north and north-west through the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. The other small ranges are in the eastern District of Kolar; one from the north Cuddapah country entering the district in the north-east corner and running down south with many breaks and joining the north-east corner and running down south of the same district running north and Eastern Ghats; another in the north-west of the same district running north and joining the Cuddapah ranges. The mountain systems thus may be divided into three: the Western, the Central and the Eastern. The highest peaks are in the west, Mullaingiri being 6,317 feet; in nearly the same parallel of latitude is the highest elevation of the central system, Sakunagiri (4,653 feet); and the highest peaks of the eastern system, Devarayandroog 3,940 feet, Nundydroog 4,851 feet, and Ramanagar 4,227 feet.

Rivers and their utility.—The principal rivers are the Tungabhadra and the Vedavati in the north; in the south, the Cauvery with its tributaries, the Hemavati, Lokapavani, Shimaha, and Arkavati on its left bank and the Kabbani and Honnuhole on the right bank, and in the east, the North and South Pennar and the Palar. The Tungabhadra is formed of two streams, both rising near each other in the mountains of the Western Ghats in the Kadur District: their course is mainly north-east till they join, thence the river takes a north-western course, runs a short distance along the north-west boundary of Mysore and enters the Bellary District to join the Krishna finally in British territory. The river Vedavati is also called Hagri: it is also, like the Tungabhadra, formed of two streams, the Veda and Avati, both rising near each other in the Bababudan Hills; they run north-east, join at Kadur and take the name of Vedavati; it keeps the same north-east course, cuts through the central range of hills at a place called Marikanave, and in a northern direction passes through the eastern part of the Chitaldrug District and joins the Tungabhadra in the British District of Bellary. Both these rivers form part of the Krishna river system. The river Cauvery rises in the Western Ghats in the Coorg country, runs a short distance due north along the boundary line separating Coorg from the Hassan District and enters Mysore territory; its course for the first few miles is north and then south-east, through the districts of Hassan and Mysore, and in its passage through the Eastern Ghats it is precipitated over a fall of 800 feet at Sivassamudrain; the falls are much admired. The eastern rivers are the two Pennars and the Palar, all three rising in the Nundydroog Hills; the Palar takes a south-east course, and of the Pennars, one flows north and the other flows south. A very small river, the Sharavati, is in the north-west; it rises in the Western Ghats on the Mysore side, and after a course of 50 miles through very rugged country breaks through the Ghats and discharges itself in the West Coast. Its descent is an unbroken fall of 832 feet forming the Gersoppa Falls, one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world. The beds of the Mysore rivers being rocky where they are not shallow, none of them is navigable. But timber floats are carried down the Tunga, the Bhadra, and the Kabbani, when in high flood during the rainy season.

Irrigation.—These main rivers and streams support an extensive system of irrigation characteristic of Mysore. In the case of the larger rivers like the Cauvery and its tributaries, immense dams or anicuts are constructed across the river, which retain the upper waters at a high level and permit only the surplus to pass down stream either by flow over crest of anicut or through low level sluices. Channels are drawn from these dams, oftentimes on both sides of the river, and, being conducted long distances hugging the river but at a higher level, afford perennial irrigation to wide tracts of land on either side of the river. In the case of the minor streams which gather from the hill sides and fertilize the valleys, they are at every favorable point embanked in such a manner as to form series of chains of reservoirs called Tanks, the outflow from one at a higher level supplying the next lower, and so on all down the course of the stream at a few miles apart. These tanks, varying in size from small ponds to extensive lakes are dispersed throughout the country to the number of about 89,000. To such an extent has this principle of storing water been followed that it is seldom possible to discover a site suitable for a new one without interfering with the supply of those already in existence, and it has been an aim of the practical operations of the Public Works Department in Mysore that these tanks should receive the whole of the rainfall running off the ground in order that it may be utilized for purposes of irrigation and water-supply, instead of swelling river floods and running to waste. The water-spread of some of the Tanks in Mysore has all the appearance of vast natural lakes; for example, the Sulekere in the Shimoga District is 40

in circumference and the water-spread of the new Marikanave reservoir is it 31 square miles when the water stands at weir level. Some of the most important of the many large tanks are the following:—

District.	Name.	Capacity in units.	Capacity in M.C. Feet.
	Marikanave	1,16,000	30,399-00
Chitaldrug	Sulekere	11,994	3,118-44
Shimoga	Borankanave	9,054	2,354-04
Umkur	Hoskote	3,069	797-94
Bangalore	Kadaba	2,428	631-28
Umkur	Mallaghatta	2,260	587-60
Umkur	Hessarghatta	2,068	542-68
Bangalore	Kunigal	2,060	535-60
Umkur	Ramasandra	1,207	313-82
Kolar	Ramassagara	1,207	313-82
Kolar	Ayenkere	1,061	275-86
Kadur	Madag	1,032	268-32

These tanks, minor and major, support a large number of wells, particularly the dry Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

Besides the rivers and streams already mentioned, springheads (locally called *apariges*) form an important feature of the hydrography of the north-eastern parts of the Province. In some parts the springs are tapped in the sandy soils at short distances apart, and the water rises close to the surface. In some other parts where the supply is not so plentiful, a soft porous rock has to be cut rough, and in some other parts still, even hard strata of rock have to be perforated before reaching the water. In all cases where the water is obtained, it is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, sometimes at great distances, with considerable skill and labour, or a *Kapile* well (a draw-well) is constructed from which the water is raised by bullocks, which raise or lower a bucket; they move forwards and backwards on an inclined plane.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Mysore is temperate, but not so healthy as might be expected, owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87° and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°. The year may, for most practical purposes, be divided into the rainy, the cold, and the hot seasons. The rainy season begins with the bursting of the South-West Monsoon in the beginning of June and continues, with some interval in August or September, to the middle or end of November, closing with the heavy rains of the North-East Monsoon. It is followed by the cold season which is generally entirely free from rain and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in towards the beginning of March and increases in intensity to the end of May with occasional thunderstorms, which are called the Mango showers or early rains, forerunners of the ensuing monsoons. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. They are useful for maturing some crops like Bengal gram, etc., but they render that part of the year the least healthy.

From its situation midway between the Eastern and the Western Coasts, the Province has the benefit of both the South-West and the North-East Monsoons, and, from the peculiarities of its physical features already described, it comprises within its limits some very wet as well as some very arid tracts. The average

annual rainfall on the top of the Agumbe Ghaut which leads into the South Canara Districts on the West Coast is about 356 inches. That of Hiriyur and Challakere, the most arid tracts of the Province, to be soon protected by the great Marikanave Tank project now nearing completion, is less than 14 inches, owing, it is supposed, to their position relatively to the towering mass of the Bababudan Hills, heights varying from 4,385 feet (Hebbe Betta) to 6,317 (Mullalingiri) and standing across the path of the South-West Monsoon.

A general idea of the distribution of the seasonal rainfall of the several districts may be obtained from the following statement:—

District Mean Seasonal Rainfall.

Average for the past 36 years, 1870—1905.

District.	N. E. Monsoon		S. W. Monsoon	Year
	Oct.—Mar.	Apr.—Sep.		
Bangalore	9.34	21.18	30.52	
Kolar	9.67	18.50	28.17	
Tumkur	8.76	17.34	26.10	
Mysore	9.67	18.08	27.75	
Hassan	10.06	27.96	38.02	
Shimoga	7.80	58.57	66.37	
Kadur	10.49	62.47	72.96	
Chitaldrug	6.45	14.77	21.22	
Whole Province	9.02	27.72	36.74	

DISTRICT MEAN YEARLY RAINFALL, 1870—1905.

District.	Year (January—December).
Bangalore	30.45
Kolar	28.11
Tumkur	25.93
Mysore	27.66
Hassan	37.95
Shimoga	66.31
Kadur	72.76
Chitaldrug	21.90
Province.	36.66

The caprices of the seasons in Mysore are often very striking and sometimes very embarrassing. It has frequently happened that abundant early pre-monsoon rains have stimulated early tillage and sowings, only to be followed by a grievous

failure of the South-West Monsoon, or that agricultural operations retarded by a failure of the early rains have been stimulated by a copious influx of the South-West Monsoon, but followed again by a distressing break or an insufficient and fitful fall, and that in either case the resulting critical situation has been relieved by timely and copious rains in September, whereby gloomy apprehensions of serious and widespread agricultural distress have been followed by abundant harvests. But it has often happened that this redeeming feature has not supervened, and the consequence has been that a succession of bad seasons has brought on droughts and distress of sorts, deepening into famine like the memorable famine of 1877, or proving to be only mild and partial as has occasionally happened subsequently. This uncertainty of the seasons makes the Mysore raiyat eminently provident and the experiences of the great famine of 30 years ago (which entailed upon the Province the loss of a fifth of its population and incalculable wealth) has made him particularly so.

Ragi, the staple food of the people, is a grain which lends itself to preservation, and the prudent Mysorean makes the most of this advantage, without allowing himself to be induced by the blandishments of high prices to deplete his stocks.

The climate is temperate, and on the whole favourable to man and beast. The Mysorean thrives and prospers under it. The Indian foreigner soon begins to like it also and enjoy it, though in the beginning he feels inclined to regard it as more feverish than what he was born to. It is considered to be a healthy one for Europeans of temperate habits and who take reasonable care of themselves.

Soil.—The soil in the valleys is good; for, during the rains the finer particles of the decomposed rocks are deposited in them and form a good loamy mixture. The valleys are mostly cultivated with rice or sugarcane. The latter requires the best soil, while for the former a copious supply of water is necessary. This is easily obtained from the rivulets or nullahs, in the wet season, or from channels drawn from perennial rivers, from tanks, (or reservoirs of water), for the construction of which this country is remarkably favourable. Plantations of the coconut, arecanut, jack and other trees are likewise found here, where the soil is of a middling quality, *vis.*, a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Ragi and some other small dry grains are cultivated on red soil. Higher up, towards the tops of ridges, a silicious sand prevails, producing chiefly horse gram. Eight different kinds of soil are recognised by the cultivators for which different productions are particularized. The names of these soils in the Kanarese language, together with the meaning of the terms are as follows:—

1. *Yara*: black cotton ground, quite free from stones.
2. *Kara*: the same, but stony.
3. *Kengalu*, *Kempu*: red soil, mixed with loam and vegetable mould.
4. *Maralu*, *malalu*: sandy soil.
5. *Kallu*, *murlu*: stony and gravelly soil.
6. *Bela*, *carlu*: white stiff loam.
7. *Alaska*, *musbu*, *cabbon*: garden soil.
8. *Soulu*: salt ground.

Cultivation.—Cultivation in Mysore has been called primitive, but it is certainly traditional. Deep ploughing, very scientific manuring, great rotation of crops, experiments with new varieties of food grains are all absent; cultivation, however, such as it is, is very fairly productive and remunerative as well. An Agricultural Chemist (Dr. A. Lehmann) was appointed a few years ago, who is at

present engaged in agricultural experiments. The chief products are:—Rag (Eleusine Corocana); Jola; great millet (Sorghum vulgare); Samé, little millet (Panicum frumentaceum); Sajje, spiked millet (Pennisetum typhoidum); Togari pigeon pea (Cajanus Indicus); Kadale, Bengal gram (Cicer Arietinum); Avare Cowgram (Dolichos lablab); Horse gram, Hurli, (Dolichos biflorus); Uddu black gram (Phaseolus mungo, var. radiatus); Hesaru, green gram (Phaseolus mungo); Godhi, wheat (Triticum sativum); Oil seeds, cotton (Gossypium herbaceum); Tobacco, Hogge Soppu (Nicotiana tabacum); Wet and Garden Crops Rice, Sugarcane, Arecanut, Coconut, and other miscellaneous products. Coffee in the West; cultivated on the slopes of Hills.

Population.—Accurate Censuses were taken in the years 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901, and the total population returned under males and females was as follows for the entire State, including the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore:—

Census year.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	2,536,924	2,519,478	5,055,402
1881	2,066,842	2,100,346	4,166,188
1891	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604
1901	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399

For the Assigned Tract only, the population by the Census of 1901 was 45,122 males, 44,477 females, total 89,599.

Taking the area of the country at 29,444 square miles (inclusive of the area comprised in the Civil and Military Station) the density per square mile in the four years would be nearly as follows:—

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Density per square mile	172	142	168	188

The heavy fall in the year 1881 was due to the famine of 1877-79 which reduced the population by a fifth. Taking the rural population only, the rural area being 29,398 square miles, the density would be

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Density per square mile	174	135	159	173

As already stated the country naturally divides itself into two divisions, the *Maidan* or plain country and *Malnad* or hill country. The Eastern Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore are all *Maidan*, and the Western Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, with the exception of a few

Taluka bordering on the Eastern Districts just named, are *Malnad*. The following statement shows the population for these areas for the four Census years:—

Country.	1901	1891	1881	1871
<i>Maidan</i>	4,809,197	4,223,229	3,663,294	4,452,396
<i>Malnad</i>	646,663	690,294	522,894	603,050
Total	5,449,800	4,843,523	4,186,188	5,055,446

Statistics showing the civil or conjugal condition of the entire population by the Census of 1901 are given below:—

	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried	1,551,751	1,077,100	2,628,851
Married	1,100,509	1,133,994	2,234,503
Widowed	144,764	531,281	676,045
Total	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399

Birth-place of the people.—Out of the entire population of 5,539,399, so many as 806,379 are returned as persons born out of the Mysore State and may well be regarded as Immigrants. Of them 24,855 are in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and 281,524 in the Mysore Province. On the other hand, it has been ascertained from other Provinces that 132,342 Mysore born people, viz., 64,747 males and 67,595 females are to be found there as shown below:—

Province.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras (including Travancore and Cochin) ...	41,983	47,810	89,743
Coorg	14,064	10,649	24,715
Bombay	5,875	7,297	13,172
Hyderabad State	783	577	1,360
Other Provinces (including Bengal, Assam, Ceylon and Beluchistan) ...	2,092	1,262	3,354
Total... ..	64,747	67,595	132,342

Cities and Chief Towns with population above 5,000 (Census of 1901) are:-

Cities.	Population.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Bangalore	159,046	180,366	155,857	142,513
Mysore	68,111	72,572	61,888	59,111
Kolar Gold Fields	38,204	7,085		

Chief Towns.	Population.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Kolar	12,210	12,178	11,172	9,924
Tumkur	11,888	11,086	9,909	11,170
Chennapatna	10,425	9,160	8,885	8,234
Davangere	10,402	8,061	6,362	6,596
Tarikere	10,164	7,056	5,266	5,302
Chikmagalur	9,734	8,000	7,569	6,490
Seringapatam	8,584	12,553	11,734	10,594
Haasan	8,241	6,654	5,950	6,905
Sidlaghatta	7,636	6,572	5,804	7,009
Malavalli	7,270	6,308	5,078	5,114
Dodballapur	7,094	7,141	7,032	7,449
Hunsur	6,673	6,427	6,653	5,412
Davanbali	6,649	6,093	5,774	5,771
Mulbagal	6,562	5,163	4,441	4,706
Hole Narsipur	6,256	5,758	4,647	5,253
Shimoga	6,240	11,340	12,040	11,094
Chiknayakanhalli	6,113	4,863	3,553	4,504
Closetpet	6,090	6,236	4,832	5,708
Nanjangud	5,991	7,292	5,701	5,089
Chamrajnagar	5,973	5,507	4,123	4,893
Chitaldrug	5,792	4,946	4,271	5,812
Harihara	5,783	6,385	4,679	6,401
Birur	5,701	4,828	3,786	3,617
Gubbi	5,593	4,187	3,793	3,714
Kankanhalli	5,588	4,986	4,360	4,671
Chikballapur	5,521	10,623	9,133	9,882
Anekal	5,174	7,719	5,995	6,612
Bannur	5,119	4,925	4,446	3,464
Turuvannur	5,035	4,444	3,612	5,077
Shikarpur	5,007	5,011	4,428	4,122

Religion.—The majority of the population are Hindus, 5,099,176 (92 per cent.) The remainder, in the order of numerical strength are Mussulmans,

289,697 (5.2 per cent.), Animists, 86,697, (1.5 per cent.): Christians, 50,069 (0.9 per cent.); Jains, 13,682 (0.2 per cent.); Parsis, 101; Jews, 34; Sikhs, 12; Buddhists, 10 and Bramo 1. The notable castes among Hindus are:—Vakkaligas, 1,387,373; Lingayets, 671,188; Holayyas, 595,846; Kurubas, 377,582; Madigas, 279,611; Bedas, 245,001; Brahmins, 190,060; Beethas, 153,299; Gollas, 143,249; Vaddas, 134,664; Banajigas, 132,504; Panchalas, 125,549; Upparas, 106,207; Neygis, 97,083; Agasas, 91,959; Thiglas, 64,847. Of the Mussulmans the more important sub-divisions are:—Sheikhs, 178,625; Syeds, 42,468; Pathans, 41,156. The European and Eurasian population, found chiefly in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Bangalore City, Kolar Gold field, Bangalore District, Mysore City and Kador and Haasan Districts, are as shown below by the Census of 1901:—Europeans—Males 3,002; Females 1,751; Total 4,753; Eurasians—Males, 2,615; Females 3,106; Total 5,721.

Occupation.—The chief occupation is connected with agriculture, and the population wholly engaged in it (by the Census of 1901) is 3,657,462, and those partially engaged in it number 62,033. Total, 3,719,495, out of a total population of 5,539,399. Twenty-three other occupations are followed by 1,881,877 persons.

Language.—Mysore is pre-eminently a Kanarese country; the language of correspondence, official and private, and the spoken language is Kanarese, properly Kannada. Old settlers from the eastern plains below the Ghaut retain the languages of their original homes, Telugu or Tamil as the case may be; but by contact with the prevailing Kanarese, they have lost their original purity, and the Telugu and Tamil now spoken is a mixture, Kanarese idioms and words entering largely in their composition. Hindustani is spoken by the Mahomedans. The English language is steadily progressing as everywhere in India. Correspondence in the Head Offices of Government, Judgments of Law Courts, and the private correspondence of the educated population are in this language.

Food.—Ragi flour made into gruel or cake is the food of the people; not confined by any means to the poorest classes; the more well-to-do part of the population also preferring it often to the more valuable rice. Ragi is supposed to be more strengthening. The richer classes and Brahmins generally eat rice; wheat is not a favourite food grain. Of condiments all classes partake freely.

Weights and Measures.—The seer is the standard of weight and measure. The "Kacha" seer is in weight Ra. 24; forty seers weight is a maund and twenty maunds make a candy. There is a Regulation now before Government to standardize weights and measures throughout the Province.

Manufactures and Mills.—The more important of the articles manufactured in the State are cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, tiles, oils, sugar, jaggery, and wooden and metallic substances. The mill industry is confined to the primitive oil-pressing mill; the "Ganigars" or oil-mongers retain the trade in their hands. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company in Bangalore and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., turn out textile fabrics on a large scale with the aid of machinery worked by steam and electric power, respectively. An *ad valorem* duty of 3½ per cent. is laid on cotton goods produced at the above two mills. Besides these mills there are at work in Bangalore, Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Oil Mills and Coffee Works, Arbuthnot's Industrials, (City Brick and Tile Works), Messrs. Rickie & Co.'s "Ripon" Iron Works, Tata's Silk Farm and Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's Saw Mills. In Haasan, two

English firms carry on coffee curing, bone crushing for artificial manures and timber sawing; in Goribidnur there is a sugar factory owned by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and two iron factories where sugar mills and boilers are manufactured and repaired; there are factories at Chikballapur also for the manufacture of sugar cane mills and at Channarayana sugar cane mills can be repaired; Tumkur claims a paddy husking mill and Davangere has a ginning factory. Superior varieties of Kumbles are made in Chitaldrug and Davangere Taluks, and Sandalwood and ivory carvings of exquisite designs are manufactured by Gudigars in the Sorab and Sagar Taluks of the Shimoga District. To this list may be added work with ebony and black wood, inlaid with ivory chiefly, and other colored wood sometimes; utensils in brass and copper and recently aluminium on a small scale; exquisite filigree work in the precious metals, not to mention the more homely articles for domestic use in teakwood, leather, clay, potstone, &c. The lacquered wooden toys and steel wire for musical instruments made at Chennappa and Closepet are famous little things. The value of these manufactures is a matter of conjecture and the aggregate of such conjectures, taluk by taluk, for the whole Province, is about 128 lakhs of rupees.

Industrial Arts.—The most generally practised industrial arts of native growth are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, the extraction of oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt to a limited extent.

Trade.—Chiefly in food grains, sandalwood, arcanuts and coffee, which are exported. Imports, chiefly piece-goods.

Minerals.—The Mysore Geological Department was organised towards the close of 1894 in order to conduct a systematic Geological survey of the whole Province and to investigate its mineral resources. As yet it has only been possible to examine the country superficially and much more detailed work will be needed to locate and describe the mineral wealth of the Province. The preliminary investigations conducted so far show that the country is rich in mineral wealth.

Gold.—See under "Kolar Gold Field Directory."

Iron.—Rich hematitic iron ores occur in the high hills of the Bababudans and elsewhere in the Province, from which native smelters working with primitive charcoal furnaces make very superior iron and steel. Want of suitable fuel has so far prevented an iron smelting industry from being developed on a large scale. The wealth of the Bababudan hills, particularly in both magnetic and hematitic iron ore is highly spoken of and it is stated that the hills, acre for acre, are very much richer in this respect than similar tracts in Salem. The evergreen forests with their perennial streams offer special facilities for founding charcoal iron works in the Jagger valley below, as charcoal and waterpower can be had cheap, while the general slope of the country allows of the construction of a wire railway by which to run down the rich ores from the open quarries in which they can be worked for a long time to come, the gravitation of the descending trains taking up the empty trucks to the edge of the quarries.

Other metals, such as silver, copper, and lead are found to occur in different parts; but as stated above, much more detailed work is required to pronounce definitely as to the extent or value of the ores. Of other minerals, manganese

and corundum are found in large quantities over a great portion of the State and considerable amounts are collected and exported annually.

Ruby.—Red corundum, approaching the ruby, is found in several places, but none of the stones are sufficiently free from flaws to rank as gems of any value.

Mica and Asbestos.—These occur in several localities and small quantities are collected and sold locally, but no discoveries of commercial importance have yet been made.

Building Stones.—The State is particularly rich in beautiful building stones, some of which are being utilized in the construction of the new palace at Mysore. Foremost amongst these is a varied series of beautiful porphyries, which are obtained mostly from the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. So far surface blocks have for the most part been used, but better results might be obtained by the opening up of carefully selected quarries.

Soapstone or Pot-stone.—Occur in large quantities in the Kadur, Hasan and Shimoga Districts and are to some extent used for building and domestic purposes. Fine carvings have been made in this material in some of the old temples which show the great durability of the stone and its suitability for delicate work.

Limestone.—This is abundant. It is mostly bluish grey in colour, occasionally with white veins. One, from Shimoga District, is reddish in colour with green bandings, due to the presence of chrome mica. Several stones suitable for inlaid work or panelling have been found and there is an inexhaustible supply of granites and gneisses, many of which form excellent building stones.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

One of the south-eastern Districts of the Mysore country: situated between 12° 14' and 13° 31' N. Latitude and 77° 7' and 78° 4' E. Longitude.

Area.—Inclusive of Bangalore City, 3,079 square miles.

Boundaries.—Except in the South east where it is bounded by the Salem District, of the Madras Presidency, it is surrounded by the Districts of the Mysore State:—Kolar in the North and North-east; Tumkur in the North-west; Mysore in the South-west; the river Cauvery in the South, separating it from the Madras Presidency.

Physical Features.—The District is longitudinally intersected at unequal distances by single or aggregated chains of comparatively low hills running from North to South, occasionally rising into high peaks, such as the Sivaganga (4,559 feet) and Savandurga (4,024 feet). The chief range is a broken chain of rocky hills extending from the North-western corner in the Nelaman-gala Taluk through the Taluks of Magadi, Closepet and Kankanhalli; keeping throughout a southerly direction. These hills form the watershed in the West, dividing the basin of the Shimsha from that of the Arkavati. To the East of these hills and almost parallel with this is a minor watershed, a ridge of land running from the North-east, skirting the Bangalore City on the West and running down South till it joins the bigger range in the Kankanhalli Taluk;

this ridge of land, its greatest height 8,060 feet. (Bangalore City) separates the basin of the Arkavati from that of the South Pennar in the North-east of the District. The three rivers thus are the Shimaha and Arkavati, with mainly a Southern course, the former through a part of the Closepet taluk and the latter through the taluks of Nelamangala Magadi, Closepet and Kankanhalli, and the river Pennar in the North-east of the District, running through the Hoakote taluk with a South-east course. No irrigation channels are drawn from any of these rivers, but the low lying grounds are occupied with series of tanks for cultivation purposes formed by unbanking the streams of the valleys. The general appearance of the country in the North, centre and East is a rolling undulating plateau, cultivated for the most part where the soil is good, containing pasturage and scrub jungle where it is poor, bare and stony, where the rocky ridges stand out; in the West the country is broken and rugged and in the South the hills are closer together and the country is covered with thick jungle. The chief State or Reserved forests are in the hilly tracts in the West and South. Bamboo, sandalwood and fuel for the Railway constitute the chief items of forest revenue.

Wild animals.—Elephants are occasionally met with in the South; panther, wild hog, porcupine, bear and deer. Birds.—Jungle fowl, snipe, teal, wild-duck, etc.

Population, 1901.—Males 396,790; Females 303,874; Total 700,664.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore is the Chief town of the District of the same name in the Mysore Province, situated in 12°57' N. Lat. and 77°35' E. Long., and is 71 miles North of Seringapatam, and 216½ miles by rail west of Madras. It covers an area of 21½ square miles and is divided into two distinct parts, viz., the City or Pettah, which is the Old Native town of Bangalore proper, and the Cantonment Mysore, and the Civil and Military Station was till lately the Head-quarters of the Bangalore District of the Madras Forces. Under Lord Kitchener's Army Reorganization Scheme, Bangalore now forms part of the 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

The population, according to the census of 1901, was 150,080.

Origin of name.—The name Bangalore is a corruption of *Bengaluru*, which derived from *Bengalu*, means a kind of bean; (hence the proverbial "City of Beans") and the following story has been related in connection with it.—One day, when King Vira Ballala was hunting, he became separated from his attendants, and losing his way, wandered about till nightfall. At last, faint and weary, he came upon a solitary hut, in which was an old woman, to whom he applied for something to eat. She had nothing better to offer him than some *Bengalu*, green beans, boiled in a little water, which however, he was glad to get, and sharing them with his horse passed the night under shelter of the lowly hut. The incident speedily became known, and the village (*Uru*) which sprung up thence took the name of *Bengaluru*. This was situated to the north of Kodigehalli, and after Kempe Gowda had given the name to his new capital, was called old or *Hale Bengaluru*. At each of the cardinal points is an old watch-tower, which marks, it is said, the limits to which it was predicted the town would extend. The tower to the North is on the Oyaldinne, overlooking the rifle butts; the one to the East is on the rock of the Old Ulsoor water works; the one

to the South is above the quarry on the East of the Lal-Bagh; and the one on the West is near Gecipin, at the northern end of the Kempanabudhi tank bund. This one had lost its dome but the Mysore Government, last year, restored all these watch-towers. The prophecy referred to above has now been more than fulfilled.

The City stands in the centre of the Mysore tableland, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, the general level being broken by a few slight undulations. The old Fort stands in the extreme south-west, north of which is the City or Pettah which extends to H. H. the Maharaja's palace. Three large extensions have been added to it in recent years, the northern, from the Race Course northwards; the western, from the Fort westwards, and the Eastern, from the Fort eastwards. House-building in the new extensions has made rapid progress under an arrangement by which the Durbar grant loans to its officials for that purpose. The majority of houses are large and commodious, and are built in the modern style of architecture. The area of the City is about 11 square miles, excluding the new extensions, and the population in 1901 was—Males 35,979; Females 33,492; Total 69,471.

The Cantonment, or, to use a more correct name, the Civil and Military Station, was known by the former name until the Rendition in 1881, and by Hindustani is known as *dhawda*. It is situated on the N. E. of Bangalore proper and was established in 1800, on the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam, which had proved too unhealthy for the Troops. The Parade ground which forms the centre of the station, is surrounded by a ride or mall, the 'Rotten Row' of the station. At its western end, on a commanding site, stand the Residency, with the fine range of Mysore Public Offices rising out from the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park, (in which is also located the "Sir Sheshadri Memorial Hall"), and the Post Office, while further west are the Race Course, Golf Links, the Mysore District Offices, Observatory, the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories, and the Central College. The north side of the Parade ground is occupied by the Guard house of the 125th (Napier's) Rifles with lines for the men some distance at the back; the Volunteer Armoury, (just enlarged and improved), St. Andrew's Kirk and beyond these the Brigade Staff Offices, Main Guard and the British Infantry Barracks. At the east end is situated the Wesleyan Church and further east the extensive Artillery and Cavalry barracks with the native town of Ulsoor on their north. On the south side of the Parade ground are St. Mark's Church, the Bowring Institute, a line of fine English shops, the United Service Library, the Mayo Hall, and the newly built Station Public Offices, which were opened by Sir James Bourdillon on the 2nd July, 1904. From South Parade, thoroughfares lead to the quarters known as Shoolay and Richmond Town, also to All Saints' Church, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Cantonment Orphanage, Langford Town, and the General Cemetery in Oosoor road. The Cantonment Bazaar lies in a valley to the North of Infantry Lines. It contains a not too commodious but well kept Market, the Bowring Civil and Lady Curzon Hospitals. St. Mary's Church, and many imposing native structures; to the north of this again is the populous district of St. John's Hill, inhabited by great numbers of European Pensioners, and also containing the residences of the officers attached to the regiments quartered in the vicinity. St. John's Church occupies a prominent position on the Hill, while to the east are situated the lines of the Sappers and Miners and the Ulsoor Lake, and on the west the Pioneer Lines and the Cantonment Station of the Madras Railway. The Civil and Military Station obtains its water-supply from the Heasarghatta Reservoir in much the same manner as the City does. The drainage of the Bazaar and Cantonment is carried by a large sewer to some distance beyond Ulsoor where it is applied to cultivation, a system of open drains discharging into the main sewer. The chief Educational and Medical Institutions, public resorts and places of inter-

LOCALITIES IN BANGALORE.

The Civil and Military Station.

Cleveland Town lies to the north-east of the Cantonment Railway Station and north of St. John's Hill. It is a healthy and cheerful locality; good houses are to be had here, and the roads are tolerably wide and straight. There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office near the Railway level-crossing.

Benson Town adjoins to the west. Distance to Fort St. John's 8½ miles; Public Offices 1½ miles; Market ½ mile.

The Pioneer Lines lie to the north of Benson Town, in the vicinity of Byadrahalli, and are now occupied by the detachment, 81st Pioneers. The Officers of this Regiment when they arrive here will reside in commodious bungalows close by where there is also a fine large Mess House in Benson Town.

St. John's Hill is situated to the south of Cleveland Town. It is a large and populous district of Bangalore and is inhabited by a large number of European and Eurasians, whose neat little cottages, with the spire of the Parish Church rising up in their midst, give the place somewhat the appearance of an English village. The dwelling houses of old standing are mostly small, but suit able to the means of the middle class, although some really good houses have sprung up of late years. Behind the European quarter are native villages with crowded huts which are often the source of plague and other epidemics. Distance to Market ¼ mile; Fort St. John's 8½ miles; Public Offices 1½ miles.

The Sapper Lines extend from St. John's Hill on the west, to the Ulzur Lake on the east of Bangalore, and are the Head-quarters of the 2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners. The British Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters extend along the north and east of St. John's Church Road and St. John's Road, respectively; and those of the Native Officers lie on the east facing St. John's Road. There is a large school where the children of the Sappers are taught English and Tamil; a Workshop, Telegraph, Photo, and Printing Schools. The Sergeant's Mess of the Royal Engineers is located within the lines, and the officers have their Mess on Promenade Road, close by. The Sapper Parade ground is a fine square divided from St. John's Church compound by Wheeler Road. The native huts here are not so crowded as is the case in other parts. The Sapper Practice ground lies to the right of the road leading to the Kulpully Cemetaries. The Cavalry Road Sub-Post Office is situated on St. John's Church Road where the latter divides Cavalry and Wheeler Roads. A Light Railway from the Sapper lines to the Practice ground near Kulpully was completed in the early part of 1905, and the line will shortly be diverted to Ganganhalli, to the north of and between the Hebbal Range and the I. S. Lancers lines, where new quarters for the Sappers are in course of construction.

The Kulpully Cemetaries are situated to the north-east of St. John's Hill. The burial grounds were recently extended. The Protestant Cemetery, which is in charge of the Chaplain of St. John's, contains a monument in red

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granite erected by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 1st and 2nd Companies, Royal Engi-
neers, to their comrades who died in peace and war. Some of the tombstones in the
Protestant Cemetery date back as far as 1666. The late General Cleveland (after
whom Cleveland Town was named) lies buried here. His wife's grave is alongside.
The inscription on the General's tombstone reads as follows:—"John Wheeler
Cleveland, Senior General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who, after a service of 75
years, during which he took part in the first Burmah War, and afterwards held all the
highest commands in the Madras Presidency, died at Bangalore on the 1st November,
1883, in his 82nd year." The inscription on Mrs. Cleveland's tombstone reads:—"Lavinia Elizabeth Cleveland, nee Wheeler, died August 27, for 59 years the beloved
wife of General John Wheeler Cleveland."

Persons having relatives buried in the Cemetery, and who may require the ser-
vices of the masons, should subscribe to the Cemetery Fund, as the servants in the Ceme-
tery being in Government employ, are prohibited from undertaking private work.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery is situated in a grove in which is placed a
very striking and life-like representation of the Crucifixion, in plaster of Paris, which
is worth going a long way to see.

The General Bazaar is the most centrally situated part of the town and lies to
the south of St. John's Hill; the market is open to all persons. In this quarter are the
chief native shops, groceries, cloth and millinery, besides jewellers' shops and
native banks. There is a combined Post and Telegraph office in Jewellers' street.

The Cantonment Bazaar, which is situated in a native town in itself, lies in a
valley to the north of the Infantry Lines. It contains a hot, two commodious but well-
kept market known as the "New Market," which is in charge of a European Sergeant,
an ex-soldier. The Bowring Civil Hospital and Thimble Chettiar Dispensary, the
Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children, and Sivaganga Ummal's Maternity
Hospital, as well as numerous petty shops for the sale of English goods, are situated
in this locality.

Blackpully to the west of the General Bazaar, is a very old native suburb. The
congested state of the locality has made it the hot-bed of epidemics, and a scheme is
now being carried out for the removal, and renewal, under sanitary principles, of this
black-hole of the Station, by an extension to the North of Benson Town, where new
houses are being built. Blackpully boasts of one of the finest Roman Catholic churches
(St. Mary's) in Southern India, from an architectural point of view. The Broadway
runs from the market in a westerly direction along the north boundary of Blackpully,
to the Cantonment Railway Station.

The Infantry Lines stretch to the north of the General Parade Ground and in-
clude the old and new Infantry Barracks, now known as the Parade Barracks and on
account of the convenience of the locality. The Brigade Staff Offices, Kirk, Volunteer Head-quarters,
Central Post Office, V. W. C. A. Home and Native Infantry Armouries are located
in this division, along Cabbon Road.

The Cavalry Lines lie to the east and south of the preceding, and extend
to the south-east of Bangalore. The Agram Barracks and Mounted Infantry
Lines occupy the site of the old Race Course, and are very extensive, open, and

healthy. All the houses in this quarter have large compounds and yield large hay crops. The Lake being at its northern edge renders the locality exceptionally cool.

The Old Protestant Cemetery (now in disuse) is in close proximity to, and a little to the west of, the Agram Barracks; the tombs of many good and great men, long since passed away, are to be seen here. It is open on Thursdays and Sundays to the public, from sunrise. Among the most interesting monuments to be seen here are two huge Ionic columns, each standing on a square base, about 40 feet in height, just to the right entrance of the gate. The one nearest the gate has four slabs with inscriptions, the slab facing north reading as follows:—

Beneath a Tomb close to this pillar
rest the Mortal Remains of

Lieut. JOHN POTT,

H. M. 13th Dragoons, who died 31st Jan., 1822.
Aged 25 years.

The Tomb and this Memorial of their loss is
erected by his sorrowing brother-officers.

Somewhat after the same fashion, the other three slabs record the deaths of Major Josh. Doherty, on June 12, 1820, aged 32 years; Capt. F. Grove, 6th May, 1827, aged 39 years; and Lieut. Wm. Brown, 4th October, 1822, aged 24 years, all of H. M. 13th Dragoons. The other monument bears the names of D. McGregor, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 13th Dragoons, who died 16th September, 1821, aged 31 years; and Major Edward Gillespie Taylor, of the same Regiment, who died on the 26th November, 1836, aged 47 years.

The oldest grave, as far as a casual walk around the paths revealed to the writer, is one in which were interred the remains of Sergeant-Major Kelly, of H. M. 59th Regiment of Foot, which dates back to 1808. Another huge tomb is to the memory of:—

Lieut.-Col. PETER LATOUCHER CHAMBERS,
of H. M. 41st Regiment, aged 39 years, and
EMILY ANN

his beloved wife, aged 37,
who fell victims to the epidemic Cholera at Bangapilly,
the 29th day of August, 1827,
and lie interred here.

Two cenotaphs show out prominently among the gravestones in the northeast corner of this sacred spot. One of them is erected to the memory of Capt. Henry. Thos. Rudyard of the Artillery, who died on the 25th June, 1824, aged 27 years, and the other to the memory of Capt. Robert Beauchamp, of the Horse Artillery, who died on the 29th May, 1813, aged 26 years. Another old monument is erected to the memory of Edward Bellingham Kennah, Paymaster, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, who died 22nd August, 1810, aged 29 years. Close to the entrance of the graveyard is a tombstone indicating the grave of "Uriel Truelove, who departed this life of cholera in this village, the 5th January, 1855." Twin stones are erected to the memory of Gunner James Ryan, of the C. Troop, Horse Artillery, and Bombardier James Carroll, of the same Corps, who were accidentally killed by the upsetting of a gun at the review of the Horse Artillery, before Major-Genl. Allan, C. B., on the 4th December, 1840. Lieut. George Bullanshaw, of the Rifle Corps, who died in the field

while serving with Brigade-General Munro's Army on 23rd May, 1818, is also buried here. To detail all the tombstones and interesting and quaint epitaphs, would require a little book by itself, but any visitor will find that a couple of hours spent in this cemetery will make him realise the impressiveness of the following well-known lines by the poet Longfellow:—

*I like that good old Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial ground "God's Acre." It is just;
It sanctifies each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.*

The Artillery Lines lie to the north-east of the Cavalry Lines, and reach the outskirts of the Station. The Royal Horse Artillery are located here, in very good quarters, called the Ulsur Barracks, while the Field Batteries occupy a portion of the Agram Barracks. There are but few houses in this part, but they let well. The R. A. Officers' Mess is on Cambridge Road. Distance from the Cantonment Railway Station, about 2½ miles.

Ulsur to the north of the Artillery Lines, is a native suburb, thickly peopled. The place appears to have been founded by Kempe Gowda under the following circumstances:—The surrounding country was then covered with forest into which he wandered from Yelahanka in pursuit of game, and being much fatigued, he lay down under a tree. In his sleep the god Somesvara, formerly worshipped on that spot by Mandava Rishi, and which lay buried in the sand, appeared in a dream, and revealing to him the existence of a hidden treasure, bade him therewith erect a temple, promising, at the same time, the divine favour. He accordingly secured the treasure, and built the Somesvara pagoda employing, it is said, a sculptor from Belur, a descendant of the famous Jakanachari, to ornament the walls with scenes from the marriage of Siva and Parvati. The *gopuram* is an imposing structure in the Dravidian style. There is another temple on a large scale dedicated to Subbaraya. The village is a prosperous one, and contains several wealthy residents of Tamil origin. A Dispensary, a Market, and a combined Post and Telegraph Office are maintained for the convenience of the public.

The Ulsur Lake lies to the north-west of Ulsur. For some time the condition of the Ulsur tank had been regarded as dangerous to public health, on account of the weed-choked state of its very considerable shallow area. It was, however, difficult to discover a solution of the problem which combined with efficiency a reasonable economy. In May, 1901, however, the water being very low, it was determined to drain the tank and remove the weeds before the setting in of the monsoon, and with this view a hole was bored through the tankbed into the ovoid Main Sewer, the tank being completely drained in 30 days and weeds rooted out, dried and burnt. Before the draining commenced, the right to catch fish in the tank was sold by auction and realised Rs. 1,020; the amount spent in draining and weeding was Rs. 1,269.

When full the lake is about 125 acres in extent; its greatest depth is 11 feet 8 inches average depth 7 feet 8 inches. It formerly contained 41,501,008 cubic feet or 259,381,302 gallons of water. The water-works for supplying the European troops in garrison were situated on the side of a rock adjoining, but since the pipe water-supply system has been introduced into the Station, the water of this tank is not used by the troops. Since it was drained in 1901 it has been re-filled and the weeds have again grown apace. The Gymkhana had a Boat Club with a boat house near the Rock, but

this also has been abandoned. This tank, or lake, was one of the finest sights in Bangalore at one time. The road round it is a favourite ride for cyclists. There is also a small garden to the north-east of the tank, known as "Kensington Park," on the Kensington road side, which is maintained by the Municipality and is a favourite resort of people residing in the vicinity. License for fishing in this and other tanks in the Station can be obtained, on payment of certain fees, from the Municipality.

Yanarpet, or "Dhobies' Village," lies to the south-west of the Agram Barracks, and is really the most insanitary suburb of the Station. Two tanks in the vicinity supply the dhobies with water. Not unnaturally donkeys are to be seen in great numbers in this locality, though they are particularly scarce in town.

Shoolay is chiefly inhabited by Eurasians and Natives. It lies to the north of the Arab Lines parade. The southern portion of Shoolay is quite distinct from the rest and contains the residences of respectable Eurasians and Europeans of the middle classes. The native quarter is very densely populated, and what Blackpully is to the north-west of Bangalore Shoolay is to the south-east. Shoolay contains some prominent buildings, viz., St. Patrick's Cathedral, All Saints' Church, the Cantonment Telegraph Offices, St. Joseph's College, the Convent of the Good Shepherd and the Church of the Sacred Heart. In the compound of the Church of the Sacred Heart is the old Cathedral Cemetery, which is now only used as a place of interment for the priests of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mysore. The tank has been much improved by the Municipality. There is a market here and a Post Office on Brigade Road, from which independent delivery of postal matter takes place.

The Arab Lines Plain to the south of All Saints' Church is now occupied by the Regimental Lines of the 77th Moplah Rifles, and, further south, bordering on the village of Nilandra, are the Native Cavalry Horse Lines and quarters. The Transport Lines are also located in the vicinity.

Oosoor Road Cemeteries.—The Protestant and Catholic cemeteries are situated to the south of Richmond Town, on the Oosoor Road, and some handsome tombs may be seen within their enclosure. In the centre of the Protestant cemetery stands a tall and handsome monument erected to the memory of the Officers and men of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, who died while serving in India. This cemetery is in charge of the Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, and the walks and gardens are particularly well kept. All persons who require the services of the gardener should subscribe to the Cemetery Fund, as water cannot be supplied for plants to those who do not contribute. The servants employed in the cemetery being Government servants are prohibited from taking private work. A Burial ground for Native Christians adjoins.

Langford Town is a recent extension. It lies to the south-west of Richmond Town, and is named after Langford Road which runs on its southern boundary. The town is laid out in quite a different style to any other part of the Station and some very pretty cottages, after Swiss models, stand on the grounds. It is in an open and healthy locality with the Akithimmanbally tank on its west. It is inhabited solely by Europeans and Eurasians.

Richmond Town, a very pretty and healthy part of the Station, lies to the west of the Arab Lines Parade. The dwellings are very snug and their rent is moderate, some of those to the west being extremely commodious. South of

Richmond Town, on a rocky hillock, is an old Persian burying ground. On the east, situated on the Oosoor Road, is the Baldwin High School for Boys which, with the "Toussaint Memorial Dormitory" erected over it, and opened in 1904, forms one of the handsomest architectural structures in the Station; lower down the same road is the Home for the Aged, a Roman Catholic institution. Centrally situated is the M. E. Church, and at the junction of the Richmond, Brigade and Oosoor Roads is the Parish Church of All Saints', the Cantonment Orphanage lying behind it. At the south west corner of the town and bordering on the Akithimmanbally Tank, the Municipality has laid out a Park, which might certainly be better kept. The Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers plays here occasionally. To the west of the Park are the new premises and ample grounds of the Baldwin High School for Girls. The plain to the east of Richmond Town is occupied by the lines of the 77th Moplah Rifles. There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office in Wellington Street. The Bourdillon Playground, belonging to the Baldwin Boys' High School, lies to the north of the School building.

Akithimmanbally is a village skirting the south-west of Richmond Town and is populated by milkmen, gardeners, and domestic servants employed in the neighbouring houses. Near it is the tank of the same name, which formerly furnished the water-supply of Richmond Town.

The Parade Ground, or *maidan*, is the largest in Southern India, and extends about two miles east and west. It is surrounded by a Ride, which is termed the "Rotten Row" of the Station. During 1904 the military authorities did much to improve the locality by turfing all the slopes and relaying the paths for pedestrians. A few stone seats have also been placed along the South Parade side.

All the troops in garrison parade here for inspections, reviews, and on other ceremonial occasions, when nearly the whole of Bangalore turns out to witness the manoeuvres. The sight presented on these occasions is very grand and imposing, and the playing of the massed bands is another attraction to visitors. The northern side of the Parade is occupied by the guard houses, and the Native Infantry Lines are some distance back. The Transport and Station Supply Offices, St. Andrew's Kirk, the Main Guard and Brigade Staff Offices surround it, and beyond these again are the British Infantry Barracks, better known as the Parade Barracks. At the east end near Trinity Church, are situated the extensive Artillery and Cavalry Barracks and ground and at its western extremity is St. Mark's Church, and the Bowring Institute; at the east end are the United Service Library, the Mayo Hall, the Station Public Offices, and the Gymkhana.

The Polo Ground is that part of the South Parade *maidan* to the west of the Gymkhana ground, from which it is divided by Cavalry Road. There is another Polo ground in the bed of the Upper Ulsur tank. The public are prohibited from walking across the ground.

South Parade lies to the south of the *maidan* or General Parade ground; it is almost wholly made up of European places of business. It extends from the Wesleyan Chapel on the east to St. Mark's Church on the west, and slopes south-easterly to Residency Road. The whole locality is clean and healthy. A good many new buildings have been erected in this locality, the most prominent among them being the "Prince of Wales' Buildings," owned by B. P. Annasawmy Mudaliar, R. B., all of which command a high rent on account of business conveniences. There is a Sub-Post Office next to Messrs. Spencer & Co's premises.

BANGALORE CITY AND FORT.

The Pettah.—This fills up the west and south-west parts of Bangalore and is the largest native quarter. It is inhabited by Hindus of all classes, a few Muhammadans, Native Christians and low caste people. The houses are close and generally terrace-roofed, a style rendered necessary by the army of monkeys which formerly were a most numerous and mischievous portion of the population. The main street (about 3 miles in length) is lined with various shops, mostly native. The City is sub-divided into various districts, and has a Municipality of its own. It is the most ancient part of Bangalore. Distance, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Public Offices and $\frac{1}{4}$ from the General Bazaar. The Mysore Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway has its terminus at the north-west of the Pettah, and the Bangalore Silk, Cotton and Woollen Mills, the Maharaja Mills, and Arbuthnot's Brick and Tile Factory are well worth a visit.

The City itself was originally surrounded by a deep ditch and a thickset thorny hedge, which served as a defence against the Mahratta Cavalry. It was stormed by the British in 1791, and a Cenotaph is erected near the Ulsur gate to Colonel Moor-way about 36 years ago, and the ditch has been filled up and built upon. The orthodox number of gates was eight, to correspond with the cardinal points, but afterwards improvements have added several new entrances. The principal are the Yelahanka gate on the north, Ulsur gate on the east, the Fort and Mysore gates on the south, the Aghahara and Sondekoppa gates on the west, and the Bale gate on the north-west.

The City is divided into numerous *pétés* or quarters. But the Doddla *pété* (High-street) running from the Yelahanka gate in the north to the Fort gate in the south separates the two comprehensive divisions of Deshada *pété* on the west from Nagarta *pété* on the east. This line is crossed at right angles by a road running from the Ulsur gate on the east to the Sondekoppa gate on the west. The intersection of these two main roads is styled the *chowk* or square, near which is situated the old Taluk Cutcherry, and where the Amildar's office was stationed prior to the advent of plague into the City.

Between the Fort and Mysore gates is the public market. Siddikatté, the quarter in which many Brahmin officials live, occupies, it is said, the site of an old tank, built at the expense of Siddi, a lady of the Kempé Gauda family. The City Railway Station is on the west of the Dharmambudi tank, and its establishment has caused a great transformation on that side of the town. The houses forming the quarters of the Railway staff are chiefly to the west of the station, where there is also a church and a chapel as well as the Railway Institute.

The open stalls or bazaars on either side of the Doddla *pété* and other thoroughfares, display their wares, arranged on tiers or shelves, all within reach of the owner, who sits comfortably ensconced among them. Customers stand in the street to make their bargains, or squat on a small ledge in front of the shop for a preliminary chat with the proprietor. Those of a trade generally flock together, so that many shops containing the same description of goods will be found side by side and competition is keen. In the grain market (Tharagu *pété*) a perfect block of carts stop the way, their

contents being discharged in heaps into the street, where they are measured before being stored. In the cotton market (Aralé *pété*) the verandahs of the warehouses are piled with bulging bales. Since the appearance of plague in Bangalore most of the shops in the old Tharagu *pété* have been removed to the New Western Extension.

In the quieter and more private parts of the Town, the floor and ground at the entrance to the houses will be seen carefully washed with purifying cow-dung, and pleasingly decorated with numerous geometrical figures, which are drawn by the woman with lines of white chalk every morning, while on festive occasions, the lintel of the door is decked with mango leaves strung on a thread, as a sign of welcome. The peculiar odours of Eastern bazaars pervade the streets; mendicants go from house to house sounding their canches or gongs; and the universal babel gives evidence of the general out-door life of the people.

The Water-supply of the native town was hitherto derived principally from the Dharmambudhi tank on the north-west. From this reservoir water was laid on to the street and drawn out by the people as required from the square troughs or basins constructed at convenient points. The residents of the north-east quarter resorted to the Sumpangi tank. The well water in the City is mostly brackish. But at a cost of 19½ lakhs of rupees, a pure and abundant water-supply has now been provided, drawn from the Hessarghatta tank, 13 miles to the north-west.

The Fort is no longer used for any military purpose, and is now a part of the City. The original Fort was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempé Gauda, Prabhu of Yelahanka and ancestor of the Magadi Chiefs. Under its Hindu masters, namely, the Magadi Gaudas, the Mahratta governors subordinate to the Adil Shahi princes of Bijapur, and lastly the Mysore Wodeyars, the Fort retained its old character with no doubt some additions to its strength. But under the Muhammadans, the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khilidar named Ibrahim Saib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Hyder Ali's reign. The form of the Fort is oval with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British in 1791, five powerful cavaliers, a *faussebray*, a good ditch and covered way without palisades, but the glacis was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north, and the other in the south, were called the Delhi and Mysore gates respectively. The former, which opened towards the *Pété*, was a handsome structure in the best style of Muhammadan military architecture and consisted of several gates surmounted by traverses; but there being no ditches between the gates, an enemy, taking possession of the works over the first gateway, had a ready communication with all the others, which the British troops who stormed the Fort at this point, took advantage of.

Within the Fort, the principal building was the *Mahal* or palace (on the plan of one at Siraj) which, though the walls were of mud, was not without some degree of magnificence. The building was of two storeys. A large open court in front was surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the *Naubat Khana* or raised bandstand. The upper storey of the palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of State from which he gave audience. Paint and false gilding decorated the walls. When the Fort was restored to Tipoo at the peace of 1792, he dismantled it, but after 1799 Purnaiya had it completely restored on the former foundation. On the removal of the British Garrison from Seringapatam in 1809, some of the troops had their quarters in the Fort,

where the General Commanding and many of the European residents also lived. The Arsenal was not transferred to it till about 1823. From 1831 the principal departments of the administration were accommodated in the palace above described, until in 1868, the new Public Offices in Cobbon Park were completed, the removal to which carried away the few remaining residents. The palace having partly fallen in, the greater part was demolished, but the Government Press remained there till the present building was erected for it. The Arsenal had been given up when the Military guards were withdrawn, and the Fort was handed over to the Civil authorities on the 2nd October, 1881. What remains of the Palace is now used for the Municipal School. The Fort is often visited by residents of, and visitors to, Bangalore. Besides the Fort itself, and remains of the Palace, objects of interest pointed out are :—a Dungeon near the Delhi gate, in which Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Baird was confined in 1784, preparatory to exchange of prisoners with the British; and in front of the palace, a well at which he was made to draw water in order that the Sultan's ladies might see him. The Fort Cemetery, on the Mysore Road, is not in use now.

The High Ground, lying to the south-west of the Cantonment Railway Station, comprises a great number of houses built within recent years. They are large, airy, and rent well. The Reservoir of the C. & M. Station Water Works is situated at the west end of the Old Polo Ground and the Reservoir of the City Water Works is not far off, adjoining the Race Course. The principal Hotels in the station are in this locality the "West End" standing out very prominently a few hundred yards from the Race Stand. The views north and west are very extensive and to the north stands the handsome Palace of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE NEW EXTENSIONS.

The origin and details of these now important and healthy localities of the Bangalore City are described in the following terms in a "Memorandum" by Mr. Standish Lee, late Superintending Engineer, (Sanitary Works) of the Mysore Government, embodied in the Report of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., late Plague Commissioner in Mysore (now Dewan) on the Plague operations in the State, 1898-99 :—

When Plague broke out in Bangalore in August, 1898, it was decided to acquire the cultivated fields around the Basavangudi Temple, which lies 5 furlongs to the south of the Bangalore Fort, in open ground, and on a high elevation, 3,037 feet above mean sea-level, the City being 2,935 feet above mean sea-level, at the lowest point, or near the Market; and to allot them as building sites to enable the people from the infected portions of the City to build temporary sheds for immediate occupation, so as to escape contagion and after a time to gradually erect permanent residences. The demand for such sites, however, increased so rapidly, and people were so anxious to abandon their old habitations, that it was eventually decided to lay out, at once, a permanent extension of the City on a scale equal to the demand. This resulted in 440 acres of dry cultivation, at the source of the river Vrishabhavati, being acquired and laid out as a suburb to be named after the Temple of Basavawara, erected by Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi, who founded the City of Bangalore. An inscription in the Temple records :—"This river Vrishabhavati (Bull Stream) takes its rise at the foot of Basavawara (Bull God), and flows in a westerly direction."

Another suburb on the north, named Malleswaram, after the Temple in that locality, was also found necessary, and 291 acres of land were acquired for the purpose.

The area of the extensions together is, therefore, 731 acres, that is 231 acres more than the City proper, the latter being only 500 acres, so that the area of a town has been more than doubled. These extensions, when completed, will give a model hygienic suburbs, and are expected to be far in advance of some towns of British India. In fact, for symmetry, for regularity of street frontages, for accessibility by the shortest routes, for air spaces and public squares, for convenience of conservancy and for perfect drainage, they can be equalled only by some of the most recent cities of America. A deluge of 6 inches of rainfall per year would not leave a vestige of standing water in any of the house sites.

The Basavangudi Extension.

Situated south of the Fort, about 5 furlongs from the south gate. There are 11 approach roads, 100 feet wide each, leading to it from important centres of the City. It is laid out in the form of a rectangle, with the boundary roads due north and south and east and west, and all the intermediate streets and lanes parallel to them, to enable houses being built facing the cardinal points in accordance with ancient Hindu usage. A square plot of ground is reserved at the highest level, and is intended for Government Offices and public buildings. The area is surrounded by 25 sites for villa residences. Besides the Public square, an area of 9 acres and 6 acres have been reserved around the Basavangudi and Anjaneya Temples, respectively. Several of the mango and other gardens and on the grounds are also retained to serve as Parks and open spaces. From the four corners of the square extend four diagonal roads, 100 feet in breadth, to the corresponding corners in the outer or boundary square. The bazaars are located in these four diagonal roads. Between every two diagonal roads a street road running north and south for a length of 3,000 feet, and measuring 200 feet across, is provided in the heart of the area to be closely built on, to serve as a thoroughfare, to be hereafter laid out as a Park and Recreation grounds. There are five principal divisions for different castes, limited by cross roads :—Muhammadans, Hindus, Brahmins, Native Christians and Lingayets. There is also a block at the north-west end set apart for superior house and bungalow sites, where no distinction is maintained, as there is a compound to each house. The total number of houses in this extension will be 940, of which several have already been built and many more are under construction. A favourite resort for picnics is the Bull temple; and from an eminence called the "Bugle Rock" a fine view of the whole of the City and a part of the Civil and Military Station can be obtained.

The Malleswaram Extension.

This extension is situated to the north of the Maharaja's Cotton Mills, and either side of the Tumkur main road, at the 2nd and 3rd mile out of Bangalore. It extends to Ranganathpur on the north and to the Railway line on the south. The main features are that all the longitudinal roads are laid out parallel to the meridian, and all the cross roads due east and west, to enable houses to be built in the direction of the main cardinal points. There are 10 roads running north and south which are called "Avenues." There are 17 east and west roads intersecting the above at intervals, and running at right angles to them, and also a boundary road 50 feet wide, on the west, between the Railway and the extension. These divide the whole extension into 8 blocks, each block being allotted to a particular section of the people. The total number of house sites is 2,000.

Chamarajpet.

The Western Extension, which is known as Chamarajpet, extends from the north westwards. It is named after His Highness the late Maharaja, during

whose reign it was opened out. The Extension consists of five streets, running parallel to one another, with a number of cross streets, and is inhabited chiefly by Government officials, some of whom have built very substantial and decent looking houses. On account of its proximity to the City proper and its healthiness, the houses are in much demand. In the Extension itself there is a Boys' School, a Girls' School, a Dispensary and a Police Station. A temple of Hanuman has been recently constructed by the Hindu community. Some of the houses to the west of the Extension are occupied by Eurasian families.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The Agricultural and Chemical Laboratories are situated in a neat stone building on Jail Road, south of the Jail and east of the Central College. In them the Chemical work of the Agricultural and Geological Departments is being done by Dr. A. Lehmann, the Agricultural Chemist, and five Assistants, (three for Agriculture and two for Geology). The Laboratories have been greatly enlarged and entirely refitted four or five years ago. They are still the best of their kind in India and compare very favourably with similar institutions in Europe or America. The Agricultural work done consists chiefly in investigations of soils, manures and vegetable products; and the Geological work, the assay of ores and the analyses of gold and of minerals and rocks. Connected with the Laboratories are an Experimental Plot and a pot-culture house in the Laboratory compound and an Experimental Farm at Hebbal. The Bulletins and Reports of the Agricultural Department are sent free to agriculturists in the State who apply for them.

By a G. O. dated 22nd September 1906, the Government of Mysore empowered the Agricultural Chemist to allow strangers to work in his Laboratory. These persons will be charged fees ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 a month, according to their position in life; but they will not be entitled to any tuition or assistance other than that which can conveniently be given by the Agricultural Chemist or his Assistants; or to the use of any chemicals or apparatus, except those which can at the time be conveniently spared.

A Mycological and Entomological Laboratory will, it is expected, be opened some time this year, which will be placed in charge of Mr. Coleman, who will have the services of two other Chemical Assistants.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—The Bacteriological Department in Mysore was formed in 1897, the Chemical Examiner's Office, which was located at the capital, being transferred to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Bacteriological Institute. Mr. M. Sreenivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., B.Sc. (Edin.) was, in July 1897, appointed Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Mysore and placed in charge of the Laboratory, which is next to the Central College and Observatory. The building was commenced in April 1897 and completed in February, 1899, at a cost of about Rs. 26,000. The Laboratory is completely equipped with all apparatus necessary for advanced research work, and cost about Rs. 20,000. The nature of the work carried on in the Laboratory consists of:—

(a) **Bacteriological.**—Examination of water, blood, excreta, dead animals, filters, foodstuffs, etc.

(b) **Chemical.**—Examination of water, beer, spirits, drugs, foodstuffs, etc.

(c) **Toxicological.**—Detection of poisons in chemico-legal cases.

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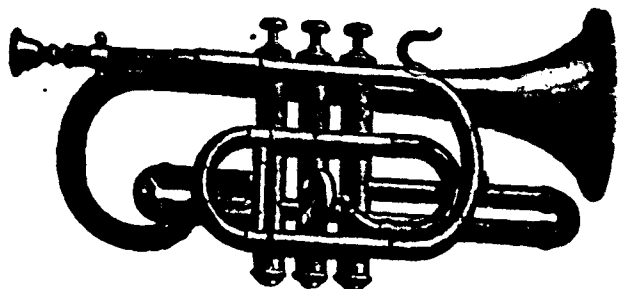
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The work done is chiefly for the Mysore Government, but private work is also undertaken on payment of fees prescribed by the Government. Members of the Mysore Medical Service are sent periodically to the Laboratory to undergo a course of training in Bacteriology.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills.—These Mills are situated on the border of the Aghahara Tank, on the Mysore Road, about half a mile beyond the City Railway Station. The main building is a handsome edifice, and there are several detached ranges of warehouses, etc., making the entire property a very imposing pile of buildings. The principal work done in the Mill is cotton spinning, and there are over 14,000 spindles available for this purpose, which are capable of turning out over 6,000 lbs. of yarn daily. The spinning and weaving of wool is an important part of the Company's operations and superior blankets, horse clothing, rugs and coolies' cumblies are turned out in large quantities and sold on the premises to the public. There is also an excellent hosiery plant which turns out under-vests, socks and other articles, of quality hitherto not made in India. The Mills give employment to over 1,200 persons daily. The Agents and Secretaries are Messrs. Binny & Co., of Madras.

Messrs. J. W. Chambers, Assistant; G. F. Brierley, Assistant; P. Tommie, Mill Manager, A. E. Bull, Hosiery Master; C. Lister, Woollen Master; R. Thompson, Spinning Master.

Binny's Lion Works.—These works adjoin the Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills, and are worked by Messrs. Binny & Co. Oils are extracted by the latest machinery, from the numerous descriptions of oil seeds which are produced so plentifully in the Mysore Province. The "Burma Oil Co., Ltd.," have their stock of Kerosene Oil stored here.

Binny's Coffee Works are situated on the Tumkur Road, a few yards to the South of the Cantonment Railway Station. Coffee-curing is carried on here and crops from Mysore and Coorg are sent to these works for preparation and despatch to the European markets. The machinery set up for the working is very complete, and besides coffee-curing, bones and oil cakes are crushed for manure, with which a large number of estates are now supplied. Mr. C. Speechly is in charge, from whom permission may be obtained to visit the works. The office is also Agent for the Standard Life Co., Gourepore Oil Mills Co. and E. I. Coal Co.

The Cenotaph.—This interesting monument is erected at the junction of the four roads near the Maternity Hospital, midway between the Cantonment and the Pettah. It is of the plain obelisk character and is surrounded by railings, with turnstiles, and tastefully laid out flower beds in the ground enclosed. It was erected to the memory of the officers and men who were killed in the famous wars with Tippoo Sultan. On the base of the monument to the west is a granite slab bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory

of

those Officers and Soldiers who
gallantly fell at the siege and died in
Bangalore in the War of 1791 and 1792.

On the southern base is the following inscription—

In memory of those who fell in the Campaigns of 1791 and 1792.
Battle of Arikere, Lieut. John Leonard, H. M. 52nd Regt.
14th May, 1791. „ Edward Brooke „ 79th „

Capt. I Patterson, 19th Lt. Dragoons.
Ensign Charles Rosa, 13th Bengal N. I.
Officers wounded 18.

Royncottah, 20th July, 1791, Lt. Alex Cree, Madras Engineers.
Nundidroog, Oct. „ Officers wounded 3.
Kistnagerry, Nov. „ Lieut. Forbes, H. M. 74th Regt.
„ „ „ „ „ „
„ „ „ „ „ „
Officers wounded 5.

The opposite face bears an inscription to the memory of those officers who fell at the taking of Bangalore, etc.

The casualties on the British side were :—
Col. Moorhouse, Madras Artillery, killed at the storming of the Pettah, 7th March, 1791.

Capt. Jeremiah DeLaney, H. M. 36th Regt., 1791.

Lieut. Conran, Madras Artillery, 1791.

Capt. John Slipper, Madras Artillery, fell 18th March, 1791.

„ „ Nathaniel Dawes, Comdt., 4th N. I., died 25th March, 1791.

„ „ James Smith, Bengal Artillery, age 33, died 24th Oct., 1791.

Lt. Col. Gratton, Qr.-Mr.-General, H. M. Forces, died 31st December, 1791.

Capt. James Williamson, 1st Bengal Volunteers, died 20th

Commandant of Bangalore, 1 February, 1792.

Lieut. Wellwood, 2nd Native Cavalry, died 5th April, 1791.

Capt. Terrot, 52nd Regt., died 16th April, 1791.

Officers wounded 11.

	K.	W.	M.	
Europeans	58	180	1	239
Natives	62	123	7	192 431
Horses killed and disabled 271.				

The slab on the eastern side contains the names of the following officers who fell in the Campaign of 1792 :—

Action at Malavelly—Officers wounded 3.

Siege of Seringapatam, 4th April to 4th May.

Major Campbell, 1st M. N. I.

Lieut. C. Nixon, H. M. 12th Regt.

„ „ T. Falls

„ „ Fitzgerald „ 33rd Regt.

„ „ W. McRedie, Bombay Artillery

Capt. Alex. Torrians

Dr. Glasser, Reg de Meuron.

Lieut. J. Fish, 3rd M. N. I.

Capt. J. G. Meares, 2nd Bombay N. I.

„ „ Hay, Scot. Bord.

Lieut. Irvine, H. M. 74th Regt.

Lt. Col. Montague, Bengal Artillery.

Lieut. Cookesley, Madras Artillery

Capt. Cosby, Staff.

Capt. Jourdan, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Lalor, H. M. 73rd Regt.
„ Farquhar „ 74th Pioneers.
„ Prendergast „ 74th Regt.
„ Hill „ „ „
„ Shaw „ „ „
„ Mather „ 75th Regt.
Capt. Owen, H. M. 77th Regt.

Lieut. Mathey, Reg de Meuron.
„ „ Cormick, Madras Pioneers.
Officers wounded 43.
Total loss in Campaign :
Killed. Wounded. Missing.
307 1,092 128—1,527
of whom 70 were officers.

The Central Jail is situated on Jail Road, having the Central College on the east, the Pettah on the south and west, while the Race Course is a little distance to the north of it. It is the place of incarceration of all "life" and "long term" prisoners in the Mysore Province and C. & M. Station. Extensive, well-regulated, strictly supervised and possessing a large industry of its own, this institution may well be considered a model one. Punishment is combined with instruction and the inculcation of good habits, discipline, industry, cleanliness, etc. Among the articles manufactured at the Jail may be mentioned cloths, carpets, cumblies, gunny-bags and ropes. Carpenter's, blacksmith's, basket and leather work are also carried on to some extent with success: the articles turned out being good and serviceable, they find a ready market. The manufacture of Pile Carpets is a speciality in the Jail; they are of excellent workmanship and in choice designs, made of Thibet wool, evenly spun at the Woollen Mills, and dyed in fast colours with vegetable dye. Several Rugs and Pile Carpets from this Jail were sent to the Madras Industrial Exhibition in 1903, which were awarded a Silver Medal and Certificate. A few Pile Rugs were sent to the School of Arts Exhibition held at Madras in February 1905. The prices range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 a square yard. The average population of the Jail is about 730. There is no Reformatory here on the lines of those maintained in British India for Juvenile offenders. The latter, when sent to jail, are taught to read and write for half the day and put to some industrial work for the other half. The Jail was built in 1867 at a cost of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The Senior Surgeon in Mysore is Inspector-General of Prisons. *Officiating Supt.*—Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Civil Surgeon.

City Brick and Tile Works.—Established in 1895 by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., of Madras. This important industry has made rapid progress, and the works are in a position to meet and execute without delay all orders received for "Mangalore pattern" first class red and terracotta tiles, bricks, etc., etc. A large stock of Patent Concrete Pipes, in sizes specially designed with a view to meet the requirements of water distribution, of irrigation and sanitary drainage (which are now being used in considerable quantities for such purposes), is always kept in stock and also fire bricks and fire clay goods of all kinds. The works are situated on the Bangalore-Mysore Road, about 4 miles from the Cantonment, and have been extended, new plant and machinery of the latest pattern having arrived recently for the purpose. The factory is making a speciality of Mangalore Tiles, Fire Bricks, Stock and Chimney Bricks of any design and all articles manufactured in Terracotta, including Ornamental Flooring Tiles, Stable Bricks, Flower Pots, etc., etc., for which they receive large orders from the Gold Fields, the Southern Mahratta country, South India and the Mysore Government, their goods being second to none. All bricks made by the new machinery are wire cut, thus ensuring evenness throughout. The whole process of the manufacture of these goods is most interesting, and Mr. H. W. Holland, the Manager, will be glad to show visitors round the works.

The City Market is an unpretentious place as far as the buildings are concerned. Most of the stalls are low and covered with zinc, some of them being uncovered. The chief commodities sold here are country vegetable and fruit, the prices ruling somewhat cheaper than in the C. & M. Station. The mutton and fish stalls are a few yards higher up the road. The market is situated almost opposite the Victoria Hospital gates. The Annual City Market show is usually held in the Albert Victor Conservatory in the Lal Bagh.

Cole's Park.—Cole's Park is situated to the west of St. John's Hill. It was once a convenient and pleasant place wherein the residents of St. John's Hill could spend an hour or so of an evening, especially when the Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers played there; it does not often play there now. The Park is in charge of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, who have, however, allowed it to run wild somewhat, for the grounds are not kept in such a manner as to merit the name of "Park." It is a favorite resort of *badmashes* of various types.

Cubbon Park.—The Cubbon Park was originally laid out by Major (now Major-General Sir Richard) Sankey, R. E. It is named after the late Sir Mark Cubbon, who was Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and covers an area of more than 100 acres. It is situated to the east, north and south of the Public Offices, from the upper balcony of which a fine view is obtained, both of the Park and the distant landscape. In addition to these offices, the most commodious in the Province, the grounds include the Government Museum and an equestrian Statue of Sir Mark Cubbon designed by Baron Marochetti. This latter is situated in front of the buildings on the upper terrace, where Military bands usually play two or three times a week. The Tennis Courts of the Gymkhana Club, which are a great attraction to Society, are situated near the Museum. In addition to carriage drives and broad promenades lined with seats, there are many paths and shady nooks which go to provide a pleasant retreat, whether for pleasure or rest. The Park is a great resort for cyclists, as the roads are smooth and well kept. The Victoria Memorial Statue which was unveiled in February 1908 by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, stands at the east entrance of the Park, near St. Mark's Church, while the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, occupies a somewhat less prominent position on the southern boundary.

The General Market is situated at the junction of Broadway and New Market Roads. It is quadrangular in shape and, save on the west side, is enclosed by long rows of miscellaneous shops, stores, etc. To the right as one enters is the Market Sergeant's Quarters and a number of furniture rooms, where articles can be hired or purchased. The east and north rows consist chiefly of bazaars, where supplies are usually obtained. In the centre, which is graced by a clock tower, there are two buildings set apart for fruit, vegetable and mutton, game when in season, being sold near the main entrance. Fruit and vegetable, of the kinds in season, are always plentiful, but dear up till about 10 A.M., as till that hour rival butlers and buyers of every class, eager to obtain the best of the things, naturally keep up, if they do not raise, the high prices asked. The beef, fish, poultry and salt provision markets are situated across the road at the entrance of the Broadway and the pork market is to the north of the Slaughter House. The Market proper has been enclosed by iron railings, the entrances are guarded and beggars are now supposed to be strictly excluded, while all stray dogs are destroyed.

The Golf Links, on Sankey's Road, occupy the site of the old Rifle Range, and are owned by the Bangalore Golf Club, of which Mr. J. G. Tait is the

Honorary Secretary. A cosy and well furnished pavilion is erected at the east entrance to the grounds. Captain; Col. J. P. Grant (See further details under "Public Institutions.")

Government Museum.—This institution (the only one of its kind in Mysore) was established by Dr. Edward Balfour in 1865. The present handsome building is situated in the Cubbon Park (Sydney Road) and was opened to the public in November 1877. It is open gratuitously to the public from 7 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. daily, Sundays and a few special holidays excepted. The entrance hall contains, on the left, numerous specimens of ancient carving in stone, and on the right a collection of sculpture and pottery. One remarkable piece of sculpture received from Begur, a place about 14 miles from Bangalore, illustrates the former wars of the country, and is supposed to have been carved about A. D. 850. A Kanarese inscription, describing the fight, is seen at the head of the stone, and a translation, by Mr. B. L. Rice, C. I. E., Archaeologist, is hung up for the information of visitors. On the opposite side of the door is placed a rare "Doddahundi stone," discovered by the same authority and dating back to A. D. 920. Here also, on either side of the inner doorway, are two colossal images of Hindu gods brought from the Shikarpur Taluk, Nagar Division, some 200 miles distant. They are grouped at the foot of the staircase, and on one side of the hall are several unique specimens of carving from the famous Halibede Temples, which are supposed to be more than 1,000 years old. Passing into the main hall and turning to the right, the Geological section is reached. This comprises a very complete collection of the mineral wealth of the Province, as well as a large collection of specimens of Geology and Mineralogy, received from England and arranged after Lyall's system. Continuing around the outer passage the visitor will observe models of flowers and fruits, native jewellery, specimens of native cloth, lacquer work and pottery in succession. The walls are lined with specimens of Indian woods, etc. The central floor, which has been recently furnished with a set of exhibition cases, is now chiefly allotted to specimens of the higher Industries, such as inlaid work, sandalwood carving, brass, silk and jewellery, also models of agricultural implements, raw produce, such as grains of cereals, fibres, oilseeds, dyes and gums. On the gallery is the Natural History department, in which will be found a good collection of stuffed birds of the country, as well as a few handsome specimens from the Himalayas and Straits Settlement; fishes, reptiles and mollusca are also well represented. The Museum contains a collection of Mysore coins, of which electrotypes and copper issues are being placed on view. There is also a Library and Reading Room, and efforts are being made to enrich the collection of books, which is at present small. The Superintendent will thankfully receive and acknowledge contributions of any kind. The office is open from 7 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. There is a sale room for Mysore artware. *Superintendent:* Mr. J. Cameron; *Curator:* B. Santappa.

Imperial Service Lancer Lines.—These lines were built in 1902, on an open space of ground between Byadurhalli and the Hebbal Ranges, the carriage drive to the locality being along the road to the Rifle Butts. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers are quartered here and in course of time the place is likely to fill with bazaars, etc.

Imperial Service Lancers' Polo Ground is to the east of the Regimental Lines and is reached by a carriage drive off the Tumkur Road, as well as by a bridge and foot path skirting the Pioneer Lines. Polo is played here by the officers and men of the I. S. Lancers and occasionally by members of the Bangalore Gymkhana Polo Club.

Imperial Service Transport Lines.—These buildings were completed in 1903, having been inspected by H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in August 1902. They are the head-quarters of the Mysore Government Transport Service, which has been organised and equipped under the direction of Lieut.-Col. R. G. Jones, I.A., Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore. The buildings have been laid out on a very extensive scale and the grounds are well kept. They stand on the right of the Tumkur Road, about 2 miles out of Bangalore. A good water-supply has been laid on.

Imperial Service Workshops.—These workshops are situated between the Mysore Government Press and Executive Engineer's (Water Supply and Stores Division) Office. They are maintained in connection with the Mysore Imperial and Local Service Troops in the State. Mr. J. E. Tate, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of the I. S. Transport Corps is in charge, and with his permission, a very interesting and instructive hour may be spent by the visitor in looking over the machinery and men at work. All the machinery is worked by electric power generated from the Cauvery Works at Sivasamudram and the Workshops now make all the Transport train, carts and equipment required for the Corps, as well as articles required by the Mysore Imperial and Local Service Lancers and Mysore Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Jones, Military Secretary to Government, after many experiments, has made an ideal Transport Cart, preferred by many in authority to the British pattern Cart, and Mr. Tate has taken out a patent for his "Pack and Currie Transport Saddle." A new pattern of Travelling Ambulance has also been successfully tried and introduced. There are about 100 men employed in the Workshops, which are open from 7.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Lal Bagh.—The Lal Bagh is the popular name of the Government Botanical Gardens in Bangalore. The name in Hindustani signifies the "Red Garden." It is situated about two miles to the south-west of the Cantonment and its approach therefrom is a very pleasant drive, especially for cyclists. This beautiful pleasure garden was first laid out in the time of Hyder Ali and was greatly enlarged by Tippoo Sultan. In 1819 it became a branch of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, then under the late Dr. Wallick. During this period the garden was financed by the Supreme Government. In 1836 it was made over to a newly-formed Agri-Horticultural Society by Sir Mark Cubbon. The Society became moribund in 1842 and the garden was restored to Government, but in 1856 it was formed into a Horticultural Garden and a professional Superintendent was obtained from Kew for its management. A profitable means of livelihood having been thus opened to native gardeners, several have now set up as Florists and Seedsmen. Owing to the profusion of beautiful plants that may, with ease, be successfully cultivated here, much taste has been exhibited in the laying out and adornment of the garden. The garden is now under the superintendence of Mr. J. Cameron, F.L.S., and covers an area of about 100 acres. There is an abundant water-supply and the numerous intersecting walks, flanked on all sides by beds of flowers and plants, make the place resemble a large Conservatory. From the entrance gate, a long drive conducts the visitor round the garden. The flower plants are charmingly arranged, in beds of different sizes, with various coloured borders, their bright colours being well relieved by a rich back-ground of green. A picnic pavilion has been erected, and a handsome and spacious glass-house, a miniature Crystal Palace, (the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, on the 30th November 1889), has been erected as an Exhibition Hall, in which the half-yearly Horticultural shows are held and which are now a feature of the Lal Bagh. There is



The Lal Bagh, Bangalore.



Mysore Government Offices, Bangalore.

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- 3rd. There is a lever on the splash-board, connected to the springs underneath by a bolt by which the body of the tonga can be brought perfectly level, whether travelling up or down hill.

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very handsome fountain on the terrace below the glass-house. Another handsome fountain has been erected near the main entrance to the garden. A promenade near the Bandstand (see illustration) where a Military Band plays on Sundays, is provided with garden seats for visitors, and the gardens are a favourite Sunday afternoon resort of the public, while the Managers of the English Schools in the Station never seem to tire of taking out their pupils to picnic parties, here for which the grounds are well adapted. The Fernery is situated near the potting enclosure on the east side of the garden, and quite close to the carriage drive. It contains a fine collection of ferns as well as foliage plants. In addition, there is a rare and valuable collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, together with indigenous and foreign fruit trees, the stock being constantly replenished by exchanges, donations or importations. Cross-breeding and hybridizing experiments are being carried out with hopes of ultimate successful results. A small menagerie is maintained for the amusement of visitors, and the Mysore Government occasionally add to the zoological collection. The flower and fruit shows are held in July or August and in January or February, when numerous money prizes are awarded, in addition to Gold, Silver and Bronze medals, of which one of each is awarded annually. Competition is keen among exhibitors, both European and Native. The garden is open daily from 7 A.M. to dusk, free of charge. Plants and seeds are obtainable at the garden, on application to the Superintendent or Curator. The garden office, which is situated on the Oosoor Road, is open for business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, except on Sundays. Visitors wishing to drive to the office should turn to the left outside the entrance gate and proceed along the Oosoor Road until the office gate is reached. It may be mentioned that fruit, flowers and vegetable are here as prolific in their growth, variety and splendour as in any part of India, and Bangalore may well be termed a "Garden of Eden" in this respect.

Maharaja's Palace.—This fine building (see illustration) is situated to the north-west of the Civil and Military Station, and lies to the south of the Cantonment Railway Station. It is approached from the High Ground by Palace Road, and from the City by either the Race Course or the Central Jail Road. Originally the palace was a private building, the property of the late Mr. N. Garratt. It was purchased for H. H. the late Maharaja of Mysore in Colonel Jankey's time, and since then it has undergone various alterations and improvements, until it has now become one of the finest palaces on this side of India. The main building which is two-storeyed, is designed after Windsor Castle, London, and covers an area of about 45,000 square feet. Separate quarters have been added on the northern side for H. H. the Maharani, C.I., which are connected with the palace by a covered passage; this portion is built in the Hindu style, with an open quadrangle in the centre. Colonel Johnson, who succeeded Colonel Jankey, made some improvements to the grounds, which were subsequently developed on a large scale by Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh. The grounds are very extensive and with the recent additions and improvements the palace has cost over ten lakhs of rupees. His Highness the Maharaja resides in the palace for 3 or 4 months in the year. Persons wishing to see the palace may do so by obtaining permission from Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent.

Mayo Memorial Hall.—As the name signifies, this Hall was erected in memory of Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was assassinated at the Andaman Islands in 1872. The construction of the Hall cost Rs. 40,901, towards which the public subscribed Rs. 25,042 and Municipal Funds Rs. 15,259. For the furnishing of the Hall a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made from the revenues of the Civil and Military Station. The Mayo Memorial Hall was, by a

deed signed by the Resident in Mysore on the 6th of June, 1893, made over to the Municipal Commission on condition that the upper storey of the Hall (which is 75 feet long and 40 feet wide), should "at all proper and reasonable times be available to the public for all meetings of a public nature free of any charge." In Resolutions passed by the Commission in May 1893, April 1895 and November 1904, the following terms for the hire of the Hall were laid down :—

- i.—Purely public meetings—Free : cost of lighting borne by Municipality.
- ii.—Semi-public meetings—Free : cost of lighting to be borne by applicants.
- iii.—Meetings to which admission is restricted by ticket or express invitation. Rs. 15 a day ; cost of lighting to be borne by applicants.
- iv.—The Standing Committee to decide what are meetings of a public and semi-public character for this purpose.

The offices of the O. & M. Station Municipality are on the ground floor, as also the Health Office. A spiral staircase leads to the top of the edifice, from where a grand panoramic view of Bangalore and the surrounding country is obtained. It is situated on the South Parade, near the United Service Library and the Gymkhana Pavilion.

The Meteorological Observatory adjoins the Central College, and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. Cook, M. A., Principal of the College, and Director of Meteorology to the Mysore Government. A special department for Meteorology was formed in 1898. The Observatory is of the 'first class' and one in which continuous records of the weather elements are taken by photographic and other methods.

The autographic instruments in use at the Observatory include the following :—

- (1) A self-recording *Barograph*, giving a continuous record of the atmospheric pressure night and day ;
- (2) A self-recording *Thermograph*, giving a continuous record of the daily and nightly temperatures and humidity in the shade ;
- (3) An *Anemograph*, mounted on a tower 50 feet above ground-level, for recording the velocity and direction of the wind ;
- (4) A *Sunshine-Recorder*, which automatically traces upon a chart the amount of bright sunshine each day, and
- (5) A *Pluviograph*, which, with a pen, records on a chart, the exact time and the amount of all rain falling during the 24 hours.

The Observatory is provided with various other instruments, such as those required for recording the temperature of the earth at different depths at various times in the day, the maximum heat of solar radiation, the minimum temperature at night in the grass, etc., etc. Sir John Eliot, the Director-General of the India Meteorological Department for 1901, characterized the Bangalore Observatory as being, in many respects, the best equipped Observatory in India, and observed that this is an indication of what can be done by a Native State.

Mr. Brook, the Sculptor, was paid Rs. 16,499-5 5 for the work, and freight and other charges amounted to Rs. 4,711-8-0.

The unveiling ceremony was performed on the 5th February, 1906, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales also being present. Replying to the address read on the occasion by Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K. C. I. E., (then Dewan of Mysore) in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund, His Royal Highness said:—

"I accept with the greatest pleasure your invitation to unveil this statue of our late Queen-Empress. The words which you have used make it almost superfluous for me, her grandson, to utter one word more of loving admiration. The Princess of Wales and myself have now travelled through a considerable portion of India, and nothing has given us greater pride and touched our hearts more than the universal love and veneration which is shown for the memory of her whom you aptly call "the noble Empress, Victoria the Good." There is nothing about the statue which gives me especial pleasure. It is the association of the Maharaja of Mysore and his people with the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Nothing could be more in harmony with the wishes and sentiments of her, to whom you raised this statue, than the comradeship and fellow feeling."

The base of the statue bears the following inscription:—

VICTORIA,
QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
1837—1901.
ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION,

1906.

UNVEILED BY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT,
PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK,
K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G.,
G. C. V. O., G. C. I. E., I. S. G.,

ON THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1906.

As a work of Art, the statue does credit to the Sculptor, and all those who go to see it cannot help admiring it.

The Race Course is situated to the extreme west of the High Ground, and is gained by the roads leading past the north and west of the Residency. There is a spacious Grand Stand there with private boxes for H. H. The Maharaja, C.I., and family: the appointments on the grounds have been well conceived and the

track, 1½ miles round, is considered to be one of the best in India. The big race meeting is usually held in July—August, with Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter Meetings thrown in whenever practicable. The Gymkhana Races are also held here. Steeplechases are also occasionally held on this course. Mr. H. Donne is the Secretary, and is a most popular official.

Richmond Town Park.—This piece of ground in Richmond Town is a fenced bit of land laid out with flower beds, and looked after by the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station. There is a Bandstand in the centre of the garden where the Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers plays occasionally, but not as often as the good folk of Richmond Town would like.

Rochdale Park.—This once splendid property was a favourite resort for pic-nic parties. It is about a mile out of station limits, on the Oosoor Road and was formerly known as "Morison Farm." The extensive grounds contain a large number of coconut trees and it is the only place, so near Bangalore, where toddy is tapped. The property was purchased in the latter part of 1905 by the Military authorities for a Grass Farm.

The Station Public Offices are located in a handsome block of buildings alongside of the Mayo Hall, with entrances on the ground floor from the South Parade and Residency Road. It is built in the Florentine style of architecture, a three storeys high and cost nearly Rs. 2,00,000. It accommodates, on the ground floor, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, the Offices of the Collector and District Magistrate, and the Excise Superintendent's Office; the Police Stores and lock-up are also located here. On the second floor are the District Magistrate's Court, the Office of the District Superintendent of Police and Court of the Railway Magistrate, 2nd Magistrate's and Honorary Magistrates' Courts and the Amildar's Office; the Police School is held at the west end on the third floor. The building was opened with great ceremony on the 2nd July, 1904, by Sir James Bourdillon, K. C. S. I., the then British Resident, who was presented with a golden key (bearing a suitable inscription) by Rai Bahadur B. P. Annasawmy Mudaliar, the Building Contractor. Major O. M. Thackwell, Commanding Royal Engineer, was in charge of the construction from shortly after the commencement of the work.

Tata's Experimental Silk Farm, Basavangudi Extension, Bangalore City, about 2 miles to the south-east of the Lal Bagh, on the Yeddur Road, is well worth a visit. Mr. T. Odzu, a Japanese expert, is in charge, and the experiments in sericulture which have been carried on here for nearly seven years now, will doubtless lead to the revival of an old industry for which Mysore was once noted. A marked improvement in the quality of silk has been obtained by the use of Japanese reels. The Mysore Government now pay Messrs. Tata & Sons, the proprietors of the farm, an annual subsidy of Rs. 3,000. Village School-masters are trained at the Farm in the Japanese method of reeling, mulberry cultivation and rearing of silkworms, after which they are appointed as Sericultural inspectors in the State.

Ulsoor Rock, towards the centre of the eastern boundary of the Ulsoor tank, is the highest point in the locality; a charming and extensive view of the lake and surrounding country is obtained from the summit of the rock. This is a rock of which the Brahmins have a tradition to the effect that a god appeared to Kempé Gauda, the Romulus of Bangalore, and revealed to him a buried treasure which he dug up, and within a short distance of the place built

a large temple which still exists and which is worth a visit. The rock is surmounted by a tower known as one of Tippoo's 'look-outs' and was formerly used as a signalling station by the military signalling school in the garrison.

In this tower is a large metal bell, standing 4½ feet in height, bearing on it several lines of inscription in Chinese characters. These have been deciphered, and show that the bell was cast in the fifth year of the reign of the Emperor Chien Ling (1741), and dedicated to the San Guan Kung Temple, presumably in China. No information can be obtained as to who put the bell where it is, or as to when and for what purpose it was placed there. It was no doubt part of the loot gained in one of the China Wars in which troops from Bangalore took part.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Anjuman-e-Islamia.—This is a place of social gathering for Muhammadans. It is situated on Cavalry Road. The premises are well furnished and contain a library and reading room. The monthly subscriptions are from 6 rupees to 8 annas. The Reading Room and Library remain open for members from 8 to 11 A.M. and 8 to 11 P.M. The tables are supplied with 35 Urdu papers, and nearly a dozen of English papers, including some of the leading Journals of Europe. The Library contains nearly 2,000 works, mostly in Urdu, on Theology, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Fiction and Science. There is also a limited number of English books. There are nearly a hundred members of whom 30 are Hindus.

The Anjuman has three schools, or Madrisas, under its management, where boys are taught English and Hindustani; the total number of boys receiving education in all these schools reaching 300.

The Anna Bhal's Recreation Club. in Gungathara Chettiar's Road, Moodaliar, (who is Patron of the institution) free of rent. It is a place of recreation for young Indians and has a reading room supplied with some of the leading news-papers and periodicals. The monthly subscription is one rupee. There are also two Tennis Courts attached to the Club for which separate subscriptions are not charged. *President:* Mr. N. P. Subramaniya Iyer, B.A.; *Honorary Secretary:* Mr. A. M. Venkatachela Mudaliar; *Treasurer:* Mr. A. R. Kamava Mudaliar; *Librarian:* T. V. Kuppusawmi Naidu.

Bangalore British Soldiers' Club.—This Institution was the outcome of a scheme conceived by Major-General Eccles Nixon, C.B., late G.O.C., Bangalore Brigade. It was formally opened on the 10th November, 1904, by Major-General Nixon, in the presence of a large military gathering. The Club is located in that commodious building known as "Clarendon Hall," at the junction of Kensington and Ulsoor Roads. It has been luxuriously furnished while ample grounds have been laid out for Tennis, Football, Hockey and Shooting. Membership is open (free) only to all British Soldiers in the garrison below the rank of Sergeant; Pensioners and Reservists may become Honorary Members. The management and control of the Club is vested in a Committee consisting of a Staff Officer of the Brigade, an Officer from each Corps in the Garrison and a Medical Officer, appointed by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade. There is, also, a Sub-Committee to assist the above Committee its members being one representative from each Corps. Civilians and Ladies cannot be introduced into the Club. The Club is open on working days from 2 P.M. to 11 P.M.,

on Thursdays and Sundays in the Summer from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 11 P.M. and on Sundays in Winter from 12 noon to 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 11 P.M. Meals are supplied during these hours. There are Liquor and Temperance Bars, a Coffee Room, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Bath Rooms and Lavatories. Altogether, the Club is the finest of its kind in these parts. A Bungalow inside the Club compound formerly occupied by the Manager, has been opened out as quarters for men on leave, furlough, etc. The charge is one Rupee per diem and the boarders have the privilege of enjoying all the benefits of the Club, i.e., Billiard Tables, Reading Room, Library, Tennis Courts, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, etc. The Club, being a military institution, is periodically inspected by a medical Officer, cleanliness and sanitation being thus assured. It is now a purely military institution financed by the Rank and File of the Garrison, the money having being raised by debentures. The Committee now consists of the following:—

President.—Colonel W. H. Connolly, Commanding 10th Brigade, R. F. A.

Members.—Major Wolley-Dod, Sherwood Foresters.

Major S. M. Rice, Brigade Major.

Capt. Hewitt, 14th (King's) Hussars.

Capt. G. S. Lovey, R. F. A.

Sub-Committee.—Corpl. Brooke, 14th (King's) Hussars.

Corpl. Sunderland, R. F. A.

Club Auditor.—Bomb. H. Everden, 10th Brigade, R. F. A. Staff.

Manager.—Mr. P. A. Oag.

Bangalore Cantonment Club.—The above Club was opened at 33, Thoppa Mudally Street, on the 1st July, 1906, with the object of providing recreation. There are at present forty members in the society. This Club gets all the English, Hindu, and Hindustani papers from Madras, Bangalore, and Lahore.

The following are the office bearers:—

President.—N. C. Narasima Iyengar, L. C.

Vice President.—V. Krishnasawmy Pillai.

Secretary.—M. Abdul Khader, Treasurer.—C. Manicksa Mudaliar.

Bangalore City Institute.—This institution was first opened in 1901, and on the 18th December 1904 it was moved to the present commodious premises near the Fort South Gate. The Reading Room is supplied with a large number of English newspapers and magazines and there is a small library, which is being increased gradually. A billiard room adjoins the Reading Room, a Ping-pong and Card Tables are other attractions indoors. Outside, there are two well-laid Tennis Courts, which are largely patronized. Lectures are sometimes given in the Institute and the members occasionally engage in discussions on current topics, for their mutual improvement.

There are three classes of members, viz., Resident members, non-resident members and subscribers only. Persons desirous of joining the Institute as members or subscribers, should be proposed by a member, and if their admission is approved of by the Executive Committee, they are enrolled on payment of the entrance donation. The affairs of the Institute are managed by an Executive Committee of nine Resident members who are elected at the Annual General Meeting. The following members constitute the Executive Committee at present:—

MESSRS. K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA IYER, B.A., B.L., *General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore*;

B. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Senior Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Government*;

P. SINGARACHAR, *retired Sub-Judge*;

V. S. SAMBASIVA IYER, B.Sc., L.O.E., *Curator, Geological Museum and Lecturer in Geology, Central College*;

N. VENKATESA IYENGAR, M.A., *Chief Observer, Central Observatory*;

B. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Senior Assistant Commissioner*;

N. S. TIRUMALAI AIYANGAR, B.A., *Registrar, Resident's Office*;

A. K. YGONA NARAYANA IYER, M.A., *Assistant Chemist*; and

S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Central College. (Honorary Secretary.)*

The Bangalore Golf Club was established in 1876. Mr. J. G. Tait is Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Col. J. P. Grant, *Captain*, and Col. Wortabet, *Pawcett* form the *Committee*.

Rule I.—Form of Admission.—Officers in the Service are eligible to become members of the Club on intimating such wish to the Honorary Secretary, and any lady or gentleman not in the service shall be eligible to become a member of the Club on being proposed by one and seconded by two members. The name must be sent to the Honorary Secretary and then be submitted to ballot by the members of the Committee. One black ball negatives five white balls.

Rule II.—Course not Public.—Residents of Bangalore are not entitled to play on the links, unless they are members of the Club.

Rule III.—Honorary Members.—Visitors to Bangalore may be introduced by a member entering their names in a book kept for the purpose, and allowed to play free of charge for ten days only; and are entitled during that period to all the privileges of the Club, except playing for the medal, prizes, etc., and attending meetings. The privilege cannot be claimed a second time in one year. The members introducing the honorary member are responsible for all debts incurred by him to the Club.

2. **Madras Golf Club Members.**—Members of the Madras Golf Club visiting Bangalore for a short period are, however, regarded as honorary members free of charge.

Rule IV.—Temporary Members.—Persons visiting Bangalore for a period of 4 months or less may join on payment of the usual month's subscription as temporary members, but are not eligible to compete for medals.

Rule V.—Donations and Subscriptions.—The monthly subscription is Rupees 2 for gentlemen and one Rupee for ladies, payable in advance. The entrance donation is Re. 10, for gentlemen only, payable on election.

Rule VI.—Committee.—The affairs of the Club are managed by a committee consisting of the Captain, the Honorary Secretary, and five ordinary members, all of whom are elected by means of voting papers at the Annual General Meeting of the Committee.

Rule VII.—Rules of Play.—The rules of play are those of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, with local modifications.

Bangalore Club.—This Club was started by some of the leading officials of the Mysore State, resident in the City. Its primary object was to provide a place of sojourn for Mofussil friends visiting the station as well as recreation for its members. It has a large and influential membership, and is now located in "Prospect House," Sydney Road. Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K. C. I. E., late Dewan of Mysore, is President of the Club; and Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Advocate, is the Honorary Secretary.

Bangalore Gymkhana Club.—**President:** Brigdr. Genl. R. I. Scallan, C. B., C. I. E., D. S. O.; **Vice-President:** Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S. The Gymkhana grounds and Pavilion are situated near the eastern extremity of the Parade Maidan, adjacent to the Mayo Hall and United Service Library. The grounds are open to the public when sports are held, and the two side verandahs are unreserved on cricket days. Cricket is played on Thursdays and Saturdays, during the best part of the year, the hot months excepted, and sports are held periodically. A purveyor on the premises supplies refreshments and lunches on cricket days. In connection with the Gymkhana there are various branches of sport, each run by a Sub-Secretary, viz.:—

PAPERCHASE ..	Capt. Evans, R. F. A.,
CRICKET ..	(Vacant).
POLO ..	Major Hayes.
TENNIS ..	Mr. W. Sargeant.
HOCKEY ..	Lieut. Skinner, 77th Moplahs.
RACING ..	" A. G. Gwyer, The Carabiniers.
SPORTS ..	" A. G. Gwyer, The Carabiniers.
TRAP-SHOOTING ..	" Maydwell, 30th Lancers.
RUGBY FOOTBALL ..	" Cornes, R. F. A.
GENL. HON. SEC. & TREASR ..	Capt. Leslie, 30th Lancers.

Membership is open to (a) all officers of the Army and Navy, the Covenant- ed Civil and Ecclesiastical Services, (b) all gentlemen, members of Society, who do not come under the above classification, and (c) ladies temporarily or permanently residing in Bangalore, unaccompanied by their husbands or male relatives. Election under (b) and (c), unless by unanimous vote of the Committee, is by a ballot of the whole of the resident members, when one dissentient negatives 10 assenting votes. All ladies and gentlemen passing through Bangalore may, on intimation by a member to the Honorary Secretary in writing, enjoy for 15 days the privileges of the Gymkhana as honorary members; but if they make use of the Gymkhana grounds or property for a longer period, they are asked to subscribe as temporary members. After 3 months as such they are required to pay the regular donation of Rs. 15 and become ordinary members. Officers coming to Bangalore for a course of Army Signalling or Garrison Instruction may, during the time such course lasts, be admitted as temporary members. Ladies of the Indian Army Nursing Service are permanent honorary members of the Gymkhana. The rates of subscription are:—

Rs. 4-8 for playing members (ladies or families free).
 „ 3 for ladies under class (c).

to the building that used to accommodate the Head-Quarters of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. The former building being too small to meet the growing wants of the Corps it has been for some years in contemplation to improve the old structure and to add extra accommodation, and this scheme took definite shape during 1906. Early in the year the premises were vacated for six months and in this short interval, at the cost of about Rs. 20,000 two imposing wings have been added to the old building. These are built of granite on either side of and at right angles to the old premises. The facades of these wings face Cubbon Road and are very handsome being in the modified Tudor style of architecture. These are joined by an ornamental wall with a gate in the centre and enclose a space which may be utilised for squad drills, etc. The Western Wing constitutes a large hall with a boarded floor which is intended for regimental functions, dances, etc. Ultimately, and when funds permit, a billiard table will be provided and an institute established, which will go a long way towards fostering a better feeling of *esprit de corps* amongst the members of the regiment. The Eastern Wing is another commodious building and in it are installed the Adjutant's office, the Orderly room and Stores of the Corps. The design of the buildings was by Mr. J. H. Stephens, C. E. and Mr J. Burr carried out the work and completed the structure by the end of September 1906.

Later on when money is available it is the intention to convert the old building into a structure that will be more in accord with the main building, by raising its walls, and re-roofing it with Mangalore tiles. At present this building contains the armoury.

The new buildings were formally opened by Major-General Scallon, C. B., C. I. E., D. S. O., commanding the Bangalore Brigade, on the 29th November last, when a smoking concert was given in the new room in honor of the occasion, a large number of officers of the Corps and rank and file of the regiment being present.

United Service Club.—*Honorary Secretary* : Col. Brereton,
extremity of Residency Road,
rooms, and

Entrance dues _____
monthly ; Non-Resident members, rupees 12 per _____

Gentlemen residing temporarily at Bangalore are eligible for election as "Temporary Members" without payment of any donation, but paying resident subscription at Rs. 10 per mensem, and after paying subscription at this rate for 25 months such member becomes a permanent member and pays the usual subscription.

Such privilege is allowed only once, except in the case of officers doing duty in the garrison, and officers belonging to other Presidencies.

Temporary members elected under this condition, are required to pay absentee subscription at Rs. 5 per mensem while not resident in Bangalore, in order to

qualify for becoming permanent members, until they have paid Rs. 50, after which they need only pay Rs. 1 per mensem, absentee subscription, but on returning to Bangalore must continue Rs. 10 per mensem to complete donation of Rs. 100.

i.e. Temporary members pay donation by instalments of Rs. 4 a month, the balance is subscription, viz. Rs. 6 for those residing in Bangalore. Gentlemen visiting Bangalore for a short period are eligible for nomination as "Visiting members," paying 1 rupee per diem up to Rs. 10, for which amount they remain visiting members for 30 days. This privilege is permitted once only in 6 months. *Steward: Mr. J. Lavender.*

Bangalore United Service Library.—This institution is situated at South Parade Road, immediately behind the Gymkhana pavilion and adjoining the Mayo Hall.

Subscription:—Entrance Fee, Rs. 5. Subscription: 1 month, Rs. 2-8-0; 3 months, Rs. 10; 6 months, Rs. 18; 12 months, Rs. 38. Broken periods not exceeding 15 days, Rs. 2. The Library is open from 8 a.m. to 8-15 p.m. daily, Sunday at a time. Up-country members and those proceeding on leave are allowed 12 days at a time. The Library contains about 6,000 works, and its affairs are managed by a Committee of which the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S., British Resident in Mysore, is President. *Members: Brigadier-General R. I. Scallion, C. B. C. I. E., D. S. O., Major C. Roe, R. E., D. A. A. G., Major A. B. L. Nevinson, R. F. A.; Capt. F. P. C. Kelly; 125th N. B.; Rev. Canon, J. W. Foley, M. A. Messrs. F. C. Carr, and J. Cameron; Honorary Secretary:—Lieut. E. K. Moleworth; Librarian: Mr. A. Joseph.*

(1) All gentlemen of the Naval, Military, Covenanted, Civil and Ecclesiastical Services, and Ladies of the Indian Army Nursing Service can become members by writing their names in the book kept for the purpose.

(2) Hon'y. Commissioned Officers and gentlemen not provided for in Rule 1 desirous of becoming subscribers shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another and may be elected at the discretion of the Committee.

(3) Gentlemen staying in Bangalore for less than one week may, if introduced by a subscriber, use the Library during their stay without paying subscription or entrance fee.

(4) Temporary members are those who join for three months only, and are not charged the entrance fee.

(5) Ladies, whose husbands are eligible under Rule I and are not in Bangalore, can become members by writing down their names.

(6) Single ladies (other than those of members' families), and ladies whose husbands are not eligible under Rule I and are not in Bangalore must be elected. Dogs and children are not allowed in the Library. Chains for tying up dogs can be had from the Librarian.

The Bowring Institute.—From being one of the most obscure places in the station, this Institute now takes rank with the best of its class anywhere in India. The building in St. Mark's Square, is a very handsome structure, and, with recent additions, forms one of the chief attractions of the station. Membership is open to all classes of the community, members of a subscriber's family being allowed the free use of the Reading Room, which is well supplied with

English and Indian papers and periodicals; and they are also allowed the use of the Billiard Tables and Tennis Courts on payment of the prescribed fees. The entrance donation is Rs. 8, and monthly subscription Rs. 2. Persons residing out of Bangalore may become members on similar terms and have all the privileges of resident members when they come into the station. Non-resident members are allowed 12 volumes at a time. No entrance fee is charged to "Temporary members," but they have to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 8. The Library contains a large and varied assortment of books. Refreshments can be obtained on payment. The Central Hall is available for theatricals, concerts, eddings, etc., on terms to be had from the Secretary. The stage has been recently enlarged and improved and fitted with scenery. The rooms are lighted by Washington lamps. The affairs of the Institute are managed by a President and Committee. The former office is now held by Mr. Walter Abraham, and Mr. E. Plunkett is the Secretary.

Church of England Soldiers' Institute and Club.—*Rishon's Com*

C. E. Soldiers' Institute.

Mr. G. T. Williams, Manager.

... of recreation and amusement. Inside are to be found a Temperance room, Billiard Room, Supper Room, Card Room, and Reading Room, and outside in the capacious compound, Football, Cricket, and Tennis and other games can be obtained. The Institute was opened on Thursday, 6th March, 1904.

Crescent Union.—This is a Muhammadan Literary and Debating society, located in Narrain Pillay Street, mostly composed of students of schools. Debates are held every Sunday. Subscription from 1 rupee to 4 As.

E. & A.-I. Association of Mysore and Coorg, Ltd.—This Association

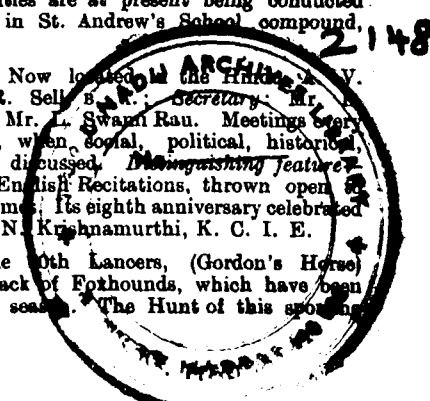
E. & A.-I. Association.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. J. R. S. Stanton.

other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above. All Europeans and Eurasians are eligible for membership, and every member undertakes to contribute 5 rupees to the assets of the Association in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he was a member or within one year afterwards. The late President of the Association, Dr. J. Sausman, died on the 24th March, 1904, since when Mr. R. T. Tocher, B. A., has worthily filled the office of President. The Secretary's duties are at present being conducted by the President. The office is located in St. Andrew's School compound, Cubbon Road.

Friends' Union.—Founded 1898. Now located in the Hindustani School, Sultanpet. President: Mr. F. R. Sell. Secretary: Mr. Mustaf Ali Khan; Treasurer & Librarian: Mr. L. Swami Rau. Meetings every Sunday evening between 4-30 and 6-30, when social, political, historical, biographical and religious subjects are discussed. *Distinguishing feature:* Competitive examinations in Sanskrit and English Recitations, thrown open to all students. Possesses a library of 250 volumes. Its eighth anniversary celebrated in Sept. 1906, was presided over by Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi, K. C. I. E.

30th Lancers' Foxhounds.—The 30th Lancers, (Gordon's Horse) stationed in Bangalore, have a very fine pack of Foxhounds, which have been hunted regularly twice a week during the season. The Hunt of this sporting



regiment was established in 1903 at Aurangabad, by Colonel Wapahare. The present pack consists of 22 couple of hounds, imported from England in July 1906, a considerable portion having been presented by the Duke of Beaufort. Since Col. Wapahare left the regiment, Mr. Gledstones has hunted the hounds assisted by Mr. Walker as First Whip. The kennels are located opposite the 80th Lancers Lines, Coesoor Road, and are in charge of Jamadar Chatter Singh, to whom a more worthy kennel Huntsman it would be hard to find.

London College of Music.—This College has for its object the examining of students in Practical and Theoretical music; Certificates, diplomas, prizes and medals being granted to those who pass the required examinations.

The general purpose and utility of the examinations are as follows:—

(a) To lay down a course of systematic training of students, and encourage the study of the best forms of music.

(b) To furnish an incentive to students to use increased efforts in their studies.

The College has local representatives in more than 450 centres throughout the world, examining over 7,000 candidates annually; and these figures are increasing. In the Bangalore centre examinations are held in June and November of each year. Entries for these examinations close on the 7th April and 7th September respectively. The fees range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 47. A copy of Syllabus and any further particulars application should be made to the Local Representative, Mr. J. D. Legge, Winnet, Benson Town, Bangalore.

Professor T. Rosenstein, Associate of Trinity College, London, is the Examiner in practical music.

The Masonic Hall is situated on Primrose Road, close to the British Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Lines, and at a convenient distance from the various European localities in the Station. The Hall is let on hire for entertainments, weddings, etc., and is capable of seating 175 persons. It is roofed with pine ceiling, has splendid acoustic properties, a boarded floor, and walls decorated with masonic celebrities. A temporary platform can be put up, whenever necessary, at a small additional cost. The party engaging the Hall for a concert, entertainment, or a wedding, is allowed the exclusive use from 10 A. M. of the day of engagement to 10 A. M. the next day, by which time all decorations, articles of furniture, glassware, etc., brought in by the engaging party must be cleared away and removed; otherwise, a charge of Rs. 5 for 24 hours, or part of 24 hours of delay, will be made. Mr. J. R. Michael is the Resident Tyler in charge, to whom all information as to rates of hire, etc., can be had.

Mysore Educational Library.—The Mysore Educational Library is located in the office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore. Government Educational officers of all grades down to C Class IV, in the Mysore State are permitted to borrow not more than two volumes at a time. All other teachers in Government service should apply for books through the Head-masters of their schools. Head-masters of aided schools and assistant masters of aided schools who apply through their Head-masters are permitted to borrow not more than two volumes at a time. Clerks employed in Government offices in Bangalore are similarly permitted to borrow two volumes at a time. Applications for books should be made to the Librarian. The Reading Room is open to the public from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week days and from 8 to 11 A.M. on Sundays. Books are

issued from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week days, except on authorised holidays. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, has control over the Library, and Mr. H. Seshagiri Rau is the Librarian.

Mysore Province Homing Society.—This Society was established in 1908, under the patronage of Major General Eccles Nixon, C. B., Mr. E. Macdonochie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja is President. The Club Rooms are in the Signalling School, East Parade. The annual races are flown alternately on the N. W. and N. N. E. routes, commencing about the middle of June. Members' subscription, Rs. 12 per annum. *Secretary:* Mr. G. F. Edwards, Inspector of Police, Fort, Bangalore City.

Pensioners' Reading Room, at the crossing of Old Poor House and Thimmiah Roads, is a resort for European pensioners. It is in charge of the Wesleyan Mission.

Social Club, St. John's Road, is a place of recreation for Indian gentlemen. *President:* Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait; *Vice-President:* Mr. A. Maigandadeva Moodr., *Rai Bahadur*; and *Honorary Secretary:* Mr. V. Ruthnum Moodr. Members are elected.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—This Society which was established in 1875, has confined its operations to the Civil and Military Station. It is hoped that in the near future a branch of the Society will be opened in the City, where cruelty to draught animals is particularly rife. There is a proposal before the Hon'ble the Resident that the Agents of the local Society should be permitted to work in the City also. *President:* the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S., British Resident; *Hon. Secretary:* General J. F. Fischer, R. E.; *Committee:* Messrs. P. L. Moore, I. C. S., P. Hannington, and J. G. Ingram Cotton; *Hon. Veterinary Surgeon:* Mr. B. W. Simpson; *Legal Adviser:* Mr. J. P. Saldanah, LL.B. Advocate.

Agents: Mr. G. Harvey, Tannery Road, St. John's Hill, and Mr. P. Sunjeevi Naidu, Narrain Pillai Street.

Soldiers' Home, East Parade.—This Institution (an illustration of which is given here,) was opened in October 1898, and is a very attractive place for soldiers. Though founded by the Wesleyan Mission, the Home is entirely undenominational and is open to all ranks and free to all. Light refreshments, dinners and suppers are supplied by the Caterer, Mr. Sturgeon, at very moderate charges, and the cooking is good. The Home is under the personal supervision of the Wesleyan Chaplain, and the medical authorities maintain regular inspection. The extensive enlargement of the Home is still under consideration.

Soldiers' Home, Ulsur Road.—Instituted for the benefit of British Soldiers, who will find healthy recreation in and out of doors. The work is carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Hill. Refreshments are provided at moderate rates. No alcoholic drinks are allowed.

South India Homing Society.—Head-quarters, R. E. Sergeants' Mess, St. John's Hill. *President:* ———; *Treasurer:* Surgeon-Captain J. Duckworth; *Secretary:* Mr. D. Ballard, 10, Borebank Road, Benson Town. The Club's annual races commence about the first week in July; the young birds are trained up to 200 miles; yearlings and old birds up to 300 and 400 miles. Scratch races are also held during these months up to January and February. The Tr



Soldiers' Home, Bangalore

Association and Homing Fanciers have liberally donated special prizes. The monthly subscription is Re. 2 for members and Re. 1 for Honorary Members.

Southern India Rifle Association.—This Association was founded in 1868, its object being to encourage Rifle shooting throughout India. It has as its Patron the Governor of Madras (for the time being) and for Vice-Patrons the Maharaja of Mysore, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieut.-General Commanding the Division and the British Resident in Mysore (for the time being). The General Officer Commanding the Brigade is President and the Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Vice-President, Capt. L. Perrin, Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is the Secretary. The Office of the Association is in the Main Guard buildings, Cubbon Road, and its affairs are managed by the President and a Council, with an Executive Committee.

A Prize meeting is held annually, usually in the month of September, at the Hebbal Ranges, when prizes are offered for competition among all arms of the British and Indian Army and the Auxiliary Forces. The meeting lasts from 1 to 14 days and many competitors come from all parts of the Presidency, and very often outside it, to compete for prizes, and at the same time enjoy a holiday in one of the best climates in India. Details as to membership, etc., may be had on applications to the Secretary.

Southern Mahratta Railway Institute.—This fine building was erected in 1897-98, jointly by the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies, for the benefit of their employees at the City terminus. It stands on open ground to the west of the City Railway station and on either side are Tennis Courts and Cricket ground. The room is very comfortably furnished and is well supplied with newspapers, magazines and books. There is a large billiard room and the Central Hall is used for dances and other entertainments. The Hall can be hired for performances, etc. Mr. B. S. Crawley, Loco. Foreman, is the General Secretary.

St. John's Church Institute and Library.—President: the Chaplain; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer: Mr. R. McMahan. This is the oldest institution of its kind in Bangalore, and was founded in 1858 for the benefit of the large number of pensioners who, after the Mutiny, settled on St. John's Hill. There is a good supply of papers and periodicals, such as the *Madras Mail*, *Madras Times*, *Bangalore Daily Post*, *London Weekly Times*, *Punch*, *Graphic*, *Golden Penny*, *Ladies' Pictorial*, *Quiver*, etc. There is also a Library with a good collection of interesting books, a considerable number having been recently added. The monthly subscription is one Rupee. With the exception of the three Indian Daily papers first named, all the other papers and periodicals received are circulated weekly, to such members as may desire to see them at their houses, for an additional subscription of 4 annas per month.

St. Patrick's Institute on Brigade Road, Shoolay, is connected with the Cathedral of the same name, and was opened on Christmas Day 1893. A good library is attached and the billiard table and refreshment bar in the Institute attract large numbers of soldiers and civilians to the place. It is undenominational. President: Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A.; Vice-President: Driver J. Dolman; Secretary: Pte. Spaul, 1st Essex Regiment.

St. Francis Xavier's Native Catholic Reading Room.—This institution, in the compound of St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. John's Hill, was originally established in May 1898, but a new and larger building was erected in 1906.

on the same site, mainly through the instrumentality of Father Servanton, the Parish Priest and Mr. Savaria Pillay, a Contractor of the Kolar Gold Fields. This building was formally opened on the 18th November 1905 by the Rev. Basle, Vicar General, (now Co-adjutor, Bishop of Mysore.) President: Rev. J. B. Servanton; Secretary: Mr. M. Wiseman; Treasurer: Mr. K. Joseph.

To this Institution there is attached a Society for boys, named *The Guild of St. Joseph*. Secretary: B. Arokiasawmy Pillay. These boys form the choir and officiate as Acolytes in the Church. Mr. A. S. David, Organist.

Sughuna Vilasa Sabah, Bangalore Branch:—This is an Amateur Dramatic Association, established in the Cantonment in 1895.

The objects of the Sabah are:—

(1) To afford innocent amusement to the educated native ladies and gentlemen of Bangalore. (2) To raise the moral standard of the present Indian vernacular stage. (3) To improve the vernacular dramatic literature. (4) To help charitable institutions. A free reading room was opened this year for the use of the members and the public of Bangalore, and also a small Library for the use of the members.

Rao Bahadur, A Maigandadeva Mudaliar, Avergal, President; Messrs. V. Masilamony Chettiar, (Municipal Commissioner) and A. Sundranmoorthi Mudaliar of the Bangalore Agency, Vice Presidents; Mr. A. Ramanuja Mudaliar, Secretary; Mr. C. K. Shamugara Chettiar, Treasurer; Mr. M. Ganapati Naickar, Tutor; other members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Muthuvadivelu Mudaliar, S. Sitaram Iyer, R. Venkatasawmi Naidu, E. Ekambarum Mudaliar, M. Takur Singh, Narasimha Iyengar and V. Balasundram Chettiar. Auditors:—Messrs. Krishnasawmi Iyer and Sankerlingam Moodr.

Theosophical Society.—Situated in St. John's Road. President, Mr. N. P. Subramania Iyer, B. A.; Secretary, Mr. A. Singaravelu; Treasurer: Mr. A. Maigandadeva Mudaliar, *Rao Bahadur*. This Institution possesses a good library of books on Religion, Philosophy, etc.

COMPANION MAP TO MORRIS' GUIDE TO BANGALORE.

ISSUED IN 1905.

Neatly lithographed in black, with Index, in red figures, to 138 places in the C. & M. Station and City. Scale, 3 inches to the mile.

8 ANNAS, Post Free.

J. W. MORRIS, Press Correspondent, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, C. & M. S.

Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., Inspector of European and Training Schools.
 Mr. C. W. Moss, M.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, V. Circle.
 Miss H. W. Bernard, Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.
 B. Swetaranya Sastri, B.A., L.T., Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schools, C. & M. Station
 Mr. Muhammad Abdul Khatik Sahib, Sub-Asst. Insp. of Mahomedan Schools, Southern Circle.

The following is a list of Boys' and Girls' Schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore receiving Imperial and Municipal Grants, respectively, with particulars showing amount of monthly grant, strength, location.

Schools Receiving Government Grants.

No.	Names.	Grade.	Grant. Rs.	Strength		Managers, Principals or head masters.
				E.	O.	
Boys' Schools.						
1	{ St. Joseph's European Sch.. St. Joseph's Native School..	H. S. C.	225 225	175 8	...	Rev. Fr. L. Froger, M.A.
2	Bishop Cotton School	H. S.	700	55	...	Mr. A. Miller, M. A.
3	Baldwin School	"	300	133	...	Rev. P. V. Roberts
4	St. Andrew's School	"	300	47	...	The Chaplain.
5	R. B. A. N. M's School	"	300	...	391	Mr. S. M. Kelly, B. A.
6	St. John's School	L. S.	100	35	...	Rev. W. A. Lowale
7	St. Patrick's School	"	125	143	6	Rev. Fr. Mascarenhas
8	St. Aloysius' School	"	50	46	190	Brother Aloysius
9	Wesleyan Mis. Middle S.	"	50	...	117	Rev. F. Goodwill
10	St. Mary's School	P.	50	...	110	Rev. Fr. Rantereau
11	C. V. S. Sabha School	L. S.	50	...	128	Mr. Annamalai Mdr.
12	Madrasa-i-Islamia	"	50	...	125	Mr. Ghulam Ahmed
13	Madrasa-i-Khudusia	"	50	...	65	Maulvi Abdul Guffar
14	St. Antony's School	P.	50	35	...	Rev. Mother St. Paul
15	St. Paul's School	"	20	...	57	Rev. S. Paranjoti, B.
16	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical S...	"	50	...	45	Mr. Mangandaleva M. R. B.
Girls' Schools.						
1	Sacred Heart College	C.	200	142	5	Rev. Mother St. Paula
2	Bishop Cotton School	H. S.	...	88	...	Miss M. Gow
3	Baldwin School	"	200	63	...	Miss Montgomery, B.
4	St. Andrew's School	"	200	88	...	Mrs. A. Houlston
5	St. John's School	L. S.	...	35	...	Mrs. E. Bloxham
6	St. John's Infant School	P.	100	52	...	Miss McNeerney
7	Wesleyan Day School	E. P.	50	35	...	Miss Corner
8	St. Francis Xavier's School.	"	100	110	6	Sister Flavia.
9	Hindu Balika Patasala	P.	50	...	169	Mrs. Ekambara Moodr
10	Wesleyan Tam. Boarding Sch.	L. S.	50	...	78	Rev. F. Goodwill

* Grant for both Boys' and Girls' Schools.

C. = College. H. S. = High School. L. S. = Lower Secondary. P. = Primary.
 E. = Europeans. O. = Others.

Schools Receiving Municipal Grants.

No.	Names.	Grade.	Grant. Rs.	Srength		Location.
				E.	O.	
Boys' Schools.						
1	Cantonment Orphanage	P.	100	40	...	Richmond Road
2	St. Andrew's Poor School	"	30	36	...	Thimmiah Road
3	St. Joseph's Primary	"	30	31	101	Old Museum Road
4	Wesleyan Boys' School	"	12	...	77	Shoolay
5	Wesleyan Boys' School	"	8	...	53	General Bazaar
6	Wesleyan Boys' School	"	8	...	42	Artillery Lines
7	Wesleyan Boys' School	"	20	...	55	New Parcherry
8	Wesleyan Mixed School	"	20	...	55	Cavalry Lines
9	Wesleyan Boys' School	"	8	...	36	Knoxpett
10	Ev. Lutheran Mis. School	"	20-13-4	...	61	Thimmiah Road
11	Madrasa-i-Hafizia	"	41	...	75	Broadway Road,
12	Commissariat Hindustani S...	"	8½	...	34	Transport Lines
13	R. B. A. N. M's Br. School..	"	25	...	77	Ulsoor
14	R. B. A. N. M's Br. School..	"	20	...	64	Ulsoor
15	Madrasa-i-Mahammadia	"	8	...	40	Shoolay
16	Muhammadan Night School..	"	10	...	23	Chandy Chowk
17	Muhammadan Night School..	"	10	...	40	Arnachella Mdr. S
18	M. E. Mission do	"	...	...	62	Blackpullu
19	Am. Advent Mis. School	"	...	...	70	Haines Road.
20	Do do	"	...	...	50	Cleveland Town
Girls' Schools.						
1	St. Paul's School	P.	15	...	40	Old Poor House Rd
2	St. Francis Xavier's Free S...	"	50	48	...	St. John's Hill
3	Convent Poor School	"	25	84	...	Old Museum Road
4	Wesleyan Tamil School	"	20	...	53	Markham Road
5	Wesleyan Tamil School	"	25	...	58	Ulsoor
6	Wesleyan Tamil School	"	50	...	116	Narrain Pillay St.
7	Wesleyan Tamil School	"	30	...	70	Pullyar Street
8	Wesleyan Tamil School	"	5	...	49	Yellagoundapallya
9	Q. O. S. & M. School	"	10	...	51	Sapper Lines
10	Appavoo Pillai's School	"	20	...	55	Blackpullu
11	Madrasa-i-Niswani	"	30	...	54	Narrain Pillay St.
12	C. E. Zenana Mission S.	"	25*	...	27	Arab Lines
13	C. E. Zenana Mission S.	"	...	...	34	Thimmiah Road
14	Govindamma's School	"	15	...	138	Ulsoor
15	London Mission School	L. S.	35	...	97	Thoppa Moodr. St.
16	Rajamma Thumbou Chetty's [School]	P.	30	...	95	Narrain Pillay St.

* Grant includes Orphanage in Cubbon Road.

C. = College. H. S. = High School. L. S. = Lower Secondary. P. = Primary,
 E. = Europeans. O. = Others.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Government Central College.—*Principal:* Mr. J. Cook, M.A. This Institution is situated near the Pettah, between the Central Jail and the Deputy Commissioner's office. It is a large and well-ventilated building with an extensive compound, affording a good field for cricket and other games. It is provided with a set of Gymnastic apparatus, and good Lawn Tennis courts for the use of the students. The Central College was the highest educational institution and the only First Grade College of the Mysore State until 1894, when the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was raised to the first grade. Established in 1858, as the High School, it had its curriculum adapted to the standard of the Madras University in 1864, was formed into the Central College in July 1875, and was affiliated with the Madras University as a First Grade College in November 1877. The present premises, in their original form, were first occupied in 1860, but various extensions have since been made. Special encouragement is given by the Government to the teaching of Physical Science, to illustrate which a good collection of Physical and Chemical apparatus has been provided. There are several scholarships tenable at the College. The clock tower is a conspicuous object and can be seen from a good distance around. The College is also provided with a Library of over 5,000 volumes, and a Reading Room furnished with the principal monthly and weekly English Reviews and Newspapers.

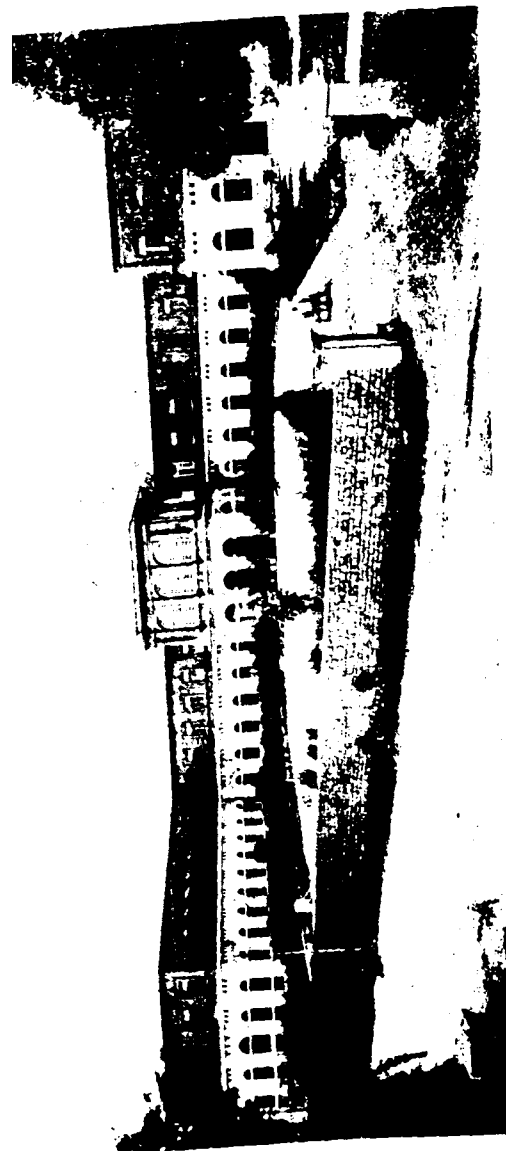
The College Staff consists of the following :—

J. Cook, M.A., F. R. S. E., Principal; J. G. Tait, M.A., Language, Professor; F. R. Sell, B.A., Professor of English; M. T. Narainiengar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics; C. M. Vijayaraghavachar, B.A., Lecturer in Chemistry; B. Venkatanarappa, M.A., Physics Assistant; B. Venkatesachar, M.A., Additional Science Assistant; B. K. Srinivasier, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; P. K. Subrahmanya Sastri, B.A., Assistant Master; S. Krishnaswamiengar, M.A., Assistant Master and Lecturer in History (F. A. Classes); D. Srinivasachar, M.A., Assist. Prof. in Sanskrit and Kanarese; K. V. Krishnaswamiar, B.A., Assistant Master; M. T. Narasimhiengar, B.A., Assistant Master; Dr. M. Srinivasa Rau, M.A., M.D., Lecturer in Biology; V. S. Sambasiva, B.Sc., I.C.E., Lecturer in Geology.

There are 6 Pandits for teaching Kanarese, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and a Munshi for Hindustani and Persian. Gymnastics are taught by Mr. T. Srinivasulu Naidu.

Central College Hostel.—The residential quarters, which were opened in February 1901, have been provided by the Mysore Government, in close proximity to the College, to accommodate over 90 students. The Principal has *ex-officio* general control of the Hostel, and the practical management is under a Resident Superintendent, Mr. B. Venkata Dasappa. There are two double storeyed blocks; one for Brahmmins, the other for non-Brahmins, with separate sets of dining rooms, bath rooms, etc. The rooms are let only to students of the College and to such as board in the Hostel, and undertake to stay for at least the whole of a College term. Charges for room-rent, board and washing, average from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for each student. The Hostel is surrounded with a spacious compound which is very tastefully laid out with flower-beds and offers most convenient and healthful quarters for College students.

St. Joseph's College.—Rev. L. Froger, M. A., Principal. The new College situated between Museum Road and Residency Road, an illustration of which is given here, is built in the form of the letter H; the length of each wing is 257 ft. while the width in the centre measures 260 ft. A fine play ground attached to it affords ample space for Cricket, Football and Hockey. The dormitories in the upper storey form



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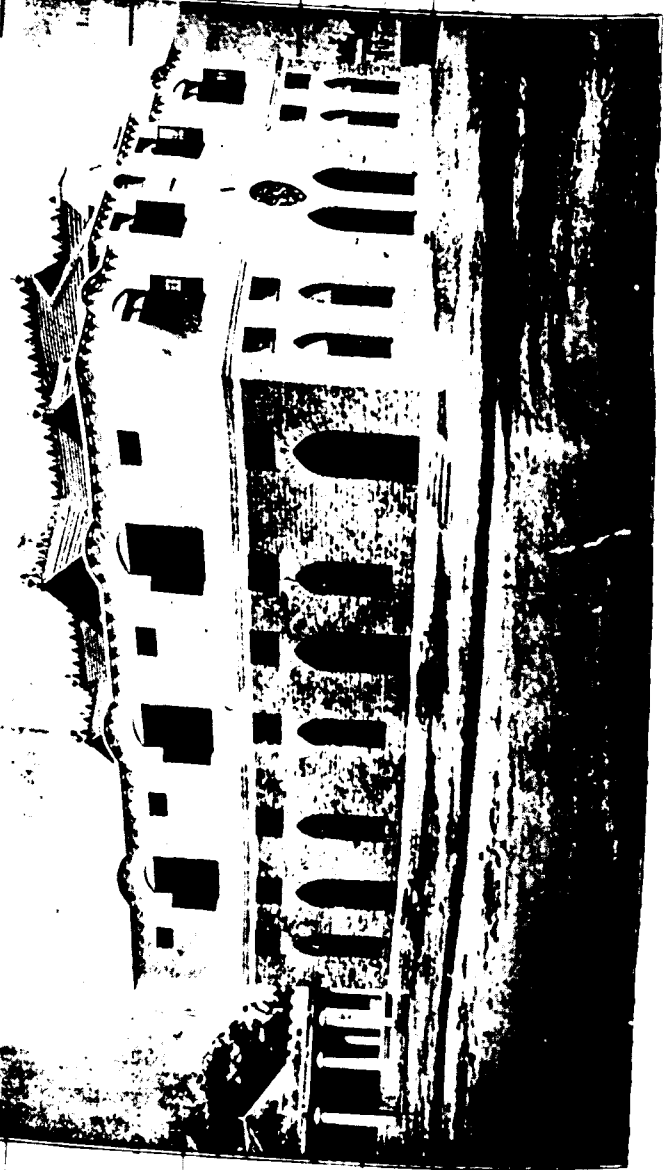
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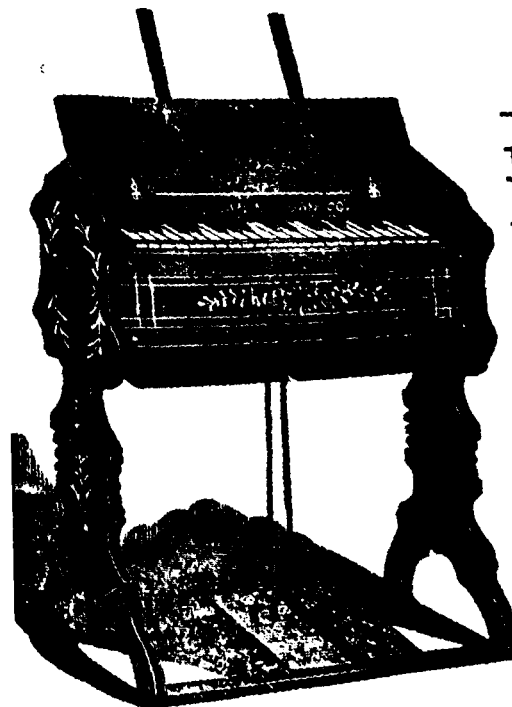
two splendid rooms 105 ft. long by 30 ft. wide. A large verandah runs along the entire length on the side facing the play ground. The boarders come from all parts of India and even Burma, they actually number 125 boys. The institution offers to European and Eurasian families resident in this country the means of procuring for their children a course of education as complete as can be obtained in the mother country. Boarders and day scholars are constantly under the supervision of the Fathers, assisted by five English Brothers. Pupils of all religious persuasions are admitted, without any interference with their respective creeds. The course of study embraces all branches up to the F. A. Standard. The teaching staff includes among others, the Rev. L. Fruger, M. A. (London), M. A. (Castab), Principal; Rev. J. M. Visnac, B. Sc., Rev. E. Schmitt, M. A. (London), Rev. J. Dutay, B. A. etc. To the teaching department are attached a library as well as a physical laboratory. The college has always distinguished itself by its success in the Public Examinations. Particular attention is also paid to the training of the boys in field games and sports as is testified by the Trophies they have won in the Inter-school and Volunteer Sports. The College Cadet Company numbers 91 boys on the rolls of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Baldwin High School for Boys.—Bishop Oldham, D.D., LL.D., President; Rev. J. B. Buttrick, P. E., Vice-President; Rev. P. V. Roberts, B.A., (Classics) Principal, Head-master and Treasurer. This school is the largest Protestant Boarding School in South India, on the Oomoor Road, Richmond Town, and occupies a rural situation. It was opened in 1880 and has had a continuous growth ever since. Extensive improvements have been recently made, and the Lee-Warner Laboratory and Toussaint Memorial Dormitory, with accommodation for boarders, with all the adjuncts of a first-class High School, have placed the institution on a footing equal to the best in India. The Government recently gave a very handsome grant towards the improvement fund. The Memorial stone was placed by Sir Donald Robertson. The last inspection report shows the high quality of the work done and rapid growth in numbers. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., Inspector of European Schools, remarked:—"The school is well conducted and its tone and discipline good. I consider the teaching to be thorough and conscientious. There is a full staff of teachers, all of whom are resident; and every care is taken to secure first-class work. Three Matrons, under the direction of the Principal's wife, pay every attention to the home comforts of the children; while three Mistresses see that the little ones carefully prepare their home lessons. A special feature is the Nursery department. Sir James Bourdillon opened the Toussaint Memorial Dormitory, presented the School with a plot of land for a play ground and considerably increased the monthly grant-in-aid, on the 18th June, 1904. From this year the School begins preparing boys for the Cambridge Examinations, as well as for the Entrance Examinations of the Imperial Forest, Engineering and Trigonometrical Survey of India. The Inspector in his last report remarked:—"The Staff of the School is above the average of European High Schools, and as an educational institution Cadet Company, three of the members being Officers, and as an educational institution is considered by many as equal to the finest in India. So rapid has been the growth of the School, that the Board of Trustees recently decided to erect a spacious two-storied building for Dormitory and Refectory purposes, and an American graduate, Mr. A. B. Coates, has been secured as Vice-Principal. The Government, in 1906, again handsomely increased the grant-in-aid."

Baldwin High School for Girls.—Miss U. Montgomery, B.A., Principal and Head-mistress; Miss Ary J. Holland, Associate Principal. This school is situated on Richmond Road, and possesses valuable and commodious premises, together with a well-arranged school and boarding house. The grounds are sufficiently large, and are

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so laid out, as to afford the girls every opportunity for health-giving sports. In its educational work, the ideal is the highest efficiency. In its Boarding Department every comfort is provided, and constant effort is put forth to make the surroundings home-like and refined. As character is the basis of all true education, special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. The new School and Dormitory Building, as also the methods of instruction employed have received the approval of highly placed Government officials.

The Bishop Cotton Schools were founded in 1865, in connection with the scheme originated by Bishop Cotton of Calcutta, to provide in a healthy climate and at a moderate cost, the means of a sound English education for the children of parents resident in India and the East. The Schools are situated in a thoroughly healthy locality in the C. & M. Station adjoining the United Service Club, and have extensive play grounds for Gymnastics, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis and Badminton. Pupils are prepared for the Madras University Matriculation Examination and for the various examinations held by the Educational Department of the Madras Government. The Boys form a strong Cadet Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. The Boarding establishments have accommodation for about 50 boys and 30 girls and young boys. The schools are under the direction of the Warden, Mr. A. Miller, M.A., (St. Andrew's University, Scotland) and Miss M. A. Gow, F.A., (Madras) is the Head-mistress. Mr. Miller looks after the Boys' boarding establishment and Miss Gow personally supervises the Girls' boarding house. The Warden or Head-mistress will be glad to receive applications for admission and to furnish any further details respecting the Schools.

Sacred Heart College, Training Dept. and Schools.—*Lady Superior*: Mother Mary of St. Paula. The "Good Shepherd" Convent School, established in 1854 in Museum Road, and now located in the handsome building on Residency Road, almost opposite St. Joseph's College, was raised to the rank of a Second Grade College in 1902, under the name of the "Sacred Heart College." It offers to European and Eurasian families the means of providing their children with a good English education. Pupils of different religions are equally received into the institution; the greatest care is taken of the religious and moral training of the pupils, who are always under the immediate supervision of the Nuns. Besides the usual course of education, which comprises all branches, the pupils are prepared for the various Government Examinations up to and including the First-in-Arts Examination. Needlework and vocal and instrumental music are taught, as well as Foreign languages and drawing.

The Training Department was started and recognized by the Director of Public Instruction in 1903. This Class completes the institution, giving the young ladies who have passed the general Government Examinations an opportunity of obtaining the corresponding "Trained Teacher's Certificate."

An Industrial School is attached to the Convent, for European and East Indian women, who are taught plain and coarse needlework and fancy work.

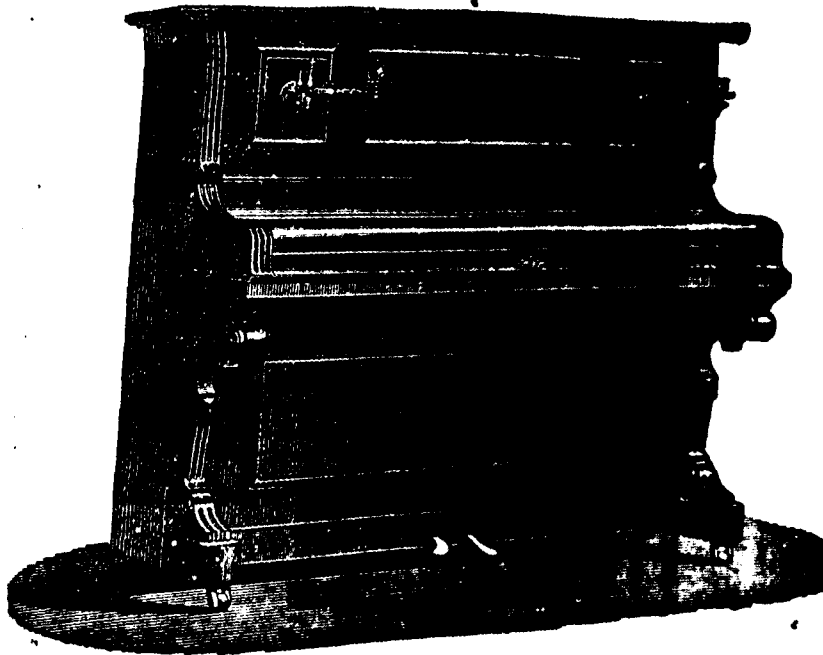
A Foundling Asylum also exists within the Convent grounds, where little deserted ones are housed comfortably and brought up.

A Preparatory School for small boys was started in August 1901 in connection with the High School. Trained teachers have been engaged specially for this school, and the little boys are carefully instructed in all the rudiments of learning, so as to be well prepared to enter upon their College course after a few years.

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St. Andrew's Boys' School.—*Head-master* : Mr. ——— The High School teaches up to the Matriculation standard ; the lower departments dealing with the usual branches of a liberal education. Boarders reside with the Head-master at his private residence and the greatest attention is paid to the moral training and personal comfort of the boys.

St. Andrew's Girls' School.—*Lady Principal* : Mrs. Houlston. In addition to the various departments of general education, Music, Calisthenics, French, Drawing, plain and fancy work are taught. Boarders are received by Mrs. Houlston.

Both these Schools stand in the grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Cubbon Road, and are under the management of the Kirk Session. *Secretary* : The Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church.

St. Andrew's Poor School.—*Head-mistress* : Miss DePrazer. *Assistant* : Miss Coles. *Matron* : Mrs Locke. This institution, located in Thimmiah Road, is supported mainly by subscriptions from the Church congregation. About 50 poor children get their education, food and clothing free.

Raj Bahadur A. Narrainsawmy Mudaliar's Charities.—*Managing Committee* : Raja Dharma Pravina, T. R. A. Thumboo Chettiar, C.I.E.; *President* : Mr. J. Cook, M.A.; *Vice-President* :—*Members* : Mr. H.J. Bhabha, M.A., Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, Raj Bahadur Dharma Ratnakara, A. Narrainsawmy Mudaliar, and Mr. V. A. Rajaratna Mudaliar; *Honorary Secretary* : Rao Bahadur A. Maigandadeva Mudaliar; *Clerk* : T. V. Cuppusawmy Naidu.

The Charities were founded in 1873. They consist of a High School, a Technical School, two Primary Branch Schools for caste pupils, and a Primary Branch School for the Panchama class, with a total strength of about 700 pupils. There is also a Girls' School with about 120 girls attending it.

The High School and the Technical School are located in two commodious buildings in Dickenson Road, one Primary Branch School is in Cavalry Road and the others are in Ulsoor.

Pupils are trained in the Technical School for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Engineering subjects, such as Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, etc. Classes in Commercial Correspondence and Book-keeping were also opened in 1897.

The above charities are maintained by School fees and monthly grants, and by the interest accruing from a capital of Rs. 60,000 set apart by the Founder for purposes of education. To the above is added an Orphanage, which is constructed and completed, but not as yet formally opened.

The High School staff consists of the following:—Mr. S. M. Kelly, B.A., *Head-master*; Messrs. K. T. Dorasawmy Iyengar, B.A., P. Ragavachariar, B.A., L.T., A.N. Dharmalinga Moodeliar, B.A., M. Venkappa, V. Soondrum Iyer, B. V. Narasiah, M. Kothendaram Moodeliar, T. A. Ponnusawmy Pillai, and C. V. Sooba Rao, *Assistants*; K. Singaravelu Moodeliar, *Drawing master*; K. Abdul Sattar, *Gymnastic Instructor*; and Munshis for the Vernaculars.

The Technical School staff:—Mr. N. C. Narsimiengar, L.C.E., *Superintendent*; Mr. Sawmy Rao, *Surveying*; Mr. V. Soondrum Iyer, *Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence*; Mr. C. Sawmy Rao, *Shorthand and Typewriting*.

"Founder's Day" was instituted in connection with these schools in 1905, and celebrated for the first time on the 29th September. The function is now held annually.

Bangalore Cantonment Orphanage.—*Honorary Secretary & Manager*: Rev. F. W. Heycock, Chaplain of St. Mark's; *Superintendent*: Mr. Whittaker; *Matron*: Mrs. Whittaker; *Asstt. Matron*: Miss Hall. This Institution, established in March 1866, on Richmond Road, adjoining All Saints Church, is intended for orphans and destitute children of Europeans and East Indians, preference being given to orphans of British soldiers. It is supported by voluntary contributions, supplemented by a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 from the Station Municipality and Rs. 25 a month from the Madras Government. It has an endowment of Rs. 4,500, yielding interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. It is under the management of a Committee of which the Hon. Bangalore Brigade, Vice-President, and the General Officer Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, are members. The Chaplain of St. Mark's, Honorary Secretary, to whom all applications for admissions should be addressed. The children are required to do everything for themselves; and whilst the boys, as circumstances permit, are sent out to learn some trade, the girls are taught to be useful, not only in making and mending their own and the boys' clothing, but in cooking, scrubbing, and other household work. The girls are sought after for domestic service. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. F. W. Heycock, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.

St. John's Church Schools.—*Head-master*: Mr. W. H. M. Peck; *Head-mistress*: Mrs. E. Bloxham; *Infant School Head-mistress*: Miss McNeerney. These schools, which were founded in 1858, are connected with St. John's Church, St. John's Hill, and supply the wants of the Parish in imparting a sound education to boys and girls, up to the secondary grade. A few poor children receive a free dinner daily and there are some pupils on the free educational list. The schools are under the control of the Chaplain of St. John's. All receive sound religious instruction.

Wesleyan Girls' Day School.—This institution stands in the grounds of the East Parade Wesleyan Church and is under the management of the Mission, *Head-mistress*: Miss Corner.

Children's Home.—This charitable institution is maintained by the Wesleyan Church and is situated in the church compound, East Parade. Very poor Anglo-Indian children are boarded and educated here. The Committee of Management is inter-denominational.

St. Patrick's Orphanage and School.—*Superintendent*: Rev. J. Mascarenhas. This Orphanage was founded in 1876 by the Roman Catholic Military Chaplain in charge of St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is intended for Eurasian orphans and the children of parents in destitute circumstances. The inmates number 120 on an average, and they are lodged, fed and clothed, and receive an elementary education in the St. Patrick's Day School, which is attended by other boys also. The standard of education imparted to them extends to the lower Secondary Examination. The work is entrusted to the Head-master, Mr. Clement Santhurst, and his six assistants, one of them being a Hindustani Munshi. About 30 of these day scholars get their meals with the orphans and are clothed from the Orphanage Funds. The expenses are defrayed by subscriptions and collections and a monthly grant of Rs. 100, the balance, which is always high, being made up personally by the Rev. A. M. Tahard. About 120 orphans are now housed in that substantial building on Brigade Road. The boys are trained in volunteering and field games.

St. Louis' Boarding School.—*Superior*: Rev. F. Aucenturier. This is a comparatively new Institution on Brigade Road, opposite St. Patrick's Orphanage, opened mainly for the purpose of receiving as boarders the native boys attending St. Joseph's College. There are about 60 inmates in this place at present. It is growing very popular as it makes it very convenient for respectable native Catholics in the neighbourhood to give their children a good Catholic College education. Besides which the charge for boarding and lodging is extremely moderate.

Native Ecclesiastical Seminary.—*Superior*: Rev. T. Gerbier. This Institution, also on Brigade Road, is for the training of native youths for the priesthood. There are at present 24 ecclesiastical students, 3 of whom finish their course at Pondicherry.

Rajammah Thumboo Chetty Girls' School.—This Institution was opened in 1899 in a building in Narain Pillai Street, which was made over by Mrs. Thumboo Chetty to the Roman Catholic Mission. It is now under the supervision of Sister Marie Etienne, a German Nun, who has been educated in Germany and France, assisted by six Native Nuns, two of whom have obtained the Lower Secondary Trained Teachers' Certificates and two others Primary Trained Teachers' Certificates. The number of pupils on the rolls is over 130, belonging to different castes, most of whom are Mudaliars and Mahrattas. There are also some Brahmmins, Lingayets and Christians. There are classes from the Infants' up to Form I. In each class all the subjects, according to the Madras Education Code, are taught, besides needle and fancy work, calisthenics and singing.

St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School.—This is a Lower Secondary School which was opened in Cleveland Town in 1889, under the charge of European Nuns, who have all passed their examinations in Europe. French, music, and singing lessons are also given to outside pupils. This Institution is doing excellent work under the supervision of the Reverend Mother Flavia, Superioress. It is largely attended by the European and Eurasian children of St. John's Hill.

St. Aloysius' School.—Promenade Road, recently established in connection with St. Francis Xavier's Church, provides a sound middle education to the English children of the parish.

The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.—Upper Primary School, Thimmaiah Road. *Head-Master*: Mr. M. T. Samuel Pillai.

The Madrassa-i-Niswan is the Mohomedan Female Educational Institution located in 135, Narain Pillay Street. It receives a grant from the Municipality of Rs. 30 a month. *President*: Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan Sahib, 1st Class Magistrate and Treasury Officer; *Secretary*: Mr. Husain Mahmood, Mysore Stamp Manufactory.

The Madrassa-i-Islamia.—This is an Anglo-Urdu School in Old Poor House Road, which receives a grant from the Government. It is under the control of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Cavalry Road. There are also two Night Schools under the control of the Anjuman; one in Arnachellum Mudaliar Street, and the other in Chandy Chowk. They are intended to impart education to those poor boys who are not able to attend Day Schools. The number of pupils averages 100. Each of these institutions receives a Municipal grant of Rs. 10 per mensem. *Manager*: Nawab Gulam Ahmad Sahib. *Head-Master*: Moulvie Mahomed Abdulla Hussain Sahib Khaleel.

The Mahomedan Orphanage.—This is a charitable educational institution, located in Tank Road, St. John's Hill, supported by contributions in money and kind and a Municipal monthly grant. It has a reserve fund of Rs. 21,000, and about 50 boys and girls are fed, clothed and educated. The affairs of the institution are managed by a Committee. *President*: Mr. T. Abdul Kareem Sahib, Deputy Conservator of Forests; *Vice-President*: Mr. Ahamad Ali Khan; *Honorary General Secretary*: Mr. Eshaq Ismail Sait; *Honorary Joint Secretary*: Mr. Abbas Sait; *Treasurer*: Mr. Moulvi Mahomed Ibrahim Khan; *Auditor*: Abdul Hai Sahib.

Wesleyan High School.—*Principal*: Rev. A. R. Fuller, B. A. (Lond.) *Head-master*, Mr. A. Seshagiri Rao, B. A. This school containing about 400 native students, one half of whom are Brahmins, is situated near the Cenotaph, Fort Road. It was established as a Mission School in 1836. The course of study embraces all that is required for the Matriculation Examination, and in addition, special attention is given to the study of the Scriptures. Instruction is given in English and in the Vernaculars, there being Munshies for Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani. Attention is given to out-door sports.

London Mission High School.—*Principal*: Rev. Stanley J. Cox, M. A.; *Head-Master*: Mr. K. Ramachandra Rau, B. A. This Institution, in the City, near the Yelahanka Gate, was founded in 1847. It trains up to the Matriculation standard of the Madras University. Since 1867 when it first sent up pupils for that Examination, about 400 pupils have passed out from the School, many of whom now occupy prominent positions in the public service. Present strength: 500. In the large hall of the school building, frequent lectures are delivered to educated Hindus on Religious, Social and Scientific subjects.

London Mission Theological Seminary.—Fort Road. *Principal*: Rev. W. Joss. In this Institution, students from the Mission in various parts of the Madras Presidency are trained to be Evangelists and Preachers. The instruction is given in the English Language, but the Vernaculars and Sanskrit are also studied. There are at present about eight students.

Bangalore Commercial School (Aided and Recognized).—Pupils are prepared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Book-keeping, Correspondence, Banking, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing. All persons, whose general educational qualification is of or above any High School standard are admitted as pupils. Provision is made for teaching ladies separately, and arrangements can also be made for the tuition of ladies and gentlemen who cannot attend the school. The classes are held in the premises of the London Mission High School, City, between the hours of 7 and 8-30 A. M. and between 6 and 8 P. M. *Manager*: Mr. G. C. Lakshmi Narayana.

S. M. Railway School.—This Institution, situated in the City, within easy distance of the Railway quarters, is maintained by the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies. It is intended chiefly for the children of railway employees, but other children are also admitted. The teaching is up to the Lower Secondary Grade. The strength of the school in November last was 56 boys and girls. The management is in the hands of Mr. W. Sargeant (*President*), and Mr. M. B. S. Crawley (*General Secretary*) Miss E. Wolf is the *Head-Mistress*.

City Government English School.—*Head-Master*: Mr. K. Krishnaswamayya, B.A. This Institution came into existence in the month of August,

1883. The School is at present located in the Old Palace, Fort, and it is maintained by the Mysore Government.

City Municipal Kanada School.—*Head-Master*: Mr. Venkataramayya. This School is also located in the Old Palace, Fort, and maintained by the City Municipality, with Government aid.

Chamarajendrapete Anglo-Vernacular School.—Is a comparatively new Institution, located in Albert Victor Road, Chamarajpet, City. *Head-Master*: Mr. Jwalapathi Sastri. It is maintained by the City Municipality supplemented by a grant in aid from the Mysore Educational Department.

Government Sanskrit College.—*Manager*: Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao. The Sanskrit College in the Bangalore City, which is known as the "Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore," is situated in the Fort, opposite to the Old Palace building. It was established in 1885 and is a Government Institution, managed by a Committee, under the direct orders of Government in the Muzrai Department. The Muzrai Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is the President of the Managing Committee. The supervision of the Institution is entrusted to Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao, who is the Manager of the College, as well as the Manager of the Muzrai Department. The *personnel* of the present Managing Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—

President.—L. Anantasami Rao, Esq., B. A., Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai Department; *Members*: Messrs. Venkatapathiengar, retired Deputy Inspector of Schools; M. T. Naraniengar, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Central College; Pundit Hcsakote Venkatrama Sastriar and M. Shama Rao, M. A., Register of Co-Operative Societies in Mysore.

The object of the Institution is to revive the study of Sanskrit in all its various branches and to prepare Students for the annual Sanskrit Vidwat Examinations, which are equal in standard to B. A. and M. A. Degree Examinations of the Indian Universities. No fee is levied in any class.

The staff of the College consists of one Manager, one Adhyaksha, 16 Sanskrit Pundits and one Clerk and Librarian.

Scholarships are paid to deserving students.

The College has a Library of its own containing important Sanskrit works.

Government Girls' Schools, City.

Lady Superintendent: Miss SUSAN F. RAJAHGOPAUL.

Government Girls' School, Taluk Cutchery Road.—This Institution was established in 1868 and now has over 210 children on its rolls. *Head-Mistress*: Puttu Subbamah, assisted by 7 female and 7 male teachers.

The Arya Balika Patasala, Sidicuttu.—Under the management of Government since 1888, has now over 215 pupils and is taught by 8 female and 5 male teachers. *Head-Mistress*: A. Lakshmiddevamma.

Government Girls' School, Chamarajpet.—There are over 100 pupils attending this School. It was taken over by Government in 1899, *Head-Master*: M. Ramesha Sastri; there are 6 assistants and a Sewing Mistress.

Primary School for Girls, Malleswaram.—This place was opened very recently and there are 50 children in attendance. *Head-master*: M. Subbaraya Sastri, assisted by 2 other masters.

Hindustani Girls' School.—This is an Upper Primary School, with 75 pupils on its rolls. *Head-Mistress*: S. Taju Nissa and 3 assistants. The first three are Lower Secondary Schools. English is taught up to Form III.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Bowring Civil Hospital.—*Medical Officer in charge*: Captain R. F. Standage, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Bangalore; (on leave) Major Irvine, offg. *Resident Assistant Surgeon*: Mr. J. L. Kelly, and a staff of Medical Subordinates and Nurses.

The building known as the Bowring Civil Hospital, is situated on New Market Road, and comprises a Hospital and Dispensary, the former consisting of 9 wards containing 82 beds. Patients of all classes, irrespective of caste or creed, are admitted into the hospital, and are fed and clothed free of expense. Accident and emergent cases are admitted at all hours of the day and night, and other cases between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. Visitors are allowed to the Institution to visit their sick friends from 5 to 6 P.M., Mondays excepted.

The Dispensary.—Out-patients are seen daily from 7 to 9.30 A.M. Applicants for treatment as out-patients receive advice and medicine gratuitously.

The building was the gift in 1895, of Mr. T. R. A. Thimboo Chetty, C.I.E., late Senior Councillor to H. H. Maharani Regent and Officiating Dewan of Mysore.

The Ulsoor Dispensary, at Ulsoor, is also maintained for out-patients in connection with the Bowring Hospital.

Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children. *Medical Officer in Charge*: Captain R. F. Standage, I.M.S. *Residency Surgeon*: Mr. J. L. Kelly, acting Resident Assistant Surgeon. *Lady Assistant Surgeon*: Miss Shillong, and a staff of specially qualified Nurse.

This hospital is situated on New Market Road, facing the Bowring Civil Hospital. There are twelve wards in the hospital specially devoted to diseases of women and children. It contains 110 beds, 18 of which are in the special maternity wards, and 24 in the special wards for caste women. By the philanthropic action of four native gentlemen, residents of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, the hospital is now fitted up with all the most modern instruments required for a hospital of this special nature. As in the Bowring Civil Hospital, patients of all classes, castes and creeds are admitted and treated free. Women desiring it are treated by the Lady Doctor entirely. Visitors are admitted to see their sick friends between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. daily, Mondays excepted. Strict supervision is observed in the admission of male visitors to secure the patients' privacy.

The building consists of a series of five pavilions, extending to over 700 feet in length and connected with each other by covered colonnades, open at the sides, the whole forming a very picturesque structure, designed by and built under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Stephens, C.E., Municipal Executive Engineer. This Hospital owes its existence to the efforts of the late Residency Surgeon, Colonel A. F. Dobson, I. M. S., the present P. M. O. of the Secunderabad Division. The foundation stones of the caste wards and maternity were laid by the Hon'ble Col.

(now Sir) Donald Robertson, K. C. S. I., late British Resident, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. and the building was named after and formally opened by Her Excellency Lady Curzon, on the 10th December.

Mr. B. P. Annasawmy Moodliar, in addition to subscribing largely to the building and equipment of the hospital, lately undertook the erection and furnishing of a new Operation room for the hospital. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Bourdillon on May 22nd, 1905, and the building was formally opened in July 1906 by Mrs. Stuart Fraser.

Zenana Mission Hospital.—The foundation stone of this building, on Miller's Road, near the Cantonment Railway station, was laid on the 30th October, 1893, by the late Rt. Rev. F. Gell, Lord Bishop of Madras, during the Residentship of Colonel P. D. Henderson, who evinced a great interest in the work of the Mission and was instrumental in obtaining a free grant of the land on which the hospital is built. The building was formally opened on the 31st October, 1895, by Mr. (now Sir) Mackworth Young, British Resident in Mysore, when Bishop Gell was again present. The Hospital is planned especially with a view to the accommodation and treatment of Muhammadan gosha women, but Hindus and any native women are admitted without regard to creed. European and Eurasian women are taken in only as paying patients, the hospital being largely supported by funds obtained from Great Britain, given expressly for the evangelisation of Indian women. The out-door dispensary is open daily (Sunday excepted) from 7 to 9 A.M. In-patients are admitted at any hour of the day or night. Visitors are allowed on week days from 4 to 5 P.M. The Hospital Staff consists of:—*Medical Officers*: Miss Amy Lillingston, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), Miss Lockwood, L. S. A., L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), and Miss Helen Moore, M. B. (Lond.). (Loc.-Ten.)

Victoria Hospital.—Dr. A. V. Armuga Moodliar, M. B., C. M., in charge; Mr. C. A. Nanjappa, Resident Surgeon; Mrs. Walsh, Matron. This institution, which was opened by Lord Curzon on the 8th December, 1900, is centrally located on a site midway between the Fort, the Pettah, and the new Western and Southern Extensions. Its origin may be traced in the paper read by Col. Benson, then Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, on the occasion of the opening ceremony. It was stated that prior to 1881 the chief Medical Institutions in Bangalore were the Bowring Hospital, the Maternity and the Pettah Dispensary. After the Rendition, the Bowring Hospital being situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, became severed from the Mysore Government. In course of time it was felt that a suitable Hospital, with accommodation for in and out-patients was urgently needed, the result being, that in August 1887 the Pettah Dispensary was amalgamated with St. Martha's Hospital. This amalgamation continued to April 1893 when, owing to the increasing demands for medical aid, a separate Government Hospital was opened which was located as a temporary measure in the old District Lock-up. In the meantime, owing to the unceasing importunity of the then Senior Surgeon, Lt.-Col. McGinn, I. M. S., a suitable site for a new hospital, which should be worthy of the chief City of the State, and situated in a spot within easy reach of the populous parts of the City was, after careful consideration, selected. On this site, the foundation stone of the new Victoria Hospital was laid by Her Highness the Maharani (late Regent), C. I., in person, on the 22nd June, 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The building, which is a most handsome and imposing architectural structure, cost 5 lakhs of rupees. It has accommodation for 140 patients, besides quarters for Medical Officers and Nurses, and it is proposed in the near future to remove the present Ophthalmic Hospital to this site and to

erect a suitable building for a Dental Surgeon, as well as an open-air ward for treatment of patients suffering from phthisis. By desire of H. H. the Maharani, the Hospital is maintained as a public charities institution, available free, to all classes of sufferers without distinction, and it has now become so popular that many European and Eurasian patients from the C. & M. Station go there for relief. It is fitted with the latest implements and appliances, and it is claimed that those who resort to it will derive all the benefits which modern science can provide for the alleviation of suffering humanity. It may deservedly be ranked as one of the finest Hospitals in India, and a befitting memorial to a reign, the public beneficence of which has only been excelled by the benevolence and charitableness of Her late Majesty, whose name it bears, and a magnificently framed portrait of whom is hung over the front of the main staircase.

The following inscription is borne on a handsome marble slab let into the wall at the landing of the staircase:—

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Commenced in June 1897,

Completed in 1900.

ADMINISTRATION.

Her Highness Kempananjamanniavar, Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C. I. Maharani, Regent of Mysore.

His Highness Sree Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.
Raja Dhurandra Sir Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore.
Rajadharma Pravina, T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, C. I. K., Councillor.

P. N. Krishna Murthi, Esq., B. L., C. I. E., Councillor.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Councillor to December 1898.

V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., B. A., C. I. E., Councillor from March 1898.

DIRECTORS.

Col. C. Bowen, R. E., Chief Engineer, to March 1898;

W. McHutchin, Esq., M. I. C. E., Acting Chief Engineer to May 1898.

Col. D. McNeill Campbell, R. E., Chief Engineer from May 1898.

J. J. Whiteley, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Assistant Chief Engineer to March 1898.

DESIGNER AND ARCHITECT.

Capt. A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E., Deputy Chief Engineer from January 1899.

Vasudeva Hari Karve, Esq., L. C. E., Superintending Engineer.

EXECUTION.

V. Srinivasa Vencatachariar, Esq., Executive Engineer.

C. A. Welsh, Esq., Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge.

M. Sinappa, Contractors.
Nattoji Row Sindiah.

P. Narahari Rao, Sub-Overseer.

Opened on the 8th December, 1900, by His Excellency the Right Honorable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Honorable Colonel Donald Robertson, C.S.I., British Resident in Mysore.

Lieutenant Colonel Percy H. Benson, M.B., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.

Major J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon in charge.

Government Eye Infirmary.—S. V. Ramasawmy Iyengar, M. D., L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) and L. F. P. & S. (Glasgow), Oculist in charge. The Infirmary is at present situated on the Lal-Bagh Road, but new premises will be built for it near the Victoria Hospital, in the City, on the most approved and scientific plans. The institution maintains 2 departments, In-door and Out-door. The attendance in the Out-patient Department varies from 100—115 a day. There is accommodation for 24 beds in the In-patients' Department for men and women, and the average daily attendance is 22.

Maternity Hospital.—The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore, Visiting Officer; Miss Govindarajulu, M. D., Civil Surgeon in charge. This Institution owes its existence to the munificent liberality of Rai Bahadur Yella Mullappa Chetty, a well-known citizen of Bangalore, now deceased. The building was opened for reception of in-patients in the month of September 1890. It stands on the road leading from the Civil and Military Station to the City of Bangalore. There is also an out-patients' dispensary attached to the Hospital, and special small buildings designed to accommodate high caste patients and some members of their families have also been constructed.

St. Martha's Hospital and Dispensary.—Resident Surgeon: P. A. Winckler L. R. C. P., L. B. C. S. (Edin.), L. F. P. & S., (Glas.). This Hospital is situated within a few yards of the Maternity, and is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission, receiving a grant-in-aid from the City Municipality. The buildings were constructed by the community of the Good Shepherd and the hospital is under the general superintendence of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, aided by the Medical Officer. There is considerable accommodation for in-patients, viz., 40 beds for males and 30 for females; and special accommodation is available for paying patients. All classes of persons are admitted and there is a Free Dispensary for out-patients, which is open from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 5 P. M. daily.

The Anglo-Aryan Dispensary.—This Institution was established in the City in 1899, under the distinguished patronage of Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, K.C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore and Jagirdar of Yelandur. It is located in the busiest and most populous quarter of the City, and the Founder, Mr. V. D. Pandit (see Advt.) treats a large number of patients who appreciate his services very highly. The Dispensary is frequently visited not only by officials of the Mysore Medical Department, but also by others visiting Bangalore. Mr. Pandit holds numerous certificates testifying to the efficacy of his medicines and to the good work done by him in the cause of suffering humanity (Mr. Pandit's Medicines have been recognised at the recent exhibitions of the Mysore Government, Amroli, Madura, Conjeevaram and Tinnevely and awarded with Silver and Bronze Prize Medals, &c., 1906.) He treats patients in allopathy, ayurveda, and in unani medicines very carefully.

Consulting Room and Ayurvedic Laboratory and Hospital attached with 2 wards, Puranika Seshachar's Street, City.

Hours of Attendance—6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Urgent cases attended to at all hours of the day and night.

Lunatic and Leper Asylums.—Assistant Surgeon V. Abboy Naidu, L.M.S. in charge. These Institutions are situated close to each other at the entrance of the Pété Gate, or native City. The Station Municipality contributes towards the maintenance of lunatics and lepers from the Cantonment. The majority of the inmates are natives, with a sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. Employment is found for those who can work at weaving, tailoring, rope-making, gardening, etc.

Vaccine Institute.—Assistant Surgeon V. Abboy Naidu, L.M.S., Superintendent. The Institute was opened on the 20th November, 1891. It is situated close to the Lunatic and Leper Asylums. Vaccine paste is manufactured direct from the calf, for supplying vaccinators throughout the State; and quantities are supplied on payment to various Medical Officers throughout India and Burmah. Students are trained here in the manufacture of Vaccine paste.

The Government Medical Stores are in the same compound as the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. R. R. Wale, Assistant Surgeon, is in Sub charge.

Municipal Dispensaries :—City.

Nagarthapete Dispensary is located in 122, Taluk Cutcherry Road.

Arlepete Dispensary is situated in Cottonpete.

Chamarajendrapete Dispensary is in Chamarajendrapete or Chamarajpet.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

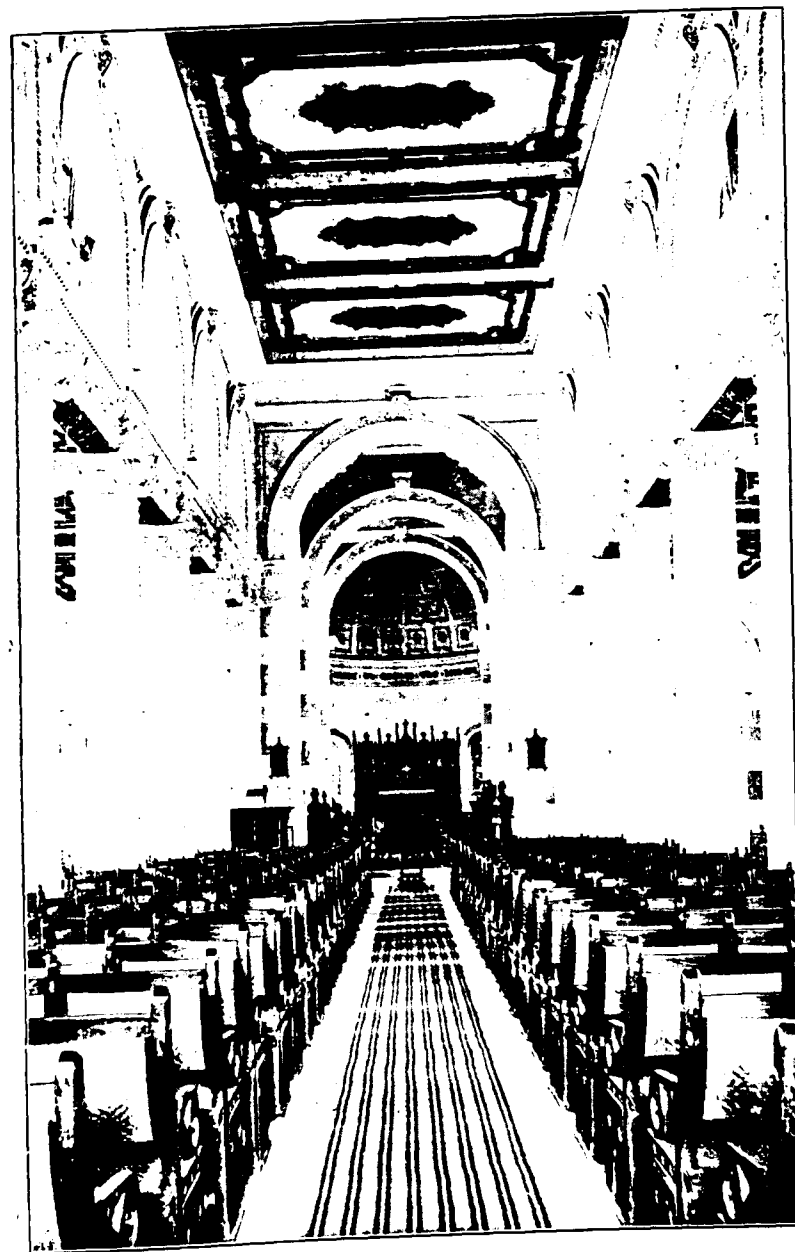
(For Church Services, see Local Papers.)

The Church of England is represented by three Chaplains, and a Missionary in Bangalore, a Railway Chaplain with Bangalore as his Headquarters, a Chaplain at Mercara and one at the Kolar Gold Field under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Madras. The Chaplain of St. Mark's visits the Remount Depot at Ossoor once in two months; and the Chaplain of St. John's visits Whitefield once in 6 weeks, and Mysore once a month; other stations in Coorg are visited by the Chaplain of Mercara. The present Diocesan, the Rt. Rev. Henry Whithead, D.D., was consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 29th June, 1899.

St. Mark's Church, St. Mark's Square.—Chaplain: Rev. F.W. Heycock, M.A.; Organist: Mr. W. Davis; Clerk: Mr. J. R. Michael. There is an offertory at each service on Sundays. The seats are free.

The Mother's Union, meets at the Chaplain's bungalow on the 1st Thursday in the month at 5.0 P.M.

The Church which collapsed at the east end through the fall of the Tower in December 1902, was restored during the past year and was formally re-opened on



Interior of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore.
BLOCK KINDLY LENT BY THE CHAPLAIN.

in 1870 to meet the wants of the residents of Richmond Town, and a "Parsonage," the residence of the Incumbent, has also been added. The salary of the Incumbent is paid by the Madras Additional Clergy Fund, which is dependent on voluntary support. A fine English-built Organ was erected in the Church in August, 1905.

Fort Church (Bangalore Fort).—*Chaplain*: Rev. Canon J. W. Foley, M.A., *Organist*: Mrs. Rozaria. This Church has no appointed Chaplain, but is ministered to by the Incumbent of "All Saints." There is also a small School here, connected with the Church and managed by a local Committee. *Headmistress*: Miss Rozario.

St. Paul's Church, S. P. G. (Church of England), New Market Road. —*Priest in charge*: Rev. S. Paranjothi, B. A. There is a Tamil Church at the Fort in charge of a Catechist, and the Kolar Gold Field is an out-station belonging to the St. Paul's Mission.

St. Matthew's Church (Bangalore City Station). *Incumbent*: Rev. H. L. Wait, Railway Chaplain.

Church of England Zenana Mission.—In connection with the Church Missionary Society. This Society carries on Mission work in Calcutta, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and in the Madras Presidency. The South India Stations are:—Ootacamund, Bangalore, Mysore, Masulipatam, Bezwada, Ellore, Jaggiaipett, Khammamet, Dummagudem, Madras, North Tinnevely and Palamcottah.

Native ladies in about 2,939 Zenanas receive constant instruction.

President—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

Vice-President—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

Secretary—The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Names of Ladies of the C. E. Zenana Mission.

Miss A. M. L. Smith	...	...	Bangalore.
Miss Dickinson	...	...	"
Miss Potter	...	...	"
Miss Haydon	...	...	"
Miss A. Moore	...	...	"
Miss Grove	...	...	Mysore City.
Miss A. Lillingston, L.R.C.P. & S., ED. (Hospital)	...	...	" "
Miss D. Lockwood, L.R.C.P. & S., ED. (Hospital)	...	...	Bangalore.
Miss H. Moore, M. B., London (Hospital)	...	...	"

In addition to the work done amongst the Muhammadan women in their houses, there are three schools for Muhammadan girls—one in the Cantonment, one in Arab Lines, and one in the Pettah—with two Native Teachers in each under the supervision of the ladies of the Mission.

There is a small Orphanage and School for Native girls in the Mission compound, 13, Cubbon Road, under the management of Miss E. Mc Nerney. The average attendance in each school is about 18 or 20. The teaching in the

Hindustani schools is as far as the Fourth Standard, but in the Mission Orphanage School the Standard is higher. All four schools are recognized by Government, and receive a monthly grant. There are also about 17 Muhammadan women (mostly widows) who are taught gold embroidery work and employed by the Mission in their own homes.

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland.—The foundation stone of this Church was laid by Lady Hope Grant, on the 22nd November, 1864, and the sacred edifice was opened on the 18th November, 1866, by the Rev. Stewart Wright. It is a fine building, costing Rs. 45,000. Gothic in design, and surmounted by a conspicuous tower, seen from far and near, and holding the Jubilee Memorial Municipal Clock. It is seated for 450 to 500 persons, and contains a fine organ erected in 1880. A prominent feature in the Church is a very handsome stained glass window, erected partly by congregational agencies and partly by friends, in memory of former members of the congregation. There is a Dorcas Society with 40 subscribers. *Acting Chaplain*: Rev. W. A. Mackenzie, M. A., *Kirk Session*: Messrs. J. Cook, M. A., J. B. Forster, R. Rickie; *Organist*: Mrs. Fletcher; *Church Clerk*: Mr. George McDonald (residence in compound).

Wesleyan Methodist Mission.—*General Superintendent*. Rev. D. A. Rees. *Ministers*: *English Circuit*—Rev. G. C. Walker, B. A. (East Parade), Wesleyan Chaplain; Rev. A. R. Slater (St. John's Hill). *Kanarese Circuit*—Rev. D. A. Rees (Mission Road). Rev. A. Brockbank, Rev. A. R. Fuller, B. A. (Wesleyan High School); Rev. H. Premaka, Indian Minister. *Tamil Circuit*—Rev. F. Goodwill (St. John's Hill); Rev. A. C. David, Indian Minister.

CHURCHES:—*English*—East Parade, St. John's Hill, and Petta Station. *Kanarese*—Hudson Memorial Church. *Tamil*—Haines' Road and Shoolay. In connection with the English Churches, there are several Institutions of a social and Educational character, as follows:—Soldiers' Home, for free use of all ranks; Children's Home, for destitute English and Eurasian children, supported by voluntary subscriptions; Day School, for girls and boys under 10, at East Parade; Pensioners' Reading Room, and Free quarters for poor widows, Thimminah Road.

The Kanarese Mission includes the Wesleyan High School, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Normal School and several day Schools for Kanarese boys and girls in the Petta and Extension. Connected with the Tamil Mission, are a Girls' Boarding School, a Boys' Home, a Middle School for boys, and several Day Schools for Tamil boys and girls in the Cantonment.

Wesleyan Church.—East Parade, No. 1, Dickenson Road. *Chaplain*: Rev. G. C. Walker, B. A., Trinity Road, Shoolay.

Wesleyan Church.—St. John's Hill, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town. *Missionary*: Rev. A. R. Slater.

Hudson Memorial Church.—This beautiful Church stands at the entrance to the City, on a triangular piece of ground, at the point between the Cenotaph and the Government Maternity Hospital, where four roads meet. The edifice was completed in September 1904, and was built from funds collected partly from the English and Indian congregations of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore and partly from friends in various parts of India and in England. The Church is intended to commemorate the name of the Rev. Josiah Hudson, for

many years Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in the Province. The foundation stone was laid in May 1902, work was commenced early in 1903. The Church, which is 88 feet long by 28 feet wide, with transepts of 28 feet, is in the Gothic style of architecture. To the right of the entrance is a three-storied steeple, 50 feet in height; the roof is of Mangalore tiles and the floor is paved with tiles imported from England. The Church is intended for the use of the Wesleyan Kanarese congregation of the locality and was opened for Divine worship on the 23rd September, 1904, by Mrs. Thorp of Mysore City, daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Hudson, the service being conducted by the Rev. D. A. Rees, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore. Mr. J. H. Stephens, Municipal Engineer, was the architect.

The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.—Commenced work in Bangalore in 1873 and has now a Mission House, Chapel and Boys' and Girls' Orphanage, at No. 47, Cockburn Road, and a School in Thimmiiah Road. *Missionary.*—Rev. A. Jaeger.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.—Bangalore District. Bishop W. F. Oldham has Episcopal Supervision; Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Presiding Elder. Rev. P. V. Roberts, Secretary of the District Conference. Missionaries. Rev. & Mrs. J. B. Buttrick, Bowringpet; Rev. & Mrs. Karl Anderson, Rev. & Mrs. P. V. Roberts, Rev. & Mrs. M. Tindale at Bangalore, Rev. & Mrs. W. H. Hollister at Kolar. Missionaries of the Women's Foreign Mission Society:—Miss Montgomery and Miss Holland at Bangalore, Misses Fisher & Maskell at Kolar. There are 4 Native Ministers stationed at Bangalore: Bowringpet, Yellabanka, Rollingspur, Srinavasapur and Bethmangala. *Richmond Town Church:* Rev. Karl Anderson, *Pastor:* Services: Sunday—Sabbath School, 7-45 A.M.; Divine Service, 9 A.M. and 6-15 P.M.; Tamil Service, 1-30 P.M.; Wednesday—Prayer Meeting, 6-30 P.M.; Friday—Junior Epworth League (Children's Society and Service), 5-30 P.M.; Senior Epworth League (Young People's Society and Service) 6-30 P.M.; Communion on the first Sabbath evening of each month, when a collection for the poor is taken; on other Sundays the collection is for Church expenses.

Kanarese Circuit, Rev. P. V. Roberts, *Missionary-in-charge.*

This Church was built under the leadership of Bishop William Taylor (called California Taylor) in 1875. The money for its construction was raised locally and the church continues to be supported by the monthly subscriptions and Sabbath offerings of the people. They are now enlarging the Church by building a greatly-needed extension to the present audience room. The Richmond Town Church also supports and conducts Services and Schools in Blackpulley, a part of the city most densely populated by poorer Europeans and Eurasians and a native people. Services are held in English on Sundays and Thursdays, and in the Vernaculars on Sundays and Fridays. A large day school for native boys is held in the building during the week.

Service at 12-30 P.M. on Sundays in the English Church. Miss Montgomery is in charge of the women's work in connection with the circuit.

St. John's Hill.—Memorial Street. Services: Sundays—Divine Service, 8 A.M. and 6 P.M.; Thursdays, Divine Service, 6-30 P.M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered on the 1st Sunday at the Evening Service. This Church was built after the famine of 1877. General Cleveland donated largely towards it. *Pastor in charge:* M. Tindale.

In connection with the M. E. Churches, Temperance and Dorcas Societies are at work.

Baptist Church.—(Free Communion) "Ebenezer," Commissariat Road, *Acting Pastor:* Mr. D. R. Logan. This Church was established on the 20th November, 1854, by the late Rev. T. C. Page (formerly of Madras) then temporarily residing at Bangalore, and the present building was opened for Divine Service on the 18th August, 1867. The Rev. E. Marsden was in pastoral charge from 30th March, 1855, up till the time of his death on the 2nd September, 1890. The Rev. G. W. Gillings came out from Australia in 1891 and became the Pastor, after acting for a few months, in October of that year. He resigned on leaving for England, in February, 1906. Sabbath Services, 8 A.M. and 6-15 P.M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1st and 3rd Sunday evening in each month. Bible reading every Wednesday at 6-15 P.M.

London Mission Tamil Church.—Infantry Road. *Supt.:* Rev. W. Joss, Main Street, Bangalore City; *Missionary-in-charge:* Rev. J. Mathers, B.A., B.D.

London Mission Kanarese Church.—Main Street, City. *Missionary-in-charge:* Rev. J. Mathers, B.A., B.D.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Mysore.—The oldest Catholic Mission working in this part of India, it is said, is that of the Church of Rome, which began its operations here as far back as the 17th century. Mysore, with Coorg, Wynad, Oossoor, and Kollegal, now form a Diocese with headquarters at Bangalore which reckons a Catholic population of nearly 50,000 souls, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans and Eurasians. The "Brothers" of the Immaculate Conception are chiefly employed at the College; Nuns of the order of the Good Shepherd have a Convent in the Station (Bangalore) and one at Mysore with Schools for European and Native Girls and a Home for Destitute Children; Nuns of the order of St. Joseph de Trapes are employed at the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, where they attend on the sick; other Nuns of various orders are likewise employed in Hospitals, in different parts of the Province. "The Little Sisters of the Poor" have opened a "Home for the Aged" on Oossoor Road, which numbers 50 inmates. The Mysore Province was created a Vicariate Apostolic by Pope Pius IX. in 1852 with Dr. Charbonneau as its first Vicar Apostolic; it was created into a Bishopric in 1897, under the title of the Diocese of Mysore and it is under the Priests of the Foreign Mission of Paris. The Mission has been most successful in its work, especially in Bangalore, where it now owns a very large extent of immovable property, their buildings being some of the finest anywhere in Southern India.

BISHOP.—The Rt. Rev. Eugene Louis Kleiner, D.D.

CO-ADJUTOR BISHOP.—The Rt. Rev. A. Basle, D.D.

SECRETARY.—The Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Residency Road. *Chaplain:* Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A. The foundation stone of this now imposing edifice was laid in 1841 by General Lovell, Commanding the District. Under the untiring energy of the present Chaplain it has been enlarged and its architectural beauty improved by two spires, each 150 feet high, which tower over other buildings in Bangalore; a chime of bells, presented by various members of the Church, was included in the new improvements, and there is also a statue of St. Justin the Martyr, a gift of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The altars and other statues are of exquisite workmanship and will repay a visit. St. Patrick's affords accommodation for about 800 persons: it is attended exclusively by Europeans and Eurasians and by the British Troops in Garrison, and, in architectural style, is one of the finest

Churches in India. The Chaplain holds Divine Service on Wednesdays at 11.30 A.M. in the Military Prison, and a Catechism class is held in the School Rooms of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery barracks once a week. A Temperance Society, under the name of the Catholic Club, has been established in connection with the Cathedral for Catholic soldiers in the garrison.

St. Antony's Guild.—This Society has been recently started in the Cathedral with the view of affording the poor of the Parish relief. All well-to-do parishioners are induced to join the Guild. As members of it they have to procure St. Antony's Bread, and in this way more than a hundred poor people are given relief. The place of meeting is St. Antony's Oratory, a pretty little building lately erected in the compound of the Cathedral, and dedicated on the 9th August, 1904. It has already become a favourite shrine for both Europeans and Native Catholics in the Station.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—Richmond Road, Shoolay. *Priest in charge:* Rev. J. Noronha. This Church was erected about 1892, on the site of the old Catholic Cemetery; it is solely intended for the native congregation of Shoolay. It is a fine specimen of architecture and with its two massive square towers has greatly improved the locality where it is situated.

A Free school for boys is attached to the Church and a girls' school is now under the management of the Sisters of St. Ann. There are also small Chapels and Schools in the adjacent villages, in charge of the Priest of the Sacred Heart Church.

St. Francis Xavier's.—St. John's Hill. *Priest in charge:* Rev. J. B. Servanton. This Church was opened in 1851 and has a large native congregation: one wing of the building is set apart for Europeans and Eurasians residing in St. John's Hill, who, on account of the distance, cannot attend the Cathedral.

Education.—There are Tamil Schools for boys and girls in the Church compound. There are also Tamil schools in the suburbs, and the Priest of this parish is in charge of several villages, including those at Whitefield, Sausmond and Duckworth.

St. Joseph's Church.—Near the Fort, Bangalore City. *Priest in charge:* Rev. P. Briand. This is one of the oldest Catholic Churches in Bangalore. A Tamil School is maintained in connection with the Church.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, S. M. Railway Premises, City Station. *Priest:* Rev. P. Briand.

Convent of the Good Shepherd.—Museum Road. *Lady Superior:* The Very Rev. Mother Mary, of St. Paula. This Institution is under the Nuns of the Good Shepherd of Angers. Its principal objects are to rescue fallen women; to afford shelter to other women: Europeans, Eurasians and Natives, who, without it would be homeless, and to keep the orphan girls of the Mission. There are four different orders of Nuns: (1) Nuns of the Good Shepherd, (2) Nuns of St. Martha, (3) Nuns of St. Magdalene and (4) Nuns of St. Ann, all subject to the Lady Superior. There are nearly 600 inmates in the Convent. All correspondence should be addressed to the Lady Superior. The Rev. N. Vallet is the Convent Chaplain.

Masonic.—The following Lodges, Chapter and Priory, under the District Grand Lodge, Chapter and Provincial Great Priory of Madras, have been instituted in Bangalore and carry on their work in the Masonic Hall, Primrose Road:—

"Bangalore" Lodge, No. 1043, E. C. (founded 13th April, 1863, constituted 9th December, 1864), holds regular meetings on the evening of the second Tuesday in every month and on the morning of the festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, viz., 24th June and 27th December. The Worshipful Master for the year is installed at the meeting on the latter date.

The "United Service" Lodge, No. 2735, E. C. (constituted 8th November, 1897), holds regular meetings on the second Monday in every month. The W. M. is installed at the meeting in September.

The "Eureka" Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 1043, attached to Lodge "Bangalore," No. 1043 (constituted 2nd May, 1866), holds regular meetings on the fourth Saturday in February, April, June, August, October and December. The installation of Principal is held at the February meeting.

"Hiram" Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 82 (constituted 30th September, 1865), holds regular meetings on the last Saturday in January, March, May, July, September and November. The Installation of the Master is held at the meeting in March.

"Antiquity" Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 82, attached to Lodge "Hiram," No. 82 (constituted 8th October, 1900), holds regular meetings on the Friday preceding the meetings of "Hiram" Lodge. The Wor. Comr. Noah is installed at the meeting in January.

The "Royal Mysore Excelsior" Preceptory and Priory No. 124, K. T. and K. M. (constituted 4th May, 1872), holds meetings four times in the year as called.

Any further particulars may be had from the Resident Tyler, Mr. J. R. Michael, Masonic Hall, Primrose Road.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Bangalore is not quite a new Institution in the Station. Various attempts had been made in the last decade of the nineteenth century to start this useful Association in Bangalore, but for some reason or other it did not flourish. The matter was, however, seriously taken up in 1902 on representations made to the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., New York, that Bangalore offered a large field for a branch of the Association to work in; and in December 1902, Mr. Lovell Murray was sent out from America to organise the new Bangalore Branches. It was not long before Mr. Lovell Murray had gone over the field, and discovered that a Branch of the Y. M. C. A. was very necessary. He enlisted the sympathies of Sir Donald Robertson, then British Resident in Mysore, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S. and other gentlemen in the Station. Subscriptions were soon forthcoming and in various other ways the necessary funds were collected and the Y. M. C. A. had become an accomplished fact in Bangalore by the opening of the Central Branch in Primrose Road on the 1st August, 1903, by Sir Donald Robertson. Twenty days later the Fort branch was opened by Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, K.C.I.E., late Dewan of Mysore.

In July, 1904, a third Branch called the "Pourdillon" Branch was opened for the convenience of Indian Young Men in the Cantonment. The Association seems to have taken a firm hold in Bangalore for in its first year over 400 young men were enrolled as members.

The object of the Association is to develop young men spiritually, intellectually, socially and physically. Although it is primarily a religious body, it takes into account, in seeking to help young men, all the parts of their nature and strives to

build these up into a complete and symmetrical manhood. So that, besides the various Bible classes, devotional and Evangelistic meetings, and other religious activities, there are to be found at the various branches game-rooms, reading-rooms, supplied with about 50 periodicals, Lantern lectures, Educational Classes, Cricket, Football and other Clubs, monthly socials and concerts, etc. The Central Branch, which is intended mainly for Europeans and Eurasians was moved in August, 1904, from its former quarters in Primrose Road to the building in Cubbon Road, formerly known as the Royal Emporium. This building, however, though more commodious than the building in Primrose Road, did not suffice for the various activities of the association, and in September 1906 a building well adapted for the purpose with splendid rooms and grounds was opened at 38, Trinity Road, where it is proving a popular rendezvous for a large number of young men of members, Christian, Hindu and Muhammadan. The "Bourdillon" Branch is centrally located in old Poor House Road. All of the branches are affiliated with the world-wide movement of the same name.

"THE YOUNG MEN OF BANGALORE" is published monthly as the official organ of the movement in Bangalore.

Fees.—*Ordinary Members*: Rs. 3 per annum (Rs. 6 at Central Branch); *Sustaining Members*: Rs. 12. The Association Rooms are open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. every week-day at the Central Branch and from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. at the other two Branches.

OFFICE BEARERS.—*President*: The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S. British Resident in Mysore; *Vice-President*: Rev. Karl Anderson, M. E. Mission; *Treasurer*: Dr. W. Hawkins; *General Secretary*: Mr. J. Lovell Murray (on leave); *Acting*: Mr. Joseph Callan.

MANAGING COMMITTEES.—*Central Branch*: Mr. C. H. Yates, *Chairman*; Mr. A. C. Hobbie, *Vice-Chairman*; *Recording Secretary*: Dr. W. M. Hawkins; *Fort Branch*: Dr. A. Lehmann, *Chairman*; Rev. A. R. Fuller, *Vice-Chairman*; Mr. B. D. Gnanakan, B.A., *Recording Secretary*; Rev. Dhan Singh, *Treasurer*.

Bourdillon Branch.—Rev. F. Goodwill, *Chairman*; Rev. P. V. Robertshaw, *Vice-Chairman*; Mr. S. P. Soondaram, *Recording Secretary*; Mr. A. Paramanandam, *Treasurer*.

The work of the Association is ably assisted by the Ladies' Auxiliary, which has among its members some of the most influential ladies of the Station. During the past year this organization has added Rs. 700 to the furnishing fund of the Association and placed a piano in the Central Branch. The Officers of the Auxiliary are:—

Mrs. Stuart Fraser, *Hon. President*; Mrs. F. C. Carr, *President*; Mrs. J. Smyth, *Vice-President*; Mrs. J. Lovell Murray, *Secretary & Treasurer*.

Young Women's Christian Association.—*President*: Mrs. Stuart Fraser; *Vice-President*: Miss Smith; *Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers*: Miss Hobbie and Miss Picton-Warlow, Weston House, Y. W. C. A. Home, Cubbon Road; *Branch Secretaries*: Mrs. G. Prime, Albert Street, Richmond Town; Miss Jennings, The Cedars, St. John's Hill; Mrs. Stagg, S. M. R. Quarters, City; Miss Perry (Tamil Branch), Wesleyan Mission, St. John's Hill.

The Christian Institute.—This Institution was opened in Markham Road, Shoolay, on the 1st June, 1900, to provide a place where cheap meals can be had on payment, as well as a bright, cheerful, pleasant room where the European and

Eurasian people of the neighbourhood can meet after their day's work, read the papers and play games. In June, 1904, a Poor School was started for children, which is well attended and much appreciated. Each child attending the school is provided with a plate of curry and rice. Meetings of different kinds are held every evening, which are well attended. The Institute is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Cast off clothing, books, magazines, etc., will be thankfully received. The managing committee for the years are:—

Miss Stapley, *President*; Mrs. W. Haldwell, *Vice-President*; Capt. G. Chooet, *Treasurer*; Mr. W. Haldwell, *Secretary*. *Members*:—Mrs. Mahoney, Messrs. S. Murray, M. Cook, and F. R. Mellor.

Food tickets are available in books of 16 tickets for two rupees, and can be had from the President, Wellington Street, Richmond Town.

Royal Army Temperance Association.—The R. A. T. A. meetings are held in the R. H. A. Temperance Room on the first Monday in each month, at 6 P. M. Field Batteries in the R. A. Institute on the first Monday in each month, at 6 P. M. In the 14th (King's) Hussars' Temperance Room on the second Wednesday of each month, at 7 P. M. In the Infantry Temperance Room once a month.

Soldiers' Gospel Temperance League.—*Secretary*: Rev. J. B. Thornton, Ulsur Road, Bangalore.

Gospel Temperance Association.—*President*: Rev. G. C. Walker, East Parade.

Church of England Temperance Society.—The St. John's Church Branch holds its meetings on the third Thursday in each month, in the St. John's Girls' School Room, commencing at 6-30 P. M., when an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music is usually gone through. Membership is open to civilians and soldiers, the monthly subscription being 4 annas. *Secretary*: Mrs. Bloxham, Sepping's Road, St. John's Hill.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—This Order, now so largely recognized by the Army, has two Lodges in the Station, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Madras, with two Juvenile Temples.

Lodge "Goodwill," No. 34, meets at the Wesleyan Girls' School, East Parade, every Friday, at 7 P. M.

Lodge "St. John's," No. 71, meets at the St. John's Girls' School, St. John's Hill, every Monday, at 7 P. M.

"Pride of the Hill" Juvenile Temple (affiliated with "St. John's" Lodge) meets every Saturday in the St. John's Girls' School, St. John's Hill, at 10 P. M.

"Rising Star" Temple, No.—, meets in the 14th Hussars, Prayer Room, every Saturday, at 5 P. M.

Independent Order of Rechabites.—Working under the jurisdiction of the Salford Unity.

"Eureka" Tent, No. 550, meets every Saturday at 7 p. m., in the St. John's Girls' School Room, St. John's Hill.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The local branch has a large membership and carries on a good deal of interesting work in the station. Meetings are held monthly at the residences of members. The local President is Mrs. M. W. Walker, East Parade.

Besides the foregoing, there are quite half-a-dozen other Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies in the Station, and the Rev. A. Blake, M.A., Mission Road, City, in August 1904, started a Journal in the interests of the Temperance movement, which is published at the *Daily Post* Press, on the 15th of each month.

Christian Endeavour Society.—There is a Branch of this Society in the Station under the Pastor of the M. E. Church, Richmond Town. Membership is open to all Christians. Meetings are held weekly.

The Women's Home, in Wellington Street, Richmond Town, was started in November, 1901, for the purpose of doing rescue work and affording prompt help and shelter to the helpless and tempted. It is undenominational, while strictly Christian in its aims and teaching. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Since it has been started it has been the means of helping many women and girls to better ways of life. Plain needlework of all kinds is undertaken. Donations and subscriptions, as well as orders for plain and fancy needlework, will be thankfully received by the President, Mrs. Millett, Convent Road, who will also be happy to give any information concerning the Home to any person interested in the work; or recommend thoroughly accredited girls for suitable employment.

Friend-in-Need Society.—The Asylum of this Institution is situated in Thimmiah Road, and is under the management of an Honorary Secretary, a General and an Executive Committee, the latter meeting every Wednesday at 8 a. m. The objects of the Society are the relief of deserving poor of all classes and the suppression of mendicacy. The means employed are the admission into the Asylum of homeless paupers and the allotment of monthly and weekly allowances of money to those who, on account of family ties, or other sufficient causes are unable to reside in the Asylum.

General Committee: President:—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S. British Resident in Mysore; Vice-President: Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao; C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore; *Honorary Secretary:* Genl. J. F. Fischer, R. E., *Honorary Treasurer:* Mr. J. D. Legge.

Members:—Messrs. M. Abdul Rahman, K. B., B. P. Annasawmy Moodaliyar, R. B., P. Barton, A. R. Chelvaroya Moodaliyar, Capt., G. Choet, Hony. Capt. P. C. Devasahayam, S. B., Rev. F. Goodwill, J. A. Gow, Hajee Ismail Sait, Rev. W. Mackenzie, M. A., Rev. F. W. Heycock, M. A., Khazi Abdul Ghafar, P. S. Krishna Rao, R. B., Rev. W. A. Lowesley, M. A., A. Maigandadeva Moodr., R. B., Capt. E. K. Molesworth, R. E., P. L. Moore, I. C. S., A. Narainsawmy Moodaliyar, R. B., Rev. F. Bull, M. A., Rev. S. Paranjothi, B. A., Rev. J. B. Servanton, Rev. A. R. Slater, Capt. R. F. Standage, I. M. S., J. H. Stephens, Rev. A. M. Tabard, M. A., and M. W. Walker.

Executive Committee.—*Honorary Secretary:* General J. F. Fischer, R. E.; *Honorary Treasurer:* Mr. J. D. Legge.

Members:—Messrs. M. Abdul Rahman, K. B., B. P. Annasawmy Moodaliyar, R. B., Captain G. Choet, Honorary Captain, P. C. Devasahayam, Rev. F. Goodwill, Rev. W. Mackenzie, M. A., Rev. F. W. Heycock, M. A., Rev. W. A. Lowesley, M. A., P. L. Moore, I. C. S., Rev. E. Bull, M. A., Rev. Paranjothi, Rev. J. B. Servanton, Rev. A. R. Slater and Rev. A. M. Tabard, M. A.

Medical Officer: Mr. G. W. Hitchcock; **Superintendent:** Mr. C. A. Phillibrowne; **Matron:** Mrs. G. Warren; **Writer:** P. Sunjeevi Naidu; **Overseer:** P. S. Rajagopal Moodaliyar.

Girdlestone Ward.—This Institution was established by Mr. Girdlestone, a late British Resident in Mysore, in the year 1886. It is under the management of the Committee of the Friend-in-Need Society, and adjoins those premises. The ward is intended for paupers suffering from incurable or chronic diseases, and is supported by a monthly grant from the Station Municipality and voluntary contributions.

St. Mary's Diocesan House of Mercy is a Church of England Institution, supported by voluntary contributions. It is under the superintendence of the Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage. It aims at reclaiming fallen women. The Home is situated in Kensington Road, facing Kensington Park on the East bund of the Ulsoor Lake.

Home for the Aged, situated at Breton Villa, Oosoor Road, is, as its name implies, a Home for aged and infirm persons who seek its shelter. It is maintained by charity and is managed by the "Little Sisters of the Poor." All classes of persons, irrespective of religion, are admitted to the Home, under the prescribed Rules.

Home for Widows.—At the junction of Thimmiah and Old Poor House Roads, provides lodging for five poor widows, this provision being a legacy of the late Mr. Garratt, an old and esteemed resident of Madras and Bangalore.

The Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities.—The Srinivasa Mandiram Road, City, Bangalore. The above Charities were partly revived and partly founded in 1883 by Mr. A. Gopala Charlu, with the help of the several money contributions he had received during the course of his travels on two or three occasions in Northern India and elsewhere, from various Native Chiefs, the Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur of Mysore and other charitably disposed personages.

The work of the Institution consists of three distinct branches. They are as follows:—

1. The Srinivasa Mandiram.
2. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage.
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Library and Free Reading Room.

The Government of India and other local Governments generously supply the Library with all their publications from time to time (including a copy of the *Gazette of India*) free of cost, and the Institution is aided by the Government of

Directors:—Messrs. B. P. Annasawmy Moodalliar, R. B.; A. Maigandadava Moodalliar, R. B.; V. Masilamoney Chettiar; W. Abraham, and I. Bronson.

Agent:—Mr. O. J. Bird.

The Bank receives Deposits payable on demand and also as Fixed Deposits. Sterling Drafts procured for constituents and remitted free of charge to any address. Loans granted on personal security, and upon deposits of Government and other securities, landed property and the hypothecation of goods or produce.

The Bank undertakes the buying and selling of Government or other securities and also receives the same for safe custody, collects local Bills or cheques, grants Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and transacts all ordinary Banking business.

Business hours 11 A.M. to 3-30 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

The Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury is in the first floor of the Station Public Offices, the entrance facing South Parade Road. It is open daily from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. for the transaction of business. Besides dealing with the accounts of the Assigned Tract, it is the medium through which the subsidy from the Mysore State is paid, and it disburses a variety of charges connected with the Military, Ecclesiastical, Post Office, Telegraph and other Services, as well as pensions, leave allowances and other payments. The Second Magistrate, *Khan Bahadur* M. Abdul Ruhman Sahib, is Treasury Officer; Mr. V. Devaraja Moodalliar is Head Accountant, Mr. B. Venkatasawmy Naidu, Treasurer, and the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is the District Officer.

The Indian Industrial Trading and Banking Co., Ltd.—This is a Trading and Banking concern which came into existence in November, 1904. The nominal capital is Rs. 30,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 30 each, payable either in full at any time or in 30 monthly instalments of 1 rupee each. As its name implies, it is a trading concern, the chief object of the Company being to carry on the business it has opened at No. 10, Commercial Street. Shareholders are allowed to purchase goods at special rates. The Company also undertake the purchase and sale of produce and the supply of goods to the Trade, direct from exporters, on favourable terms. *President*: Mr. C. P. Nagappa Pillay; *Agent*: Mr. V. Manickavelu Moodalliar.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay. Manager, R. Paterson Brown. Madras Branch:—Oriental Assurance Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras. Secretary for Madras & Southern India, Wm. G. McBean, Bangalore, South Parade, Chief Agent, H. O. Roberts.

Hindu Banks and Sowcars.—There are numerous Hindu Banks in various localities, in the Station and City, all of which, more or less, do a fair amount of business, principally in loans on jewellery and other movable securities. The Sowcar is quite an institution in Bangalore, and every Regiment has its own Sowcar, through whose hands very large sums of Government money passes. He is a veritable bloodsucker and soon amasses a fortune. Besides being a banker, he is a pawnbroker, and quite as shrewd as any Shylock that ever lived. In St. John's Hill, Commercial Street, the Bazaars, Ulsoor, Shoolay, and at nearly all Regimental lines they are to be found, ever willing to accommodate, on security or otherwise, the needy of all classes. Occasionally, however, they get "done down," when their wrath knows no bounds, and their tears of vexation flood their premises.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Cubbon Hotel.—This hotel is situated in Cubbon Road on the High Ground, adjoining the Residency, and is located in the healthiest part of the Station. The business was established in the year 1863 by the late Mr. G. G. Brown and is now, after complete renovation, under the management of the proprietress, Mrs. A. Brown, who has recently added a fine block of buildings for the accommodation of bachelors. *Cuisine* and Wines are of the very best quality and the hotel is as popular to-day with visitors to Bangalore as it was 40 years ago. (*See Advt.*)

The West End Hotel, owned by Mrs. & Mr. I. Bronson, has become very popular. The magnificent new building between the Race Course and Golf Links is far and away the best of its kind anywhere in Southern India, and is situated in the healthiest locality. There is a well furnished Billiard Room and Tennis Court. First class accommodation always available for visitors and families; and the *Cuisine* and Wines, as well as the attendance, are of the very best. The whole place is lit by electricity. (*See Advt.*)

Mrs. Williams' Private Boarding House, "Rochester," 50, Richmond Road, is managed by the proprietress personally, and those who patronize her may be sure of comfortable accommodation and a thoroughly good *Cuisine*. (*See Advt.*)

Albert Victor Hotel, on Brigade Road, is a second-class establishment where persons of moderate means will find all they require at moderate rates. There is Billiard Room attached, but under separate management.

The Central Hotel is situated in Infantry Road, and suitable to people of moderate means.

Tunbridge Hotel, at the East end of Infantry Road, is under European management and provides accommodation for a limited number of guests.

Mrs. Campbell's Boarding House in Rest-House Road can be recommended people of moderate means. (*See Advt.*)

Bridgeton Boarding House.—This is situated in a convenient locality, 16, Reddick Road. *Proprietress*: Mrs. M. Pereira.

V. M. C. A. Rooms.—The new premises of the Central Branch on Trinity Road afford accommodation for boarders, and the place has become popular with soldiers who come to Bangalore to spend their leave or furlough.

V. W. C. A. Home.—This is a Boarding house, opened in recent years by V. W. C. A. in the Station, and is worked on the same lines as its sister institution in Madras. Miss Hobbs and Miss Picton-Warlow are in charge. Address:—"West House," Cubbon Road.

Boarding Houses of various descriptions are numerous and widespread in the Station, where board and lodging can be obtained at moderate charges. Some of them are mentioned under Trades and Professions.

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LAW COURTS.

The British Resident's Court, Resident's Office Buildings, Infantry Road. The Hon'ble the Resident usually sits on Saturdays when he is in the Station. This is the highest Court of Appeal in the Civil and Military Station, the Resident exercising the powers of a High Court. European British-born subjects only are tried by the High Court of Judicature at Madras for criminal offences, if they claim to be tried as such. The Resident is also the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. *Registrar*: Mr. Tirumalai Iyengar.

Justices of the Peace in Mysore.

The British Resident.	Mr. P. R. W. Wetherell.
The 1st Asst. Resident.	" R. B. Plumer.
The District Magistrate.	" F. E. C. Carr.
Mr. Lewis Moore, I.C.S.	" P. F. Bowring.
" G. Hume-Wright.	" G. E. Dunning.
" H. H. Sparkes.	

Railway Magistrate.—Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, (on furlough) Mr. P. Hannington, officiating. Office and Court—Station Public Offices, Residency Road.

The Sessions Court.—Resident's Office Buildings, Infantry Road. The First Assistant Resident is the Sessions Judge and sits, when there are cases for trial, about the middle of the month. It is also the first Appellate Court in the Civil and Military Station for criminal cases. Mr. F. P. Rennie, I. C. S. is the Sessions Judge.

The District Court.—Resident's Office Buildings, Infantry Road, is open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted). Small Cause Suits are heard on Mondays and Fridays; Original Suits on Tuesdays and Thursdays; Miscellaneous cases on Wednesdays, and Execution cases on all days of the week. The District Judge has unlimited jurisdiction. The Court sits at 12 noon daily. Mr. A. Ramayya Punja is the District Judge. *Chief Clerk*:—Mr. T. C. Mahasawmy Pillai; *Nazir*:—Mr. S. Ramasawmy Iyengar; *European Bailiff*:—Mr. G. Harvey.

The District Magistrate's Court is held in the Station Public Offices, next to Mayo Hall, Residency Road. The Magistrate sits on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 noon, and on other days if any cases are posted. The District Magistrate is also Collector of the Civil and Military Station, and his offices are in the same building. Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., is the District Magistrate and Collector. *Sheristadar*: Mr. H. Krishnasawmy Iyengar; *Court Interpreter*: Mr. G. C. Lakshminarayana.

Second Magistrate's Court, Station Public Offices, Residency Road. The Second Magistrate has powers of a First Class Magistrate. Court opens daily from noon. *San Bahadur M. Abdul Rahman Saib* is the Second Magistrate. *Head Clerk*: Mr. Chengalroya Naidu.

Honorary Magistrates' Court, Station Public Offices, Residency Road. This court was established in 1888, and sits on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned

gentlemen have been appointed to be Special Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore :—

1 Mr. N. Ramabhadraiyar	} <i>Chairmen.</i>	9 Mr. B. T. Ramalingum
2 " Aga Abdulla Saib		10 " C. R. Nunjundiah
3 " E. Millet		11 " F. E. Dunn
4 " C. Turner		12 " Cr. Adimoolum Moodaliar
5 " H. Abraham		13 " N. Meera Sahib
6 " A. Kumaraswamy Moodaliar		14 " B. Osman Khan
7 " Aga Abbas Ali		15 " Mohideen Khan
8 " W. Abraham		16 " G. K. Ramaswamy Chetty

These Magistrates sit as a Bench, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to try all offences under the Indian Penal Code, under Section 34 of the Police Act V of 1861, and offences under Act XIII of 1880 (The Vaccination Act).

Under the provisions of Section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the said Bench is invested with power to try summarily all or any of the offences described in that section.

Under the provisions of Section 265 of the said Code, the said Bench is further empowered to prepare the record of cases tried summarily by them by means of any Clerk who may be deputed by the Magistrate of the District to perform such duty.

The Chief Court of Mysore.—Mr. Justice Lewis Moore, I.C.S., Chief Judge; Mr. Justice H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., and Mr. Justice P. S. Krishna Rao, Rao Bahadur, B.A. B.L.

The Appellate Court sits on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 11 A.M.

Registrar	...	...	Mr. V. A. Rajaratna Mudaliar
Dy. Registrar	...	...	" B. Basavaradhya, B.A. B.L.
Head Clerk	...	...	" C. A. West
Head Translator	...	...	" K. Srikanthiah

Rule of Practice.

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore, Civil Side, Rule of Practice, No. 91, dated 2nd August, 1897.

The following rules for regulating the fees payable in respect of an Adversary's Advocate or Pleader in the Chief Court of Mysore and in the Civil Court subordinate thereto, framed under Section 22 of the Mysore Legal Practitioners Regulation III of 1884, are issued with the sanction of Government, in supersession of the rules contained in Civil Rules of Practice, Nos. 20 and 23, dated 23rd July and 19th September, 1879, respectively:

1. The sum to be entered in the Decrees of the Courts under the denomination of costs, as payable on account of fees of Advocates and Pleaders, shall, *unless the Court declares otherwise in its judgment*, be calculated at the following rates :—

(1) On account of Plaintiff's Advocate or Pleader, if the amount or value of the property, debt or damages decreed, shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 at 5 per cent. on the amount or value decreed.

(2) If the amount or value shall exceed Rs. 5,000 and not exceed Rs. 10,000, at 3 per cent.

(3) If the amount or value shall exceed Rs. 10,000 and not exceed Rs. 20,000, at 2 per cent.

If the amount or value shall exceed Rs. 20,000 and not exceed Rs. 50,000, at 1 per cent.

Provided that—

(a) In no case shall the amount of any fee in a suit in the Chief Court exceed Rs. 3,000, or in a suit in the District Judge's Court exceed Rs. 1,000.

(b) In cases undecreed, one-half only of the fee calculated at the above rates shall be allowed.

2. On account of Defendant's Advocate or Pleader, the same rates as those specified above shall be allowed; but the calculation shall be, where the suit is dismissed, on the amount at which the suit is valued in the plaint; or where the suit is partly decreed, on the difference between the amount decreed and the amount of valuation.

3. The valuation of suits shall be determined according to the rules laid down in the Court Fees Act.

4. If, in the opinion of the Court, the questions in issue in any case are such that the labour of the Advocate or Pleader would be inadequately remunerated by a fee calculated on the above scale, and also in suits where it is not possible to estimate a money value for the subject-matter in dispute, and in Miscellaneous and Insolvency Proceedings, the Court may, for reasons to be recorded in its judgment, award—

In a suit in the Chief Court, any sum not exceeding...	Rs. 160
Do. in the District or Sub-Judge's Court	50
Do. in the Munsiff's Court	25

5. Unless the Court declares otherwise in its judgment, the amount to be allowed on account of Advocate or Pleader's fees in Courts of Small Causes, or in cases of a nature cognizable to the Courts of Small Causes, shall be—

For suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value...	Rs. 2
Do. " 50 " "	3
Do. " 100 " "	5

6. When the hearing of a suit is adjourned under Section 116 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court may include among the costs occasioned by such adjournment, to be paid by the party applying for time, Advocate's or Pleader's fees at the following scale :—

Any sum not exceeding (except for special reasons which shall be recorded) in a suit in the Chief Court	Rs. 32
Do. District or Sub-Judge's Court	10
Do. Munsiff's Court	4

7. In a case where there are several defendants, not more than one Advocate's or Pleader's fee shall be allowed except in respect of a separate defence set up by a defendant who has a separate interest.

8. The amount to be allowed on account of Advocate's and Pleader's fees in appeals, shall be calculated on the same scale as in original suits, and the principles of the above rules as to original suits shall be applied as nearly as may be to appeals.

Addendum, dated 23rd October, 1900. to Rule of Practice, No. 91, dated and August 1897 (Rules regulating the fees payable in respect of an Adversary's Advocate or Pleader).

The following proviso shall be added to Rule 1 :-

(c) The minimum fee in any suit shall be given as below :-

In the Chief Court	Rs. 10
In a District or Sub-Judge's Court	" 7
In a Munsiff's Court	" 5

The following shall be added as Rule 9.

A fee equal to one-fourth of that prescribed for decrees by Rules 1 and 8 shall be allowed to an Advocate or Pleader in execution cases. This rate shall not be exceeded, whatever may be the number of the applications for execution, unless additional applications are necessitated by the conduct of the judgment-debtor.

(Sd.) V. A. RAJARATNA MOODU., Registrar.

Principal Legal Practitioners in Bangalore.

Advocates.

Bhima Rao, M., City.
Cheluvaingar, N., City.
Corner, A. M., Tate Lane.
Doraswami Iyer, C., City.
Evers, J., B.A., Cubbon Road.
Hayes, J. W. (Bar-at-Law), Lal Bagh Road.
Hoover, G. W., Lal Bagh Road.
Krishna Murthi, C., City.
Lawrance, J. C. S., B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor and Notary Public, Infantry Road.
Lawrance, B. W. S., B.A. (Bar-at-Law), " Kirkton," Infantry Road.
Leggatt, Brooke C., Cubbon Hotel.
Nagappa, B. (Bar-at-Law), Infantry Road.
Narayana Rao, S., Govt. Advocate, City.

Narasimengar, N., City.
Narasimengar, C. V., City.
Narasimiyengar, S., City.
Narainaswamy Mondr., S., Cant.
Rama Rao, M. (Public Proctr.), City.
Ramanna, B., City.
Ramaswamy Chetty, B. V., City.
Ramaswamy Iyengar, S. N., City.
Saldanha, J. P., B.A., LL.B., New Market Road.
Seshachar, C., City.
Shamanna, S., Bangalore City.
Soolba Rao, S., City.
Sreenivasengar, B., City.
Srinivasa Iyengar, L., City.
Sublannah, B., City.
Venkataramiah, D. (Law Reporter), City.

Pleaders.

Godfrey, S. A., Wood Street.
Kothandaram Iyer, Commercial Street.

Surya Narayana Rao, C. R.
St. John's Road

Indian Stamp Duties.

	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 Acknowledgment of Debt, ex. 20 Rs. ...	0 1	14 Bond or Mortgage Deed— For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000 same duty as a Bond. In any other case. 5 0
2 Administration Bond, see Bond No. 14. Adoption Deed, see No. 38.		15 Bottomry Bond, same as No. 13.
3 Affidavit or Declaration ...	1 0	16 Certificate of sale to purchaser; same as Conveyance No. 21. Equal to consideration or purchase money.
4 Agreement to lease, see Lease No. 39.		17 Certificate or other Document relating to Shares ...
5 Agreement or Memo of Agreement For Sale of Shares or Bill of Exchange ...	0 1	18 Charter Party ...
Exchange of Lands ...	0 4	19 Cheque ...
In any other case ...	0 8	20 Composition Deed ...
6 Appointment in execution of a power ...	15 0	Co-Partnership, see No. 32.
7 Appraisalment or valuation, see Award, No. 10		21 Conveyance— Not exceeding Rs. 50 ... 0 8 Exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 ... 1 0 For every Rs. 100 in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000. 1 0 For every Rs. 500 in excess of Rs. 1,000 ... 5 0
Apprenticeship Deed, see Instrument No. 31		22 Copy or Extract, if the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one Rupee ... 0 8 In any other case ... 1 0
8 Articles of Association ...	25 0	23 Counterpart or duplicate, (a) If the Duty on the original does not exceed one Rupee, the same as the original. ... 1 0 (b) In any other case ... 1 0
9 Articles of Clerkship Assignment, see No. 21 & 60 Authority to adopt, see No. 38	250 0	24 Customs Bond, same as Bond No. 14.
10 Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. Where the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000 same duty as a bond (No. 13). In any other case ...	5 0	25 Declaration of Trust ... 15 0
11 Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note payable on demand ...	0 1	26 Delivery Order ... 0 1
Not exc. Rs. 200 (not on demand) ...	0 2	Deposit of Title-Deeds, see No. 29.
And 2s. for ea. add. Rs. 200 Every Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,000 ...	1 8	Dissolution of Partnership, No. 33.
12 Bill of Lading ...	0 4	Duplicate, see Counterpart, No. 23.
13 Bond (not otherwise provided for)— Not exc. Rs. 10 ... 0 2 Exc. Rs. 10, but not exc. Rs. 50 ... 0 4 Exc. 50, but not exc. Rs. 100 Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 ... 0 8 For every Rs. 500 beyond Rs. 1,000 ... 2 8		27 Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil ... 500 0 In the case of an Attorney ... 250 0 Gift, same as No. 36.

RS. A.		RS. A.
28	Indemnity Bond, <i>see</i> Bond No. 14.	
29	Instrument to secure repayment of loan on deposit of title deeds or valuable security, same as Conveyance No. 21.	
30	Instrument imposing further charge of mortgaged property, same as No. 21 if possession is given, and No. 13 if possession not given.	
31	Apprenticeship	5 0
32	Co-Partnership	10 0
33	Dissolution of Partnership	5 0
34	Divorce	1 0
35	Instrument of exchange of any property, same as Conveyance No. 21, on the property of the higher value.	
36	Instrument of gift other than a settlement or will, same as No. 21.	
37	Instrument of Partition, same as Bond No. 13, on the value of the separated share or shares.	
38	Instrument, other than Will, conferring or purporting to confer authority to adopt	10 0
39	<i>Lease</i> —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid, for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for amount equal to 10 years' rent. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium, and same duty as Lease without premium.	

RS. A.		RS. A.
	<i>Letter of—</i>	
40	Allotment	0 1
41	Credit	0 1
42	Licence	10 0
43	<i>Memo. of Association of Company</i>	
44	<i>Mortgage Deed</i> not falling under Nos. 14, 15, 29, or 55—(a) with possession, same as Conveyance No. 21; (b) without possession, same as Bond No. 13.	
45	Notarial Act	1 0
46	<i>Note or Memo. on Sale of Goods or Stock</i>	0 1
47	<i>Note of Protest</i> by a ship's master	
48	Petition for leave to file specification, invention, etc.	100 0

49 Policy of Insurance—

(1.) <i>Sea</i> .—Where premium does not exceed rate of 2 annas, 1/4 per cent. of amount insured	0 1
In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	0 2
(2.) <i>For Time</i> .—For every Rs. 1,000 insured, not exceeding 6 months	0 2
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months	4 0
(3.) <i>Fire</i> .—For 1 month or less, not exceeding Rs. 1,000	0 2
For every further Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
More than 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, not exceeding Rs. 1,000	0 3
For every further Rs. 1,000 or part	0 3
More than 3 months, not exceeding 6 months, per Rs. 1,000	0 4
Exceeding 6 months, per Rs. 1,000	0 6
(4.) <i>Any other Insurance</i> , per Rs. 1,000	0 6
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another	1 0

50 Power of Attorney—

For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ... 0 8

Authorizing 1 or more persons to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above ... 1 0

RS. A.

RS. A.		RS. A.
55	Release for less than Rs. 1,000, <i>see</i> Bond No. 13. In any other case	5 0
56	Respondentia Bond, <i>see</i> No. 13.	
57	Revocation of any Trust	10 0
58	Settlement, same as No. 13.	
59	Shipping Order	0 1
60	<i>Surrender of Lease</i> .—When	

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th December, 1906.

No. 4870—I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1159 I.A., dated 5th May, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all previous rules on the subject:—

2. (2) The adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall be those of British Manufacture; all other stamps shall be of the same pattern as may from time to time be in use in the territories of Mysore and shall be only such as have been purchased from the Resident's Treasury or from a licensed vendor in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore appointed under the orders of the Collector.

100	200	2 0
300	500	3 0
1,000	1,000	4 0
And for each additional Rs. 500, or part thereof		1 0
When value of the Document is not specified		5 0

- A. Certified copies of Decrees, orders of Courts and awards (Section 17, Clause i) ... 2 0
2. For registration of Wills and authorities to adopt (Book III):—
 - a. If presented open (Section 17 and 18, Clause e) ... 3 0
 - b. For entering in Book III (Section 45) the contents of a sealed cover containing a will deposited (Section XLII), copying fee per 100 words ... 0 4

	RS.	A.
3. For optional registration of Documents registerable in Book IV (Section 11, Clauses d and f) not relating to immovable property:—		
a. When the value of the Document does not exceed Rs. 50.	0	8
b. Exceeding Rs. 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100	1	0
c. Exceeding Rs. 100, half the amount of the fee prescribed for a like value in Clause I for registration in Book I.		
d. When the value is not specified	5	0
4. For registration of sealed covers, Book V:—		
a. For deposit, any entry in Book V of a Sealed Cover purporting to contain a Will (Section 42)...	3	0
b. Withdrawal of a Sealed Cover (Section 44)	3	0
c. Application under Section 45 to open a Sealed Cover deposited under Section 42 (in addition to copying fee, vide Clause 11b.)	2	0
5. Registration by a Registrar (Section 30, Clause a), extra fee	5	0
6. Registration by the Registrar of Bangalore (Section 30, Clause b), extra fee	10	0
7. Preparation of a memo. of a document under Secs. 44, 45 or 46	1	0
a. Additional copies of such memo., per 100 words	0	4
8. Search (Section 57)	1	0
9. Granting certified copies or extract from Registers, Indexes, or any Documents (Sections 57 and 76), per 100 words	0	4
10.* Attesting Power-of-Army, special (Section 33)	1	0
11.* Attesting Power-of-Army, general (Section 33)	2	0
12. Filing a Translation (Section 19)	1	0
13. Filing Certificates issued under the Land Improvement Act of 1871 (Section 89)	No	/ft
14. For attendance of Registering officers at private residences (Sections 31, 33 and 38)	10	0
15. For the issue of a commission (Section 33 and 38)	10	0
a. If the service of a female is required, additional fee as remuneration for her	5	0
b. If a Registrar be required to visit a private residence, his remuneration, per mile	0	8
c. If a Sub-Registrar is required to visit a private residence, his remuneration, per mile	0	4
d. Other persons deputed to take an examination, per mile	0	4
16. For the safe custody and return of Documents:—		
a. For each month or part of a month during which a registered document is left unclaimed in a registering Office, after the expiration of one month from the date of its registration (to be paid before delivery of the documents):—		
a. For documents of value up to Rs. 100 per month	0	4
b. Exceeding Rs. 100 in value or if no value be specified per month	1	0

NOTE.—The Inspector-General of Registration may, in his discretion, remit the fee when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.

b. For the transmission of a registered document at the request of the presenter,—Peon's batta (per five miles or part of five miles to be levied at the time of presentation)

* NOTE.—The Sub-Registrar of the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, cannot attest Powers-of-Army which are to be used out of the C. & M. Station; such powers if executed in the C. & M. Station must be attested by a Magistrate or other officer mentioned in Clause (c) of Section 33.

17. On all Documents registered if containing more than 300 words, an additional fee at the rate of 4 annas per 100 words or fraction of 100 words shall be charged for the number above 300.
18. All copies of Registered Documents, Endorsements, and Certificates required to be transmitted from one office to another, under the provisions of Sections 65, 66 and 67, shall be prepared at the expense of the parties applying for registration, at the rate of 4 annas per 100 words.
19. If a Document tendered for registration has one or more schedules appended to it, they shall be charged for at the above rate, according to the aggregate number of words contained in them.
20. When a duplicate or counterpart of a Document or Lease is registered at the same time as the original, the registration fee of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the above rate.

Registration Rules.

1. In leases of immovable property where the period is specified the total rent payable for the whole period shall be the value (Clause I).
2. In leases where the period is not specified, the aggregate amount payable for a term of five years shall be the value (Clause I).
3. In cases where the amount of rent payable is not specified, or where payment is to be made in kind without specification of value, the fee shall be Rs. 5 (Clause 1g of the table).
4. No searching or copying fees (Clauses VIII and IX) should be charged when a Government Officer searches a register, or takes a copy for a bona fide public purpose.
5. No extra fee (Clause V) shall be levied when an English document is registered before the Registrar of a District solely in consequence of the language in which it is written being unknown to the Sub-Registrar by whom it is properly registerable, or solely in consequence of the Sub Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such deed relates.
6. The fee of Rs. 10 for the issue of commission or for attending at a private residence (Clauses XIV and XV) should be levied in addition to any fee that may be chargeable for any other act performed on the occasion.
7. One attendance or commission fee of Rs. 10 (Clauses XIV and XV) shall be levied if several persons at the same time and place are examined with reference to the same instrument or instruments in which they are all concerned, or where they execute a joint power or several Powers-of-Army; but in the last case the attestation fee must be levied on each power.
8. If a single Power-of-Army be executed by several individuals, who require the Registering Officer's attendance at different places or at different times, both the attestation fee and the attendance fee (Clauses X, XI and XIV) shall be levied from each executant.

9. If a Power of Attorney be made by a person, and registration is also requested and insisted on, although the instrument should be registered and both fees (Classes I and X, or XI) must be paid.

10. If several persons intending to execute a joint Power of Attorney appear together at the Registration Office, only one attestation fee (Classes X or XI) shall be levied, although the instrument may have been prepared in such a form as to require the Registrar's signature in more than one. But if the parties appear at the office and execute it on different days or at different hours of the same day, the attestation fee shall be levied on each occasion.

11. When the property lies in more than one District of the same District, or in one or more Taluk of another District, the Registrar of the District in which the property lies shall be charged for the attestation fee of the memorandum in which the property is described as being situated in each District.

12. When a copy of an instrument has been sent to the Registrar of another District, such copy shall be charged for at the rate of four annas per two words memorandum in which the property is described as being situated in each District. A fee equivalent to that chargeable under the provisions of such district for each Registrar.

13. If a person applying for a certified copy of an instrument, the number and the year of the instrument, or the page and volume in which it is contained, the fee for a certified copy (Class IX) shall be levied; but if a search is necessary, the fee for a search (Class VIII) shall be levied as well as that for a certified copy.

14. In a certified copy, every word shall count as a word. If initials or abbreviations are used instead of words, every initial or abbreviation shall count as a word. Thus "A. D. 1866" will be equivalent to six words; "Bounded on the N. E." to five words; and "A. B. Thomas" to three words.

15. No charge shall be made for granting copies of persons for refusal when given by a Sub-Registrar.

THE MYSORE PROVINCE SHEET ALMANAC, 1907.

with four Illustrations.

Price—1 Rs. By Post 2½ Rs. from

J. W. MORRIS, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

INDIAN INCOME TAX.

The Income-tax is levied by the Imperial Government in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Collector of the Station being the Collector of Income-taxes, and whose offices are in the Station Public Offices, next to the Mayo Hall, Residency Road. In the following statement, for "British India" read "Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

PART I.

Salaries and Pensions.

1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in *British India* to or on behalf of any person residing in *British India* or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

(a) If the income amount to Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, or upwards,—five pies in the rupee.

2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with His Majesty.

(b) If the income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, but over Rs. 1,000 per annum or Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem—four pies in the rupee.

PART II.

Profits of Companies.

Profits of a Company

Five pies in the rupee on the whole of the nett profits made in *British India* by the Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts have been last made up, or if the Company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the nett profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

PART III.

Interest on Securities.

Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1886, and payable in *British India*, on—

(a) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of *British India* by draft on any place in *British India*), or

(b) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority or Company.

Five pies in the rupee on such interest, unless the owner of the security produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 1,000 in which case no deduction shall be made from the interest, or unless he produces a like certificate that his income from all sources is less than Rs. 2,000 in which case the rate shall be four pies in the rupee.

PART IV.

Other Sources of Income.

(a) If the annual income is assessed at—

not less than Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750		the tax shall be Rs.		
"	"	750	"	10
"	"	1,000	"	15
"	"	1,250	"	20
"	"	1,500	"	25
"	"	1,750	"	35
"	"	2,000	"	45

(b) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000 or upwards—five ples in the rupee on the income.

Ready Calculator.

No. I.—Ready Calculator of Income-tax payable by persons whose annual incomes are Rs. 2,000 and upwards at 5 ples in a rupee.

In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.
1	0	0	0	35	0	14	7	69	1	12	9	400	10	6	8
2	0	0	1	36	0	15	0	70	1	13	2	500	13	0	4
3	0	0	2	37	0	15	5	71	1	13	7	600	15	10	0
4	0	0	3	38	0	15	10	72	1	14	0	700	18	3	8
5	0	0	4	39	0	16	0	73	1	14	5	800	20	13	4
6	0	0	5	40	0	16	5	74	1	14	10	900	23	7	0
7	0	0	6	41	0	16	10	75	1	15	0	1,000	26	0	8
8	0	0	7	42	0	17	0	76	1	15	5	2,000	32	1	4
9	0	0	8	43	0	17	5	77	2	0	1	3,000	78	2	0
10	0	0	9	44	0	18	0	78	2	0	6	4,000	104	2	8
11	0	0	10	45	0	18	5	79	2	1	1	5,000	130	3	4
12	0	0	11	46	0	19	0	80	2	1	4	6,000	156	4	0
13	0	0	12	47	0	19	5	81	2	1	9	7,000	182	4	8
14	0	0	13	48	0	20	0	82	2	2	2	8,000	208	5	4
15	0	0	14	49	0	20	5	83	2	2	7	9,000	234	6	0
16	0	0	15	50	0	21	0	84	2	3	0	10,000	260	6	8
17	0	0	16	51	0	21	5	85	2	3	5	20,000	520	13	4
18	0	0	17	52	0	22	0	86	2	3	10	30,000	781	14	0
19	0	0	18	53	0	22	5	87	2	4	0	40,000	1,041	10	8
20	0	0	19	54	0	23	0	88	2	4	5	50,000	1,302	11	4
21	0	0	20	55	0	23	5	89	2	5	0	60,000	1,562	12	0
22	0	0	21	56	0	24	0	90	2	5	5	70,000	1,822	14	8
23	0	0	22	57	0	24	5	91	2	5	10	80,000	2,083	15	4
24	0	0	23	58	0	25	0	92	2	6	0	90,000	2,343	16	0
25	0	0	24	59	0	25	5	93	2	6	5	1,00,000	2,604	17	8
26	0	0	25	60	0	26	0	94	2	7	0	2,00,000	5,208	35	4
27	0	0	26	61	0	26	5	95	2	7	5	3,00,000	7,812	54	0
28	0	0	27	62	0	27	0	96	2	8	0	4,00,000	10,416	83	8
29	0	0	28	63	0	27	5	97	2	8	5	5,00,000	13,020	102	4
30	0	0	29	64	0	28	0	98	2	9	0	6,00,000	15,625	121	0
31	0	0	30	65	0	28	5	99	2	9	5	7,00,000	18,229	140	8
32	0	0	31	66	0	29	0	100	2	9	10	8,00,000	20,833	159	4
33	0	0	32	67	0	29	5	101	2	10	0	9,00,000	23,437	178	8
34	0	0	33	68	0	30	0	102	2	10	5	10,00,000	26,041	197	2

No. II.—Ready Calculator of Income-tax for incomes below 2,000 Rupees a year at 4 ples in a rupee.

In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	Ra.	A.	P.
1	0	0	0	23	0	7	8	45	0	15	0	67	1	6	4
2	0	0	1	24	0	8	0	46	0	15	4	68	1	6	8
3	0	0	2	25	0	8	4	47	0	16	0	69	1	7	0
4	0	0	3	26	0	8	8	48	0	16	4	70	1	7	4
5	0	0	4	27	0	9	0	49	0	17	0	71	1	7	8
6	0	0	5	28	0	9	4	50	0	17	4	72	1	8	0
7	0	0	6	29	0	9	8	51	0	18	0	73	1	8	4
8	0	0	7	30	0	10	0	52	0	18	4	74	1	8	8
9	0	0	8	31	0	10	4	53	0	19	0	75	1	9	0
10	0	0	9	32	0	10	8	54	0	19	4	76	1	9	4
11	0	0	10	33	0	11	0	55	0	20	0	77	1	9	8
12	0	0	11	34	0	11	4	56	0	20	4	78	1	10	0
13	0	0	12	35	0	11	8	57	0	21	0	79	1	10	4
14	0	0	13	36	0	12	0	58	0	21	4	80	1	10	8
15	0	0	14	37	0	12	4	59	0	22	0	81	1	11	0
16	0	0	15	38	0	12	8	60	0	22	4	82	1	11	4
17	0	0	16	39	0	13	0	61	0	23	0	83	1	11	8
18	0	0	17	40	0	13	4	62	0	23	4	84	1	12	0
19	0	0	18	41	0	13	8	63	0	24	0	85	1	12	4
20	0	0	19	42	0	14	0	64	0	24	4	86	1	12	8
21	0	0	20	43	0	14	4	65	0	25	0	87	1	13	0
22	0	0	21	44	0	14	8	66	0	25	4	88	1	13	4

The tax is 4 ples per rupee on annual salaries of Rs. 1,000 or less than Rs. 1,000, and 5 ples per rupee on Rs. 2,000 and upwards. Mess and Band subscriptions, service funds, deductions, insurance premia, travelling, tentage, office, horse and veterinary allowances, and all other allowances granted to meet specific expenditure are exempted from taxation. Military salaries of Rs. 500 and under, per mensem, are exempt from taxation. Military salaries above Rs. 500 per mensem, brought under that amount by deduction of sums exempted are taxable on the nett balance.

COMPANION MAP TO "GUIDE TO BANGALORE."

1905 EDITION. 3 INCHES=1 MILE.

8 ANNAS POST FREE.

J. W. MORRIS, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The C. & M. Station Municipality.—The Municipal administration is conducted under the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897. The District Magistrate is the President and the Board is composed of six Official and eighteen Non-Official Members, seventeen of the latter being elected, and one appointed from the Local Trades Association. There are six Divisions, or Wards, and the elected Commissioners are so apportioned as to represent the several classes in each.

President : Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S.; **Vice-President :** Mr. P. Hannyngton, District Superintendent of Police; **Ex-Officio Commissioners :** (1) The Residency Surgeon, (2) the Staff Surgeon, (3) the Brigade-Major, Bangalore Brigade, (4) the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. Services, Bangalore Brigade, (5) District Superintendent of Police and (6) the Second Magistrate.

Elected Commissioners : Messrs. W. H. Johnson, P. L. Bride, F. E. Dunn, W. Ivor James, H. Abraham, J. E. O'Shaughnessy, Aga Abbas Ali Saib, N. Mahomed Yakub Saib, Ahmed Sait Saib, V. Masilamony Chetty, Avl., V. A. Rajaratnam Moodr., Avl., B. P. Annasawmy Moodr., Avl., R. B. T. P. Neelakanta Moodr., Avl., A. Maigandadeva Moodr., Avl., R. B. A. R. Chelvaraya Moodr., Avl., C. N. Suryanarayana Rao Garu, and M. V. Coopooawmy Chettiyar, Avl., Mr. P. A. Barton represents the Bangalore Trades Association on the Commission.

Executive Engineer : Mr. J. H. Stephens, C. E.; **Secretary :** Mr. H. Clarke; **Health Officer :** Mr. N. Dorabath, M.B.C.M., D.P.H.; **Hackney Carriage Insp. :** Mr. W. R. James; **Supt. of Town Duties :** Mr. E. Lewis.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION AS COMMISSIONER AND QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE.

In order to be qualified for election as a Commissioner a person must :—

- (a) be of the male sex ;
- (b) have completed his twenty-fifth year ;
- (c) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language, to be able to speak to a motion or to follow debates in that language;
- (d) be, at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, a resident within municipal limits ; and
- (e) be, at the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant of a house

within such limits, which is valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 30 per mensem, or have paid on his own behalf, for the year immediately preceding the said time, municipal taxes of one or more kinds noted in the margin, or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty rupees ; provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid double the taxes, or land revenue herein mentioned, any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

Provided also that no person shall be elected a Commissioner unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified for election in the lists referred to in rule 19.

A person shall be disqualified for election as a Commissioner if he—

- (a) is an officer or servant of the Municipal Commission ;

- (b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent ; or
- (c) has been convicted of any such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner ; or
- (d) has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the Public Service ; or
- (e) is disqualified under section 11, sub-section 2, of the Municipal Law ; or
- (f) is interested, otherwise than as a shareholder, in a joint stock company, in any contract made with, or work done for, the Commission.

A share or interest in a newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Municipal Commission may be inserted, is not a disqualification within the meaning of this clause.

In order to be qualified to vote in the election of Commissioners a person must :—

- (a) be of the male sex.
- (b) have completed his twenty-first year ;
- (c) be able to read and write his Vernacular language, and
- (d) at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, fulfil one of the following conditions, namely :—he must

(i) be the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of a house, building or land, situate within the division, or the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and have paid for the preceding year, the Municipal tax noted in the margin or Government land revenue to the aggregate amount of five rupees ; or

Tax on houses, buildings or lands according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for water supply.

(ii) be residing within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, Municipal taxes of one or more of the kinds noted in the margin to the aggregate amount of not less than five rupees ; or

(a) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals.

(b) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings.

(iii) have been for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house situate within the Division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and valued for assessment purposes at not less than eight rupees per mensem ; or

(iv) be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies of India, and be resident within the limits of the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote; or,

(v) be the Secretary of, or some other person duly authorized in that behalf by any Company, which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under any Act of Parliament, which has its registered office or other place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and which has for the preceding year paid taxes under the Municipal Law, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees; or,

(vi) be a person duly authorized on that behalf by a firm which has its place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and which has, for the preceding year, paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

Provided that if any dispute arises as to the class in which a company or a firm shall be placed for the purposes of voting, under rule 3 the decision of the President thereon shall be final.

Provided also that no person shall vote unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified to vote in the lists referred to in rule 19.

A General election of Commissioners shall take place every second year on any day or days in the month of November that may be fixed by the Resident.

Every candidate for election shall cause to be delivered to the President, on or before the 24th October, a notice in writing showing his name and the Division for which he proposes to stand, together with the names of two voters in such Division, and in his own class, who respectively propose and second his candidature.

The C. and M. Station, for the purposes of Election, is divided into six Divisions, and these Divisions, for the purposes of administration are divided into fourteen Circles. The Sections of the Divisions and Circles, with their respective areas and population are as shown on the next page:—

THE MYSORE PROVINCE SHEET ALMANAC, 1907.

with four Illustrations.

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J. W. MORRIS, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

Divisions.	Sections of Circles.	Pop.	Area. Sq. M.	Circles.
No. I.	Dodignota, Jeevanhally, Culpatly, Kadariapalla, Bidmaswagalam, Apparadipatta, Dookanahally, Dombu.	3,670	4'75	1
	Ulsor Bazar, Koonpett, Yeriparehery, Kannada Parchery, Jewgipalla, Numbanavana Garden, Royal Horse Troop Lines.	8,285	1'59	2
No. II.	Shoolay, Vellagandanapalla, and locality between Native and British Cavalry.	6,214	'61	3
	Arab Lines, Richmond Town, Milkman's Parchery.	5,285	'97	4
	Aketiminahally, New Parchery, Nelasuntharam, Vannarpett, Ookadapalla.	3,455	1'26	5
No. III.	Clarkspett, Sivanchetty Garden, Grass Cutter's Lines, Meenarkchery, Rythavadi, Old Police Lines.	10,818	'47	6
	British Infantry Barracks, Ulsor Road, Chupparchery, Duckapuddle, Peckalichery.	4,285	'42	7
No. IV.	Bamboochery, Motoochery, Bowsechery, Bundapalla, Saitinj Gatta, Bandy Stand.	9,912	'15	8
	West and South Central part of General Bazaar, from main channel to Gabbon Road.	4,972	'13	9
No. V.	Boston Town, Balderhally, Pottery Town, Old Tanneries, Ramaswamyapalla.	1,807	1'1	10
	St. John's Hill, Cleveland Town, New Kumbhar Shoolay, Paparodipalla, Muthukaruppanpalla, Veeranna's Gardens.	2,188	'57	11
	North Blackpully, Pensioners' Lines, Police Lines, Chackler's Parchery, Pioneerchery, Old Korucharpalla.	7,682	'17	12
No. VI.	South Blackpully, New Korucharpalla, Balappa's Garden, Jeevapappa's Garden.	7,948	'15	13
	The Residency and High Ground, East Infantry Lines and Infantry Road.	875	'59	14

The Military population of the C. and M. Station is 12,203. Total population, 89,599. Total Area: 12'93 square Miles.

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

In force under Section 2 of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897.

"Every person who shall, within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore exercise any of the arts, professions, trades or callings specified in Schedule C to these Regulations annexed, shall cause his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and shall take out a certificate of such annual registration. Every person required to take out a certificate shall pay for the same such annual sum as is in the said Schedule C mentioned. Provided that such annual sum shall be payable in two equal half-yearly instalments on or before the 1st day of June and on or before the 1st day of December in each year. No such certificate shall be delivered until the payment of the first half-yearly instalment to which the person applying for such certificate shall be liable." (Sec. 57, B. M. R., 1883.)

The penalty for trading or exercising a profession for 2 months in the official year without taking out a certificate of Registration, shall not exceed three times the amount which would have been payable in respect of a certificate for the entire year.

CLASS I.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| A. Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and other companies, carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of rupees | ... | Ra. | 100 |
| B. Companies, as above, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of rupees | ... | Ra. | 50 |
| C. Companies, as above, the paid-up capital of which is 5 lakhs or under | ... | Ra. | 25 |
| All persons holding any office or appointment, or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month or upwards | ... | Ra. | 25 |

CLASS II.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, wholesale Traders, Commission or any Agents, Gumastas or servants in charge of the business of aforesaid persons, when the Principal is non-resident; Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils of the High Court; Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers; Owners or Farmers of Markets; Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, any Coffee cleaning establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers:

All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 800 a month and is less than Rs. 3,000

CLASS III.

Merchants, Bankers, etc., whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II; Keepers of any Warehouse or wholesale produce depot; Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers; Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail dealers, Manufacturers, Artisans or Traders, the gross rental of whose shops or places of business is estimated at Rs. 100 a month or upwards; Practising Surgeons, etc., Pleaders and Vakils not annexed under Class II:

All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 400 a month and is less than Rs. 800

CLASS IV.

Not included in Classes II and III.

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Vet-Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors; Hotel-keepers, etc., the gross rental value of whose shops or places of business is estimated at Rs. 20 or more and less than Rs. 50 a month; Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of imports or exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight; Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III:

All persons holding any office or appointment in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rs. 250 a month and is less than Rs. 400

LICENSE TAX ON VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.

	Half-Yearly.
	Rs. A.
Four-wheeled carriage on springs, drawn by 2 horses	9 0
Four-wheeled carriage on springs, drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under 13 hands, or by bulls or bullocks	4 8
Two-wheeled carriage on springs, drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock	3 0
Springless double bullock carts	2 0
Do single	0 8
Bicycle or Tricycle	1 8
Horse over 13 hands	4 8
Horse of or under 13 hands, or mule	1 8
Elephant	12 0
Camel	6 0
Horse of or under 11 hands, bullock or bull, mule, buffalo, or dog	0 8
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	9 0
Rickshaws	1 8

Manufacture and Preparation of Articles of Food and Drink.

Under Chap. III, By-Law No. 3 of the Municipal Regulations, any person wishing to use any premises for the above purposes must apply to the President for a License. The following fees are payable, per annum, in advance, for licenses granted under this by-law:—

Aerated Water Factory	Rs. 100	Sweetmeat bazaar	Rs. 5
Ice Factory	" 50	Hopper bazaar	" 1
Flour Mill, Machine	" 50	Sugar or Jaggery Manufactory, 1st class	" 10
Flour Mill, Hand	" 5	Do. for manufacture of candy only	" 2
Bakery	" 5		

GENERAL RATES.

On the estimated gross annual rental value of houses, buildings and lands	...	per cent.	per annum.	Rs. 6
Water Rate	do		do	" 6
Scavenging Cost	do		do	" 2

Information Regarding Deaths.

The public are required to give information of all deaths within 24 hours of occurrence, either to the Health Officer or to the nearest Sub-Registrar of Births and

Deaths, at their respective Depôts mentioned below, between the hours of 7.30 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M., failing which the parties concerned will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 :—

Depôt No. 1—110, Ulsur Bazaar Street ; No. 2—Health Office, Mayo Hall, Residency Road ; No. 3—98, Cavalry Road ; No. 4—133, Dispensary Road ; No. 5—22B, Cole's Road ; No. 6—94, Broadway Road.

FORM OF REGISTER OF BIRTHS.

No.	Name, if any.	Circle.	Nationality or Caste.	Born alive	Still Born	Name of Father.	Occupation of Father.	Date of Birth.	When Registered.	Where born Street and Door No.	Informant's Sign. and Residence.	Signature of Registrar.
				Scr.	Scr.							

FORM OF REGISTER OF DEATHS.

No.	Name, if any.	Circle.	Nationality or Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of death.	Date of death.	When Registered.	Residence at time of death.	Informant's Sign. and Residence.	Name of her/his ground.	Signature of Registrar.

THE VACCINATION DEPÔTS are also in the same places where the Sub-Registrars of Births and Deaths do their work.

THE STATION WATER-SUPPLY.

The following recapitulation of a " Note " on the Water-supply of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, will be found useful to landlords and tenants :—

- (1) There is ample water in the Chamara-jendra Lake, but at present only 1 million gallons a day can be supplied to the Station.
- (2) The water is of good quality.
- (3) The cost to the Municipality is approximately Rs. 52,000 per annum, which is met from a water tax at 6 % which yields approximately Rs. 54,000 per annum.
- (4) All houses, whether they have private connections or not, are liable to water tax, except those occupied by persons in military employ. (Houses are exempt from tax while vacant, provided notice of vacancy is given.)
- (5) Persons having a private connection are entitled to 160 gallons a month per rupee of rent, free of extra charge. Excess water is charged at one rupee per 1,000 gallons.
- (6) Water used for Trade purposes is charged for at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons ; no free allowance is given to the trade.

- (7) Metres are read monthly and excess water is charged for monthly.
- (8) The number of taps on roads down which a main passes will be gradually reduced, except in the bannars and the poorer parts of the Station.
- (9) Any leakage from pipes or taps should be reported at once to the Engineer-in-charge, Bangalore Water-Supply, Museum Road, Bangalore.

THE PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.

The Plague Department of the C. & M. Station is under the direct control of the Residency Surgeon, who is responsible to the British Resident for its efficient working. The Station is divided into 3 Plague districts, called 1, 3 and 6 Districts ; and these are again divided into 14 Circles. Each District is in the executive charge of a District Medical Officer, and the Residency Surgeon exercises a supervision of the whole. The 1st Plague District embraces Ulsur, Shoolay, Richmond and Langford Towns, St. Mark's Square, South Parade, the Agram Plain, and the Villages of Dodigunta, Vanarpett, and Akkithimanhully. The 3rd District lies between Cubbon Road on the South side, St. John's Church Road on the North, St. John's Road on the East, and New Market Road on the West ; it embraces Cavalry Road, the New and Old Markets, Old Poor-house Road, Commercial Street, Sepping's Road, and Narain Pillay Street. The 6th District consists of Cleveland and Benson Towns, the Railway compound, Tannery and Pottery Towns and the Villages of Baderhalli, Ramasawmy Pallium, and Mutocarpalpallium.

PLAGUE OFFICES, where disinfectants are stored, and ambulances available, are situated, in the 1st District on Oosoor Road, Shoolay, and Tarevethi Street, Ulsur ; in the 3rd District at 105, Armstrong Road, and in the 6th District at the Vaccination Depot, Broadway Road. Assistant Surgeons C. R. Cox, L. P. Kenyon and F. G. H. Deeks, of the Bengal I.S.M.D., are the Medical Officers in charge of the three respective Districts. Two trained Nurses, Mrs. Michael and Mrs. Jones, are employed for the examination of females.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, consisting of several clean and comfortable wards, provides accommodation for Europeans and Natives alike, and is situated well out of the Station on Langford Road. The Residency Surgeon has charge of the Hospital, and a Hospital Assistant, with Nurses and Ward attendants reside on the premises. It is advisable for all residents and visitors to send a list of their servants, with their addresses, to the Office of the Residency Surgeon. This will ensure intimation being sent to employees should a case of plague occur in their servants' houses.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RATS.—An important plague preventive measure, was commenced about the middle of June, 1906, and has been vigorously continued since then. The public of Bangalore are earnestly urged to co-operate with and to give every help to the Plague Department. Rewards are paid for all rodents.

The plague staff will supply prepared baits to Europeans and others who do not care to have the colonies in their compounds. Such persons should send for the baits to the nearest plague office.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the authority conveyed in the Honorable the Resident's Notification No. 829-P, dated the 24th July, 1906, and in supersession of all notices previously issued on the subject, the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, hereby prohibits the import into the said Station from any infected area, of any of the following articles :—

Used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), Rags and waste paper.

2 Under the above authority, the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, hereby requires :

- I. That every householder or head of a family shall report to the Supervisor of his block the arrival of any person from outside the Civil and Military Station in his house or family.
- II. That each householder or head of a family shall give immediate information of any sickness occurring within his house or family to the Medical Officer of his district, or to a Medical Practitioner authorized in this behalf by the Resident.
- III. That all Medical Practitioners shall at once report to the District Medical Officer of the Circle in which the sick person lives, any case of sickness or death in which glandular swellings or other symptoms suggestive of plague are perceived by them.
- IV. That every householder who becomes cognizant of any case of Plague or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house, or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, shall give information of the same to the District Medical Officer with the least practicable delay.
- V. That all funerals shall be taken to the burial or burning grounds specified below by the routes indicated. The funeral processions will proceed without halting for funeral prayers, ceremonies or any other purpose, between the place of departure and the burial or burning ground.

BURIAL OR BURNING GROUND.	ROUTE.
1. Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemeteries, Kulpally.	By Tank Road.
2. Ulsur Hindu Burial and Burning Ground.	By Old Madras Road, near the crossing of the Main Sewer.
3. Ulsur Mahomedan Burial Ground.	Do
4. Oosoor Road Mahomedan Burial Ground.	By Oosoor Road and then by road in front of the European Cemeteries.
5. Oosoor Road Protestant and Roman Catholic European Cemeteries.	By Oosoor Road.
6. Oosoor Road Protestant and Roman Catholic Native Cemeteries.	Do
7. Oosoor Road Hindu Burial and Burning Ground.	By Oosoor Road and then by road in front of the European Cemeteries.
8. Tannery Road Mahomedan Burial Ground.	By Tannery Road passing the Ooked near the Railway Bridge.
9. Nandidroog Road Mahomedan Burial Ground.	By Nandidroog Road from its junction with Miller's Road at the East corner of the old Plague Camp.
10. New Hindu Burial and Burning Ground North of Railway Line.	By Tannery Road passing the Ooked near Railway Bridge, or by Wheeler Road and new Hindu Burial Ground Road passing under the Railway Arch.
11. Nilsandra Mahomedan Burial Ground.	By Nilsandra Road

3. No funerals will be allowed in any other grounds than the above with the exception of the outlying villages of :—

(1) Kulpally Villages, (2) Bannur, (3) Dablu, (4) Deekunbally, (5) Katherapalya, (6) Jangubally, and (7) Vansurpet.

4. In each burial or burning ground, a place has been assigned for the burial or burning of the bodies of a person reasonably supposed to have died of plague and no such corpse shall be buried or burned at any other place.

5. All graves shall be not less than six feet deep and four feet apart.

6. Under the Honorable the Resident's Notification above quoted, the President of the Municipal Commission requires that any conveyance, public or private, that has been used by any person infected with, or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours being again used.

7. Non-compliance with the prohibition or requirements above detailed will be deemed to be an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and offenders shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or both.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Registering Officer.—P. Hannington, D. S. P.

Inspector.—W. R. James. Office—Mayo Hall.

The hackney carriages which ply for hire in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are controlled by a Registering Officer, who is also the District Superintendent of Police of the Station, assisted by an Inspector.

The Hackney Carriage Department is worked by the Rules which came into force on the 1st April, 1904.

Under the Rules, owners and drivers of hackney carriages are liable to prosecution for the following offences :—

- (i) Flying a carriage for hire or driving a hackney carriage without a license.
- (ii) Owners refusing to let a hackney carriage for hire without sufficient reason.
- (iii) Owners neglecting to keep their hackney carriages, together with the harness and harness used therewith, in proper and serviceable condition.
- (iv) Drivers failing to wear their metal badges conspicuously on their person.
- (v) Drivers refusing to drive their carriages to any place within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to which they may be required to drive by the hirer.
- (vi) Drivers leaving their carriages without the permission of the hirer or wilfully departing from such hiring before being discharged by the hirer.
- (vii) A driver refusing to produce his license or the list of fares belonging to the carriage, when required by any passenger, Police Officer on duty or any person employed by the Hackney Carriage Department.

(viii) Owners or drivers demanding a fare exceeding that authorized.

Prosecutions for breach of the Rules may be instituted by any Police Officer or Officer of the Hackney Carriage Department or any other person authorized by the Registering Officer.

Complaints under the Hackney Carriage Rules should be made to the Registering Officer, Hackney Carriages, Mayo Hall. Complainants should also be prepared to prove their statements in Court, and, for this reason, they should be careful to furnish the names and addresses of one or two witnesses to corroborate the same.

The fares which may be legally demanded for a hackney carriage are as follow :—

SCHEDULE A. FARES BY TIME.

Class of Vehicles.	For 1 hour or less.	For every additional hour or part of an hour before mid-night.	For every additional hour or part of an hour after mid-night.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1st, Drawn by one horse...	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	If drawn by a pair of horses, double these fares.
2nd, Drawn by one horse...	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	
3rd, Jutka do	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	
4th, Bullock cart	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	

Note.—These fares are subject to a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 3-0-0, Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 according to class, for twelve hours from 5 A.M. to midnight, and to a maximum of Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively, when the number of hours exceeds twelve.

FARES BY DISTANCE.

	First class.	Second class.		Third class : Jutkas.	Fourth class : Bullock- carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
For 3 miles and under ...	1 0 0	0 12 0	For a mile or portion of a mile ...	0 2 0	0 1 6
For every succeeding mile or a portion of a mile beyond a mile ...	0 4 0	0 3 0			

N.B.—The minimum speed at which a first and second class carriage hired by time shall be driven is 6 miles per hour, jutka 5 miles and bullock-cart 3 miles an hour, respectively.

The above fares to be paid according to time, unless, at the commencement of hiring, the hirer expresses his intention of paying according to distance.

Any contract entered into to accept a fare lower than the fare above fixed, shall be binding.

Unfortunately there is no authorised table of distances in Bangalore, but the rates usually paid from the Cantonment Railway Station to the undermentioned places are as follow :—

	Hack.	Cart	Cooly.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Fort	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0
Cavalry or Artillery Lines	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
Richmond Town	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
Infantry Barracks	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
Bank or Hotels	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0
St. John's Hill	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 2 0

Arriving at the Cantonment Railway Station, the visitor will find a fair number of carriages awaiting hire, but not so always at the City Railway Station where it is more difficult to obtain carriages on the arrival of mail trains. This is no doubt due to the great distance of the City Railway Station from the hackney carriage stables in the Civil and Military Station. It is therefore advisable, with a view to obviate possible disappointment and inconvenience, to send a postcard a day or two previous to arrival at the City Station, to one or other of the hackney carriage owners, whose addresses are given at the end of this section, requesting that a carriage may be sent to the Railway Station, "to await arrival." Of course in such cases the fares will be by time.

But the fares which may be charged for a conveyance engaged at the City Railway Station to go to the places mentioned below or their neighbourhood are as follow :—

	Hack.	Jutka.	Cart.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bangalore, Cantonment Railway Station	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
Artillery Lines, Station Hospital	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Richmond Town, All Saints' Church	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Shoolay Police Station	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Cavalry Barracks, Sergeants' Mess	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 7 6
Ulsoor Police Station	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 7 6
West End Hotel, High Ground	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 6
Cubbon Hotel, Infantry Road	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 6
Sapper Parade Ground	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
St. John's Church, St. John's Hill	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Benson Town Railway Level Crossing	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Cleveland Town Police Station	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

These fares are for the use only of the vehicle and do not include cooly hire when the driver is employed to carry luggage or assist in loading or unloading the vehicle. A few annas extra will, however, suffice for these purposes.

In Bangalore, as in many other large Stations in Southern India, carriage hire is moderate, so that people with limited means can enjoy a holiday in driving round the town sight-seeing, or do their shopping in a hackney carriage. The quality of the hackney carriage, as compared with previous years, has much improved. A larger number of 1st class carriages with rubber tyres are available for hire. These carriages are in much demand and not infrequently disappoint-

went into operation when not arranged for past days previously. The enterprising Proprietors of that old established firm, Messrs. Abraham & Co., on Central Street, have the largest stock of such these building materials. A few other owners of building materials, not so well known, in the building business, have also provided themselves with rubber (good quality) varnishes to the immense advantage of old Bangalore and its good people.

The following is a list of the hackney carriage stables in the Civil and Military Stations of Bangalore:—

Abdulla, John's Church Road.
Abdulla, Old Madras Road.
Abdulla, Sahib, Brigade Road.
Abdulla, Hussain, Church Street.
Abdulla, M. Serpentine Street.
Abdulla, Haines' Road.
Abdulla, Wahab Khan, Gun Troop.
Abdulla & Co., 1, Central Street.
Aga, Abbas Ali, K., Brigade Road.
Aga, Sahib, Serpentine Street.
Ali, Mahomed, Myrtle Lane.
Allen, R. M., 18, St. John's Road.
Browne, Mr., Wood Street.
Buckfoot, Mrs. N., Haines' Road.
Burr, Khan, 58, Castle Street.
Burgess, Jann, Brigade Road.
Best, Mrs. D. H., Tannery Road.
Chambers, Mrs., Dickenson Road.
Chinnaswami, Seppings' Road.
Chinnaswami Rao, Artillery Road.
Chinnaswami, B. Blackpulley Road.
Cress, Mrs. A., 5, Hospital Road.
Dada, Sahib, A. H., Cambridge Road.
Dewanji, Artillery Road.
DeVos, Mrs. M. T., Seppings' Road.
Dugger, Singh, B. 33, Infantry Road.
Farmer & Co., 6, Brigade Road.
Gilbert, R. Miller's Road.
Gnanakum, Mrs. K., Thimminah Road.
Godfrey, Mrs. S. A., Wood Street.
Isack, A. M., St. John's Church Road.
Jacob, Hajee, Jousab Sahib, Residency Road.
Jumma Khan, 36, Castle Street.
Kelly, Mrs. L., 18, St. John's Church Road.
Lafrenais, Mrs. C. M., St. John's Church Road.
Lavender, J., Unked Service Club.
Long, Mrs. W., Richmond Road.
Mahomed Ali, Nagrath Road.
Mahomed Hyath, Richmond Road.
Mahomed Jussall, 35, Brigade Road.

Mahomed Salih, Cockburn Road.
Mahomed Tippe, St. John's Church Road.
Mahomed Yacoub, Cockburn Road.
Mahomed Yacoub, Wood Street.
Markham, Mr. W., Artillery Road.
Matthews, Mrs. G., St. John's Church Road.
McMahon, Mrs. T., 5 Coler' Road.
Moor, Muzoor Ali, Richmond Road.
Miles, W. C., Haines' Road.
Mirza Mahomed, 27, Castle Street.
Moonjamma, Artillery Road.
Moonjamma, Haines' Road.
Munichan, Mrs. E., Haines' Road.
Nanjundiah Chetty, T. S., Richmond Road.
Nawal, Hussain, Abdulla Street.
Norris, E. T., 103, Seppings' Road.
Officer, W., 34, Brigade Road.
Oosman Beg, Cambridge Road.
Pala Singh, Infantry Road.
Pappanna, Artillery Road.
Paribai Barambux, Artillery Road.
Parthoof Singh, Infantry Road.
Perera, Mrs. M., Residency Road.
Perumall, 101, Seppings' Road.
Peters, F. T., Brigade Road.
Quinn, Mr., Haines' Road.
Rennick, Mrs. A. B., St. John's Church Road.
Reynolds, J. P., Dickenson Road.
Rogers, W., Artillery Road.
Rudrappa, Artillery Road.
Shaik Hussain, Cockburn Road.
Sheik Ismail, 32, Old Madras Road.
Stuart, C. W., 14, Benson Road.
Syed Sadudeen, Cockburn Road.
Tobin, Mrs. E. L., 8, Church Street.
Thumbarwami, St. John's Church Road.
Vanderholt, T., Narranpilly Street.
Venkateswami Naidu, J. 24, Infantry Road.
(Tanbridge Hotel.)
Walter, Miss L., Museum Road.

Wilson, E., Brigade Road.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

President—Mr. H. H. Sparkes.

Vice-President—M. G. Krishnasami Rao, B.A.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary
Comr. with the Govt. of Mysore
The Executive Engr., Bangalore Dn.

The Principal, Central College,
The Amildar, Bangalore Taluk.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

C. Krishna Murti, N.
I.—Palace Division
1.—Bronson, E.
Vacant.
II—Bale Peté Division.
B. Gangiah, E.
D. B. Ramachandra Moodaliar, E.
III—Manavarte Peté Division.
Veerabhadra Chetty, E.
B. K. Garudachar, E.
IV—Aleur Peté Division.
Boppannanavara Basappa, E.
N. Ramabhadraia, E.
V.—Nagarth Peté Division.
B. V. Ramaswami Chetty, B. A., E.
B. Oosman Khan, N.

VI—Lal-Bagh Division

J. Cameron, F.L.S., N.
M. Subbaya, B.A., E.

VII—Fort Division

B. Appajappa, E.
J. W. Hardy, N.

VIII—Basavangudi Division.

M. K. Krishna Murti Rao, E.
M. G. Krishnasami Rao, B.A., N.

IX—Malleswaram Division

S. Venkatarangaiengar, N.
D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., E.

Notes.—E. stands for Elected, N. for Nominated by Government.

By notification dated 17th October, 1903, the City Municipality was divided into nine Divisions, as shown hereunder, including the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions, and the Election Rules amended so as to provide for 24 Commissioners instead of 20:—

Divisions.—(1) Palace, (2) Balepet, (3) Manavarpet, (4) Ulsurpet, (5) Nagartpet, (6) Lal-Bagh, (7) Fort, (8) Basavangudi and (9) Malleswaram.

STAFF.—Head Office, Manager; Mr. M. G. Krishna Rao, B.A.; Head Accountant: Mr. C. Ramaiya.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Collector.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Azizudeen Mekrie Saib Khan, Inspector.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—Mr. P. C. Chengulvaraya Naidu, Municipal Executive Engineer; Mr. K. Ramannah, Accountant.

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. K. Varadarajoo, Sanitary Inspector; Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Asst. Sanitary and Prosecuting Inspector; Messrs. D. S. Gnanakan and V. Kumarasami Moodaliar, Asst. Sanitary Inspectors.

PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. D. M. Gnanapriam Pillai, Plague Officer.

MARKET DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Abdul Basith, Market and Vety. Inspector.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. N. Varadachar, B.A., Hackney Carriage Inspector.

The Plague Administration of the City is controlled by the City Municipal Commission.

MOHATARFA RATES ON SHOPS, MILLS, ETC.

Items.	Particulars.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shop Taxes	Shop (Mundi) where all sorts of goods are sold	50	40	30	20	...
	Shop in which Piece goods are sold	20	15	12	8	...
	Other shops, per shop	15	12	9	6	4
Oil Mill Taxes.	Stone Mill	30	20	15	10	...
	Wooden Mill	20	15	10	5	...

GENERAL RATES.

On the assessed annual rental value of houses, buildings

Water Rate ... or lands :- 5 per cent. p. a.

Lighting Tax ... 3 p. a.

The License Fee for Vehicles and Animals are the same as those levied by the

C. & M. Station Municipality.

Tolls are levied at the following rates on Motor Cars, Motor Bicycles, and Rickshaws or other Vehicles of that description entering the Bangalore City :-

Motor Cars, 4 annas; Motor Bicycles or Rickshaws, 2 annas.

NOTE.—The half-yearly periods terminate, respectively, on the 30th June and 31st December in each official year. Possession for more than sixty days in the half-year creates the liability for the half-year. Any person in possession for more than sixty days without a license will be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees and to a further penalty of five rupees for every day after conviction during which he shall neglect to take out such license in addition to the tax.

BANGALORE POWER & LIGHTING.

Divisional Superintendents.

MESSRS. T. ARUNACHELLA AIYAR (150), B. DWARAKANATH (200).

G. R. NARASIM IYENGAR (200).

The Government of Mysore in March 1904 formulated a scheme for the Electric lighting of the Civil and Military Station and City, and approached the Municipalities of both places with an offer to light the streets with Electric lights, on certain conditions and provided they each contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum in return for the service. Both Municipalities accepted the proposals made by Major A. J. de Lotbiniere, the then Superintending Engineer (Electrical Department) and work was commenced forthwith. Besides lighting the streets, the Government undertake private lighting (at present only to a limited extent) the conditions under which they do so being given in the annexed draft of agreement, and the rates being shown in the Schedule hereto. The street lighting of the City was inaugurated in August 1905, and arrangements for lighting the C. & M. Station by electricity are expected to

be complete some time before June of this year. Power for motors can also be supplied. The Military authorities have decided not to have any Electric lighting, at present, for their buildings, as they have other and more important schemes on hand.

The following are the rules of the Electrical Department, Mysore Public Works Department, for the supply of light and power :-

1. No supply can be given until consumer's installation has been inspected, tested and passed by the Department.

2. The Department shall have the right to inspect and test the installations of customers at any time and to discontinue supply if any fault is discovered, until such fault is put right and tested to their satisfaction.

3. In cases of applications for supply on payment under metre rates the Department will instal metres, for which a monthly rent of Re. 1 shall be paid by consumer.

4. In cases of supply under metre rates, metre readings will be taken by the Department's officials at suitable times and bills prepared accordingly. Consumers are invited to be present, if possible, when readings are taken to assure themselves of the correctness of the same.

5. When a consumer of light is leaving his place for a period of one full calendar month or more and one full week's notice in writing is given to the Electrical Department of such intention on the part of the said consumer, there shall be no charge made for the said period of disuse, excepting the Re. 1 per month metre rent. Where the metre rate is being used. This rule will also apply to monthly motor service under this agreement.

6. Should there be an interruption of service due to trouble with the electric lines or other apparatus up to, but not including, the main distribution switch-box of the consumer's installation, flat rate consumers of either power or light shall be entitled to a rebate for the time during which service is cut off, provided such interruption continues for a full day, a full night, or more. The consumer shall be entitled to rebate for power on interruption to service only between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. daily; for light, on interruption to service only between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. daily.

7. The Department will not hold itself under any obligation to effect renewals or repairs for the consumer.

8. In the event of any bills for light or power not being fully paid on or before the 15th of the month following that for which payment is due, the Department reserves the right to disconnect the service, which will only be reconnected on receipt of full payment of all obligations and a small charge for work of disconnecting and reconnecting of service.

9. The Department reserves the right to refuse to supply any applicant, and to discontinue supply at any time; and while doing its best to ensure uninterrupted service, does not in any way accept responsibility for inconvenience or loss to customers caused by interruptions.

10. The Department accepts no responsibility for loss or damage to customers due to the supply of electrical energy.

N. B.—Intending customers are advised to consult the Department before incurring expense of installing lights or motors, etc.

The Department will not undertake to supply current to installations of less than 10—16 C. P. lamps or the equivalent in power consumption. This difficulty can be overcome by several small consumers being grouped together so that their combined requirements in current equal or exceed the above limit. For such groups "Flat rates" only will be given.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ELECTRICAL BRANCH.)

BANGALORE ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHTING SCHEME.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR LIGHTING IN BANGALORE CITY.

Rate per lamp for public buildings including Educational buildings	Rate per lamp for religious buildings of all creeds and denominations	Rate per lamp for Clubs, Mess- es, Institutes and Hospitals (Civil)	Rate per lamp for business premises and hotels	Rate per lamp for private houses taking 10 or more lamps	Rate per lamp for private houses taking between 4 and 9 lamps	Rate per lamp for private houses taking 3 or less lamps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FLAT RATE.

This charge is made monthly on each lamp according to its candle power 16 or 8 and irrespective of the number of hours burnt during the month.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16 C. P. ...	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
8 C. P. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0

METRE RATE.

Under this system a charge is made for power actually consumed as measured in Board of Trade Units by Metre. A. B. T. U. will supply current sufficient to burn an 8-candle power lamp for approximately 36 hours or a 16-candle power lamp for 18 hours. Customers paying according to metre rate will be charged Rupee 1 per month metre hire.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per B. T. U. ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 6

MINIMUM CHARGE UNDER METRE RATE.

A minimum charge will be made, as per entry in columns below, in order to ensure some return to the Electrical Department for outlay entailed.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Minimum monthly charge under metre rate for private bungalows.
16 C. P. ...	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	
8 C. P. ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
					Rs. A. P.
					From 4 to 10 lamps ... 5 0 0
					From 11 to 15 lamps ... 6 0 0
					From 16 to 25 lamps ... 8 0 0
					From 26 to 35 lamps ... 12 0 0
					From 36 to 50 lamps ... 16 0 0
					From 51 to 75 lamps ... 24 0 0
					From 76 to 100 lamps ... 32 0 0
					From 101 to 150 lamps ... 40 0 0
					From 151 to 200 lamps ... 50 0 0

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR POWER FOR MOTORS.

	Rate per H. P. for Motors from 1 to 5 H. P.					Rate per H. P. for Motors from 5 to 10 H. P.					Rate per H. P. for Motors from 10 to 20 H. P.					Rate per H. P. for Motors from 20 H. P. up.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
FLAT RATE.																				
This charge is made monthly on each motor per rated horse power irrespective of the number of hours or days the motor is run between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	16 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0															
METRE RATE.																				
Under this system a charge is made for power actually consumed as measured in Board of Trade Units by metre. A B. T. U. will run a one H. P. motor with load 1 1/2 hours approximately. Per B. T. U.	0 2 4	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 0															
MINIMUM CHARGE UNDER METRE RATE.																				
A minimum charge will be made, as per entry in columns opposite in order to ensure some return to the Electrical Department for outlay entailed	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 0	4 5 0	4 0 0															

Minimum monthly charge under Metre rate per rated Horse Power

NOTE.—The Electrical Department reserves to itself the right of refusing any application for Power or Light.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, ELECTRICAL BRANCH,
MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BANGALORE.

I, having arranged that the interior wiring and electric light fittings, on the premises hereinafter described, shall be installed not later than, hereby request that current for.....lamps of 16 candle power andlamps of 8 candle power,..... * fans, heating or cooking apparatus of Watt's maximum consumption, and (state number).....motors rated at..... H. P. each may be supplied to the said premises on and after the above date.

2. I hereby undertake to pay for the supply under "Metre"—"Flat" rate as per column.....(Schedule of rates for lighting) and column.....(schedule of rates for power for motors) appended hereto.

3. I hereby agree to be bound by the rules of the Electrical Department for the supply of light and power set forth overleaf.

4. Description of Premises.—

No. or name, or both, of the house:

Street.....

(City or Cantonment).

Consumer.....

Owner.....

Signature.

Bangalore,

Date.

Witnesses—

(1).....

(2).....

* State number and type (whether table, desk or ceiling fan) and size (diameter, or sweep of blades) One 8", 12", 16" fan will be considered equivalent in current consumption to one, two, and three 16 candle power lamps respectively. One 54" to 58" ceiling fan will be considered the equivalent of two 16 candle power lamps.

Guide to Bangalore and

Mysore Directory, 1907.

About 450 pages reading matter, 8 x 5 ins.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

Dedicated by special permission to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G.O.S.I.,

WITH

FOURTEEN HALF-TONE PORTRAITS.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G. O. S. I., Statue of the late Queen Victoria, Cubbon Park.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. Stuart Fraser, I. O. S., C. I. E., British Resident in Mysore.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore.

The Maharaja's Palace, Bangalore; the Maharaja's Palace, Mysore; the Mysore Government Offices, Bangalore; the Mysore Government Offices, Mysore; Interior of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore; St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; Baldwin High Schools, Bangalore; Sacred Bull on Chammundi Hill, Mysore; the Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore; the Soldiers' Home, East Parade, Bangalore.

"His Highness considers the Directory a well compiled and most useful work, creditable in all respects to the Editor and Publisher.

(Sd.) **E. MACDONALD, I.O.S.,**

Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

"The volume is handsomely got up, and the 'Royal Edition' will worthily maintain the high reputation which your 'Guide' has established as a work of reference."

(Sd.) **S. M. FRASER,**

British Resident in Mysore.

Price, bound in cloth boards, Rs. 3-0 V.P. Rs. 3-8.

J. W. MORRIS, ST. JOHN'S HILL,
CLEVELAND TOWN,
BANGALORE.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES, ETC.

PUBLIC OFFICES, ETC.

G. O. C. Bangalore Brigade
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General
Brigade Major's Office
Cavalry Brigade Office
Principal Medical Officer
Court Martial Rooms
S. India Rifle Association
Sapper Telegraph
Telephone Exchange
Station Supply Office
Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer
Barrack Master
Military Farm Office
Senior Veterinary Officer
Military Pension Paymaster
Resident's Court
Resident's Office
Sessions Court, C. & M. Station
Assistant Resident's Office
District Judge's Court
Registrar of Assurances
Residency Press
Chief Commissioner of Coorg
Coorg Judicial Commissioner
Amildar, C. & M. Station
Collector's Office
District Magistrate's Court and Office
Railway Magistrate's Court and District
Superintendent of Police
Second Magistrate's Court and Office
Resident's Treasury
Government Pension Office
Excise Superintendent's Office
Police School
Honorary Magistrates' Court
Station Municipal Offices
Health Office and Laboratory
Hackney Carriage Department
Residency Surgeon's Office
Superintendent of Town Duties
Mysore Revenue Survey Offices
Hessarghatta Water Supply Office
Station Public Offices
Senior Surgn. & Sanitary Comr., Mysore
Mysore Excise Commissioner's Office
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore
Conservator of Forests in Mysore
Mysore Government Offices
Chief Court of Mysore
Huzur Treasury
Mysore Government Press
Mysore Military Stores
P. W. D. Offices (Mysore)

Brigade
Staff Offices,
Cubbon Road

.. Cubbon Road
.. Trinity Road
.. Old Artillery Barracks
.. South Parade
.. Agram
.. Hospital Road

Resident's Office Buildings,
(Old Cubbon Rooms),
Infantry Road

Station Public Offices,
Residency Road

Mayo Hall,
Residency Road,

.. Bowring Hospital, New Market Road
.. Dispensary Road
.. Sheshadri Road
.. Near Govt. Press
.. Residency Road
.. St. Mark's Square
.. Race Course Road
.. Fort
.. City, Near Lunatic Asylum
.. Cubbon Park
.. Do.
.. Do.
.. Back of Mysore Government
.. Offices (on Avenue Road)
.. Sheshadri Road

B. R. Volunteer Head-Quarters	.. Cubbon Road
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools	.. Broadway Road
Bangalore Bank (Ld.)	.. South Parade
Bank of Madras	.. Museum Road
Cantonment Railway Station	.. Miller's Road
City Railway Station	.. City
City Municipal Office	.. District Office Road, City
General Post Office	.. Cubbon Road
Geologist's Office	.. Race Course Road
Government Telegraph Office	.. Museum Road
District Offices (Mysore)	.. Avenue Road, City
Amildar's Court, Bangalore Taluq	.. District Office Road
Assistant Commissioner's Court	
Dy. Commissioner's ..	} District Office Buildings, City
Senior Asst. Commissioner's ..	
District Magistrate's ..	
Subordinate Judge's ..	
Principal Munsiff's ..	
Additional Munsiff's ..	
District Treasury	
I. G. of Education in Mysore	.. Fort
Government Central Book Depot	.. Sheeshadri Road, City
Central Jail	.. Do. do.
Central College	.. Do. do.
Government Chemical Laboratory	.. Do. do.
Bacteriological	.. Do. do.
Government Observatory	.. Do. do.
Lunatic and Leper Asylums	.. Avenue Road, do.
Vaccine Institute	.. Do. do.
N. B.—Sheeshadri Road is the new name for Jail Road.	

Messes and Clubs.

Bangalore (Cosmopolitan) Club	.. Sydney Road
Bangalore Gymkhana Club	.. South Parade
Bangalore United Service Club	.. Residency Road
Bowring Institute	.. St. Mark's Square
British Soldiers' Club	.. Kensington Road
Officers' Mess, R. A.	.. Cambridge Road
.. .. 14th (King's) Hussars	.. Brunton Road
.. .. Royal Engineers	.. Promenade Road
.. .. R. A. M. C.	.. Trinity Road
.. .. Sherwood Foresters	.. Dickenson Road
.. .. Mounted Infantry	.. Trinity Road
.. .. 30th Lancers (G. H.)	.. Residency Road
.. .. 81st Pioneers	.. Benson Town
.. .. 77th Moplah Rifles	.. Residency Road
.. .. 135th Napier's Rifles	.. Infantry Road
Sgts. Mess, 10th Brigade, R. F. A.	.. Agram Barracks
.. .. R. H. Artillery	.. R. H. A. Lines
.. .. 14th (King's) Hussars	.. Cavalry Barracks
.. .. Royal Engineers	.. St. John's Hill
.. .. Sherwood Foresters	.. Parade Barracks
.. .. Mounted Infantry	.. M. I. Camp, Agram
Social Club	.. St. John's Road

Places of Recreation.

Bangalore Literary Union	.. S. E. of Agram Barracks
Bourdillon Play Ground	.. Bowring Institute
B. E. V. Institute	.. Cole's Park
B. E. V. Sports Ground	.. Cubbon Park
Bowring Institute	.. Lal Bagh
Cavalry Theatre	.. Richmond Town
City Institute	.. District Office Buildings
Church of England Soldiers' Institute	.. Richmond Town
Club Tennis and Bowling Courts	.. Cubbon Road
Cole's Park	.. West Maidan
Cubbon Park	.. St. Mark's Square
High School	.. Agram Barracks
High School	.. Fort
Gymkhana Cricket Ground	.. Trinity Road
Gymkhana Hockey Ground	.. Residency Road
Gymkhana Polo Ground	.. St. John's Hill
Gymkhana Tennis Courts	.. Near Durbar Offices
Hebbal Rifle Ranges	.. Blackpulley
Infantry Theatre	.. Bellary Road
I. S. Lancers' Polo Ground	.. South Parade
Kensington Park	.. South Parade
Lal Bagh	.. South Parade Maidan
Maharaja's Polo Ground	.. Cubbon Park
Mysore Government Museum	.. Tumkur Road
Napier's Rifles Hockey Ground	.. Parade Barracks
Native Tennis Courts	.. Baderhully
Race Course	.. Ulzur Lake, East
R. A. Theatre	.. Lal Bagh Road, City
R. H. A. Theatre	.. Behind Palace (Tumkur Road)
Richmond Town Park	.. Cubbon Park
Sapper Polo Ground	.. Near General Post office
Sherwood Foresters Sports Ground	.. City Municipal Gardens
Soldiers' Club	.. High Ground
Soldiers' Home	.. Agram Barracks
Soldiers' Home	.. R. H. A. Lines, Ulzur
St. John's Church Institute	.. Richmond Town
Thomas Thotam Theatre	.. North Ulzur Lake
United Service Library	.. East Parade
Y. M. C. A. Rooms	.. Kensington Road
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Fort Branch	.. East Parade
Y. M. C. A. Bourdillon Branch	.. Ulzur Road
	.. St. John's Hill
	.. Near City Municipal Gardens
	.. South Parade
	.. 88, Trinity Road
	.. City
	.. Old Poor House Road

TRADE AND PROFESSION LIST.**Aerated Water Manufacturers.**

Captain & Co., St. Mark's Square	Hitchcock & Son, Cockburn Road
Churchill & Co., E. Brigade Road	Narain Row & Co., M., Brigade Road
Crystal Ice Factory, Tank Road	Shrives & Co., Infantry Road
Forster, J. B. & Co., South Parade	Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade
Wilby, W. & Co., Residency Road	

Aluminium Warehousemen.

Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road	Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade
Carnatic Warehouse, Commercial St.	U. S. Stores, South Parade

Arms and Ammunition Dealers.

Ahmed & Co., St. Mark's Road	Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road
Barton, Son & Co., South Parade	Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade

Assurance Offices and Agents.

Eastern Assurance Co., Ltd., (Dr. A. Debnam, Agent) 2, New Market Road	Standard Life Assurance Co. (Agent, Bank of Madras), Museum Road
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., (Ltd.), Mr. H. O. Roberts (Agent for Mysore and Coorg), No. 1, South Parade	Caledonian L. I. Co., and Western Fire Insurance Co., Brigade Road. (A. Lavender & Co., Agents.)

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Abraham & Co., South Parade	Lorenz & Co., Richmond Road
A. Narainsawmy Moodr. & Sons, South Parade	Raju Mudaliar, A. M. & Co., Cav. Road
James, Dale & Co., Infantry Road	Sattar & Co., R. A., Dispensary Road
Karnick & Co., M., Basavangudi	Sawmy Bros., A. City
Lafrenais & Co., New Market Road	Star Trading Assocn, Sultanpet, City

Bakers and Confectioners.

Andrews, G., Wellington Street	Honor, P., Dickenson Road
Arokiam Pillay, St. John's Church Rd.	Peter & Co., St. John's Church Road
Baccala & Co., G., South Parade	White, Mrs., Old Museum Road

Banks and Bankers.

Bank of Madras (Branch), Museum Rd.	Hajee Ismail Sait, Dispensary Road
Bangalore Bank (Ltd.), South Parade	Bangalore Cant. Savings Bank, Cavalry Road

Boarding Houses.

Campbell, Mrs., Rest-House Road	Smith, Miss, Infantry Road
Flynn, Mrs., Residency Road	Stephenson, Mrs., St. Mark's Square
Frankland, Mrs., Sydney Road	Williams, Mrs. E., "Rochester" Richmond Road
Hulme, Miss, Magrath Road	Y. M. C. A., 38 Trinity Road
Norris, Mrs., Langford Town	Y. W. C. A. Home, Cubbon Road
Pereira, Mrs., Residency Road	

Booksellers.

Bible Society, Cubbon Road	Religious Book and Tract Society, Cubbon Road
Govt. Central Book Depot, Fort	Spencer & Co., Ltd., S. Parade
Higginbotham & Co., South Parade	

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Butler & Co., A. P., South Parade	Wardy & Co., Brigade Road
Dan & Co., T. A., Richmond Road	Yorke & Co., South Parade

Brewers.

Bangalore Brewery Co., Sheshadri Road	Maigandadeva Mudr., A., Binna-mangalam
Chelvaroya Mudr., A. R., Osborne Rd.	

Cabinet Makers.

Raju Mudaliar & Co., A. M., Cavalry Road	Singaravaloo Chetty & Co., V., Brigade Road
The Bangalore Undertakers, Monumental Sculptors & General Contractors' Co., 4, St. John's Church Rd.	Swasbrook, G., Brigade Road

Carpet and Woollen Stores.

Lavender & Co., Brigade Road	Subbyah Chetty & Sons, S. Parade
Moonisawmy Iyah & Sons, S. Parade	

Carriage Builders and Repairers.

Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road	Swasbrook, G., Brigade Road
Gillespie Carriage Factory, Brigade Road	Vythachari, Museum Road
Peters & Co., F. T., Brigade Road.	Watson, J., Residency Road

Indian Cycle & General Engineering Co., Ltd., St. Mark's Road

Chemists and Druggists.

Albert Dispensary, Brigade Road	Hitchcock & Son, Cockburn Road
Captain & Co., St. Mark's Road	Muniappa & Co., C., Cavalry Road
Churchill & Co., Brigade Road	Pandit, V. D., City
City Medical Hall, City	Riggs & Co., Richmond Road
Forster, J. B. & Co., South Parade	Row, M. B. & Co., St. John's Church Road
Grant & Co., Western Extn., City	Shrives & Co., Infantry Road
Hill Pharmacy, St. John's Ch. Road	

Cigar Merchants and Tobaccoconists.

Ahmed & Co., St. Mark's Road	Ramiah Chetty, T., Brigade Road
Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road	Robinson & Co., South Parade
English Warehouse, Dispensary Road	Sattar, R. A. & Co., Dispensary Road
Mahomed, & Co., Brigade Road	Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade

Cudapah Stone Contractors.

Campbell, Chas, Brigade Road	Krishna Rao & Sons, D. Basavangudi, City
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Cycle Depots and Repairs.

Aldridge, Salmon & Co, Cubbon Road.	Pacha & Sons, S., Brigade Road
Dal Tulo & Co., South Parade	Patel, R. & Co., Brigade Road
English Warehouse, Dispensary Rd.	Peters, F. T. & Co., Brigade Road
Indian Cycle and Gen. Eng. Co., Ltd., St. Mark's Road	Shaw, C. & Co., S. Brigade Road

Dental Surgeons.

Butler, H. A. G., High Ground	Hawkins, Dr. W. M., Cubbon Road
Otton, G. J. Ingram, Cubbon Road	Vas, Dr. L. S., South Parade

Dyers and Cleaners

Bailey, T. G. & Co.	St. John's Road
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Electrical Engineers and Contractors.

Andrews, A. S., South Parade	Rickie & Co., City
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Electro-platers and Gilders.

Barton, Son & Co., South Parade	Marlam & Co., Brigade Road
Carnatic Warehouse, Commercial St.	Narayan Rao Salunkhe & Sons, Dispensary Road
Indian Cycle and General Engineering Co., Ltd., St. Mark's Road	United Service Stores, South Parade
Krishniah Chetty, C., Commercial St.	Pala Singh, Cavalry Road

Engravers and Die-sinkers.

Barton Son & Co., South Parade	Madam & Co., Brigade Road
Carnatic Warehouse, Commercial St.	Narayan Rao Salunkhe & Sons, Dickenson Road.
Carton Press, Residency Road	United Service Stores, South Parade
Higginbotham & Co., South Parade	

Florists and Seedsmen.

Hodson, Geo., Residency Road	Othappa & Son, Lal Bagh Road
Moonisawmy & Sons, Lal Bagh Road	Rudappa & Son, Lal Bagh Road
Venketasawmy Raju & Sons, Sankey Road.	

Flour Mills.

The Elgin Steam Flour Mills, Brigade Road, Maharaja's Mills, City.

Furniture Warehousemen.

Abraham & Co., South Parade	Raju Mudaliar, A. M. & Co., Cav. Rd.
Bangalore Agency, South Parade	Singaravelu Chetty & Co., Hyde. Road
Emam Saib, New Market	Syed Ebrahim Sahib & Sons, New Market
Lorenz & Co., Richmond Road	Wrenn, Bennett & Co., South Parade

Grocers and Provisioners.

Abdulla, C. & Co., New Market	English Warehouse, Dispensary Road
Ahmed & Co., St. Mark's Road	Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade
Bavadeen, C. & Co., New Market	The "Stores," S. St. John's Church Road
Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road,	Vienna Cash Store, St. John's Ch. Rd.
City Hall, Commercial Street	

Hack and Livery Stable-keepers.

See under Hackney Carriage Department.

Hotels.

Albert Victor Hotel, Brigade Road	Cubbon Hotel, High Ground
Central Hotel, Infantry Road	Funbridge Hotel, Infantry Road
Club, United Service, Residency Rd.	West End Hotel, High Ground

Ice Factory.

Crystal Ice Manufacturing Co.	Tank Road, St. John's Hill
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Indian and Japanese Curios.

Munisawmy Iyiah & Sons, S. Parade	Rubin Moses, Commercial Street
Paloo Sing, Commercial Street	

Jewellers and Silversmiths.

Barton, Son & Co., South Parade	Naraindas Fatchohund, S. Parade
Carnatic Warehouse, Commercial St.	Narayan Rao Salunkhe & Sons, Dispensary Road
Krishniah Chetty, Commercial Street	Pala Singh, B., Cavalry Road
Marlam & Co., Brigade Road	United Service Stores, South Parade

Legal Practitioners.—(See page 186)**Leather Merchants.**

Abdul Basaid Saib, 75, Old Post House Road	Mamoo Haje Abdula Saib, 50, Old Poor House Road
Abdul Rahman Saib, M., S. L., No. 7 Street	Madee Abdula Saib, 30, Bamboo Bazaar Street
Abdul Setthar Saib, S. M., No. 1 St.	Sarangapani Mudaliar, V., 872, Old Poor House Road
Jiyanoobdeen Saib, I. L., No. 6 St.	Syed Mahideen Saib, 18, New Market Road
Khader Hussain Saib, A., 684, Old House Road	

Mechanical Engineers.

Andrews, A. S., South Parade	Karnick & Co., M., City
Indian Cycle and General Engineering Co., St. Mark's Road	Peters, F. T. & Co., Brigade Road
	Rickie & Co., City
	Swanbrook, G., Brigade Road

Medical Practitioners.

Game, Miss, St. John's Church Road	Radha Krishna Pillay, V., Chickapet, City
Hellein, C. A., Richmond Town	Trutwein, Capt. E., Richmond Road
Naylor, C. G. R., Infantry Road	Walker, R., St. John's Church Road
Oliver, W. P., Richmond Town	Wootten, Dr., St. John's Church Road
Pandit, V. D., City	

Midwives and Sick Nurses.

Band, Mrs., Richmond Town	Dale Mrs., Dickenson Road
Bouard, Mrs. St. John's Hill	D'Costa " Cookburn Road
Carey, Mrs. St. John's Church Rd.	Footo " Narain Pillai Street
Collins, Mrs., Richmond Town	Harrod " Spencer Road
Cronk, Mrs., St. John's Hill	Jones " St. John's Road

Midwives and Stak Nurses—(continued.)

Ker Mrs., St. John's Hill	Pink, Mrs., New Market Road
Lawson „ 5, St. John's Church Rd.	Probert „ Makhan Road
Michael „ Ulaur	Sullivan „ Wellington Street
Perrett „ St. John's Road	Thipthorpe „ Cavalry Road
Peters „ Rest House Road	Wace „ Richmond Town

Milliners, Drapers,

Ahmed & Co., St. Mark's Road
 Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road
 Choost, Mrs., Richmond Town
 Davis, W. & Co., South Parade
 Ebrahim, A. & Co., Commercial Street
 Eshuq, M., Commercial Street

Dressmakers, etc.

English Warehouse, Dispensary Road
 Mergler, Miss A., St. Mark's Road
 Sattar & Co., R. A., Dispensary Road
 Virgo, Mrs., Compensation Road
 Wrenn, Bennett & Co., South Parade
 Yousuff Sait, Commercial Street

Newspapers and Magazines.

Bangalore Bulletin (Evening daily) .. South Parade
 Brigade Orders (daily except Thursdays and Sundays) .. Brigade Staff offices
 "Clarion of India," (Weekly, Fridays) .. Daily Post Press
 Daily Post (Evening daily) .. Residency Road
 Evening Mail (Tri-Weekly) .. Caxton Press, Residency Road
 Kasim-ul-Akbar (Bi-Weekly) .. Narrain Pillai Street
 Mysore Gazette (Weekly Thursdays) .. Government Press
 Mysore Standard (Bi-Weekly) .. Fort, City
 Parochial, C. E. Magazine (Monthly) .. Higginbotham & Co.
 Planters' Chronicle (Monthly) .. Daily Post Press
 Sultan-ul-Akbar (Weekly) .. Commercial Street
 Temperance News (Monthly) .. Daily Post Press
 Wesleyan Church Magazine (Monthly) .. Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore
 Young Men of Bangalore (Monthly) .. Higginbotham & Co.
 Young Women of Bangalore (Quarterly) .. Daily Post Press

Mill Agents.

Davis, W., & Co., South Parade | Lavender & Co., Brigade Road

Music and Piano Sellers.

Misquith & Co., South Parade | Karnick & Co., (Native Musical Instruments) Basavangudi, City
 United Service Stores, South Parade

Opium Contractor.

Mason, S. P. .. Brigade Road

Opticians.

Barton, Son & Co., South Parade | Pala Singh, B., Cavalry Road
 Marlam, W., Brigade Road | Saliab Mahomed Cassim, Coml. St.
 Narayan Rao & Sons, Dispensary Road | Yousuff Sait, M., Commercial St.

Organ Repairer.

Lamoury, S. B., Myrtle Lane, Richmond Town

Pianoforte Tuners and Repairers.

Cummine, R., Brigade Road | United Service Stores, South Parade
 Misquith & Co., South Parade | Whittaker, A., Cant. Orphanage

Photographic Artists.

Barton, Son & Co., South Parade | Mahadeo & Sons, Dickenson Road
 Del Tufo & Co., South Parade | Weekaler, F. S., South Parade
 Gentle, C. & Co., Brigade Road | Wiele, E. F. H., South Parade

Patent Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

Ahmed & Co., Brigade Road | Grant & Co., Western Extn., City
 Albert Dispensary, Brigade Road | Hitchcock & Son, Cookburn Road
 Bavadeen & Co., New Market | Muniappa & Co., C., Cavalry Road
 Captain & Co., St. Mark's Square | Pandit, V. D., City
 Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road | Riggs & Co., Richmond Road
 Churchill & Co., E. Brigade Road | Row, M. B. & Co., St. John's Hill
 City Medical Hall, City | Sattar, R. A. & Co., Dispensary Road
 English Warehouse, Dickenson Road | Shrieves & Co., Infantry Road
 Foster, A. B. & Co., South Parade | Spencer & Co., Ld., South Parade
 Star Trading Association, City

Printers and Publishers, etc.

Bangalore Bulletin Press, S. Parade | Mysore Government Press, Back of
 Caxton Press, Residency Road | Public Offices
 Daily Post Press, Residency Road | Mysore "Standard" Press, Fort
 Higginbotham & Co., South Parade | National Press, Commercial Street
 Hoa & Co., Main Guard Cross Street | Salunkhe Bros., Dispensary Road
 Memorial Press, Brigade Road | Young & Co., Commercial Street

Rubber-Stamp Makers.

Higginbotham & Co., South Parade | Narayan Rao Salunkhe & Sons, Dickenson Road
 Memorial Press, Brigade Road | Pala Singh, B., Cavalry Road

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Butler & Co., South Parade | Dallison, H., South Parade
 Burke & Co., South Parade

Saw Mills.

Matheson's Agency, St. Mark's Road | Hajee Ismail Sait's Mills, Bangalore City

Sewing Machine Depots.

Aldridge Salmon & Co., Cubbon Road | Singer Manufacturing Coy's Agencies,
 Davis, W. & Co., South Parade | Cavalry Road and City
 Spencer & Co., Ld., South Parade

Shopkeepers and General Warehousemen.

Ahmed & Co., St. Mark's Road | Littlewood & Co., C., S. Parade
 Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road | Saliab Mahomed, Commercial Street
 Davis, W. & Co., South Parade | Sattar & Co., R. A., Dispensary Road
 Ebrahim & Co., A., Commercial Street | Spencer & Co., Ld., South Parade
 English Warehouse, Dispensary Road | Sreeramulu Chetty, Commercial St.
 Eshuq Sait, M., Commercial Street | Universal Stores, St. Mark's Road
 Karnick, M. & Co., City | Wrenn, Bennet & Co., S. Parade
 Lavender & Co., Brigade Road | Yousuff Sait, M., Commercial Street

Business.

Buktharmull, Koondanmull, Cav. Road | Salum Chund, B. F., Commercial Street
 Bunalal Sait, B. B., Commercial St. | Savaldas Sait, Commercial Street
 Girtharilal, B. A. Lines | Sumbho Mull, Brigade Road

Stationers.

Ahmed & Co., Brigade Road | Higginbotham & Co., South Parade
 Book Depot, Cuddem Road | Salunkhe Bros., Dispensary Road
 Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road | Spencer & Co. (Limited), S. Parade
 English Warehouse, Disbenson Road | Wynn, Bennett & Co., South Parade

Tailors and Outfitters.

Ahmed & Co., Brigade Road | Hussein Khan, Cavalry Road
 Cash Bazaar, St. Mark's Road | Jans Mahomed & Co., Cavalry Road
 Davis, W. & Co., South Parade | Wynn, Bennett & Co., South Parade
 English Warehouse, Disbenson Road | Yousuf Sait, f

File Reproduction and Agents

Arbuthnot's Industrials, City | Hanks' Agency, St. Mark's Road
 Bank Mission Agency, Brigade Road

Trades.

Ferguson, J., Sheshadri Road | Wilson, J., Narayana Road

Typewriter Agents.

Aldridge Salmon & Co., Cuthbert Road
 Edwards, E. C., Church Street, "Empire" Typewriter.

Undertakers and Sculptors.

Muller Brothers, St. John's Road | Sankar Brothers, Brigade Road
 The Bangalore Undertakers, Monumental Sculptors and General Contractors Co.,
 St. John's Church Road.

Veterinarians.

Farmer & Co., Brigade Road | Hoyle, J., Banner Road
 Fernandez, S. L., Thammiah Road

Watch and Clock Repairers.

Barton, Son & Co., South Parade | Salunkhe & Sons, N. Dickenson Road
 Mariam & Co., Brigade Road | United Service Stores, S. Parade
 Pala Singh, Cavalry Road | Westrapp, B., Narrain Pillay Street
 Yousuf Sait, M., Commercial Street

Wine Merchants and Purveyors.

Annasawmy Moodr., B. P. & Co., South
 Parade | Mason, S. P., New Market Road
 Oundasawmy Chetty, St. John's Hill | "Pretoria" Hall, Commercial Street
 Indian Industrial Trading Co., Ltd.,
 Commercial Street | Ramiah Chetty & Co., Brigade Road
 Singaravelu Chetty & Co., do.
 Spencer & Co., Ltd., South Parade
 Sreeramulu Chetty & Co., Connel. St.

"TIPS" FOR TOURISTS

Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate and other imported manures,
 supplied at market rates.

Manufacturers of:-

Stanes' Coffee Fertilizer, Stanes' Tea Fertilizer, Stanes' Garden
 Manure, etc.

Standard Saltpetre Refinery:

Saltpetre refined and prepared for the Market, and supplied at
 favourable rates.

Planters' Stores Department:

Coffee Pulpers, Iron Roofing, Plasterers' Stores, etc., kept in stock.

Good Night Coffee and Tea for sale in convenient parcels
 for household use, packed under our

Pure Ground Coffee, Red Ensign Brand. Roasted, ground and packed by us.

3. A monument enclosed by a wall and gate, at Devanhalli, which commemorates the birth of Tippoo Sultan in 1749.

Kolar District.

4. Cubbon, Bangalore on the Nandi Hills, the summer residence of Sir Mark Cubbon, Commissioner of Mysore, 1834-61.

5. North Gate Bungalow on the Nandi Hills, built in the time of Tippon Sultan and occasionally used by him as his residence.

6. Building on the top of the Badikota Hills (7 miles from the Bowringpatt Railway Station), the birth-place of Nawab Haider Ali, Ruler of Mysore, 1759-82.

Mysore.

7. Wellington Lodge; this house was occupied by the Duke of Wellington, when in political charge of Mysore, 1799-1803.

8. The Residency, now Government House, was occupied by Sir John Malcolm, when Resident at Mysore in 1807.

Seringapatam.

9. Sir P. N. Krishnamurti's Bungalow, residence of Lieutenant-General George, afterwards Lord Harris, Acting Governor of Madras, 1798, who commanded in the war against Tippon Sultan, which ended with the capture of Seringapatam, May 4th, 1799; also of Purnya, Dewan to the Maharaja of Mysore, 1799-1811.

10. Daria Dowlat, residence of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, when Governor of Seringapatam in 1799.

Hebbal.—From the Cantonment Railway Station, Hebbal (distant about 6 miles,) lies to the North on the Nundidroog Road in a valley where there are several large tanks, and where snipe can be found during the season. At the *Hebbal Rifle Ranges*, at the junction of the Nundidroog and Bellary Roads, about 3 miles from the Cantonment, the Annual Prize Meetings of the Southern India Rifle Association are held, during which time (from 13 to 15 days), a large Camp is established on the open grounds adjoining, and from 400 to 500 competitors come in from all parts of India (and sometimes from Burma and Ceylon). The ranges which are apportioned to the various Infantry units in garrison are capable of accommodating 86 targets and a permanent system of telephone wires has been erected which are used during the S. I. R. A. meeting for communicating between the firing points and markers. In continuation of the regular ranges there is a stop-but for a dozen targets the other side of a rocky hillock where the tactical events of the meeting are usually shot off. Permanent buildings for the S. I. R. A. office, a small Mess-house for Officers and an Ammunition Store and Workshop have been erected and altogether the S. I. R. A. meeting is one of the best conducted Rifle Meetings in India. On Band evenings large crowds of visitors are attracted to the Camp from the Station. The climate in this locality towards the end of the year, when the Rifle Meeting is usually held, is very bracing, and many who would not otherwise think of travelling hundreds of miles for the mere sport of rifle competition, avail themselves of the opportunity, if only for the change of climate.

Subadar's Chuttrum, a locality about 5 miles to the North-west of Bangalore, is reached either by road or train. The name of the Railway Station and Filter beds.

The Hebbal Water-works.—The C. & M. Station and City of Bangalore are supplied with water from a large tank, 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, situated about 16 miles to the West of Bangalore, in the Dodballapur and Nalanchigalla Taluqs. The tank is the lowermost of a series of some 180 smaller tanks, from which and from its own catchment area of over 40 square miles the reservoir receives an ample supply. It is capable, when full, of containing sufficient water to meet the demands of the City and Station for three years, if owing to drought the reservoir receives no fresh supplies during that period. The water is carried down from the tank through a masonry channel 4½ miles long, to the two Pumping Stations, (one for the City and the other for the Civil and Military Station), at Soldevenhully and Turbenhully respectively, whence the water is pumped by steam, through pipe mains; that for the Station to the reservoir on the High Ground, and that for the City to storage tanks at Yesvanthpur, at which latter place the water is filtered and distributed. The City Pumping Station is provided with three powerful engines of the triple expansion type, two of which are constantly in use while the third is being overhauled. At the Civil and Military Station Pumping Station there are only two engines, but they are more powerful and only one engine is used at a time. The Pumping Stations are lit with electricity and have telephonic connection with each other, the reservoirs, and Bangalore. Quarters for the Superintendent and the Water-works employees have been built near the Pumping Stations and these form quite a small hamlet. The Civil and Military Station has its filtering beds at the Pumping Station, so that the water is filtered before pumping, whereas, in the case of the City, they pump their water as received from the tank and filter at Yesvanthpur.

The scheme for the Water-supply was projected by the late Mr. R. T. Scaldwell, in consultation with the late Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, and Col. Bowen, R.E., the Chief Engineer in Mysore at the time. The work was begun in 1892 and completed in 1895. The C. & M. Station supply, though vested in the Municipality, is supervised and worked by the Military Works Service under Lt.-Col. Thackwell, Asst. C. R. E., and Mr. Girling as Superintendent. The City Works are under the entire control of the Mysore P. W. D., with Mr. Rungasawmy Iyengar as Executive Engineer, and Mr. L. W. Girling as Superintendent. Each Pumping Station works 24 hours a day for at least 5 days in the week, pumping 1,000,000 gallons of water daily, sometimes more, according to the consumption in Bangalore, which varies according to the weather. At the Hebbal Reservoir there is a commodious Inspection Bungalow, furnished, which, with permission, can be used by sightseers, many of whom go there on picnic excursions. The place can be reached by S. M. Ry. to Chickbanavar and thence to the reservoir. There is a fine Cycle track along the line of mains from the Yesvanthpur Railway Station to the City Pumping Station, thence to the tank bund.

Nalanchigalla is reached along the same road, after leaving Subadar's Chuttrum; distance 19 miles. This is the first stage on the road to Tumkur, which is 48 miles from Bangalore. Fairly good shooting can be had hereabouts. A fair is held in the Town on Fridays.

Yellahanka.—Continuing along the Nundy road, Yellahanka lies 10 miles to the North of Bangalore, on the railway line to Guntakul and on the Bangalore Chickballapur road. There is a second-class Travellers' Bungalow in this place, but visitors should take provisions and servants with them. Snipe, partridge and hare can be had here. In recent years, Experimental Coffee Gardens, under well irrigation were opened up by European capitalists, but they have proved

a failure. Dairy farming is carried on with some success and so was sericulture, the climate of the place being well adapted to both the growth of mulberry and the rearing of silkworms. Mr. J. Partridge, a retired Anglo-Indian Railway Official, had an extensive mulberry garden here and made a very profitable thing of sericulture. Though an old industry of the Mysore Province, it had almost died out in the hands of natives, but Mr. Partridge, and later Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay (now deceased), revived it and the Government now subsidize Tata's Silk Farm to the extent of Rs. 8,000 a year, in return for which a certain number of Village School Masters are taught the rearing of silkworms, reeling of silk and cultivation of mulberry.

Devanhalli, reached from Yellahanka, is 23 miles North of Bangalore, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road and is noted for its potatoes and pummeloes. Small game is found in parts. A large fair is held here annually, about February when the chief trade is in bullocks of a superior breed. This town is noted as being the birth-place of Tipoo Sultan in 1749, hence the place is invested with peculiar interest and the site of Hyder Ali's house, which is west of the Fort, is still pointed out. There is a second-class Travellers' Bungalow here.

Kengeri, 9 miles South-west of Bangalore, is on the road to Mysore, which runs out of the Pettah to the West. It is also within easy reach by rail. The Government Distillery is located here. Between Kengeri and Bannerghatta, a village 12 miles to the South of Bangalore, hare shooting is available. The town was for some time the seat of the raw silk trade. In 1866 Signor de Vecchi an Italian gentleman, with the aid of Government, revived the then depressed state of the industry by importing cocoons from Japan and superior kinds of mulberry, and finally a steam factory for silk filature was established, but the business was given up eventually, as the eradication of a disease among the silk worms could not be effected.

Closepet is a town containing over 7,000 inhabitants, about 30 miles South-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road and within easy reach by rail. There is a first-class Travellers' Bungalow here and small and big game can be found in the scrub country and surrounding hills. Muhammadans are largely engaged in rearing silkworms, and this industry has now been revived here.

Chennapatna, a town 37 miles to the South-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road, is the head-quarters of the taluq of the same name and a Municipality. The industrial portion of Chennapatna, the handsome City is called *Sukravara-pete*, which means Friday bazaar. Raw silk is produced in small quantities, but it is noted for its celebrated lacquered ware and wood toys, which are always on sale at the railway station at the arrival and departure of trains; fine steel wires for strings of musical instruments and glass bangles are also made here. The place is inhabited chiefly by Lubbays.

Magadi.—Cutting the road to Subadar's Chattram, nearly at right angles the road runs to Magadi, distant about 29 miles. The road leads out of Bangalore from the Central Jail, skirting the South of the Race Course and the old Silk Lines on the right, and through a fertile country. An occasional good bag can be made along this route: antelope, bustard and florican can be had about 15 miles from Bangalore and bears and cheetahs are sometimes to be met with. Savandroog, a hill (4,024 feet above the sea) about 5 miles to the South-east of Magadi, and which can be seen from the Race Stand on a clear day. It

Magadi, Huliardroog is reached, where there are a few hill forts, such as are to be found scattered about the Province. A third-class Travellers' Bungalow is maintained at Magadi.

Kankanhalli, about 36 miles South of Bangalore, is on the Bangalore-Malvalli road and 17 miles from the railway at Closepet. It is the centre of a hilly and well-wooded district where large game is said to be plentiful. The road continues from Kankanhalli to Malvalli from which place the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram are not far distant.

Agram is a village about 5 miles to the South-east of Bangalore and is an easy ride from the Cantonment. Starting from the Agram Barracks the Artillery lines are on the left of the route; the Old Steeple Chase Course is next reached and within a stone's throw there are the village and tank; the village is called Muddavalum. The Agram Ranges and Artillery practice ground are on the Agram plain. Inscriptions show that the tanks in this locality were in existence in the 8th century. Hare is plentiful about the plains.

Krishnarajapuram is situated on the high road, distant 8 miles, to the East of Bangalore. This was the locality selected for the great Camps of Exercise in 1873-74 and 1884. There is some good sniping ground about here, and the place is accessible by rail.

Whitefield.—Alighting at the Railway Station persons intending to visit this Eurasian and Anglo-Indian settlement will have to make a journey of about 1½ miles either by Bullock Coach or Jutka, the former to be had by pre-arrangement, and the latter at the Station, for which the charge is 8 annas. The Colony was founded by the Mysore and Coorg Association and named after the late Mr. D. S. White, the founder in Madras of the *Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of South India*. The Association in Mysore was formed in 1879, for the purpose of co-operation among the members for improving the condition of the community. This object was to be attained by promoting industrial and agricultural pursuits, and the Mysore Government aided the Association by a large grant of land. Whether the formation of this Agricultural Settlement has been an accomplished fact is a matter of opinion, but there is no doubt that it has become a very popular health resort for invalids and pensioners. There are in the Colony several neat little cottages and farms, many of the latter being worked by the settlers themselves, who have taken up land for the purpose. Houses may sometimes be rented, but when available all are quickly taken up by people from Madras and the mofussil, who go to Whitefield for a change and rest. There are two Churches in the Settlement, one for Roman Catholics and the other where Church of England and Dissenting Services are held regularly; also a School, a Post Office, and two provision-stores. A Dispensary was during 1903 opened at Varthur, 11 miles from Whitefield, but has since been transferred to Pattandur. There are at present about 40 permanent resident families in Whitefield and 43 houses or cottages, a few of the latter being occupied by visitors. A Detachment of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was raised here in 1899. There is some fairly good shooting to be had on the Varthur and the cold weather, duck, teal, and other wild fowl can be had on the Varthur and the other tanks which are close by. Partridge, quail, and hare can be had all the year round, and there is good snipe ground around the Settlement and Cadgoody. A list of Residents and Boarding Houses in Whitefield will be found at the end of this book.

The Settlement is 12 miles by rail and road from Bangalore. Application for houses, coaches or carts should be made to Mr. D. Strang, Whitefield, (Mysore Province).

Cadgoody (2,856 feet above sea-level) is reached by rail after a short run of 12 miles. To the East of the Station (Whitefield) runs due North and South the great valley of the Pennar, along which good snipe shooting is procurable. There are several large casuarina plantations here, some of which are owned by the Mysore Government. A fairly large tank to the North-east is much frequented by sportsmen for teal; there is also fishing to be had and the place is consequently a favourite resort for pic-nics.

Duckworth.—One of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Settlements in the East of the Bangalore taluk. It is 10 miles East of Bangalore, and 2 miles South of Sasamond. Its establishment was the outcome of proposals by the late Dr. Duckworth, after whom it is named, for admitting military pensioners and people of small means to settle on the land and acquire homes for themselves. Some of the first settlers however seem to have turned out badly.

Sasamond is another of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Settlements. It is 12 miles from Bangalore and 8 miles South of Whitefield, and was named after Dr. Sasaman, the Founder and late President of the E. and A.-I. Association of Mysore and Coorg, Ltd. It was originally over 900 acres in extent but the larger portion of it has been relinquished. In recent years some few settlers with capital turned their attention to Sasamond and are now successfully growing coffee, fruit trees, casuarina, etc. A Dairy farm is also worked by Mr. Naylor, who sells his produce in Bangalore and other places.

Malur is the fourth Station on the line from Bangalore and has a good Travellers' Bungalow, with shooting in the vicinity such as antelope, hare, snipe, etc. There is a road to the Remount Depot at Mattigere from Malur Railway Station.

Tyacul is the next Station on the Railway, where a good day can be spent in pic-nicing, climbing over rocks and hills, and in rambling through the old temples of which many are to be seen here.

Hindigal is a large trading village in the North-east angle of the Hoakote taluk, reached before Kolar Town. A shandy, or fair, is held here weekly and nearly all the cattle brought into Bangalore for slaughtering is purchased at these fairs. The Kolar-Vadigenhalli road crosses the Bangalore-Cuddapah road near this place.

Ooscottah (Hoakote).—A town lying 16 miles E.N.E. of Bangalore; good antelope and deer shooting is to be had in the vicinity, and the large tank, of the same name, with an embankment 2 miles long, forming when full a sheet of water not less than 10 miles round, is a favourite resort of sportsmen. In the season, this piece of water swarms with duck and teal, and native shikaris easily net them at night or in the dark hours of the morning and bring them into the Bangalore market for sale. A Travellers' Bungalow exists here and can be reached by a good road from Whitefield which is 7 miles distant.

Anekal, 22 miles to the South-east of Bangalore, is reached by the high road via Hebbagode. There are Travellers' Bungalows at both places, the latter being 12 miles distant from Bangalore. A fair is held at Anekal every Friday.

There is also a road from Bangalore to Anekal by way of Bunnerghatta. The country about Anekal is plain, but hare and snipe are plentiful.

Oosoor (Hosur) in the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, is reached from Yebugoda, to which place Mattigere, the Remount Depot, is close. From the Madras side passengers alight at Malur Station and take the Sarjapur road; there is also a road from the latter place to Whitefield railway station. After passing the New Cemeteries on the Oosoor Road, some good sniping ground, swamps and paddy fields are met with. Oosoor is 18 miles from Bangalore.

Kolar.—Leaving Tyacul behind, the rail takes one to Bowringpet from which place a good road leads North to the town of Kolar, distant 11 miles. Kolar is 43 miles from Bangalore by the Madras trunk road, which continues on to Vellore via Palmansair. The Superintending Missionary in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Bangalore and Mysore has his head-quarters at Bowringpet. There is a large and flourishing Industrial Workshop and School at Kolar, belonging to the M. E. Mission, which has two Ministers and two Lady Missionaries stationed there, as a centre, and outposts at Srinivasapur, Rollingspur, Mulbugal, Bethamangala, Nursapur, and Veingal. The Mission owns about 1,000 acres of land and has extensive rice fields and tamarind gardens. The cultivation of bay and the rearing of silkworms, besides masonry, carpentry and smithing is attended to by some Missionaries. The Girls' School here is one of the best for natives in the whole of the Mysore Province. Kolar Town should be carefully distinguished from the Gold Fields of Kolar which are in the District of Kolar, to the East of Bowringpet. It is the head-quarters of the District and the residence of the Deputy Commissioner. The Mysore Government maintain a large and well equipped High School for boys at this town. Kolar is a place of great antiquity, but has passed through so many vicissitudes, and been so devastated by warfare that but little now remains in it that is ancient. It was Hyder Ali's pleasure resort, and he died there during the second Mysore War, but was buried at Seringapatam. There is however a very ancient temple there, and the mahbaras or tomb of Hyder Ali's father is one of the principal old buildings, and is still maintained by an endowment. The Kolar tank which used to be a fine sheet of water, breached some years ago and has not been repaired, so it is dry the greater part of the year. The mulberry is largely cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. Turkeys are also reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary and other places. North-west of the town are the Kolar-betta hills which also bear the name of Satasringa Parvata, or the hundred-peaked hills. The range extends along the North-west of the town, the highest point being 4,026 feet above sea-level. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring in the East side, named the Antara Ganga, or Subterranean Ganga, is esteemed sacred. There are many legends connected with these hills, but a repetition of these is not in the scope of the present volume. The hills were originally fortified, but the fort was destroyed by the Mahrattas. Taking the road which runs North-east, from the Bowringpet Station, one arrives at Bettamangala, close to which are the tanks of Ramsagara and Bettamangala which teem with wild fowl during the season. There are Iron Works at Goribidnur and Chikballapur and a Sugar Factory at the former place.

Kolar Gold Field.—See under "KOLAR GOLD FIELD" DIRECTORY near the end of this book.

Bowringpet.—Passengers for the Gold Field change trains here, leaving the Madras Railway and taking the Gold Fields State Railway, which is worked by a M. R. Company for the Mysore Government. The town is just off the railway Station and includes the Villages of Maramuthu and Hosingere. It came into existence in 1835 on the opening of the Bangalore Branch of the Madras railway to which it owes its origin, and was named after Mr. Bowring, the then Chief Commissioner. It lies 11 miles South of Kolar Town, with which it is connected by a tolerably good road. Owing to its proximity to the Gold Field, it has become a very important place in the District; there are several shops frequented by natives and the *Kolar Gold Fields News* is a thriving weekly journal published here.

Nundidroog.—A famous fortified hill, 36 miles North of Bangalore. Distance by dak :—Yellahanka, 10 miles, Devanahally, 12 miles, Nundidroog, 14 miles. The elevation of Nundidroog is 4,851 feet above sea-level; the summit commands an extensive view of the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, the hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the country, of which it is said 400 can be counted, forming a marked feature in the scene. There is an extensive plateau at the top, sloping to the West, in the centre of which is a large hollow, containing a good and a well constructed tank fed by perennial springs. The four sides are built round with stone steps, which diminish as they descend until they meet in point at the bottom where there is a small shrine. A precipitous cliff about 1,000 feet high, at the South-west angle, is pointed out as Tippoo's Drop, being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that ruler. Hyder's Drop is on a small hill to the North near the village of Nundy. Beneath the cliff (700 feet high) over which prisoners were thrown, is a cave in which Europeans were confined. This formidable stronghold was captured by the British Army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. A regiment was quartered at the foot, between Nundy and Sultanpet, from 1799 to 1804. The present dwelling houses on the Droog were erected about 1848 by Colonel Hill, Sir Mark Cubbon, and his Secretary, Capt. Cunningham; the one lower down, between the inner and outer fortification looking over the pass was erected by his Sheristadar. In the hottest months of the year, April and May, when the thermometer ranges from 76° to 90° in Bangalore it registers on the Droog between 64° and 65° in the early morning, to 77° in the hottest part of the day. The climate is consequently superior to that of the Shevaroyas and very nearly equal to that of Coonoor in the Nilgiris. The salubrity of the spot led to its becoming a resort in the hot season for European officials from Bangalore, and the large house at the summit was for long the favourite retreat of Sir Mark Cubbon. A bridle path has been made from the bottom of the Saddle on the South up the western face, the ascent by which is 4 miles long. Occasional cheetahs and wild pig are found at the foot of the Hill. The Pennar, the Palar, the Arkavati, the Poppughin and Chitravati have their sources either in this hill or in those in the immediate neighbourhood. A big Artillery Practice Camp is held in the vicinity of Nundidroog every year, when the batteries from Bangalore are joined by batteries from out stations, and for a fortnight the neighbourhood resounds with the constant firing of field guns. The Southern Mahratta Railway runs to Doddaballapur. An exotic garden is maintained at Nundidroog by Government, which is under Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of Government Gardens in Mysore.

Tumkur.—This is the chief town of the District of the same name and is 43 miles to the North-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Poona Branch of the S. M. Railway. The town is prettily situated at one end of a large tank at the

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base of the Devarayadroog group of Hills, and is the head-quarters of the usual District officials. The offices of the Deputy Commissioner of two storeys. There is a central position and is an imposing circular structure of two storeys. There is a very comfortable Traveller's Bungalow just outside the railway station about a mile from the town, which is a thriving locality with some considerable trade. There are a few European residents, who, with the chief officers of the district, live in houses built some distance away from the native town. The Wesleyan Mission have a fine Church for their large native congregation situated at the entrance to the town, which is also a thriving Missionary centre. There is a Government High School in the town, and a Refreshment Room at the Railway Station. About ten miles to the South-east is the Devarayadroog group of Hills which is a favourite resort for sportsmen and sightseers. There is a bungalow on the top of the group and there is an abundance of large and small game to be had among the hills. The Manganese mines recently opened in this District, are attracting capitalists from nearly all parts of Southern and Western India. The Kunigal Stud Farm, maintained by the Mysore Government, is in this District and is referred to in the next paragraph.

Kunigal Stud Farm.—To those interested in the breeding of horses, a visit to this place, which is 24 miles by road from the Tumkur Railway Station, and 43 miles from Bangalore, will be found amply repaid. The Mysore Government have for years past been engaged in breeding operations on this farm and it is only now, under the régime of Lieut.-Col. R. G. Jones, Military Assistant to the Governor, that any satisfactory results have been attained. One of the most interesting sights in the place are three beautiful "Onagers," or wild asses, from the Desert of Cutch, which have been purchased for mule breeding operations. There were six stallions, on the Farm last year, including "Mundera" which was purchased at a cost of Rs. 39,381.

The farm covers 216 acres and contains about 229 animals, of which 101 are brood mares. Colonel Jones has recently been successful in introducing certain fertilising experiments which have raised the foaling percentage from 35 to over 80. There are excellent buildings on the farm, for all necessary purposes, and Farrier-Major Davidson, who is in charge, will be glad to show round visitors, who should obtain the permission of Colonel Jones (in Bangalore) previously.

Mysore, the capital of the Province and chief residence of the Maharaja, is situated at the North-western base of Chamundi Hill, and is 85 miles by rail from Bangalore. Of late years, Mysore City has been wonderfully improved, and persons who knew it as it was 30 years ago would hardly recognise the present handsome and growing city with its roads and magnificent public buildings. The new portion of the town called (after the late Maharaja) Chamarajapura, (See illustration in "Mysore Directory") are situated conspicuously on the high ground to the West, in has more than doubled its area. The Public Offices (see illustration in "Mysore Directory") are situated close by the statue of Sir James Gordon Park and a dome surmounts the building with the statue of Sir James Gordon in front of it. Close by are the Victoria Jubilee Institute, now used as the Oriental Library and school, and the pile of the Maharaja's College buildings, somewhat resembling a French Chateau. Farther West are the groups of the Law Courts. The Maharani's College, Mari Mullapah's School, the Wesleyan Hardwicke College, and a Roman Catholic Church are among other large erections in this quarter; and the Railway Station too has been extended lately. In older parts of the City the changes have been equally striking. Purnaiya's nullah has been filled up and its place taken by a fine wide road, called Sayaji Rao road, after the Gackwar of Baroda. Other distinguished

visitors have been similarly commemorated. There is the Albert Victor road, the Dufferin Fountain and the Lansdowne Bazaars. The Curzon Park is one of the features of the capital and was laid out by Mr. Cameron in 1902, being got ready for the ceremony of the installation of the present Maharaja. It is an enclosure extending along the northern and part of the western sides of the Fort and forms a great place of recreation for the people of Mysore during the evenings. It covers a fairly large area and is very tastefully laid out having several fountains and many shady nooks. In the centre of the Park is an equestrian statue of the late Maharaja which was unveiled by H. E. Lord Curzon on his visit to Mysore in November 1902. Within the Park enclosure are also the Town Hall, the European Club, Masonic Hall and the Post and Telegraph offices. The Lansdowne Bazaars form the Western boundary of the Park and are a range of fine buildings. At the entrance to the Park, near the Post and Telegraph offices is a turret clock, and besides a multitude of ordinary lamps the Park is lit up at night with a couple of Washington lamps. The City will in the near future be illuminated with electric lights, the power being obtained from the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram. Various improvements to the Park are being carried out from time to time. The Doddapetta, new Market and Lansdowne Bazaars are the centres of trade and are well stocked with country provisions, while a few shops supply English goods in ordinary demand, but Madras and Bangalore are usually indented on for the latter. The Jail is well-worth a visit and the bungalow on the top of Chamundi Hill is a favourite pic-nic resort in the hot weather. There is also a tolerably good hotel known as the "Gordon," kept by Parsis; and there is an Anglican Church known as St. Bartholomew's, visited periodically by the Chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore. The Runga Charlu Memorial Hall is not far off and stands in the open space in front of the East gate of the Fort. The Fort is of a quadrangular ground plan. The Palace is situated inside the Fort, and is well worth a visit. The throne is one of the objects of interest in the Palace. The female apartments which occupied most of the western portion of the Palace were damaged by fire in February 1897 and are being re-built with more durable and less combustible materials. It is expected to be completed in another year's time. An illustration of the new Palace will be found at page 89. Opposite the northern gate of the Fort is the Jagan Mohan Mohal, intended by the former Raja as an ornament to the town and a place of amusement for European Officers. Another of the royal buildings is the Summer Place, situated some distance East of the Fort. Here the present Maharaja resided, and received his instruction from his late Tutor and Governor, Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., now British Resident in Mysore. Adjoining it are the royal stables and a well stocked Zoological garden, and the grounds contain an old maze which is a never-failing source of amusement to visitors. The Race Course is near the base of Chamundi Hill and is perhaps one of the best Courses in Southern India, having an excellent grand-stand from which a fine view of the racing can be obtained. The Mysore "week," usually held in June, when the Maharaja invites a large number of guests and a three days' race meeting is held, attracts people from all parts of India. The centre of the Race Course has been converted into an excellent Polo ground. The houses of the European residents lie to the East of the town. The former Residency is now better known as Government House and is reserved for European guests. The present Residency is well situated on rising ground to the East with an extensive view over Mysore. A house, which stands opposite the West gate of Government House, was built, and for some time occupied, by the great Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley. Mysore boasts of a water-supply, which is drawn from

The principal entrance was by what is known as the Elephant Gate on the South side. This is not now used, the road being carried through a more convenient gateway to the West of it. At the South-west angle of the Fort may be viewed the breach made in 1799, the spot from which the storming party issued on the opposite side of the river being marked by two cannons fixed perpendicularly on the ground at the edge of the stream. Within the walls are the remains of the Mussalman palace, now used as a sandalwood store by the Government; a large mosque erected by Tippoo, with two ball minarets, which are conspicuous from a great distance, is in front of the Mysore Gate. The spot where Tippoo fell is on the North face; the archway in which he was wounded no longer exists, but a wooden door leading into a garden, about a hundred yards to the East of the sally-port, is pointed out as the spot where he was killed. Just outside the Fort, on the island, is the Darya Daulat Bagh, or "Garden of the Wealth of the Sea," a summer palace which was Tippoo's favourite retreat from business. Its graceful proportions, and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered, render it very attractive. Part of the walls are adorned with pictures in a style of broad caricature, representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Conjeevaram in 1780, Hyder and Tippoo as they appeared in public processions and numerous figures of Rajas and Palegars. Although the pictures have twice undergone restoration it is probable that they are faithful prototypes of the original. At the eastern end of the island towards the South is the Gumbaz or Mausoleum which was built by Tippoo for his father and in which he is also buried, as well as his mother. It is a square building surmounted by a dome, with minarets at the angles and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblende. The interior is painted in lacquer with the tiger stripe. The double doors inlaid with ivory were renewed by Lord Dalhousie. Each of the tombs is covered with handsome pall. The Mausoleum is maintained at the expense of the State, for which a sum of over Rs. 12,000 is annually assigned under the head of "Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements." A short distance from the entrance to the Gumbaz is the tomb of Colonel Baillie, erected in 1816 by his nephew, Resident at the Court of Lucknow. On a bit of rising ground to the South of the Darya Daulat Bagh is a small monument to officers who fell in the final siege. Further West, on the bank of the river, is Scott's Bungalow. He was the officer in charge of the gun-carriage factory, and the Raja built this bungalow for him. In 1817 he lost his wife and children by sudden death, which so affected him that he deserted the house and left the country, but the Raja directed that the house should remain as it was, untouched. Such of the old furniture and fittings as have not fallen to pieces by decay, still stand in the rooms, and the place is an object of melancholy interest to visitors.

Webbe's monument stands on an elevated site opposite the North-west of the Fort. It was erected by Dewan Purnaiya in 1809, in connection with the short-lived mutiny of British officers in the Madras Army. The bridge across the northern branch of the river is named the Wellesley Bridge in honour of the then Governor-General in India. Visitors to Government House, Mysore, are always treated to a drive to Seringapatam and it is also a favourite resort for pic-nics.

The Sivasamudram Falls.—Though over the boundary line of Mysore, Sivasamudram is intimately associated with that country. It is on the South border of the Malavalli taluk, connected with the railway and Bangalore-Seringapatam trunk road by a cross road from Muddur, through Malavalli, 30 miles in length. A tonga service has been opened from the Muddur Railway Station to Sivasamudram. The Cauvery here branches off into two streams, each of

which makes a descent of about 200 feet, in a succession of picturesque rapids and waterfalls. The principal island embraced by these torrents, called Heggura, but more generally known by the name of Sivasamudram (Sea of Siva), is about 3 miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad. The island was overgrown with dense jungle and the old bridges which connected it with the mainland on both sides had become impassable when, in 1818, their repair was undertaken by Ramasami Mudaliar, a confidential servant of the Resident in Mysore. The bridges are built of hewn stone pillars, connected by stone girders founded on the rocky bed of the stream. A bungalow was also erected by the Mudaliar, (who was invested with a Jaghir by the British Government) near the road connecting the two bridges, for the accommodation of European visitors.

On the western branch of the river, which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gangana Chukki Falls, about 2 miles from the bungalow. The approach is by a steep path leading down from the tomb of Pir Gahib, a Mussalman saint. The stream here dividing so as to form a small island, called Ettikur, the parted waters dash with deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam, unite again in the deep pool below, and with such violence that the column of vapour is at times visible from Satyagala. Grandly impressive as is the head-long turmoil of the waters in Gangana Chukki, the other Falls, about a mile distant on the eastern branch of the river, being more easily viewed, are generally more enjoyed. These are called the Bhar or Bar Chukki, and display a great volume of water, which in the rainy season pours over the hillside in an unbroken sheet a quarter of a mile broad. During the dry months it separates into several distinct Falls of great beauty. In the centre is a deep recess in the form of a horse-shoe, down which the principal stream falls, about 30 feet, into a capacious basin at the foot of the precipice. Hurrying on northwards, through wild and narrow gorges, the two streams unite again on the North-east of the island and continue their course to the East. The most favourable time for visiting these Falls is during the rainy season, as in the winter months the island is excessively inducive of fever.

The Cauvery Power Works.—In June 1899, the brilliant idea of working the Kolar Gold Mines, distant 92 miles from Sivasamudram, with electrical power generated by the waterfalls there, was conceived by Capt. (now Major) A. C. Joly deLotbiniere, R. E., the then Deputy Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore, and the scheme met with the cordial sympathy and support of Col. D. McNeil Campbell, R. E., then Chief Engineer, and the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, then Dewan of Mysore, whose death before the completion of this great work, in which he took such keen interest, will always be most deeply regretted. The Hon'ble Col. (now Sir) Donald Robertson, British Resident in Mysore, who lent his hearty support and assistance in carrying through the necessary negotiations with the Government of India and Madras, continued his keen interest in the work throughout its construction. In August 1899, the Mysore Government deputed Major Joly deLotbiniere to Europe and America for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of a committee of experts, and arranging for tenders from the leading manufacturers of Hydraulic and Electrical Plant and completing arrangements with the Gold Mining Companies in London for the supply of electric power, which it had been settled should be fixed, in the first instance, at 4,000 H.-P. delivered on the Gold Fields for a period of 10 years. By August 1900, the agreements with the Mining Companies had been formally ratified and signed, and contracts had been let to the General Electric Company of New York, and Messrs. Escher Wyss & Co., Zurich, for the supply and erection of the Electric and Hydraulic Plant, respectively. A

special "Cauvery Power Scheme Division" was formed; a temporary Camp excavation of the supply channels on the 10th August, 1900. The Camp at the Bluff, immediately above the site of the Forebay and Power Station, where the buildings for the accommodation of the staff (over 80 in number) formed quite a little colony. The work of construction made satisfactory progress at both ends, viz., Sivasamudram and the Gold Fields, notwithstanding several checks, owing to outbreaks of cholera, plague, etc., among the coolies in Camp. On the 30th June, the Hon'ble the British Resident and party visited Sivasamudram, and electric power was for the first time transmitted thence to the Kolar Gold Fields, the switch being closed by Lady Robertson in the presence of the assembled visitors. Commercial service was taken on the 15th July, and has since been uninterruptedly maintained. The cost of the scheme was about £ 340,000. After making full provision for working expenses and depreciation, the whole capital outlay by the end of the sixth year. It has also been established that the Mining Companies should save in working expenses well over half a million sterling during the ensuing decade.—

There can be no doubt that the Cauvery Power Transmission is the largest scheme of its kind in the vast British Empire, and the pioneer, it may also be hoped, of future developments on similar lines in India. It will furthermore never be forgotten that to Mysore, and in no small measure to that illustrious statesman, the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer, after whom the Power Station has been aptly named, will redound the credit of that bold spirit of enterprise and pertinacity, which has successfully carried out, within its own territories, and that upon no mean scale, one of the greatest and most recent developments of modern science from the far West.

The completion of the scheme on the eve of the Installation of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (when H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited the works at Sivasamudram) was a happy coincidence, and it is the earnest hope of all loyal subjects of the youthful and beloved Ruler of the State that his reign may witness other great works to the material advancement of Mysore. A Second Installation for an additional 2,000 H. P. was completed recently and is working, the cost of this being a little over 18 lakhs; and a scheme for the Electric lighting of Bangalore City and Station was sanctioned at an estimated cost of 6 lakhs. The installation for the City being completed, an estimation ceremony was performed on 3rd August, 1906, by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewitt, Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Indian spectators. The lighting of the C. & M. Station still hangs fire, but it is expected that we will have our Electric lights ere long. An estimate amounting to 17½ lakhs was sanctioned early in this year for a third Installation.

The following is a list of officials employed at the Cauvery Power Works :—
Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore, High Ground, Bangalore (1700).

Mr. R. C. M. Calvert, Assistant Chief Electrical Engineer, Bangalore (900).
Office Staff—Bangalore.

Mr. M. Krishna Murti, Manager.

Transmission Lines.

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Mercara, 166 miles from Bangalore, by dak via Seringapatam. (Mysore can be taken in by making a slight detour.) Stages :—Seringapatam to Yeleval, 12 miles; to Hunsur 19; Periapatam 13; Fraserpet 14; Santikoppa 10; Mercara 9. An old Residency erected in the time of the Hon. Arthur Cole, on designs taken from the Enniskillen seat in Ireland, is still in existence at Yeleval. Hunsur is the famous cattle-breeding depot from whence come the Amrut Mahal cattle. Periapatam is a sandalwood depot. There is plenty of shooting along the road; Mangalore and Cannanore can be reached from Mercara. There is also a Tonga service from Mysore to Mercara, with Travellers' Bungalows en route. Mercara is the head-quarters of Coorg. There are some fine forests and coffee and cardamoms are the chief productions. The Province is administered by the British Resident in Mysore, (who is also Chief Commissioner of Coorg,) and a Commissioner who has his head-quarters at Mercara.

In the Mutiny of 1857, a body of Coorgs, acting under the secret instructions of Sir Mark Cubbon, armed themselves, and, led by their chiefs, marched down to Periapatna, in Mysore, where they held in check the disaffected Muhammadans of Seringapatam. After the suppression of the Mutiny, the following Proclamation was issued by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon :—"In consideration of the exalted honor, loyalty and intrepidity characteristic of this little nation of warriors, and in recognition of its conspicuous services in aid of the British Government, it is my pleasing duty to notify hereby for general information, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Government of India, that the provisions of the act, commonly called the Disarming Act, are not applicable to the gallant people of Coorg." In consequence of this, the Coorgs, to this day, bear arms, when in full dress. (See also page 187.)

Hassan.—The chief town of the District of that name lies 25 miles South-west of Arsikere, a station on the S. M. Railway, and has a population of over 7,000. The original town was at the adjacent village of Chennapatna and owes its present name to a legend. The town has a municipality and is the head-quarters of the Hassan taluq. The scenery about Hassan is particularly fine and is as pretty perhaps as the scenery in any other part of India. The temperature of Hassan is lower than that of Bangalore, the mean being about 79°. In January

the minimum of 42.7 has been reached and in the hot months the heat, which is never very great, is modified by sea breezes that reach the place from the west coast. There are several coffee plantations in the vicinity and there is a small European population in the town. There is a Government Observatory at this station and a High School.

Halibede Temples.—There are two temples in the village of the same name, in the Hassan District, 18 miles South of the railway at Banavar. These architectural monuments still rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art, the most remarkable of them being the Hoysaleswara and Kedareswara temples; the latter was the smaller and a gem of art; but a banyan tree, which had rooted itself in the tower over the sanctum, dislodged the stones and many of the figures thrust out at the walls have been removed and are now in the Museum at Bangalore. Under a recent order of Government, plans and estimates were under preparation in the Chief Engineer's Office for the restoration of this Temple. The large Hoysaleswara temple, though never completed, is in better preservation. The marvellous elaboration of ornamental sculpture round the walls and the general architectural effect have elicited from the highest authority on these subjects, the opinion that taken altogether it is perhaps the building on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand.

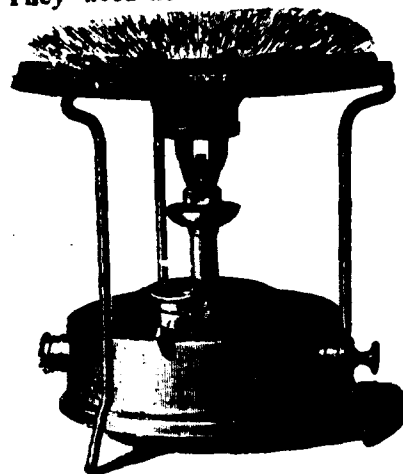
Chitaldrug is the chief town of the District of the same name. The district is situated to the North of the Mysore Province, and except in the region, the hilly belt the whole extent is a level plain entirely destitute of picturesque features. The S. M. Railway runs through a portion of the district, and Chitaldrug, the district head-quarters, is 24 miles from the Holalkere railway station and 126 miles North-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Harihar road. The town is surrounded with a line of old fortifications. The Mahal or palace in the inner fort, erected by Tippoo Sultan, with a fine fruit garden attached, is used as a Cutcherry. Before it stands an enormous trough for watering elephants which was found on the hill and which was apparently turned out of a single stone. Chitaldrug was, for some years, garrisoned by British troops, but was given up on account of its unhealthiness. To the west, amid a widely ragged and picturesque group of hills, is the Ankli math, of recent establishment. There is here a curious long series of subterranean chambers, now regularly built round with masonry. In them are shrines, lingas, baths and pedestals, and the style of the architecture is about 500 years old, but the caverns no doubt existed long before. When and for what purpose they were originally formed or occupied is unknown. About 3 miles South of Chitaldrug is the Jog matle, a hill 3,403 feet above sea-level. It is surrounded with hills and is overgrown with bamboo, stunted teak and other trees. It is a convenient resort from the intense heat of the hot months. There is a Government High School as well as a Seco Class Observatory in Chitaldrug.

The Marikanave Dam.—This big undertaking, which is now practically complete, was started in August 1898. It is constructed across the Marikana Gorge on the Vedavati River in the Hiriya Taluk of the Chitaldrug District. The catchment area above the dam is 2,075 square miles. The capacity of the lake is 30,000 millions of cubic feet. The waterspread when the lake is full will be 34 square miles. The dam is 1,330 feet long at the top and 142 feet high excluding the foundations. The thickness of the dam at the base is 150 feet and at the top 15 feet.

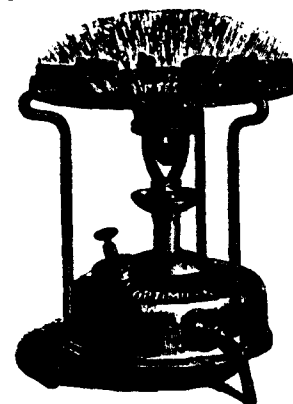
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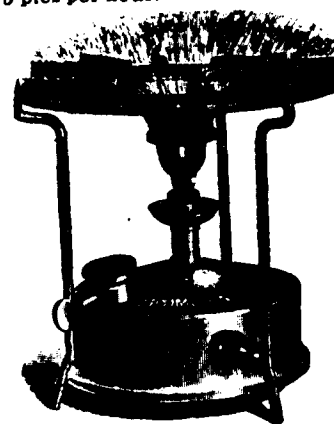
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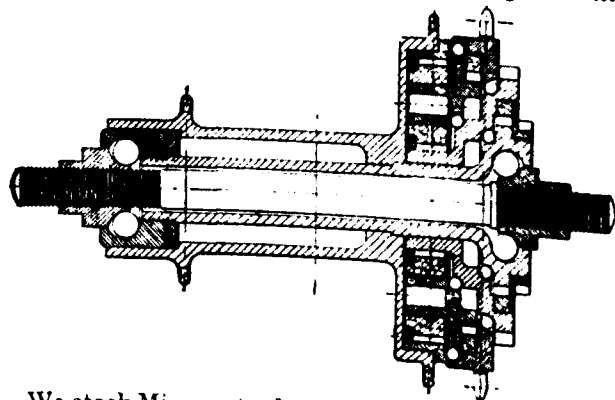
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Testimonials for Cineraria Maritima.

The patient on whom I am using Succus Cineraria Maritima has suffered from cataract for fifteen years. When I began treatment, one month ago, he could barely distinguish light from darkness. He can now easily count my fingers at two feet in a room not extra well lighted.

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GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed please find P. O. money order for two dollars. As a general practitioner, I can certainly appreciate the usefulness of your remedy, Cineraria Maritima, in cataract. It commends itself (aside from its high endorsement) by the ease with which it can be used. One patient with a capsulo-lenticular cataract in the left eye totally obscuring the eye-sight, can after using three bottles, see distinctly. Another, who was operated upon several years ago with only partial extraction, can see perfectly to read the finest newspaper type. The remedy cleared up the eye in a very short time. I am using it now in a case of keratitis of three years' standing, both eyes being badly affected. Patient almost blind; leucoma very dense and opaque. One eye has cleared up so she can see to thread an ordinary needle; the other, however, only slowly. Hope to report a complete cure of this also, soon.

Dr. D. M. ALLEN.

Another case, that of a clergyman—cataract of both eyes; diagnosed by two specialists in Boston. In eight months' treatment by Cineraria he was without a visible sign of cataract, and his Boston specialists were completely non-plussed.

Another, and the third—a relative—having been to a specialist and told that his cataract "was not ripe;" that when it was he would operate, etc., came to me and in ten weeks under Cineraria he could read ordinary long primer type, and is gaining every day.

Why, it is the greatest thing we have got hold of in years! Tell this to our friends and thus help humanity.

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Please send me two one-gallon bottles of Manola. As you see, I am using lots of it. Am taking it myself, and I am doing with more ease than ever before two men's work every day.

Sincerely,

E. L. WYMAN, M.D.

I have used Manola personally, and have prescribed it during the past year with universal satisfaction.

In my own case I came through a busy winter into the spring of the present year completely worn out; insomnia, indigestion, etc., I thought I would be compelled to give up business. I did for two weeks after which I began taking Manola, with the result that I can now do more work, with less fatigue, than at any time since my first attack of la grippe in 1891.

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I used Manola in one case of incipient tuberculosis pulmonalis with very gratifying results. Patient had in March last a very severe case of tonsillar diphtheria (young lady, aged sixteen), followed by severe laryngeal and bronchial inflammation, complicated with a terrible cough and intense soreness, crepitation and mucous rales in lungs, all of which were obstinate, resulting in marasmus, with all the accompanying symptoms of consumption. I used the antiseptic sprays and nebulizer twice a day for four months, prescribed Manola internally, tablespoonful four times a day, with very gratifying results; patient has gained flesh, rosy cheeks, and cough has ceased, as well as all other untoward symptoms. At this writing the patient is entirely well, strong and hearty, and I give Manola much credit.

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A. C. POTTER, M.D.

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THE GREAT ANTI-FAT OR FAT-REDUCER

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. E., lawyer, age forty-five, came to me in June; was very much troubled with adipose tissue, weighed 325 pounds, and seemed to be increasing rapidly in weight. Gave 10 drops of Phytoline four times a day, an hour before meals. Within three months my patient was reduced to 140 pounds. The treatment was conducted without dieting or any inconvenience to the patient. He has not increased in weight since he left off treatment, and is now doing an immense amount of work. Says he never felt better in his life. — Dr. L. EVKRETT.

In my practice, Phytoline has never failed to reduce the oppression in respiration so often complained of, caused by fat around the heart. I have many successes recorded, but the best of them, I think, is ninety-two pounds reduction in three months. Phytoline is an elegant product, and nothing else will act so quickly and satisfactorily with no injurious after-effects. — LYMAN T. JAMES, M.D.

I am pleased to report my results with Phytoline. E. M., age thirty-two, came under my care four months ago, weighing two hundred and fifty-six pounds, a development which had been steady, since childhood. I prescribed Phytoline, usual dosage. After two months' use his weight had been reduced to two hundred and twenty-four pounds, or sixteen pounds a month. He claims never to have felt better in his life, not missing a meal or losing a day from his work. — W. P. BOYLE, M.D.

I have received excellent results with Phytoline, using two bottles in the following case: Gentleman, age fifty-five, weight two hundred and seventy-five pounds. Hardly able to get about on foot or on horseback, and almost helpless on beginning treatment. He is now able to walk a considerable distance without fatigue, and can ride horseback with ease. He has been reduced near sixty pounds in weight, with no bad effects whatsoever. I consider Phytoline the best and safest anti-fat before the profession. — J. C. DUNBAR, M.D.

DOSE. — Ten drops half an hour before and one hour after meals and at bedtime. Price Rs. 4 for 2 oz.

MULLEIN OIL

FOR EARACHE AND DEAFNESS.

TESTIMONIALS.

I wish to give you my experience in a case of deafness, which I think I have permanently cured with Mullein Oil. Mrs. G. S., of this place from the time she was fifteen years old, was hard of hearing. She is now forty-two years of age. You had to speak very loud, close up to her ear, to have her hear you. Last spring I gave her husband a one-dram vial of Mullein Oil, with instructions to drop one drop in each ear every night. She can now hear a watch tick six inches from her head, and, is the proudest old lady I ever met. — H. C. HULLINGER, M.D.

Case 7. — A young lady just left my office who had, for the past three nights, been almost frantic with earache. She had used three drops of Mullein Oil at a time, for five applications, when the pain had entirely stopped. She said: "Doctor, that was the 'boss' medicine you gave me for my ear." I said: "Yes. It never fails." — Dr. W. B. MORAY.

I have been using Mullein Oil for deafness, now about six years, and it has never failed me in the cases properly selected. It will cure any case of total or partial deafness that has come on slowly — just crept on gradually. In such cases use about five drops to each ear per day; medicate one ear in the morning and one in the evening with a dropper; also wash out the ears every day or two with soapsuds, and then warm water. It truly is the remedy for old people that grow hard of hearing. It will not do any good in cases that have come about suddenly, as from concussion, etc., etc. I have just discharged two children in the same family as cured of deafness. They were refused admission to the school on account of their defective hearing, but Mullein Oil did the work, and they are again enrolled. Doctor, select your case and try the remedy. — J. S. LEACHMAN, M.D.

Was asked to come and see Dorothy Lawrence, six-year-old daughter of Rev. M. Lawrence, who contracted a severe case of earache while on a visit to Werten, Pennsylvania. They had tried all the remedies a preacher knows and many more. The child was anemic, and had suffered pain of the severest type. I put a little Mullein Oil (prepared for me by Mr. Luyties) on absorbent cotton, and put it in the ear. Pain stopped instantly, and has had no return. This was January 20, 1901. — F. W. JUDSON, M.D.

Price per 2 drs., As. 8.

HYMOSA.

TESTIMONIALS.

A young lady came rushing into my office one morning and said: "Doctor, we want you to go down to the house as quick as possible. Mamma is almost crazy with something like rheumatism." I grabbed up the Hymosa bottle, twelve ounces, that had just got in that morning, and had not been opened, as I had only about five minutes before unpacked it. I found Mrs. John Krudwig walking the floor wild with pain in left arm from shoulder to end of fingers; the entire arm swollen as tight as could be. I gave her one tablespoonful in wine glass warm water, and bathed the arm with the remedy. Had her take teaspoonful every fifteen minutes for four doses, when the pain was entirely gone. She continued the remedy every hour till next morning; she used four ounces, when she said the arm felt as well as it ever did. I tell you, brother M. D.'s Hymosa will give you better satisfaction than anything you can use in rheumatic troubles. — W. B. MCCOY, M.D.

I have had some very good results from Hymosa. An aged man came to me not long ago with severe pains in his back; in fact, he could not straighten up walking with a stick. He wished to attend a funeral that afternoon, but said he could not go on account of his rheumatism. I gave a dose of Hymosa in hot water, and told him to take another in two hours. I saw him at the funeral, and he walked as straight as any man. —A. R. NICHOLAS, M.D.

DEAR DOCTOR,—A very interesting case of chronic rheumatism was cured by me recently. A young lady, twenty-one, of good family history, developed swelling of the finger joints. Doctors were divided on diagnosis; some saying it was an obscure manifestation of syphilis; others that it was rheumatoid arthritis. It was occasionally painful, which made me think it was not these nor even lead poisoning. When it came to my turn to treat her I put her on Hymosa, a demerit spoonful every three hours, and ordered frequent libations of pure water, kept her bowels free and noticed improvement within two weeks. She improved steadily and was practically well in about ten weeks. This case has done me a world of good in this community. —THOS. CULL, M.D.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Your Hymosa certainly did wonders for me in the practice of medicine since locating here. It cured a case of Rheumatism in an old woman who had been a sufferer for years. She did the rest, and now I seem to have most of the rheumatic cases in miles around. All I needed for success was, first, a suitable case, next the suitable remedy. The first found me; I found the next in Hymosa. —CHAS. M. PALMER, M. D., Kansas.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS.

These remedies are far more efficacious and simple in their application than Count Mattei's Electro-Homoeopathic Remedies. Their inventor was Monsignor Soleri, the uncle of the famous Dr. Bellotti, both of whom made use of them for many years with the greatest success, long before the Mattei Remedies came into use. They may be had from the **Manager of the Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary, Mangalore, South Canara**, to whom alone the secret formulae to prepare them have been communicated.

Prices: Glob. tube 4 as.; 1 dr. 6 as.; 2 drs. 9 as.; 4 drs. 1 Rs.; 1 oz. Rs. 1-8
2 oz. 3 Rs.; 4 oz. 5 Rs.; Liq. 4 drs. 8 as.; 1 oz. 12 as.; 2 oz. Rs. 1-4; 4 oz. Rs. 2-8.
A small trial box of the 20 principal remedies, Rs. 2-8. A box of all the 33
Specifics, Rs. 7. A box of the 4 Liquids, 4 drs. of each, Rs. 2.

LADY ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Lady Roberts, in a letter to the Secretary of St. Mary's Priory, Stamford Hill, London, writes: I have found the new Specifics very efficacious, especially Nos. 1, 8, 10, 14 and 20—the latter has been most useful in curing rheumatic pains and cramps. No. 24 too, as far as I can judge, acts as a tonic.

Lady Roberts, before leaving England for the Cape last March, brought out a large supply of the Specifics from the London Depot. They proved so satisfactory that she wrote from Bloemfontein in May for an additional supply.

OAKLAND COTTAGE, LANDOUR, 28-5-'98.

DEAR REV. SIR,

I have used almost all your numbers and I can conscientiously testify to their action being marvellous. They are very quick and certain in their effects if they are used skilfully. All I can say is that honest thinking men without prejudice would use your medicines if they knew about them, for I have every confidence that the medicines would recommend themselves.

A few diseases I'll mention here above the common which I have treated with your remedies with perfect success, viz., Fevers, Double Pneumonia, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Rheumatism, Measles, Syphilis, Ulcerated Wombs, Whites, etc., etc.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN HOTTINGER,
RANCHI, 25-10-'97.

DEAR AND REV. FATHER,

Since the 3rd of August I have faithfully taken the globules No. 1 and 12. I must say I have been keeping fairly well, no bad colds as last year, and very little expectoration of mucous matter. Last year I had heavy and copious expectorations of mucous matter. And I am glad to say so far I have had no attack of blood spitting.

W. NORMAN, S. J., Rector.

I have used the Specifics for inflammation of the bladder and cannot too highly praise their efficacy. I have heard of numerous cases which have yielded to these remedies, but speak with surety in my own case.
Mangalore, Feb. 5, 1898.

E. B. PALMER,
Bk. Manager.
MORGAO, 3-2-'98.

DEAR FATHER,

I gladly signify to you that I have obtained good results with your Specifics, in chronic constipation, paralysis of the bladder and leucorrhœa. Specific No. 1 used in the beginning of diseases very often cures them or at least prevents or reduces the habitual complications.

DR. CAET. LIG. D'SOUZA,
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, Feb. 8, '98.

DEAR FATHER,

Last year at this time I was suffering from a variety of complaints which made it impossible for me to attend to the duties of my office and I am happy to state that the use of your Specifics has entirely freed me from them.

E. FRACHETTI, S. J., Rector,
ST. MARY'S, KURSEONG, 26-11-'97.

REV. & DEAR FATHER,

I have tried your Specifics for several months and I find them very efficacious, specially 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 16, 22, 23, 24, 26. Your Diarrhœa and Dysentery Cure (No. 15) is the best I have come across for the last 22 years that I have had care of the sick. I have cured about 100 patients with it. I have also obtained good results with your different Ointments.

E. DIDIER, S. J.

TESTIMONY OF FATHER MULLER.

Very good results have been obtained by the use of the Specifics both in our hospital and in treatment by letter.

The alternation of No. 14 and 15 in cases of diarrhœa, with the addition of No. 26 when the stools are mixed with blood, has hardly ever failed to produce a cure. Dose, a pill for adults and a globule for children after each stool.

No. 12 has done wonders in all kinds of chest affections, asthma, pleurisy, bronchitic, pneumonia, and even incipient consumption. We generally give a pill of No. 14 before or after meals. No. 1 at bedtime and rising in ordinary cases, substituting No. 26 if the sputa are stained with blood or when there is spitting of blood. During the day we alternate pills of No. 12 with No. 1 tablets. The tablets of No. 12 are composed of quite different medicines from No. 12 pills. In consumption it is advisable to give Manola after meals.

Another specific which has been very successful is No. 20 pills and tablets with No. 2 ointment for external use in rheumatism, neuralgia, writer's cramp, sciatica, and in incipient and partial paralysis. The dose is a pill or tablet of No. 20 every two hours during the day or oftener according to the severity of the case, a pill of No. 1 at bedtime and rising, a pill of No. 14 before or after each meal. Besides this, the parts affected are to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with No. 2 ointment. This rubbing is as important as the internal treatment.

The specifics have also gained a great reputation in the cure of malarial fevers, not excepting the so-much-dreaded Black Town Fevers of Madras, as also malarial enlargement of liver and spleen. The treatment hardly ever fails, when it is carried out perseveringly for a sufficient length of time.

It consists in giving the patient a pill (small children a globule) of No. 14 before or after meals, a pill or globule of No. 27 at bedtime and rising if the bowels are constipated, of No. 15 if they are too loose, and of No. 1 and 23 alternately every two hours or oftener during the day. The abdomen and especially the region of the liver and spleen, should be gently rubbed two or three times a day with No. 2 ointment. This treatment has saved many a poor sufferer after the failure of the orthodox allopathic treatment.

What are the Specifics, are they homœopathic or allopathic medicines? They are neither. They resemble the allopathic system inasmuch as several medicines acting in the same way are mixed together. They agree with the homœopathic system in the adoption of small doses. They differ from either in the preparation which is a secret known to the Manager only. The doses being small and infinitesimal, they can never do any harm.

MANOLA.

THE FORMULA OF MANOLA.

MANOLA combines the five tissue phosphates in perfect solution, and in just the exact definite proportions as exist in the cells and tissues for which they are destined to reach.

The Cell Constructants, Calcium Phosphate, Sodium Phosphate, Magnesium Phosphate.

The Oxidizing Agent, Ferrum Phosphate.

The Vitalizing Constituent, Potassium Phosphate.

The Nutritive Stimulant, Gaduline (the active principle of Cod Liver Oil), the whole combined with Erythroxyton Coca, China Officialis, in old nutritious Madeira Wine, and making Manola not only a strictly ethical, scientific, Pharmaceutical product, but also a pleasant, agreeable and efficient preparation.

MOST ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN PHTHISIS.

I first prescribed Manola three months ago in a case of phthisis pulmonalis. A lady thirty-two years old had been suffering from the above disease for several years. Examination revealed tubercles in upper and middle lobes. She was very emaciated, complained of night-sweats and hectic fever, harassing cough, etc. I put her on Manola, a tablespoonful six times a day.

The result thus far has been encouraging. She has gained in weight and strength since using Manola; the night sweats and hectic fever have ceased, and she is feeling much better in every way. I have used Manola in other cases of debility and wasting diseases with highly satisfactory results. I regard Manola as the BEST tonic and reconstructive.

x Atlanta, Indiana. x

H. M. MILLER, M. D.

MANOLA THE BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN.

SEVERE ANÆMIA CURED.

On my return from a summer trip I found my daughter suffering from malarial anæmia, with no appetite, great prostration and losing flesh rapidly. She had been flowing profusely every three weeks all summer. I tried some of the ordinary remedies and did not seem to reach the trouble. Reading about Manola in the medical journals I thought I would try it. I procured a full-size bottle—the original package—and began its use in tablespoonful doses every four hours. I was surprised at the result. She has gained flesh, has a good appetite, and all other conditions are O. K. I consider it the best tonic for ladies that I have ever used.

Topeka, Kansas.

DR. MARY E. STEWART.

MALARIA.

CHANGE WAS MAGICAL.

A gentleman engaged at the World's Fair brought from his Arkansas home a system saturated with Malaria. All his symptoms and his appearance told of malaria cachexia. His weakness was profound and he was unfitted for work. I gave tablespoonful doses of Manola Tonic six times a day. The change was magical, his own friends scarcely knew him. He said he could feel that every dose of Manola struck the spot. And I guess it did from the effect it produced in him.

St. Louis.

C. C. VANDERBECK, M. D.

MANOLA FURNISHES POWER TO MAINTAIN NERVE FORCE.

I have received excellent results from Manola Tonic in every case I have prescribed it in, and have found that Manola has held up and fortified my patients, and furnished the power necessary to maintain nerve force, muscular strength and general vitality. Patients whose weight is below normal gain from one to five pounds a week on it. Chicago, Illinois.

E. JUDSON BROWN, M. D.

Dr. A. J. BUCKNER, of Peakesville, Mo., says :

I used Manola with gratifying results in the case of C. H. in her 96th year. Her system was completely run down, had an exhausting senile cough, anorexia with irritable stomach, excessive emaciation, great nervousness and insomnia. "Pretty formidable case," you will exclaim. So thought we, all of us. Small and frequently repeated doses of Manola, diluted and sweetened to taste (the stomach would not bear it full strength,) brought about a happy change, and I had the pleasure of sitting by her side on her 96th anniversary, almost a well woman. She has since the 26th day of April recovered her usual health.

80 YEARS OLD—MANOLA THE SUPPORT.

Dr. E. BOERNER, of Venedy, Ill., says :

Since using Manola I have developed an appetite as I have not had for a long time. I feel as well as can be expected for an old man of 80 years, who has no teeth any more, which prevents me from masticating properly. May be I will have a new set of teeth made, though I hate to expend so much money when I may die soon and follow my good wife.

GIVEN UP TO DIE AT 81--MANOLA GAVE FULL RESTORATION.

Dr. J. B. SCOTT, of Bristow, I. T., says :

Of late I have given Manola to a lady whom I was giving medical attention. 81 years of age, who had been given up to die. I was sent for and found that there was no nutrition—a case of prostration with anorexia. I gave her Manola and she soon had a desire for food. She improved right along, and is better in health than she has been for a number of years. It is truly a tonic reconstructive; the best I have ever used, and I have been a busy practitioner for forty years.

BRONCHITIS OF THE AGED GREATLY HELPED.

Dr. A. RUPIN, Sr. of Topeka, Kan., says :

I used Manola for a trial with a patient, aged 64 years, with bronchitis. He claims it has done him more good than anything he has ever used, and that while taking it his condition has improved every day.

INSOMNIA—NERVE PROSTRATION—THOROUGH CURE.

Dr. W. A. WEST, of Brownwood, Texas, says :

I used Manola on a case of a person aged 60 years, who had nervous prostration, sequel of la grippe : complained of great distress of a bronchial asthmatic character, anorexia with insomnia and usual cardiac trouble. From the use of Manola prompt relief was noticed ; it seemed to produce a toning and stimulating effect, followed by a subsidence of above named symptoms.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION—COMPLETE CURE.

Dr. W. A. MILLER, of Assaria, Kan., says :

I used Manola with Mrs. M., aged 55 years, who was suffering with nervous prostration, with considerable palpitation of the heart, and profuse sweats. After using the remedy for two days I again called on her, when, upon inquiry, she tells me her nervous condition had improved wonderfully. Palpitation gone as well as profuse sweating and that she felt stronger throughout her system. I am confident your remedy will meet the approval of all similar cases using it.

OLD LADY BED-RIDDEN—SPLENDID EFFECT OF MANOLA.

Dr. A. M. HEADLY, of Rio Grande City, Tex., says :

Manola was administered to an old lady, bed-ridden for many years from the effects of rheumatism. The medicine has had a splendid effect, and the woman from being bed-ridden now has the use of her limbs and can be seen daily on the streets. She says she is well and attributes her release from suffering and pain to the use of a bottle of Manola. I will have our druggist keep it in stock, as I think it a good alternative and tissue builder.

Manola is Prepared Exclusively by

The Manola Company. SAINT LOUIS.

The Homœopathic Poor Dispensary,
Mangalore, South Canara,
Sole Agency for Luyties Homœopathic Pharmacy Company,
Walker Pharmacal Company and Manola Company.

Cost of Manola. One bottle, Rs. 3.; 6 bottles, Rs. 2-14-0 each ; 12 bottles, Rs. 2-12-0 each. On all orders of other medicines above Rs. 20 taken at the same time but not successively, we allow one anna discount on the Rupee.

Parcels to Railway Stations will henceforth be sent by Rail.

Parcel rate of Manola to Bangalore. 1 bottle, As. 4 ; 2 or 3 bottles, As. 8 ; 4, 5 or 6 bottles, Rs. 1 ; 12 bottles, Rs. 1-12-0.

Chikitsaka.

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Manufacturers sending us samples of their products, will please note that only reliable proprietary medicines of known composition and legitimate medical specialities will be published in a novel scheme in all our circulars. No patent drug or secret nostrum of unknown composition will receive any notice. Full particulars of the remedy, with samples and description of the instrument or device should always be sent. Mention the trade and market price of the article in question.

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Telegraphic Address:—
V. D. PANDIT, BANGALORE CITY.

Guide to Bangalore and

Mysore Directory, 1907.

About 450 pages reading matter, 8 x 5 ins.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

Dedicated by special permission to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,

WITH

FOURTEEN HALF-TONE PORTRAITS.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., Statue of the late Queen Victoria, Cubbon Park.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, I. C. S., C. I. E., British Resident in Mysore.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore.

The Maharaja's Palace, Bangalore; the Maharaja's Palace, Mysore; the Mysore Government Offices, Bangalore; the Mysore Government Offices, Mysore; Interior of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore; St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; Baldwin High Schools, Bangalore; Sacred Bull on Chamundi Hill, Mysore; the Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore; the Soldiers' Home, East Parade, Bangalore.

His Highness considers the Directory a well compiled and most useful work, creditable in all respects to the Editor and Publisher.

(Sd.) **E. MACONOCHE, I.C.S.,**

Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

The volume is handsomely got up, and the 'Royal Edition' will worthily maintain the high reputation which your 'Guide' has established as a work of reference.

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British Resident in Mysore.

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TAN SHEEP SKIN BUTTON GAITERS.

into the irrigation channel from the dam, but is dropped into the river bed and picked up by an outlet 5 miles below the dam, and from this point the irrigation channels take off. By this means 60 feet or more "head" is available for generating power, a demand for which is likely to arise.

The water will be utilized to irrigate 25,000 acres of wet land. The main channels extend for 20 miles on each bank. They will be fully completed in two years, but irrigation is already started along the first portion of each.

Kadur.—A District in the West of the Mysore Province, the chief town of which is Chikmagalur. The District contains the loftiest range on the Mysore tableland, the Baba Budan Mountains, a horse-shoe shaped chain forming a stupendous ridge 6,000 feet above sea-level and containing a large number of Coffee plantations. The Kallhatti Peak, which is 6,155 feet in height, has on its summit a bungalow which is a hot weather resort for Europeans. Bison, elephant and various other large game are to be had in the forests on these hills. Chikmagalur is the head-quarters of the Kadur District and is distant from the Kadur Station on the S. M. Railway 25 miles. The main bazaar street of this town is two miles long and the place is inhabited by a large number of Muhammadan traders. At certain seasons the high east winds to which the place is exposed renders the town unhealthy, but a wide belt of trees has been planted round the limits of the Station in the form of an oval to mitigate this evil. Besides the usual District offices, Chikmagalur has a Club, Hospital, a High School and other public buildings. The District is full of interesting spots and will repay any tourist for a visit to it.

Shimoga, the chief town of the Shimoga District, situated on the left bank of the Tunga is 171 miles North-west of Bangalore on the road from that Station to Gersoppe. It is a thriving town of about 8,000 inhabitants and has the usual district head-quarters, including a Government High School. The river is spanned by a fine masonry bridge of 17 arches.

The recent discovery of rich Manganese ore in this District has attracted a large number of European and Indian capitalists, and several Companies, Syndicates and private individuals are at present carrying on mining operations. Mr. Hajee Ismail Salt, of Bangalore, is constructing a Mono-rail tram line along the side of the main road from Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station, to be worked by bullock or horse-power, for the conveyance of goods, manganese, and other materials. The carriage of passengers is strictly forbidden.

The Gersoppe Falls, form one of the places of interest in the Mysore Province which tourists should not fail to visit. These Falls are well known to people in India and have a great reputation, but do not seem to be much visited; this is probably due to their being considerably off the beaten track, but they are well worth a visit; and the traveller who is making a tour through India and is within reasonable distance of the place should not omit paying a visit to what are among the finest waterfalls in the world.

The most troublesome part of the journey is that from Shimoga, the railway terminus to the Falls. The distance is 65 miles and only country carts are available, but there is a comfortable Travellers' Bungalow, of recent construction, close by the Falls, and a still later institution is a ferry to convey people and their baggage across the river.

The usual name of the Falls is Gersoppa, but by the Kanarese people are known as Jog, which is the vernacular for waterfall, and they lie on the frontier between Mysore and North Canara, being formed by the river Sharavati, which, after a course of some 60 miles, and with a breadth of about 250 yards, flows over a stupendous cliff in four separate Falls and continues westward past the village of Gersoppa, 8 miles away, eventually falling into the sea at Honavar some 32 miles farther on. The Falls were measured in 1886 by two Naval Officers deputed for the purpose, and were found to be 820 feet high, while soundings showed the pool at the bottom to be 133 feet in depth.

The following interesting description of the Falls by a visitor to the place is taken from the *Madras Mail*:—The principal Fall is named the "Raja," after a Raja of Solé, who commenced the erection of a shrine near it, and is remarkable for taking the plunge of 880 feet into the pool below in a remarkable column. The Fall next it, the "Roarer," takes the drop in an unbroken of some 300 feet, into a huge depression, and then rushes down the steep face of the rock. The third, called the "Rocket," descends in a succession of short leaps; while the fourth, the "Dame Blanche," spreads out in a succession of short cliffs in a series of showers. Owing to its breadth not being proportionate to its great depth the valley into which the river precipitates itself resembles a vast pit, which presents,—with the sunshine flooding it, and lighting up its mighty sides of bare perpendicular rock, and jungle-filled gorges and ravines—a most beautiful and imposing panorama. Far below is the boulder strewn bed over which the river, emerging from the vapour-shrouded pools, rushes in a set work of rapids; while across the ever-rising veil of mist from the tumult of waters below, there is thrown a perfect rainbow spanning the upper end of the enchanted valley, which sinks and ascends with the rising and setting of the sun. Large numbers of rock pigeons which nest in the inaccessible cliffs may be seen flying round the Falls, and are so diminished by the distance as to look like dragon flies as they flash and wheel through the sunlit spray.

Lovely effects of lights and shadows are produced by the brilliant sunshine, which continually change with the passing hours, and greatly enhance the beauties of the multi-coloured rocks and foliage. In the morning, at midday, and again in the evening the view presents very different aspects, all of them grandly picturesque. During the cold weather the sun rises behind the Falls, so that in the early hours, the lower end of the valley is lit up, while the Falls, so themselves, and the tremendous sombre cliffs over which they flow, remain in deep shadow. With the sun overhead the whole scene below, remain in lighted up. The rainbow becomes a complete arc, and the objects at the bottom are clearly defined. But probably it is in the evening, after sunset that the best sight will be found to be most fascinating. The lower depths become gradually immersed in deepening gloom until objects become obscured and finally blotted out, while the Falls stand out in milky whiteness against the blackness of the cliffs, their lower part enveloped in a writhing mass of wind-torn vapour, from which tall white columns arise whirling and twisting far above the cliff tops, finally fading into the atmosphere, while over all is the never-ceasing roar of the falling waters.

There are two Travellers' Bungalows built close to the Falls, one on the Mysore and the other on the Canara side. The Mysore bungalow, a first-class one, is the better of the two and is excellently situated on a levelled clearing on the side of a densely wooded hill commanding a splendid view. It consists of a row of fine rooms built some twenty feet from the edge of the precipice, so that

one can sit under the shaded veranda in front and look straight down the bottom of the abyss. Sitting thus in the increasing darkness and gazing into the obscurity of apparently bottomless depths, from which issue volumes of steam-like clouds, accompanied by an endless roll of thunder, one cannot but feel profoundly impressed by the scene. It is a subject for the brush of a Dore and recalls his illustrations of Dante's *Inferno*, while the closeness of the dark mysterious jungle, and the damp chill of the night air, add a touch of creepiness in keeping with the whole.

A few yards to the left of the bungalow is a garden seat made of white marble, and called "Lady Curzon's seat," erected on the occasion of her visit in 1900. A zig-zag path leads from the bungalow to the valley below, the first part of which is easy going, being out in the clifside, but the latter half is difficult, and is apparently the rocky bed of a torrent with a rough arrangement of stones and boulders to make it passable. The descent is extremely steep, and at the bottom, the steps, wet with spray, are very slippery; visitors, before going down, should consider the climb-up again and remember to take a waterproof or covering of some sort as one becomes drenched with the fine rain-like spray long before the pools are reached, particularly if there is a wind blowing from them. Those who prefer it can be carried down and up in chairs, of which there are a couple kept for the purpose.

Visitors should cross over to the Canara side to get another view of the Falls, as from there only can the whole of the "Roarer" be seen. There is good bathing and Mahseer fishing to be had. The best time to visit the Falls is after the rains at the end of November or the beginning of December when the river is still full.

A visit to the Falls of Gersoppa well repays one for the long journey. They are a sight never to be forgotten. It is an ideal spot in which to dream away a few idle days if one does not mind the somewhat oppressive noise. Lonely but lovely are the surroundings, and no better place could be found to "flee from the madding crowd"; but take a congenial companion for it is lonely; and down in the valley the solitude, accompanied by the damp and chill, and noise of many waters, becomes somewhat overpowering; while the prospect of a solitary climb up has a distinctly depressing effect.

Jog is not a village; and the bungalow, though comfortable, is not luxurious and nothing can be had locally in the way of provisions, so it behoves the traveller to go prepared.

COMPANION MAP TO "GUIDE TO BANGALORE."

1905 EDITION. 3 INCHES = 1 MILE.

8 ANNAS POST FREE.

J. W. MORRIS, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

Small Measures.
 60 Minims = 1 Fluidrachm
 8 Drachms = 1 Ounce
 20 Ounces = 1 Pound
 8 Pints = 1 Gallon
 1 Minium = 1 Dram
 1 Drachm = 1 Terebinth
 2 " = 1 Dextro
 4 " = 1 Terebinth
 1 Gal. Pure Water at 62° F.
 Bar. at 30 = 10 lbs.
 4 Gills = 1 Pint = 64 Ounces
 2 Pints = 1 Quart = 32 Ounces
 4 Qts. = 1 Gallon = 128 Ounces

Beer, etc., Measure.
 9 Gals. = 1 Firkin
 19 " = 1 Kilderkin
 36 " = 1 Barrel
 54 Gals. = 1 Hhd.
 208 " = 1 Butt
 216 " = 1 Tun

Wine Measure.
 A Hogshed = 1 a Pipe or Butt, or
 2 Qr. Casks, or about 59 1/2 Gals.
 A Pipe of Port = 116 Gallons, or
 about 56 dozen Bottles.
 A Butt of Sherry = 108 Gallons, or
 about 52 dozen Bottles.
 A Hogshed of French Wine = 16
 Gallons or about 23 dozen Bottles.
 An Aum of Rhine = 60 Gallons,
 or about 15 dozen Bottles.

Dry Measure.
 4 Quarts = 1 Gallon
 8 Gallons = 1 Peck
 4 Pecks = 1 Bushel
 8 Bushels = 1 Strike
 4 Bushels = 1 Coom or Sack
 8 Bushels = 1 Quarter
 3 Quarters = 1 Load
 20 Quarters = 1 Last
 A Ball of metal is 140 lbs. 2 Balls be-
 ing 1 Sack. Cereals are generally sold
 by weight. A Bushel of Wheat = 63
 lbs. Barley = 52 to 56 lbs. Oats = 40
 to 42 lbs.; Rye and Maize = 60 lbs.
 A Truss of Straw weighs 36 lbs. Old
 Hay, 56 lbs. New Hay (until 1st Sep-
 tember), 60 lbs. A Load is 36 Trusses.

Avoirdupois Weight.
 27 1/8 Grains = 1 Drachm

1 Ounce = 480 grs.
 1 Pound = 16 Ounces = 7680 grs.
 1 Quarter = 4 Pounds
 1 Hundredweight (awt.) = 112 Pounds
 1 Ton = 20 Cwt.
 1 Cwt. = 100 lbs.
 1 Cwt. = 1 Small Sack
 2 Cwt. = 1 Double Sack
 20 Cwt. or 40 Dbls. Sacks = 1 Tun
 3 Bushels of Oats = 1 Sack
 12 Sacks = 1 Chaldron
 21 Chaldrons = 1 Score

Wool Weight.
 1 Pound = 1 Clove = 0 0 7
 2 Cloves = 1 Stone = 0 0 14
 2 Stones = 1 Tol = 0 1 0
 61 Tols = 1 Wey = 1 2 14
 4 Weys = 1 Sack = 8 1 0
 12 Sacks = 1 Last = 20 0 0
 240 Pounds = 1 Pack

Troy Weight.
 8-17 Grains = 1 Carat.
 24 Grains = 1 Pennywt. = 24 grs.
 90 Pennywts. = 1 Ounce = 480 "
 12 Ounces = 1 Pound = 5760 "
 Standard Gold consists of 22 parts
 pure gold alloyed with 2 parts of copper
 or other metal, and according to the
 quantity of alloy is called 9, 12, 15 or
 18 carat, i.e., that quantity of pure
 gold out of the 24.

Diamond Weight.
 16 Parts = 1 Grain (8/10ths Grains
 Troy)
 4 Grains = 1 Carat (8-1/5th Grains)

Measure of Surfaces.
 144 Square Inches = 1 Square Foot.
 9 Square Feet = 1 Square Yard
 80 1/2 Square Yards = 1 Rod, Pole or
 Perch.
 16 Poles = 1 Chain
 40 Square Poles = 1 Rood, 1,910
 yards.
 4 Roods or 10 Sq. Chains = 1 Acre, 4,840 yds.
 640 Sq. Acres = 1 Square Mile

Measures of Length.

12 Lines	= 1 Inch
12 Inches	= 1 Foot
18 Inches	= 1 Cubit
3 Feet	= 1 Yard
6 Feet	= 1 Fathom
5 1/2 Yards	= 1 Rod, Pole or Perch
4 Poles	= 1 Chain
40 Poles	= 1 Fur.
8 Furlongs	= 1 Mile
3 Miles	= 1 League
60 Nautical Miles	= 1 Degree
69 1/2 Geograph.	" = 1 "
The English Mile is 1,760 yards;	
Scotch 1,964; Irish 2,240.	

Measures of Solidity.

1,728 Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard
A Load of Earth is 27 Cubic Ft.	
A Load of Bricks is 500.	
40 Cubic Feet	= 1 Shipping Ton.

MONEY TABLES.

	Nominal Value.	Present Value.
1 Pie	= 1d.	

Measures of Value.

2 Pies	= 1 Pice
16 Pices	= 1 Anna
16 Annas	= 1 Rupee
16 Rupees	= 1 Sovereign
16 Sovereigns	= 1 Gold Mohur
100,000 Rupees	= 1 Lakh
100 Lakhs	= 1 Crore
Weight of Gold Mohur and Rupee 180 grs. Troy.	

INDIAN COINS.

Gold ..	Sovereign = 16 Rupees.
Silver ..	Rupee
" ..	8 Annas = 1 Rupee.
" ..	2 " = 1 " "
" ..	4 " = 1 " "
Copper ..	2 Pies = 1 Anna.
" ..	1 Pice (2 Pies) = 1 " "
" ..	1 Pie = 1 " "
The Indian Mound is 32 1/2 lbs.	
The Factory Mound is 74 lbs. 10 oz.	
The Bazaar Mound is 32 lbs. 2 oz.	
1 cwt., 4 lb., 112 lbs. equals Bazaar 1 Md.	
16 Seers 6 1/2 Chittacks.	

FOREIGN MONEY.

Value according to the rate of Exchange.

	English.	Ameri- can.	French.	German.	Hol- land.	Italian.
Sovereign	20 0	4 87 1/2	25 18	20 48	12 12	25 57
Shilling	1 0	0 24	1 25	1 0	0 60	1 35
Twenty francpiece	15 10	3 85	20 0	16 18	9 54	20 60
Franc	0 9 1/2	0 19	1 0	0 80	0 47 1/2	1 9
Twenty mark piece	19 6	4 74	24 70	20 0	11 77	25 40
Thaler = 3 Marks	2 11	0 70	3 65	3 0	1 78	3 97
Mark	0 11 1/2	0 24	1 22	1 0	0 50	1 32
Ten florin piece	16 4	3 96	20 80	16 60	10 0	21 45
Florin	1 7 1/2	0 40	2 05	1 70	1 6	2 23
Imperial (Russian)	15 10	3 85	20 0	16 18	9 54	20 60
Twenty Kroner pc.	21 9	5 25	27 40	22 20	13 10	28 30
Kroner	1 1	0 27	1 80	1 18	0 78	1 48
Dollar, American	4 1	1 0	5 10	4 10	2 16	5 58
Dollar, Spanish	2 11	0 70	3 50	3 0	1 50	4 0
Peseta, Spanish	0 7	0 14	0 70	0 60	0 30	0 80

TIME IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

When it is Noon at GREENWICH, the time is as follows at the chief Cities on the globe:

	A.M.		A.M.
Boston	7-18	Monte Video	8-17
Chicago	6-8	New York	7-4
Dublin	11-35	Philadelphia	6-59
Edinburgh	11-47	Quebec	7-15
Lisbon	11-43	Rio de Janeiro	9-8
Madrid	11-45	San Francisco	8-49

London and Greenwich, 12 noon.

	P.M.		P.M.
Adelaide	9-14	Moscow	3-30
Aden	3-0	Munich	0-46
Amsterdam	0-20	Paris	0-9
Berlin	0-54	Pekin	7-46
Berne	0-30	Rangoon	6-24
Bombay	4-52	Rome	0-50
Brisbane	10-12	Rotterdam	0-18
Brussels	0-17	St. Petersburg	2-1
Calcutta	5-54	Suez	2-10
Cape Town	1-14	Sydney	10-5
Constantinople	1-56	Stockholm	1-12
Copenhagen	0-50	Stuttgart	0-37
Madras	5-21	Vienna	1-6
Malta	0-58	Wellington	11-40
Melbourne	9-40		

The earth revolves at the rate of one degree in every four minutes, or fifteen degrees per hour.

THE MYSORE PROVINCE SHEET ALMANAC, 1907.

with four Illustrations.

Price—2 As. By Post 2 1/2 As. from

J. W. MORRIS, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

By which the value of articles purchased at any given rate may be ascertained.

Articles.

From 1st to 31st of month of 1944

Expenditures

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Sterling.	TABLE OF EXCHANGE.										Rupees Sterling into Rupees.
	8d.	1s.	2s.	3s.	4s.	5s.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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NATIVE STATES IN INDIA.

Alwar.—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State under the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency in the South-West corner of Central India, bordering on the Rewa Kantha States of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. Chief town of the same name is situated in Lat. $22^{\circ} 11' N.$; Long. $74^{\circ} 9' E.$ Population—4,100. Languages—Bundeli, Gujerathi and Hindi.

Ruler:—RANA PERTAB SINGH.

Alwar.—RAJPUTANA.—A State in Rajputana under the Political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency. The town is 92 miles South-west of Delhi and 912 miles from Calcutta via Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1' N.$; Long. $69^{\circ} 54' E.$ Population—3,28,487. Languages—Hindi, Urdu and English.

Chief:—H. H. MAHARAJA SAWAL JAI SINGH, BAHADUR.

Bahawalpur.—PUNJAB.—A Native State under the Political control of the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur Agency. (See Pathala) Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41' to 30^{\circ} 22' 15''$; Long. $60^{\circ} 47' to 74^{\circ} 1'.$ Area—15,000 square miles. Population—7,80,877. Languages—Multani or Western Punjabi, (Jatki) Sindhi and Marwathi. Capital Bahawalpur.

Chief:—H. H. NAWAB MOHAMMED BAHAWAL KHAN, V., ABRASI, RUKN-UD-DAULA NAWAT-Y-JUNG, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAT, HAFIZ-UL-MULK.

Bahraich State.—BAHRAICH.—A State in the District of Bahraich in the Fyzabad Division, 16 miles from the City and 1 mile from the Railway Station of the same name.

Ruler:—RAJA BHUPENDRA BHUPAL SINGH, C.I.E.

Banoda. (SURAT).—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State within the Political Agency of Surat in the Province of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency, lying between $20^{\circ} 42'$ and $20^{\circ} 56' N.$ Lat. and $73^{\circ} 18'$ and $73^{\circ} 84' E.$ Long. Area—215 square miles. Population—41,000. Languages—Gujerathi. The chief town of the same name lies between $20^{\circ} 47' 30' N.$ Lat. and $73^{\circ} 28' E.$ Long. Population—3,000.

Ruler:—MAHARAJA SRI PRATAPBINJI GOLABINJI RAJA SAHEB.

Banoda.—BOMBAY.—A Non-tributary State, now in direct Political relationship with the Government of India; including all the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar in different parts of the Province of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. These territories are situated between $21^{\circ} 57'$ and $22^{\circ} 49' N.$ Lat. and $72^{\circ} 53'$ and $73^{\circ} 55' E.$ Long. Area—8,226 square miles. Population—2,415,396. Languages—Gujerathi and Marwathi.

Ruler:—H. H. FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MAHARAJA SIR SIVAJI RAO, GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL SHAMSHER, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

Barwani State.—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State under the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency, lying along the South bank of the Narbada: N. Lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$ and $74^{\circ} 58' E.$ Long. Area—1,362 square miles. Population—76,066. Chief Town, of the same name under the Central India Agency situated 3 miles from the south or left bank of the Narbada. Languages—Bheel and Hindi.

Ruler:—RANA RANJIT SINGH.

Bassahr State—*Ruler*:—H. H. RAJA SHUMSHER SINGH, SAHIB BAHADUR. **Bharatpur**—RAJPUTANA.—A Native State in Rajputana under the Political Agent (Eastern States) and the Government of India. It lies between N. Lat. 26° 43' and 27° 50' and E. Long. 76° 54' and 77° 48'. *Area*—1,993 square miles. *Population*—626,665. *Languages*—Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJAH SHRI BRIJENDRA SEWAI KISHEN SINGH, BAHADUR, BAHADUR-I-JUNG.

Bhavnagar State—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State within the British Agency of Kathiawar in the Province of Gujrat, Bombay Presidency; lying between 20° 36' and 22° 16' N. Lat., and 71° 16' and 72° 20' E. Long. *Area*—2,860 square miles. *Population*—467,382. Town and Port of same name in the Gulf of Cambay. *Population*—57,653. *Language*—Gujerathi.

Ruler—H. H. SIR MAHARAJA BHAVSINGHI TARKHET SINGHI, K. C. S. I.

Bhinga State—ODDH.—A Parganna in the North-east angle of the Bahraich District. *Area*—247 square miles. The town of Bhinga, the residence of the Raja, 27° 42' N. Lat., 81° 57' E. Long, is on the left bank of the Rapt. *Population*—6,000.

Ruler:—RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH, C.S.I.

Bhopal—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State in Malwa in the Bhopal Political Agency of Central India, under the Political superintendence of the Governor-General's Agency of Central India. It lies between Lat. 22° 32' and 23° 49'; Long. 76° 25' and 78° 50'. *Area*—6,996 square miles. *Population*—1,267,526. *Language*—Urdu. *Head-quarters* of the Bhopal Agency—Schore, 20 miles from Bhopal.

Ruler:—H. H. NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM, G.C.I.E.

Bijawar—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency, with chief town of the same name, lying between Lat. 24° 21' and 24° 57'; Long. 79° 1' and 79° 57'. *Area*—974 square miles. *Population*—106,093.

Ruler:—H. H. THE SAWAI MAHARAJAH SAWANT SINGH, BAHADUR.

Bikanir State—RAJPUTANA.—A Native State in Rajputana, under the Political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency and the Government of India, lying between 27° 12' and 30° 12' N. Lat. and 72° 15' and 75° 50' E. Long. *Area*—23,311 square miles. *Population*—584,627. *Languages*—Urdu, Hindi and Marwari.

Ruler:—MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJAH RAJ. RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI SRI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR GANGA SINGHI, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Bundi—RAJPUTANA.—A Native State of Rajputana, under the Political superintendence of the Haradti and Tonk Agency, subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana. The State lies between 24° 59' and 25° 59' N. Lat.; and 75° 18' and 76° 21' E. Long. *Area*—2,220 square miles. *Population*—171,227. *Language*—Khairari.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Cambay State—(GUJRAT)—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Mahomedan State lying between 22° 9' and 22° 41' N. Lat. and 72° 20' and 73° 5' E. Long. *Area*—350

square miles. *Population*—75,225. *Language*—Gujerathi. *Head Quarters*—Kaira Town.

Ruler:—H. H. NAWAB JAFAR ALI KHAN NUJINOO DOWLALI MOMTAZ-AL-MULK MOMIN KHAN SAHIB, BAHADUR.

Chamba—PUNJAB.—A Native hill State under the Government of the Punjab, lying between Lat. 32° 10' and 30° 13'; Long. 75° 49' and 77° 3'. *Area*—3,180 square miles. *Population*—127,834. *Languages*—Takra, Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJA BHURI SINGH, C.I.E.

Charkhari State—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Feudatory State in Bundelkhand, under the Political Agent at Nowgong, who is subordinate to the Central India Agency at Indore. It lies between 24° 41' and 25° 37' N. Lat., and between 79° 21' and 80° 41' E. Long. There are diamond mines here and the place is hilly and healthy. *Area*—880 square miles. *Population*—124,096. Charkhari, the capital of the State, is 9 miles from Mahoba, on the G. I. P. Railway. *Languages*—Bundelkhandi and Hindi.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ SIPADHAR-UL-MULK, SIR MALKHAN SINGH JU DEV, BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

Chatarpur (Bundelkhand)—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State in Bundelkhand, with chief town of the same name, under the Central India Agency, situated in 24° 54' N. Lat., and 79° 38' E. Long. *Population*—13,474. *Language*—Bundelkhandi (a dialect of Hindi.)

Ruler:—H. H. VISWANATH SINGH, BAHADUR.

Cochin State—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—A Native State in the district of Malabar politically connected with the Government of Madras. It lies between 9° 40' and 10° 5' N. Lat. and 76° 5' and 76° 58' E. Long. *Area*—1,361½ square miles. *Population*—812,025. *Languages*—Kanarese, Tamil and Malayalam. *Capital*—Ernakolam.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR RAAM VARMA, G. C. S. I., born 27th December 1852; ascended the Musnud, 23rd October 1895.

Cooch Behar—BENGAL.—A Native State in Political relationship with the Government of Bengal, lying between Lat. 25° 27' and 25° 32' and Long. 88° 47' and 89° 54'. *Area*—1,307 square miles. *Population*—566,973. *Language*—Bengali. The capital bearing the same name is situated on the Torsha River.

Ruler:—COL. H. H. MAHARAJAH SIR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN BRUP, BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., C. B., A.-D.-C. to His Majesty King Edward VII.

Cutch—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State in Gujarat, under the Political superintendence of the Government of Bombay; its limits, inclusive of the Great Salt Marsh, termed the Runn, extend from N. Lat. 22° 47' to 24° and from E. Long. 68° 26' to 71° 10'. *Area* (exclusive of the Runn,) 6,500 square miles. *Population*—4,88,022. *Languages*—Cutchi and Gujarathi. *Capital*—Bhuj where the Chief resides.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MERJA MAHA RAO, SHRI KHANGARJI SAWAI, BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

Datia State—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State in Bundelkhand, under the Central India Agency, lying between 25° 34' and 26° 17' N. Lat. and 78° 17' and 78°

56° E. Long. *Area*—836 square miles. *Population*—173,000. *Languages*—Hindi and Urdu. The *Chief Town* bears the same name and is the residence of the Maharaja. *Population*—23,000.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BHAWANEE SINGH LOKENDRA, RAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

Dewas State—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State under the Indore Agency. Lat. 22° 42' to 23° 25' N.; Long. 75° 57' to 76° 21' E. The State has two *Chiefs*, the Senior branch and Junior branch. The *Chief Town* of the Dewas State is situated about 20 miles to the north-east of Indore. *Population*—53,312. *Languages*—Hindi, Urdu, Mahrathi.

Senior Branch Ruler:—H. H. TOOKAJEE RAO POWAR (Minor).

Dhar—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State situated within the Bhopal or Bhopawar Agency limits in Central India, between 23° 23½' and 21° 53½' N. Lat., and 74° 41' and 76° 33' E. Long. *Area*—1,775 square miles. *Population*—142,155. Dhar is the *Chief Town*, 33 miles west of Mhow Railway Station. *Languages*—Hindi, Marathi, Nemadi and Malwi.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJAH UDAJI RAO POWAR, RAHADUR (Minor).

Dholpur—RAJPUTANA.—A Native State in Rajputana, under the Political Agent of the Eastern States, situated in Lat. 26° 48' N. and Long. 77° 56' E. on the Grand Trunk Road between Agra and Bombay. *Population*—270,973. *Languages*—Hindi and Urdu.

Chief:—H. H. SIPAHDAULMULK SARAFUD DIN RAJAH HIND MAHARAJ ADITYA RAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJA RANA RAM SINGH TOKENDRA, RAHADUR, DALER JANG JAI DEO OF DHOLPUR (Minor).

Faridkot State—PUNJAB.—One of the Sikh States of India under the Political superintendence of the Punjab Government. *Area*—643 square miles. *Population*—124,912. *Capital*—Faridkot. *Languages*—Hindi, Punjabi and English.

Ruler:—RAJA H. H. FARZANDI SAADAT-I-MISWAN-I-HAZRAT-I-QAISAR-I-HIND BARAR BANS-RAJA BABHIR SINGH SARTI, RAHADUR.

Garwhal (Independent)—UNITED PROVINCES.—A Native State in Political relationship with the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, lying between Lat. 30° 2' and 31° 21' N.; Long. 77° 54' and 79° 19' E. *Area*—4,500 square miles. *Population*—268,885. *Chief Town* Tehri, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 96 miles from Saharanpur Railway Station, 40 miles from Mussoorie and 32 miles from Srinagar in British Garwhal. *Summer head-quarters*—Pratapnagar.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJAH SIR KIRTI SHAH, K.C.S.I.

Gondal State (Kathiawar)—Bombay Presidency.—A Native State in Kathiawar, Province of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. The State is divided into seven *Mahals*. *Area*—1,024 square miles. *Population*—161,522. *Languages*—Gujerathi. The *capital town* lies in Lat. 21° 57' N. Long. 70° 50' E. *Population*—17,770.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR BHAGYAT SINGHJIJI SAGARJIJI, G.C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Gwalior—CENTRAL INDIA.—A Native State in Political relationship with the Central India Agency and the Government of India. The State consists of several

detached districts. The extreme points of the Gwalior territory lie between Lat. 22° 8' and 26° 50'; Long. 74° 45' and 79° 21'. *Area*—29,046 square miles. *Population*—2,933,001. *Languages*—Hindi, Urdu, Mahrathi, Bundali, Gwaliori, and Malwai.

Ruler:—H. H. MUKHTAR-UL-MULK AZIMAD-UL-IKTIDAR RAFI-US-SHAN WALA SHIKOH MOHTASHAMI DAURAN UMDAT-UL-UNRA MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ HASAN-US-SALTANAT, COLONEL MAHARAJA MADHO RAO, SCINDHIA BAHADUR, SRINATH MANSUR-I-ZAMAN FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIKA-I-MAUZAMA RAFI-UDDARA I-INGLISTAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., LL.D.

Hyderabad Deccan—THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—An extensive Native State of Southern India, lying between Lat. 15° 10' to 21° 46'; Long. 74° 35' to 81° 25'. It is 475 miles in length, from South-west to North-east, and about the same in breadth. *Area*—89,000 square miles. *Population*—11,332,828. *Principal Rivers*—Godavery, Wardha and Kistna. *Elevation* 1,100 feet. The *Capital* Hyderabad, with its suburbs, forms the City District. The *Capital*, Hyderabad, is situated in Lat. 17° 21' N. and Long. 78° 30' on the river Musi. *Population*—11,141,142. *Languages*—Hindustani, Telugu, Kanarese and Marathi.

Ruler:—H. H. ASF JAH MUZAFFAR-UL-MAMALIK NIZAM-UL-MULK NIZAM-UL-DAULAH NAWAB MIR SIR MAHBUT ALI, KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JUNG, G.C.S.I.

Idar State—AHMEDNAGAR—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A first class Native State under the Mahi Kantha Agency of the Bombay Presidency. *Area*—1,669 square miles. *Extreme length and breadth*, 96 by 58 square miles. *Population* 168,557. *Languages*—Gujerathi. *Capital*—Idar.

Ruler:—MAJOR GENL. H. H. MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ SIR PARTAB SING, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., LL.D., HON. A.-D.-C. to HIS MAJESTY the KING EMPEROR.

Indore—CENTRAL INDIA.—One of the principal Native States in Central India, in Political relationship with the Resident at Indore, lying between Lat. 21° 24' and 24° 14'; Long. 74° 28' and 77° 10'. *Area*—9,500 square miles. *Languages*—Marathi and Hindi. *Population*—850,690. Indore is the capital of the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar and the Head-Quarters of the Central India Agency. *Population*—86,244. *Elevation*—1,800 feet. Mhow, the British Military Station, is 13 miles from Indore City.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJAH ADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI TUKOJIRAO III, HOLKAR, BAHADUR, (MINOR) G.C.S.I.

Jalpur—RAJPUTANA.—A Native State under the Political superintendence of the Eastern States Agency of Rajputana, between Lat. 25° 43' and 28° 27' Long. 74° 50' and 77° 15'. *Area*—14,465 square miles. *Population*—2,653,666. *Languages*—Hindi and Urdu.

Chief:—H. H. SARAFUD DIN RAJAH-I-HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SRI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SAWAI SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.

Jamnagar (Kathiawar) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Lies in 22° 50' and 21° 44' N. Lat. and 71° 33' 30" E Long. *Language*—Gujerathi.

Ruler:—MAHARAJA JAM SHRI JASSAJI SAHER.

Janjiri—(Kolaba) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State within the Political Agency of Kolaba, in the Konkan, Bombay Presidency, Lat. 18° to 18° 31' N. and

Long. $72^{\circ} 53'$ to $73^{\circ} 17'$ E. Area—324 square miles. Population—85,414. Languages—Marathi and Hindustani. The Town and Fort of Janjiri State is 44 miles south of Bombay.

Ruler:—H. H. NAWAB SIR SIDI AHMAD KHAN SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN, K.C.I.E.

Jaora State—CENTRAL INDIA.—The principal Native State of the Malwa Agency, situated between 23° and 25° N. Lat., and 74° and 76° E. Long. Area—606 square miles. Population—84,002.

Ruler:—H. H. NAWAB FAKHRUDOWLA IFTIKAR ALI KHAN, SAHIB BAHADUR SOWLAT JANG.

Jhallawar State—RAJPUTANA.—This State is comprised of separate areas, the main one lying between $23^{\circ} 45'$ and $24^{\circ} 41'$ N. Lat., and $75^{\circ} 31'$ and $76^{\circ} 18'$ E. Long. and the lesser detached area known as Kirpapur, between $24^{\circ} 47'$ and $34^{\circ} 51'$ N. Lat., and $75^{\circ} 25'$ and $75^{\circ} 32'$ E. Long. The Area of the State is 808,763 square miles. (Kirpapur, $13^{\circ} 750$ square miles.) Population—90,175. Languages—Urdu and Hindi. The State is under the combined Political Agency of Kotah and Jhallawar. The Capital is Jhalrapatan.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJ RANA BHAWAIN SINGH, BAHADUR.

Jhabua State—CENTRAL INDIA.—Under the Central India Agency. Area—133,648 square miles. Population—80,800.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJA UDAI SINGH.

Jhind State—PUNJAB.—One of the Cis-Sutlej States under the Political control of the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur Agency, (see Patiala) Area—1,259 square miles. Population—282,003. Capital—Sangrur.

Chief:—H. H. FARZIND-I-DILBAND, RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-ENGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN, RAJA RANBIR SINGH, BAHADUR.

Jodhpur—Marwar-Rajputana (See Marwar).

Junagadh—BOMBAY.—A Native State under the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar, Guzerat, Bombay Presidency, situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$ to $21^{\circ} 40'$ N., Long. $60^{\circ} 55'$ to $71^{\circ} 35'$ E. Area—3,283 square miles. Population—395,428. Languages—Gujerathi and Urdu. Chief town—Janagadh.

Ruler:—H. H. NAWAB SIR RASUL KHANJI, MAHOBAT KHANJI, K.C.S.I.

Kalahandi, (RAIPUR) CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Under the superintendence of the British Government. It lies between $19^{\circ} 5'$ and $20^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. and $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $83^{\circ} 50'$ E. Long. Area—3,746 square miles. Language—Uria. Capital—Bhawanipatna.

Ruler:—MINOR RAJA BARAJA MOHAN DEO, FEUDATORY CHIEF.

Kalat—EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.—A collection of chiefships inhabited by tribes of Baluchis, acknowledging subordination to the Khan of Khelat, who is the Ruler of Baluchistan. The Chief Town of the territories of the Khan of Khelat in Baluchistan is situated on the northern spur of a limestone hill called Shat Mardan. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$ N., Long. $60^{\circ} 23'$ E. Elevation—6,783 feet. Population—354,925. Languages—Brahmi and Persian.

Ruler:—H. H. BEGLAR BEGI SIR MIR MAHMUD KHAN, G.C.I.E., WALI of KHELAT.

Kapurthala—PUNJAB.—A Native State under the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab lying between Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$ and $39^{\circ} 30'$, and Long. $75^{\circ} 3'$ and $75^{\circ} 38'$. Area—652 square miles. Population—314,351. The town is 8 miles from the River Beas and 11 miles from Jullundur. Languages—Punjabi and Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. FARZANDI-DILBAND RASIKHUL-I-ITIKAR DAULAT-I-ENGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN RAJA JAGATJIK, SING, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

Karauli—RAJPUTANA.—Under the Political Agent of the Eastern States and lies between $26^{\circ} 3'$ and $26^{\circ} 49'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ} 35'$ and $77^{\circ} 26'$ E. Long. Area—1,260 square miles. Population—156,786. Languages—Marwari and Hindi.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI, G.C.I.E.

Kashmir and Jammu.—A Native State politically subordinate to the Government of India, between Lat. $32^{\circ} 17'$ and $36^{\circ} 58'$ N., and Long. $73^{\circ} 26'$ and $80^{\circ} 3'$ E. Its extreme length from East to West is 350 miles, and its breadth about 270 miles. Capital—Srinagar.

Ruler:—MAJ.-GENL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR PARTAP SINGH INDAR MAHINDAR, BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, G.C.S.I.

Keonthal—SIMLA.—Situated in the Punjab, between Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$ and $31^{\circ} 6'$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 10'$ and $77^{\circ} 25'$. Area 116 square miles. Population—30,000. This State surrounds Simla. The tributaries of Keonthal are:—The Rana of Kotis; the Thakur of Keog; the Thakur of Madhan; and the Thakur of Ghund.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJA BEJOY SEN.

Kishangarh—RAJPUTANA.—This State is under the Political superintendence of the Jaipur Residency and lies between Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$ and $26^{\circ} 59'$ N., Long. $74^{\circ} 43'$ and $75^{\circ} 13'$ E. Area—811 square miles. Population—90,970.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA MADAN SINGH, BAHADUR.

Kolhapur—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A State within the British Political Agency of Kolhapur in the Bombay Presidency. It lies between $15^{\circ} 58'$ and $17^{\circ} 11'$ N. Lat., and $73^{\circ} 45'$ and $74^{\circ} 24'$ E. Long. Area—3,125 square miles. Population—910,011. Languages—Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu. The capital bearing the same name is the residence of the Ruler. Population—54,373.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJA, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., LL. D., M. R. A. S.

Kotah—RAJPUTANA.—Under the Rajputana Agency and the Government of India. The State lies between Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$ and $25^{\circ} 40'$; Long. $75^{\circ} 40'$ and $76^{\circ} 59'$. Area—5,681 square miles. Population—544,879. Language—Hindi. The Chief town is of the same name.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAO MAJOR SIR UMAID SINGHI, BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.

Lunawada—(Rewa Kantha) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State under the Political Agent of the Rewa Kantha Agency, lying between $22^{\circ} 50'$ and $23^{\circ} 16'$ N. Lat., and $73^{\circ} 21'$ and $73^{\circ} 47'$ E. Long. Area—388 square miles. Population—63,967. Capital—Lunamora, 25 miles from Godhra Railway Station.

Ruler:—MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKATSINGHI, K.C.I.E.

Mahi Kantha—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Group of Native States forming a Political Agency under the Government of Bombay, lying between N. Lat. 23° 14' and 24° 28' and between E. Long. 72° 40' and 74° 5'. *Area*—11,449 square miles. *Population*—361,545. *Language*—Gujerathi.

Malwa—CENTRAL INDIA.—A group of Native States forming a Political Agency in Central India, comprising the States of Jaora, Rutlam and Sitaman, and certain Districts of Scindia, Holkas, Dewas, Tonk and Jhalawar, with a number of great and small guaranteed Thakurs. *Area* of the whole Agency about 12,000 square miles. *Population*—1,511,324. *Languages*—Hindi, Urdu, etc. *Head Quarters*—Nimach.

Manipur—EASTERN BENGAL ASSAM.—On the frontier of North-eastern India, lying between Lat. 24° 35' and 24° 48' 30"; Long. 93° 6' and 94° 48'. *Area*—7,600 square miles, the central plain being 650 square miles. *Population*—284,465 of whom 135,000 form the Manipuri population proper and reside in the Central plain. Its relations with the British Government are conducted through a Political Agent and the Government of India. *Capital*—Imphal. *Language*—Manipuri.

Marwar—RAJPUTANA.—The most extensive Principality of Rajputana, generally known as Jodhpur, which is the capital, and under the Political superintendence of the Rajputana Agency and the Government of India. It lies between Lat. 24° 36' and 27° 42'; Long. 70° 6' and 75° 34'. Greatest length from North-east to South-west is about 200 miles, and its greatest breadth is 130 miles. *Area*—34,963 square miles. *Population*—1,935,909. *Capital*—Jodhpur. *Language*—Marwar.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJ-RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SARMAJ RAJHAI SREE SARDAR SINGHI, BAHADUR.

Meywar—RAJPUTANA.—Extends from Lat. 23° 46' to 25° 56'; and from Long. 72° 50' to 75° 38'. *Area*—12,753 square miles. *Population*—1,030,212. *Languages*—Meywari and Hindustani. *Capital*—Udeypur.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARANA DHIRAJ SIR FUTTEH SINGHI, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.—**Morvi State**—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A Native State in Kathiawar. *Area*—8,222 square miles. *Population*—92,777.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR WAGHJEE, RAVAJI, G.C.I.E., THAKUR SAHEB OF MORVIA.—**Mourbhanj State**—The largest and most important Native State of Orissa. *Area*—4,243 square miles. *Population*—645,000. *Capital*—Baripada Town.

Ruler:—MAHARAJA SRI RAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.—**Mysore**.—See "Topographical Sketch."

Nabha State—PANJAB.—One of the Cis-Sutlej States under the Political control of the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur Agency, lying between 30° 17' and 30° 40' N. Lat., and 75° 50' and 76° 20' E. Long. *Area*—92,889 square miles. *Population*—297,949. *Capital*—Nabha.

Ruler:—H. H. FARZAND RAJMANDI, AKIDAT PAIWANDI, DAULAT I-INGEISHIA, BARAR BANS SARMAUR, RAJA I-RAJGAN, SIR HIRA SINGH MAIWANDRA, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., (Hon'y. Colonel 14th Sikhs).

Nagod—CENTRAL INDIA.—Is under the Bundelkhand Agency. *Area* 5,014 square miles. *Population*—67,092. *Capital*—Nagod, in Lat. 24° 33' N. and Long. 86° 37' E.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJA JADABINDRA SINGH.

Nepaul—NORTHERN INDIA.—This State occupies the Southern ranges of the Himalayns beyond the Northern boundaries of British India. *Area*—54,500 square miles. *Population*—200,000. *Languages*—Parbatia, Nawari, Lama, Gurung, Magar, Kiranti and Hindustani. *Capital*—Khatmandu. *Elevation*—4,750 feet. *Population*—50,000.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ PRITHVI BIRJIKRAM JUNG BAHADUR, SHAH BAHADUR SHUM SHER JUNG.

Orcha State—CENTRAL INDIA.—Lies between Lat. 24° 26' and 25° 34' N. Long. 70° 28' and 79° 23' E. It is under the Political control of the Central India Agency. *Area*—2,079 square miles. *Population*—322,000. *Capital*—Tikamgarh.

Ruler:—H. H. SARMAJH-I-RAJA-I-BUNDELKHAND, MAHARAJA MAHINDRA SAWAI SIR PARTAP SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

Palampur—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Under British Political Agency in the Province of Guzerat, lying between 23° 75' and 24° 41' N. Lat.; and 71° 51' and 72° 45' E. Long. *Area*—1,750 square miles. *Population*—226,627. *Languages*—Gujerathi, Hindustani and Marwari.

Ruler:—H. H. DIWAN SIR SHAH MAHOMED KHANJI SAHIB, K.G., C.I.E.

Pauna State—CENTRAL INDIA.—Under the Political control of the Central India Agency, in Lat. 24° 43' and Long. 80° 13'. *Area*—2,492 square miles. *Population*—192,986.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJAH JADVENDRA SINGH MAHENDRA, BAHADUR.

Patiala State—PUNJAB.—A leading Sikh State under the Political control of the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur Agency. Patiala belongs to the group known as the Cis-Sutlej States and is situated between 29° 23' and 30° 54' N. Lat., and 74° 4' and 76° 59' E. Long. *Area* 5,412 square miles. *Population*—1,586,030. *Languages*—Urdu and Punjabi.

Chief:—H. H. FARZAND-I-KHAS MAHARAJA BHUPENDRA SINGH (Minor)

H. H.'s Uncle—H. H. KANWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH, K. C. S. I.

Porbandar State—(Kathiawar) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Under the Government of Bombay. It lies between 21° 58' and 21° 14' N. Lat., and 69° 28' and 71° 1' E. Long. *Area* 642 square miles. *Population* 82,090. *Language*—Gujerathi.

Pudukotai—MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Lies between 10° 15' and 10° 29' N. Lat., and 78° 45' and 79° E. Long. The *area* is 1,380 square miles. *Population*—380,440. *Languages*—Tamil and Telugu. *Chief Town* of the same name is 32½ miles south of Trichinopoly.

Ruler:—H. H. SRI BRAHADAMABA DAS RAJA MARTANDA BHAIKAVA TONDIMAN, BAHADUR.

Rajgarh—CENTRAL INDIA.—The State of Rajgarh is in the Political charge of Bhopal. *Area*—962½ square miles. *Population*—88,376. *Head Quarters*—Rajgarh, 80 miles from Sehore Railway Station.

Ruling Chief:—H. H. RAJAH RAWAT HANCH SINGHI SAHIB.

Rajppla State—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Situated within the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha, Bombay Presidency, and lying between 21° 23' and 21° 59' N. Lat. and 73° 51' and 74° E. Long. *Area* 1,457 square miles. *Population*—117,175. *Language* Gujarathi. *Capital*—Naudod.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARANA SHRI CHATRANJHI GAMBHIRSINGHI.

Rampur State.—(ROHILKHAND) UNITED—PROVINCES.—Under the Political superintendence of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Lies between 28° 25' and 29° 10' N. Lat., and 78° 54' and 79° 28' E. Long. *Area* 945 square miles. *Population*—533,212. *Language*—Rohilla and Hindustani *Capital* towns of the same name.

Ruler:—MAJOR H. H. FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR DAULAT-I-ENGLISHIA, NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMID ALI, KHAN BAHADUR.

Rewah State—CENTRAL INDIA.—Principal Native State of Baghelkhand Agency, between 22° 39' and 25° 12' N. Lat., and 80° 46' and 82° 51' E. Long. *Area* 13,000 square miles. *Population*—1,320,435. *Language*—Hindi.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA SIR VENKAT RAMAN SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

Rutlam—CENTRAL INDIA.—The Chief Town of Rutlam State, Malwa, Central India, lying between 23° 21' N. Lat., and 75° 7' E. Long. *Area*—1,130 square miles. *Population* 85,160. *Languages*—Hindi and Rangri. *Head Quarters* of Political Agency—Neemuch.

Ruler:—H. H. RAJAN SAJJAN, SINGHI, BAHADUR.

Sailana State—CENTRAL INDIA.—*Area*—500 square miles. *Population*—25,731

Chief:—H. H. RAJA SAHIB SIR JESWANT SINGHI, BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

Samra—CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A Feudatory State under the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, attached to Sambalpur District, Central Provinces, lying between 21° 8' and 22° 11' N. Lat., and 84° 10' and 85° 15' E. Long. *Area*—1988 square miles. *Population*—123,289. *Capital*—Deogurh.

Ruler:—H. H. THE RAJA S. TRIBHUBAN DES.

Sonepur—CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A Feudatory State attached to the Sambalpur District, Central Provinces. It lies between 20° 40' and 21° 10' N. Lat. and 83° 20' and 84° 18' E. Long. *Area*—9.6 square miles. *Population*—170,633.

Feudatory Chief:—RAJA BIRMITRODAYA SING DEO, BAHADUR.

Savantvadi—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—A State in Bombay under a Political Agent; it is situated between 15° 58' and 15° 14' N. Lat., and 70° 37' and 74° 23' E. Long., *Area*—926 square miles. *Population*—217,732. *Language*—Marathi.

Ruler:—SHARIRAM SAVANT BHONSLE RAJA, BAHADUR, SIR DASAI.

Sikar—RAJPUTANA.—Lies between N. Lat. 27° 36' and E. Long. 75° 20'. *Area*—4,836 square miles. *Population*—1,79,337. *Languages*—Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. RAO RAJA MADDO SINGH, BAHADUR.

Sikkim—NORTHERN INDIA.—A State in the Eastern Himalaya Mountains, situated between 27° 9' and 27° 58' N. Lat., and 88° 4' and 89° E. Long. *Area*—2,818 square miles. *Population*—59,014. *Capital*—Gangtok.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA THOTAB NAMGYE.

Sirmoor (NAHAN) PUNJAB.—Under the Punjab Government. *Chief Town*—Nahan, situated in Lat. 30° 24' and 31° N., and Long. 77° 5' and 77° 50' *Area*—1,077 square miles. *Population*—135,687.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR SURINDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH, K.C.S.I.

Sirohi—RAJPUTANA.—In the Rajputana Agency, under the Government of India, situated between 24° 22' and 25° 26' N. Lat. and 72° 0' and 73° 18' E. Long. *Area*—3,020 square miles. *Population*—154,544. *Languages*—Marwari, Gujarathi and Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHRAO SIR KAISHREE SINGHI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Tippera (Hill)—EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.—A State adjoining the British district of Tippera, Bengal, between 22° 59' and 24° 31' N. Lat., and 91° 12' and 92° 24' E. Long. *Area*—4,086 square miles. *Population*—173,325. *Languages*—Tippera, Manipuri, Kuki, and Bengali. *Capital*—Agartala, residence of the Maharaja.

Ruler:—H. H. MAHARAJA RADHA KISHORE DEO BURMAN MANIKYA, BAHADUR.

Tonk—RAJPUTANA.—One of the Principal Mahomedan States in Rajputana, under the political superintendence of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency. *Head Quarters*—Deoli. It is formed of six Pargannas. *Capital*—Tonk, 218 miles south-east of Delhi. *Area*—2,752 square miles. *Population*—143,333. *Language*—Urdu.

Ruler:—H. H. AMIN-UD-DAULA WAZER-UL-MULK SIR MUHAMMAD IRRAHIM ALI, KHAN BAHADUR, SANLAT JUNG, G.C.I.E.

Travancore—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Between 8° 4' and 10° 12' N. Lat. and between 76° 12' and 77° 38' E. Long. The extreme length of Travancore from North to South is 174 miles and its extreme breadth is 75 miles. *Area*—6,730 square miles. *Population*—2,952,157. *Languages*—Malayalam and Tamil. *Chief Town*—Trivandrum.

Ruler:—H. H. SIR PADMANABTRA DASA VANJI PALA SIR RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KRITAPTI. MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMA, RAJA BAHADUR, SHAMSHER JANG. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.M.U., M.R.A.S., *Officer de L. Instruction Publique*.

Kalsia State—UMBALLA DISTRICT.—A small Sikh Cis-Sutlej State, under the superintendence of the Punjab Government owing to the minority of the chief. *Capital* Chachrauli, near Jagudri, North-West Railway.

Ruler:—H. H. SARDAR RANJEET SINGH (Minor)

Vizianagram—(Vizagapatam)—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—*Area*—3,000 square miles. *Population*—844,168. *Head-Quarters*—Fort, Vizianagram.

Ruler:—H. H. THE MAHARANI SAHEBA SRI APPALA KONDAVAMBA, MAHARAJA KUMARI OF VIZIANAGRAM.

Jeypore—(Vizagapatam District) MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—*Area* of the Samastanam 11,526 square miles. *Population*—37,270. *Head-Quarters*—Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.

Ruler:—H. H. THE MAHARAJA SREE SRU SREE PUSAPATI VIZIARAMA GAJAPATHIRAJ MAHARAJ MANYA SULTAN BAHADUR, RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

Government Notifications, Rules, Legislation Acts, Etc.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 8964—FINL, DATED THE 28TH JUNE 1906.

His Highness the Maharaja has had under his consideration the whole of the recruitment of officers for the higher grades of the public service in Mysore including the position and prospects of officers so recruited, and the cadre of various departments of the State. His Highness observes that it is necessary to place the matter on a definite and satisfactory basis, and to indicate in suitable terms the principles that should govern recruitments and promotions in the future; the more so because full effect has not been given in recent years to the scheme for the constitution of the Mysore Civil Service embodied in Government Order Camp No. 407-22, dated the 1st November 1891. That scheme, moreover, requires modifications in points of detail to suit the conditions of the present Mysore. His Highness the Maharaja has, therefore, been pleased to lay down the following revised rules to regulate admissions to, and grading and promotions in, the Service of Mysore, in supersession of all existing orders on the subject:—

I. The following officers shall constitute the Mysore Civil Service:—
Assistant Commissioners of the new A and B Schedules, including all of

* This appointment will not be filled up as long as the separate appointment of Muzrai Secretary is maintained.

II. All future admissions to the Mysore Civil Service shall be only in two ways, viz.:—

Firstly, into the new A Schedule by success at a competitive examination of candidates approved by His Highness the Maharaja; and

Secondly, into the new B Schedule by special selection made by His Highness the Maharaja,—

- from members of the lower ranks of the Mysore public service, who have rendered meritorious service and have shown themselves fit every way for holding higher appointments.
- on or on family or other considerations of fitness.

III. A competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service shall be held once every two years commencing from 1906; provided that, in consideration of the fact that no such examinations were held during the last five years, additional examinations shall be held, one in 1907 and the other in 1908. The subjects for examination, the dates on which and the manner in which it is to be held, and the proportion of marks required for passing, shall be duly notified at least three months before the examination. Both in point of severity of the test applied, and range of subjects, the competitive examination shall be similar to that adopted for the Provincial Civil Service in British India.

IV. Candidates for the competitive examination must not be over twenty-five years of age on the date of examination, and must have graduated in Arts in an Indian or other University: provided that, if a candidate is not a native of or domiciled in Mysore, he must be a graduate of either the Madras or the Bombay University.

V. Candidates who fulfil these conditions, and who are desirous of competing, shall send in their names, with evidence of age and qualifications, and information as to their place of birth, caste, family, occupation and social status, and also with certificates of character and conduct, to the General and Revenue Secretary to Government, not later than a date to be fixed. From these candidates selection will be made by His Highness the Maharaja, and the names of those selected shall be notified in the official Gazette. Within a month of such notification, the selected candidates shall present themselves before a Medical Board at a place and on a date to be notified by Government. It shall be an instruction to this Board to reject all candidates not possessed of a good physique and constitution, and not especially fitted for the active duties of an executive officer. The candidates passed by the Board shall then be eligible for the examination.

VI. Two candidates shall be selected from the top of the list of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination, and admitted on probation to the grade of Assistant Commissioners in the new Schedule A, which shall be closed to all others: provided that Assistant Commissioners of the existing Schedules A and B, howsoever recruited, shall be included in and shown under the new Schedule A in the order of their seniority.

VII. Persons admitted into the Mysore Civil Service by competition as above will draw pay at Rs. 200 a month during the period of probation, which shall be for a term of two years. During that period they shall pass—

- 1stly, an examination in equitation;
- 2ndly, a departmental service examination according to rules in force for the time being;
- 3rdly, such of them as have not taken Kanarese as their optional language in the B. A. Degree examination, the prescribed standard in that language.

A Probationer failing to pass by the end of the two years of probation will be allowed a further year's grace. Failing to pass in the third year, his name will be removed from the list of Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

VIII. On becoming fully qualified as above, a Probationary Assistant Commissioner will be appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class on Rs. 250, in the new Schedule A, and afterwards rise according to the scale given below in that Schedule:—

To Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, on Rs. 300.	After two years' approved service in the 5th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, on Rs. 350.	After two years' approved service in the 4th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, on Rs. 400.	After two years' approved service in the 3rd class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, on Rs. 450.	After two years' approved service in the 2nd class.

IX. (1) The grade of Assistant Commissioners of the new Schedule B shall be recruited, soon after the results of each Civil Service Examination are known, by the special selection of the requisite number of persons, according to vacancies, (which on the average will not exceed seven at present) in the manner described in the second clause of Rule II; provided that ordinarily no person shall be selected on family or other considerations, unless he has passed the B. A. Degree of an Indian or other University.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) of this Rule is intended to prevent temporary promotions to the grade of Assistant Commissioner of the new Schedule B from subordinate grades, in order to fill existing vacancies; but an officer so promoted shall not, merely by reason of such promotion, be entitled to confirmation when permanent appointments are made under clause (1).

(3) The question of including in the new Schedule B, such of the members of the present grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners as are duly qualified therefor, is reserved for separate orders.

X. The provisions of Rule VII in regard to the period of probation and the examinations to be passed shall be applicable also to those admitted to the Civil Service under Rule IX; provided that a recruit taken from the subordinate grades will be confirmed as soon as he fully qualifies himself by passing the prescribed examinations, irrespective of his putting in the full period of probation of two years, and that his initial pay in the grade of Assistant Commissioner, (new) Schedule B, shall be at least Rs. 50 more than the pay he was last permanently drawing in the subordinate grades.

XI. On becoming qualified for confirmation as above, a Probationary Assistant Commissioner of the new Schedule B will be appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class on Rs. 250 in that Schedule, and afterwards rise according to the scale given below:—

To Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, on Rs. 300.	After three years' approved service in the 5th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, on Rs. 350.	After three years' approved service in the 4th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, on Rs. 400.	After three years' approved service in the 3rd class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, on Rs. 450.	After three years' approved service in the 2nd class.

XII. An Assistant Commissioner of either Schedule who has put in at least two years in the first class of his grade, shall, if found fit, and if vacancies exist, be eligible for promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Commissioner, carrying a pay of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600. There shall be eight places in all in the last mentioned grade.

XIII. Every officer recruited by competition or by special selection under the rules shall, unless he has already received such training, be trained for not less than six months in the Survey Department and not less than six months in the Accounts Department; and every officer recruited by competition shall also be trained in the Judicial Department as a Munsiff or a Sub-Judge for not less than one year in the aggregate.

Appointments of Under and Assistant Secretaries in the General and Revenue Secretariat, Divisional and Treasury Officers in the Revenue Department, Subordinate Judges, Police Superintendents, Excise Divisional Officers, Assistant Superintendents of Survey, Assistant Comptrollers and other appointments of equal rank in the said Departments, shall be filled by officers qualified by aptitude and training from the grade of Assistant Commissioners without distinction of Schedules. Such officers will draw the pay proper to the class in which they happen to be, from time to time, plus any special or local allowance attached to the appointment which they fill.

XIV. (1) Subject to any alterations which may, from time to time, be sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja, the scale of appointments of Assistant Commissioners in the following departments shall be as specified against each:—

Department.	Number.	Nature of employment.
General and Revenue Secretariat ...	2	Under-Secretaries.
	2	Assistant Secretaries.
	1	Assistant or Under-Secretary on duty with the Dewan according to the standing of the officer on duty.
	1	Private Secretary to the Dewan.
Revenue Department ...	... 20	Assistant Commissioners.
	8	Treasury Assistant Commissioners.
	1	Huzur Treasury Officer.
	2	Assistant Commissioner Magistrates for Bangalore and Mysore Cities.
	2	Assistants to the Revenue Commissioner.
Excise Department ...	... 8	Divisional Officers.
	1	Head-quarter Assistant to the Excise Commissioner.
Survey and Settlement Department.	5	Assistant Superintendents.
Police Department ...	... 9	Superintendents.
	1	Head-quarter Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.
Judicial Department ...	... 5	Subordinate Judges.
	1	Registrar of the Chief Court and <i>Ex-officio</i> Reporter of Chief Court Decisions.
Account Department ...	... 4	Assistant Comptrollers.
Add, on account of casualties, absences on leave, and deputations, and on account of Probationers undergoing training		... 8
Total	... 81	

(2) The following appointments shall be outside the list given in clause (1); namely, a full-time Vice-President of a Municipality, a Forest Settlement Officer, the Officer in charge of Palace Establishments, the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Registrar of the General and Revenue Secretariat, and such others as may, from time to time, be specified by Government in this behalf.

(3) Where an officer of the grade of Assistant Commissioner is deputed for any of the appointments referred to in clause (2), or for any other special work which may keep him engaged indefinitely, or for a long time, he shall be shown as seconded, and his place filled up substantively *pro tempore*, so as to maintain the same aggregate number of appointments in the list shown in clause (1).

XV. The higher appointments available for Assistant Commissioners according to vacancies, and by selection on the ground of merit, are—

Eight Deputy Commissioners—

Two on Rs. 1,200	} with a local allowance of Rs. 150, besides, for the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadir and Kolar.
Three on Rs. 1,000	
Three on Rs. 700	
rising to Rs. 800	

Three District Judges—

One on Rs. 1,200.
One on Rs. 1,000.
One on Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800.

One General and Revenue Secretary on Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,200 by annual increments of Rs. 100,—unless he is an officer of the grade of Deputy Commissioner, in which case he shall get his grade pay with a local allowance of Rs. 150.

* This appointment will not be filled up as long as the separate appointment of a Muzrai Secretary is maintained.

One Deputy Secretary* on Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800 by annual increments of Rs. 40.

XVI. The maximum limit of a pension of half of average emoluments of officers of the Mysore Civil Service will be Rs. 6,000 per annum, after an average service of not less than twenty-five years.

(Signed) K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR.
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. L

EXAMINATION RULES.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

GENERAL.

No. G. 174, dated the 10th July 1906.

A Competitive Examination of approved candidates will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on Monday the 5th November 1906 and the following day for the admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service, during the year 1906.

2. Candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age on the 5th November 1906, and must have graduated in Arts in an Indian or other University; provided that, if a candidate is not a native of or domiciled in Mysore, he must be a graduate of either the Madras or the Bombay University.

3. Candidates for admission to the examination should send in their applications to the General and Revenue Secretary to Government, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 15th of August 1906, stating the Optional Subject in which they wish to be examined.

Applications should be in Form A, printed copies of which can be had from the Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector-General of Education, Bangalore.

4. No candidate shall be registered unless he has attached to his application either a Treasury receipt showing that he has paid into a Treasury belonging to the Government of Mysore, a sum of rupees fifty, or a Postal Money Order for rupees fifty, payable to the General and Revenue Secretary, Bangalore.

5. Every candidate should forward with his application the following certificates and statement :—

(1) A certificate of birth.

This may be a certificate from the Registrar of Births, a baptismal certificate, or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall give it only after satisfying himself that the date of birth given is correct by means of the applicant's horoscope or authenticated extracts from school registers or such other evidence as he may consider sufficient.

(2) A certificate of good moral character.

This certificate must be dated not earlier than the 1st January 1906, and must be granted by a person of known respectability, not a relative, who has been intimately acquainted with the candidate for at least the preceding three years.

(3) A certificate or certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the College or Colleges where the candidate has been educated.

(4) Evidence showing the occupation of the candidate's father or guardian and the social status of the candidate's family.

(5) A provisional certificate, in Form B appended, from a Medical Officer, not below the rank of a District Civil Surgeon, that the candidate is possessed of a good physical constitution and is fitted for the active duties of an executive officer.

(6) A statement showing when and in what branches, if any, and in what class or classes the candidate has passed the B. A. Degree Examination.

6. Such of the registered applicants, as may be approved by His Highness the Maharaja, will alone be admitted to the Competitive Examination. Their names will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* not later than the 29th August 1906.

7. Approved candidates, whose names appear in the list published under the last preceding para, must appear before a Medical Board at Bangalore on the 30th of August 1906, and only such of them as may be passed by the Medical Board, will be allowed to proceed to the Examination.

8. The fee paid by any candidate who may not be approved by His Highness the Maharaja, or who, having been approved by His Highness, may not be approved by the Medical Board, will be returned.

9. The Examination shall comprise the following Compulsory and Optional Subjects:—

	Time	Marks	
		Paper	Viva
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.			
<i>Group A.</i>			
1. Essay on one of three specified subjects	3 hours	150	
2. One or more books of recent publication, to be prescribed not more than three months before the examination—			
Paper No. I	2 do	100	50
Paper No. II	2 do	100	
<i>Group B.</i>			
3. English language and literature—			
Paper No. I	3 hours	150	50
Paper No. II	2 do	100	
OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.			
1. Mathematics—			
Pure Mathematics	3 hours	250	
Mixed do	3 do	250	
2. Physical Science—			
Either—			
Physics, first paper	3 do	165	
Do second paper	3 do	165	
Do third paper	3 do	170	
Or—			
Chemistry, first paper	3 do	150	
Do second paper	3 do	150	
Practical Examination		200	
3. Natural Science—			
General Biology	3 hours	150	
And either—			
Botany, or Animal Physiology, or Zoology, or Geology	3 do	150	
Practical Examination		200	
4. Mental and Moral Science—			
Psychology and Metaphysics	3 hours	200	50
Logic and Ethics	3 do	200	50
5. History—			
Constitutional History of England and General Modern History from 1715 to 1815	3 do	200	50
Political Science, Political Economy with adequate knowledge of Economic History	3 do	200	50

The examinations in the Optional Subjects shall be similar in scope to those for the B. A. Degree of any of the Indian Universities, but the papers will be of a somewhat higher standard. The number of questions set in each paper shall be at least twice as many as are required to be answered to secure full marks.

10. No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one Optional Subject. Only those candidates who have satisfied the Examiners in the Written Examination shall be called upon to appear for the *Viva voce* or the Practical Examination. The *Viva voce* and Practical Examinations will be held either at Bangalore or Madras as will be duly notified to the candidates at the time of the Written Examination.

11. The Written Examinations shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table:—

Day	Hours	Subjects
Monday, 5th November 1906...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ... 2 to 5 P.M. ...	English Essay. English Language and Literature, First paper.
Tuesday, 6th November 1906...	10 A.M. to 12 noon... 1 to 3 P.M. ... 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. ...	English Language and Literature, Second paper. Prescribed Book or Books, First paper. Prescribed Book or Books, Second paper.
Wednesday, 7th November 1906	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ... 2 to 5 P.M. ...	Optional Subject, First paper. Optional Subject, Second paper.
Thursday, 8th November 1906	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Optional Subject, Physics, Third paper.

The days and hours of the *Viva voce* and Practical Examinations will be announced during the Written Examination.

12. Candidates who obtain not less than two-fifths of the total number of marks in Group A, not less than one-third of the total number of marks in Group B, of the Compulsory Subjects, and not less than one-third of the total number of marks in the Optional Subject selected, shall be arranged in the order of the total marks obtained. The list of candidates so arranged shall be submitted to Government.

13. The two who may be at the top of the list of successful candidates, will be admitted to the Mysore Civil Service, and enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioners, Schedule A, on Rs. 200 a month, and will be regarded as on probation for two years. During this period they will be expected to give satisfactory proof of their application to duty, and shall also pass—

- (1) an Examination in Equitation;
- (2) a Departmental Service Examination according to rules in force for the time being;
- (3) the prescribed Examination in Kanarese, if they did not take Kanarese as their Optional language in the B. A. Degree Examination.

A Probationary Assistant Commissioner failing to pass the above examinations by the end of the first two years, will be allowed a further year's grace. Failing to pass in the third year, his name will be removed from the list of Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

14. On becoming fully qualified as above, a Probationary Assistant Commissioner who has given satisfactory proof of his application to duty, will be appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, Schedule A, on Rs. 250, and afterwards rise according to the scale given below :—

To Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, on Rs. 300.	After two years' approved service in the 5th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, on Rs. 350.	After two years' approved service in the 4th class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, on Rs. 400.	After two years' approved service in the 3rd class.
To Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, on Rs. 450.	After two years' approved service in the 2nd class.

Promotions to higher appointments in the State will be according to vacancies and by selection on the ground of merit.

By Order,

(Signed) K. S. CHANDRAREKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Dept.

RULES OF THE MYSORE LOCAL SERVICE AND PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

General Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5022-Exam. 2-06-8, dated 12th December, 1906.

The following consolidated Rules relating to the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations, framed by Government in supersession of all previous rules, are hereby published for general information :—

1. There shall be held annually the following examinations namely :—
- I. Revenue Examination (Higher and Lower Grades.)
- II. Civil Examination.
- III. Criminal Examination (Higher and Lower Grades.)
- IV. Excise Examination.
- V. Accounts Examination.
- VI. Registration Examination.
- VII. Forests Examination.
- VIII. Law of Practice and Procedure
- IX. Laws relating to Prisons.
- X. Handwriting and Dictation.

2. The subjects prescribed for these examinations and the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject are given below :—

I.—Revenue Examination. (Higher & Lower Grades).

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
(a) Mysore Land Revenue Law.	Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888) as amended by Regulations I of 1891, III of 1892, VI of 1906 and VI of 1906.	150
(b) Mysore Revenue Rules.	(1) Mysore Land Revenue Rules in force. (2) Mysore Revenue Manual, Part I, Chapters V to IX (Edition of 1901) omitting Appendices II to V, of Chapter VI.	100
Total ..		250

Note.—The subjects for the lower grade shall be the same as the subjects for the higher, but the papers set shall be of an easier description.

II.—Civil Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
PART I.		
(a) Evidence	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 (as amended by Act XVIII of 1872, Regulation III of 1899, X of 1900 and No. VIII of 1901).	80
(b) Contracts	Indian Contract Act IX of 1872	100
(c) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.	(1) Mayne's Hindu law and Usage. (2) Shadagopachari's Manual of Mahomedan Law.	150
(d) Torts and Easements.	(1) Collett on the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages. (2) The Easements Act V of 1882.	100
Total for Part I ..		430
PART II.		
(a) Mortgages and Specific Relief.	(1) Ghose's Law of Mortgages.	100
(b) Procedure	(2) Specific Relief Act I of 1877. (1) Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation II of 1884 as amended by Regulation II of 1887, VII of 1892, VI of 1901) and III of 1906. (2) Limitation Act, as amended by Regulation III of 1896.	150
Total for Part II ..		250

NOTE 1.—The questions on Hindu Law will be restricted to general principles and the doctrines followed in Southern India.

NOTE 2.—Candidates will be permitted to pass in Parts I and II of the Civil Examination in different years, and for the purpose of Rules 5 and 9 each part will be treated as a separate examination.

III.—Criminal Examination, (Higher and Lower Grades).

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
(a) Evidence ...	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 (as amended by Act XVIII of 1872, and Regulation III of 1899, X of 1900 and VIII of 1901)	80
(b) Penal Code ...	Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860 (as amended by Acts XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873 and Regulations, I of 1886, I of 1892, II and IV of 1894.) and I of 1904	100
(c) Criminal Procedure ...	(1) Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation II of 1904.) (2) Village and Regular Police Rules or other law relating to Police for the time being in force in Mysore.	100
Total ...		280

IV.—Excise Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
Excise ...	(1) Excise Regulation V of 1901 as amended by Regulation IV of 1902, V of 1904 and V of 1906, and rules in force. (2) Opium Act I of 1878 and rules framed thereunder. (3) The Methylated Spirits Act XVI of 1863, as extended to Mysore by Regulation II of 1885, and rules framed thereunder.	100

V.—Account Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
Accounts ...	(1) Civil Account Code, Chapters 1 to 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, to 21, 23, 24, 26, 29 to 31, in Volume 1, 6th Edition, with the forms alluded to therein. (2) Mysore Service Regulations.	100
Total ...		100

* NOTE:—The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as those prescribed for the Higher, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any commentaries on the Acts and Regulations prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description.

VI.—Registration Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
Stamp Law and Registration.	(1) Mysore Stamp Regulation II of 1900 and rules framed thereunder. (2) Mysore Court Fees Regulation III of 1900 and rules framed thereunder. (3) Mysore Registration Regulation I of 1903, and rules framed thereunder.	100
Total ...		100

VII.—Forest Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks for each subject.
Forests ...	Mysore Forest Regulation XI of 1900 (as amended by Regulation No. IX of 1901) and rules framed thereunder.	100
Total ...		100

VIII.—Examination in the Law of Practice and Procedure.
Vide Exception (6) Rule 9.

IX.—Prisons Examination.

Subject.	Text prescribed for each subject.	Maximum number of marks.
Prisons ...	Part I. The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and Sections 128-130 and 217-225 B. The Code of Criminal Procedure, Parts I, II and IV and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXIX.	50
	Part II. The Mysore Jail Manual including the rules relating to Lock-ups and Mark Rules. The Prisons Act XXVI of 1870. The Prisoners' Testimony Regulation V of 1894.	50

* NOTE:—Candidates for the Prisons examination who have already passed the Criminal Examination are exempted from answering Part I of the paper.

X.—Handwriting and Dictation Examination.

Subject.	Marks.
Handwriting (in English or Kanarese)	50
Dictation do	50
Total	100

NOTE.—(1)—Candidates appearing in the same year for Civil, Part I, and Criminal (Higher) Examinations will be required to answer only one paper on the Law of Evidence.

NOTE.—(2)—The Regulations, Acts and Rules prescribed under any examination shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed, or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations provided they have been published or notified not later than six months before the date of the examination.

3. The examination shall be held at such of the places noted in the margin,

1. Bangalore.	5. Kolar.	and on such dates in the month of November of each year, and at such hours as may be notified by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
2. Chikmagalur.	6. Mysore.	
3. Chitaldrug.	7. Shimoga.	
4. Hassan	8. Tumkur.	

4. The Handwriting and Dictation Examination shall be conducted in English and in Kanarese. The other examinations shall ordinarily be conducted in English: They will, however, be conducted in Kanarese in the case (1) of Officers of not less than ten years' standing in the Mysore Service, who are unacquainted with the English language, and also (2) of persons not in the service of Government who are, under exception (5) of Rule 9 of these rules, allowed to appear for the Registration Examination alone in Kanarese and (3) of officials already in the service of the Excise Department on the 14th February 1906 who are, under exception (9) of Rule 9, allowed to appear for the Excise Examination in Kanarese.

NOTE.—The term officers means "officers in superior service," as defined in Articles 274 and 275 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

5. Candidates who may obtain not less than one-third of the maximum number of marks prescribed for each subject and not less than two-fifths of the total number of marks for all the subjects of an examination, shall be declared to have passed that examination. The successful candidates in the Revenue, (Higher) Civil and Criminal (Higher) Examinations will be placed in the 1st or 2nd class according as they obtain not less than three-fifths or two-fifths of the aggregate number of marks in all the subjects. The arrangement in the first class shall be in the order of merit. Candidates appearing for the examination in the law of Practice and Procedure provided for by Rule 9, exception (6) must secure 35 per cent. of the total marks allotted for the two papers for that examination.

6. No person who has not passed the examinations specified below will be eligible for the appointments noted opposite to them :—

EXAMINATIONS.	APPOINTMENTS.
Revenue (Higher), Civil (Parts I and II, Criminal (Higher) and Registration.	Assistant Commissioners (including officers of that grade doing duty in any Department) and Munsiffs.
Revenue (Higher), Criminal (Higher) and Accounts.	Amildars and Deputy Amildars.
Revenue (Higher), Criminal (Higher) and Accounts.	District Sheristadars ; Officers of the controlling staff of the Forest Department.
Revenue (Higher).	Head Clerks in the offices of the Revenue Commissioner and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Revenue (Lower), Criminal (Lower) and Accounts.	Taluk Sheristadars.
Revenue (Lower) and Criminal (Lower).	Head Clerk, Revenue Head Munshi, and Judicial Head Munshi of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and Head Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office.
Revenue (Lower).	Shekdars.
Excise and Criminal (Lower)	Excise Inspectors.
Excise	Excise Assistant Inspectors.
Excise, Criminal (Lower) and Accounts.	All Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 in the Excise Commissioner's Office.
Accounts.	All appointments in the Account Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office ; all Treasury Head Accountants ; also subordinates of the Comptroller's Office and in the State Huzur Treasury of certain grades to be notified hereafter.
Registration.	Sub-Registrars, and <i>ex-officio</i> Sub-Registrars, Manager and Clerks attached to the Head-Quarter Office, Head Clerk, Deputy Clerk and 3rd Clerk of the District Registry Offices, and all Clerks on Rs. 15 and upwards in the Registration Department.
Forests.	Rangers and Foresters, and all persons, on the office staff of the Forest Department occupying appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 20 and above.
Prisons.	Officer in charge of Lock-ups, all officers and subordinate officers of Jails, of and above the rank of chief Warder, with the exception of Medical officers who are only in Medical charge of Jails. No subordinate officer of a Jail shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Jailor, Deputy Jailor or Assistant Jailor unless he qualifies himself by passing the Prisons Examination.
Handwriting and Dictation (in English).	All ministerial appointments in any Public Office in Mysore carrying a pay of Rs. 25 or upwards.
Handwriting and Dictation (in Kanarese).	Do. do. carrying a pay of Rs. 15 or upwards, but below Rs. 25.

7. (a) Persons who have passed the examination prescribed for the degree of Bachelor or Master of Laws in any Indian University, will be exempted from passing the Civil and Criminal Examinations under these rules.

(b) Persons who have passed the examination prescribed for Pleaders of the 1st Grade held by the Chief Court under Government Notification, No. 187, dated 19th December, 1884, or who have otherwise qualified themselves for enrolment as 1st Grade Pleaders in Mysore, or who have passed the Civil and Criminal Examinations held under Government Notification, No. 215, dated 29th January, 1885, will be exempted from passing the Civil and Criminal Examinations under these rules.

(c) Persons who have passed the Revenue Examination held under Government Notification, No. 215, dated 29th January, 1885, will be exempted from passing the Revenue, Excise, Forests, Registration and Account Examinations under these rules.

(d) Persons who have passed the Judicial and Revenue Tests for Amildars prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Notification, No. 121, dated 24th June, 1871, will be exempted from passing the Revenue, Criminal, Excise, Forests, Registration and Account Examinations under these rules.

(e) Persons who have passed the Lower Standard, Judicial and Revenue Examinations under the Chief Commissioner's Notification, No. 82, dated 5th July, 1869, or No. 249, dated 15th December, 1878, or No. 175, dated 3rd October, 1878, will be exempted from passing the Revenue, Criminal, Excise, Forests, Registration and Account Examinations under these rules.

(f) Persons who have passed the Higher Standard Examination under the Notification quoted in the last preceding clause, will be exempted from passing the Civil Examination under these rules.

(g) Persons who have passed the Judicial, Revenue and Finance Examinations under the Chief Commissioner's Notification, dated 7th April, 1880, will be exempted from passing respectively the Civil and Criminal, the Revenue, Excise, Forests, Registration and Account Examinations under these rules.

(h) Persons who have passed the Local Munsiff's Test, prescribed by Chief Commissioner's letter to the Judicial Commissioner, No. 6767-160, dated 14th March, 1874, will be exempted from passing the Civil and Criminal Examinations under these rules.

(i) Persons who have passed the Madras Special Test Examination, Civil and Criminal Higher Grade, held before the 31st December, 1886, shall be exempted from passing respectively, the Civil and Criminal Examinations prescribed by these rules.

(j) Graduates are exempted from passing the Handwriting and Dictation Examination; also those who may have passed a corresponding recognised test elsewhere.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 6, the Government reserve to themselves the power to exempt from passing the Civil Examination any person who has for a period of not less than ten years satisfactorily discharged the duties of Amildar, when such officer is promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissioner, or to exempt any Assistant Commissioner employed in the Police Revenue or other Executive Department of the Administration from passing Part II of the Civil Examination.

9. The following persons shall be entitled to present themselves for any of the examinations above specified :—

(a) Persons who at the time of making the application for examination have put in a service of not less than five years under the Government of Mysore or, in the Municipalities in Mysore, or in Institutions maintained out of Provincial Revenues, Local Funds or from the Palace Budget or in the various departments under the British Resident in Mysore.

(b) Persons holding a permanent appointment in any of the departments referred to in clause (a) the substantive salary of which is not less than Rs. 25 per month, though the total service may be less than five years.

NOTE (1)—Persons whose appointments are not permanent and those whose service is merely temporary do not come within the meaning of clause (a).

NOTE (2)—Shanbhogs and other village officers who are remunerated under a special system, are not salaried officers within the meaning of clause (a) or clause (b).

(c) Persons who have passed the First Examination in Arts or other higher examination in Arts of any Indian University.

(d) In the case of the Handwriting and the Dictation Examination, persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University, or the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, or those holding permanent appointments in any department of the State.

Every applicant claiming admission under clauses (a) and (b) shall produce a certificate from his official superior as to the substantive salary of the appointment held by him, the manner in which he has discharged his duties, and his character and conduct.

Every applicant under clause (a) shall produce also a certificate as to the total length of his service.

Every applicant claiming admission under clause (c) or clause (d) shall produce his University certificate or diploma or the certificate of having passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination as the case may be, and also a certificate from the Principal of the College or Head-Master of the School in which he was last educated or from an officer in Mysore of or above the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, of his being by character and conduct a fit candidate for admission into the Mysore Public Service.

Exceptions :—

(1) Officials employed in the Treasury and Account Department of the State and in the Excise Commissioner's Office whose substantive pay is not less than Rs. 15 per mensem will be allowed to appear for the Accounts Examination.

(2) Clerks, Accountants and members of the executive staff employed in the Excise Department whose substantive pay is not less than Rs. 10 per mensem will be allowed to appear for the Excise Examination.

(12) Every candidate must send his application to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, so that it may reach him on or before the 31st August of each year.

(2) a Treasury Officer's receipt for payment of the fee prescribed by the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examination.

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THE MYSORE GAME AND FISH PRESERVATION REGULATION.

No. II OF 1901.

(PASSED ON THE 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1901.)

A Regulation to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of Wild Animals and Birds and to provide for the protection of Game and Fish in Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds and to provide generally for the protection of game and fish in Mysore, Her Highness the Maharani-Regent is pleased to enact as follows:—

Preamble.

Short Title.

Extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901."

(2) It shall extend to such local areas as may from time to time be specified by Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

2. In this Regulation "Game" means antelope, ibex, jungle-sheep, sambhar and all other descriptions of deer, bison, hares, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, pea-fowl, partridge, grouse, quail, wood-cock, bustard, floricorn, duck and teal, and shall include such other animals and birds as the Government of Mysore may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be Game.

3. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification prohibit absolutely the killing or capture of any specified kinds of animals or birds, the killing or capture of which the Government may consider *unexpedient* or otherwise inexpedient, provided that such animals or birds do not come under the definition of "Game" for the time being in force.

Limited Protection of particular classes killed, for commercial purposes.

4. Whenever the Government of Mysore has reason to believe that any particular kinds of wild animals or birds, whether included in the definition of "Game" or not, are being largely destroyed for the sake of their skins, horns or plumage for commercial or other purpose, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette,

(a) prohibit the killing or capture of such particular kinds except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, granted by such officer and in such form as the Government may prescribe in this behalf, and

(b) prohibit the killing or capture of such particular kinds either during a defined period of time, or within a defined area or both.

Regulation of fishing.

5. (1) The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the regulation and control of fishing in any stream or lake and may from time to time amend or cancel any rule so made

(2) Rules under this section may, among other matters, prohibit the poisoning of the water of any stream or lake, and prohibit or regulate the placing or throwing of any explosive or deleterious substance therein and the use, for the capture of fish, of fixed engines and nets of a mesh below a certain size.

Close season and protection of game and fish.

6. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette,

(1) fix a season or seasons in every year during which it shall not be lawful for any person within any specified local area to kill or capture, or attempt to kill or capture, game or fish of any specified kind;

(2) prohibit altogether, for any period not exceeding five years, within any specified local area, the killing or capture of game or fish of any specified kind;

(3) prohibit absolutely the killing or capture of the mature females or immature males or females of any specified kinds of game, or the taking out or destruction of the eggs of game birds;

(4) prohibit or regulate the setting of nets, snares, traps or spring guns, the laying of poison or poisonous ingredients or preparations, or the digging of pits, to entrap or kill game or any specified kinds of game;

(5) regulate or prohibit, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted as provided by rules to be framed by the Government, the capture and killing of game or of any specified kinds of game and may, from time to time, amend or cancel such notification;

Provided that no such notification shall have effect until one month from the date of its first publication in the Official Gazette.

Rules about the sale of game and fish

7. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules regulating the sale of game and fish within any specified local area.

8. Any person who wilfully kills, captures or sells, or attempts to kill, capture or sell, any animal, bird, game or fish or does any other act, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rules or notification under this Regulation, or in contravention of any condition contained in a license granted under this Regulation or under the rules made thereunder, shall be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

9. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Regulation, the convicting Court or Magistrate may direct that the whole or any portion of any animal, bird, game or fish, killed or captured by such person and of all weapons, implements and dogs, used in and for the purpose of aiding the commission of such offence, shall be confiscated, and any license granted under this Regulation to such person may be cancelled by the officer who granted such license.

Disposal of killed or captured game or fish or weapons, etc., belonging to offender convicted under Section 8.

4. The following acts in respect of any stream or lake, (i.e., tank) with a view to the capture or destruction of fish are forbidden, that is to say,—the poisoning of water, the placing or throwing of dynamite or other explosive or deleterious substance in water, the setting of fixed engines, and the use of nets having a mesh below two inches in the case of perennial streams and three-fourths of an inch in other cases.

5. Deputy Commissioners are authorised to declare, from time to time, by notification in Part II of the *Mysore Gazette*, all or any streams or lakes or any portion of the same to be closed against fishing during any year or part of a year or during the spawning season, and, in like manner, to prohibit for like periods, the capture or destruction of any species of fish therein.

Explanation.—The spawning season is as follows :—

As regards streams running to the West Coast—from 1st March to 31st August; as regards streams running to the East Coast—from 1st May to 30th November; in other cases—from 1st June to 31st December, both days inclusive.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to kill—

- (a) hares, or any description of feathered game other than migratory birds, (i.e., other than duck and teal) between the 1st of March and the 1st September in any year;
- (b) duck or teal, between the 1st of May and the 1st of October in any year;
- (c) the females, whether mature or otherwise, or the immature males of bison, sambhar, antelope, ibex, or any variety of deer, at any time of the year, and
- (d) any other game, between the 15th of June and the 15th of October in any year.

7. The taking out or the destruction of the eggs of game birds is absolutely prohibited.

8. (a) No person shall sell or expose for sale any kind of game during the close season prescribed in these rules.

(b) Deputy Commissioners are authorised to prohibit the sale of fish in the neighbourhood of any stream or lake or portion thereof closed against fishing under Rule 5, or the sale in such neighbourhood of any species of fish of which the capture or killing may have been prohibited under that rule:

Provided that nothing herein shall apply to fish which the person selling or attempting to sell the same can prove to have been caught in some place where its capture was not unlawful.

(c) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell game or fish at any time within the limits of any Municipality unless he shall have obtained a license in this behalf from the President or Vice-President of the Municipality, on payment of a fee of 4 annas, such license being renewable at the end of every year on payment of a like fee.

9. Except to the extent permitted under section 12 of the Regulation, no person shall shoot at and kill game, or attempt so to do, without a license in the form appended to these rules, to be obtained from the Magistrate of the District on payment of a fee of five rupees. The District Magistrate shall be at liberty

either to grant or to refuse to grant a license; or, if satisfied that the conditions of a license have not been complied with, whether wholly or in part, to withdraw or cancel the same at any time.

10. A license granted under the preceding rule shall cover only the individual in whose name it was issued and shall not be transferable to any other person. It shall be available only to the expiration of the Calendar year for which it was granted; but it may be renewed, previous to such expiration, on payment of a second fee.

The operation of such license may be extended—

- (a) to any State Forest, or land specially protected under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, comprised within the District for which the license was granted,—on payment of an additional fee of Rs. 10 on countersignature by the Conservator of Forests; and
- (b) to all State Forests, and lands specially protected as aforesaid wherever situated, or to the whole of the Mysore State generally—on payment of a fee of Rs. 20 in addition to the initial fee of Rs. 5, and on countersignature by the Conservator of Forests, in the case of State Forests and lands specially protected as aforesaid and in case of other localities by the Inspector-General of Police or other officer authorized in this regard by the Government.

10A. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 4 annas in the case of licenses under Rule 8 (c), and of one rupee in all other cases.

11. The power to arrest offenders under the circumstances referred to in Section II of the Regulation (i.e., where the offence is committed in view of the person making the arrest and the offender on demand refuses to give his name and address or gives a name and address which there is reason to believe is false) may be exercised by the following persons, namely :—

All Forest Officers including Forest Guards; all Police Officers including constables, and all Officers of the Revenue Department (including Land Revenue, Excise, Sayer, etc.) of or above the rank of Patel or Shanbhog.

12. Any person holding a license granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a Magistrate or by any of the persons enumerated in the preceding rule.

13. Any breach of the above rules will render the offender liable on conviction to the penalty provided in Section 8 of the Regulation, namely, fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

FORM OF LICENSE.

[Counterfoil.]

(TO BE RETAINED BY THE ISSUING OFFICER.)

License for the Pursuit of Game.

Permission is granted to..... to pursue game in the..... District during the Calendar year ending the 31st December, 19...., subject to

the provisions of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901, and of the rules thereunder and to all local rules in force under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner.

.....190 .

District Magistrate.

LICENSE

For the Pursuit of Game.

Permission is granted to.....to pursue game in the..... District during the Calendar year ending the 31st December, 19..... subject to the provisions of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901, and of the rules thereunder and to all local rules in force under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner.

.....190 .

District Magistrate.

Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.

No. R. 8287—J. F. 186/1902-3, dated 3rd May, 1904.

In supersession of existing orders on the subject, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to prescribe the following rates of rewards, to be uniformly observed in all the districts, for the destruction of wild animals:—

<i>Names of wild animals.</i>				<i>Rate of reward per head of animal.</i>
				Rs.
1. Tigers	...	...	...	35
2. Panthers	...	...	...	20
3. Wild dogs	...	...	...	10
4. Wolves	...	...	...	10
5. Hyenas	...	...	...	5
6. Jungle cats	...	...	...	2

2. The prices payable at the Treasuries for the skins of wild animals will be raised, in the case of tiger skins to Rs. 6 and of the skins of panthers to Rs. 2 each.

The Wild Birds' Protection Act.

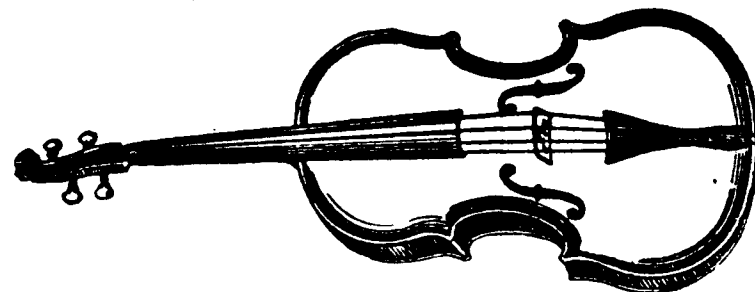
Under Section 3 (4) of the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887) as applied, to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the following rules framed thereunder were introduced in 1904 into the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS the provisions of the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887) have been applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and whereas the Resident has under section 4 of the said Act declared the provisions of Section 3 thereof with respect to wild birds to apply to certain animals of game other than birds, the Honourable the Resident is pleased to make, after previous publication, the following rules for the protection of wild birds and animals of game within the Municipal limits of the said Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and they are now published for general information.

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1. (a) The expression "Wild Birds" for the purposes of these rules means:—Jungle-fowl, pea-fowl, partridge, grouse, quail, wood-cock, bustard, florican, duck and teal; and

(b) the expression "animals of game" means hares.

2. The "breeding season" for wild birds and animals of game for the purposes of these rules is from the 1st March to 1st September, both days inclusive.

3. A person shall not—

(a) possess or sell during its breeding season, within the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore any wild bird or animal of game recently killed or taken; or

(b) import into the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the plumage of any kind of wild bird or the fur of any animal of game during such season.

4. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of Rule 3, possesses or sells any wild bird or any animal of game, or imports any plumage or furs shall be punished with fine, which may extend, in the case of a first offence to five Rupees for every wild bird or animal of game in respect of which or of the plumage or furs whereof the breach of the rule has been committed and, in the case of a subsequent offence to ten Rupees in respect of every such bird, animal of game, plumage or furs.

Licence to Export Arms and Ammunition.

The following notice, dated the 10th September, 1903, issued by the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, is republished for general information:—

Applications for licenses to export arms and ammunition, etc., from British India to the Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the rules, issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and all communications in connection with these rules, should be addressed to the First Assistant Resident in Mysore at Bangalore and not to the Resident, Mysore.

PROSPECTING AND MINING LEASE RULES.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, GEOLOGICAL.

No. 555-S, dated Bangalore, 2nd March, 1904 and Nos. 2490 and 2521, dated 1st and 4th June 1906, respectively.

In supersession of Government Notifications No. 46-M, dated 13th October, 1897 and No. M-99 and No. 100-A, dated 9th December, 1897, the following rules for the grant of Exploring and Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases in the Mysore State are hereby notified.

Rules for the grant of Exploring and Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases in the State of Mysore.

I.—EXPLORING LICENSES.

1. A license to explore for minerals within the State of Mysore, hereinafter called an Exploring License, may be obtained on application to the Secretary to

19. Each application shall be in respect of a specified block of land not exceeding one square mile in area and not more than one mile from end to end in any direction; the block shall be as far as possible in the shape of a rectangle of which the length must not under ordinary circumstances exceed twice the breadth.

20. Every mining lease, granted under these Rules, will be for a period not exceeding thirty years and will be in Form No. 5 appended hereto.

21. The applicant for a mining lease must satisfy the Government that he will be able to raise within two years the sum of £10,000 sterling for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in the block of land applied for, and a statement as to the manner in which he proposes to raise this sum must accompany the application.

22. Each application must be accompanied by—

- (a) A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the lease which must be remitted as a Government Treasury Receipt or as a crossed cheque on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Bank to the order of the Secretary to Government in the Geological Department.
- (b) A sheet or extract of the Topographical Survey Map of Mysore (scale: 1 inch to a mile) upon which the boundaries of the block applied for have been clearly marked.
- (c) A schedule giving the names of the villages to which the lands comprised within the block belong, with the Taluk and District in which each is situated.

23. The applicant must point out to an officer deputed for the purpose by the Secretary to Government in the Geological Department the boundaries of the block of land applied for within a fortnight of the date on which he may receive an intimation to that effect, and the officer so deputed shall thereupon survey the block and erect such boundary marks as may be requisite.

24. After the completion of the survey and all necessary enquiries two forms of the lease to be executed and a bill for the survey and demarcation expenses will be sent to the applicant, who shall, within a month of receiving such communication, tender for execution by the Dewan of Mysore, the lease in duplicate executed by himself and duly stamped, paying at the same time the cost of the survey and demarcation.

25. Failure to comply with the preceding rules will involve cancellation of the application and forfeiture of the sum deposited with it.

26. The applicant's title to the land applied for will not be complete until the lease is actually executed by the Dewan.

27. The lease shall, after execution, be registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances, and the duplicate copy thereof shall be deposited with the Mysore Government.

28. (i) Every holder of a prospecting license is entitled as of right to a mining lease of one block of land under and subject to the provisions of the preceding rules, and the special terms (if any) imposed by the licensee.

(ii) In the case of other applications the Government shall be at liberty either—

- (a) to grant a lease to the applicant under the preceding rules,
- or (b) to impose such special terms as they may in their absolute discretion think desirable,
- or (c) to reject the application without assigning a reason.

29. The Government reserve to themselves the right to invite tenders for the purchase of mining leases for any land other than a block selected under a prospecting license without binding themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

IV. GENERAL.

30. As an ordinary rule, not more than one application for a prospecting license or mining lease will be entertained from the same person, but in special cases, two or more applications from the same applicant may be taken into consideration, if there are no other eligible applicants and no other objection exists, and the Government are satisfied that the application is made for the purpose of bona fide work and not for the purpose of mere speculation in mining land.

31. The Government will require the strict performance of the provisions and conditions contained in any prospecting license or mining lease providing for the proper prospecting or mining of the land comprised therein.

By Order,

W. F. SMEETH,

Secretary to Government,

Geological Department.

FORM No. 1.

EXPLORING LICENSE.

Exploring license granted this _____ day of 190____, by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to _____ hereinafter called the licensee.

Whereas the licensee has applied in accordance with the rules published under Notification (Geol.) No. 555-S., dated 2nd March, 1904, for a license to explore for minerals in the area described in the Schedule hereto and has paid the prescribed fee of Rs. 10.

1. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby grant to the licensee subject to the restrictions, conditions and provisos hereinafter contained, license and liberty to enter upon the lands within the area aforesaid and to explore and search the surface of the same for minerals, stones or rocks for a period of one Calendar year from the date hereof or such shorter period within which a mining lease is granted hereunder to the licensee, and subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained or such other restrictions as the Government may from time to time impose, to remove any specimen or samples thereof found by the licensee upon the said lands during the term of the license.

2. This license does not authorize the licensee to enter upon or commence exploring in any State forest or land under special protection included in the land described in the schedule hereto, without obtaining the sanction in writing of the District Forest Officer, upon such conditions as that officer may in his absolute discretion prescribe.

3. This license is subject to any vested interests and to any rights and liberties which have been granted by Government in the said area or in the minerals, stones or rocks therein contained prior to the date of the grant of this license.

4. This license shall not authorize the licensee to mine or quarry within the boundaries of the land specified in the schedule, but the licensee shall be at liberty to turn up the surface to such depth and subject to such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may authorize.

5. In the course of exploring operations, no occupied or private lands shall be entered upon or disfigured except under agreement with the occupant or owner thereof.

6. The licensee shall abstain from all interference with the free use of any tanks, watercourses, sacred groves, burial grounds, village sites for houses, or grazing lands which may now exist in the said area, and in no way obstruct any road, path or by-way, of any kind whatsoever, in the said area, and will not do anything which may directly or indirectly injure in any way any occupied lands or villages or houses or other private property whether in the said area or adjoining thereto.

7. The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the license and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury.

8. The licensee shall not cut or injure any tree on unoccupied and unserved land without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner.

9. This license shall not be assigned nor any right or interest hereunder transferred without the consent in writing of the Government.

10. The licensee may remove any minerals found by him in or upon the said land in the course of his exploring operations under this license in reasonable quantities for the purpose of sampling or testing but not for the purpose of sale without the sanction of Government.

11. The licensee shall within ten days of the discovery by him, his servants, workmen or agents, of any and all precious stone or stones upon the said lands report the discovery to the Secretary to Government in the Geological Department and shall produce the stones when called upon to do so and shall pay to Government by way of Royalty fifteen per cent. of the value of the stones so found.

12. This license shall not confer upon the licensee any exclusive or preferential rights of any kind and if there be any breach by the licensee of the terms of this license, Government may forthwith cancel this license and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall absolutely cease and determine.

SCHEDULE.

Lands comprised in this license.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,

Geological Department.

Form No. 2.

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING LICENSE.

To of 190 .
The Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Geological Department.

SIR,
I have the honour to request that a Prospecting License under the Rules contained in Notification (Geol.) No. 555-S, dated 2nd March, 1904, may be granted to me over the area containing square miles marked on the enclosed extract from the Topographical Survey Map of Mysore.

The area over which prospecting rights are applied for comprises land belonging to the villages, the names of which with the Taluk and District to which each belongs, are set out in the Schedule hereto.

I enclose (receipt from the Treasury) (crossed cheque on the Bangalore Branch of the Bank of Madras payable to the order of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the Geological Department) for Rs. 100, the deposit payable in respect of this application.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SCHEDULE.

Village.*	Taluk.	District.

Form No. 3.

PROSPECTING LICENSE.

Prospecting license granted this day of 190 by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to hereinafter called the licensee of

Whereas the licensee has applied in accordance with the Rules published under Notification (Geol.) No. 555-S, dated 2nd March, 1904, for a license to prospect for minerals in the area described in the schedule hereto, delineated in the plan hereto annexed and containing square miles or thereabouts and has paid the sum of being the deposit required in respect of the license together with the sum of Rs. being the rent for one year in respect of the said area :-

1. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby grant to the licensee exclusive license and liberty to prospect for minerals, stones or rocks in the area aforesaid for a period of one calendar year from the date hereof, or such shorter period within which a mining lease is granted hereunder to the licensee.

2. This license and any lease granted hereunder is subject to any vested interests and to any rights and liberties which have been granted by Government in the said area or in the gold, minerals, stones or rocks therein contained, prior to the date of the grant hereof.

*State after the name of village, if whole or part only.

3. This license is subject to any vested interests and to any rights and liberties which have been granted by Government in the said area or in the minerals, stones or rocks therein contained prior to the date of the grant of this license.

4. This license shall not authorize the licensee to mine or quarry within the boundaries of the land specified in the schedule, but the licensee shall be at liberty to turn up the surface to such depth and subject to such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may authorize.

5. In the course of exploring operations, no occupied or private lands shall be entered upon or disfigured except under agreement with the occupant or owner thereof.

6. The licensee shall abstain from all interference with the free use of any tanks, watercourses, sacred groves, burial grounds, village sites for houses, or grazing lands which may now exist in the said area, and in no way obstruct any road, path or by-way, of any kind whatsoever, in the said area, and will not do anything which may directly or indirectly injure in any way any occupied lands or villages or houses or other private property whether in the said area or adjoining thereto.

7. The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the license and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury.

8. The licensee shall not cut or injure any tree on unoccupied and unreserved land without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner.

9. This license shall not be assigned nor any right or interest hereunder transferred without the consent in writing of the Government.

10. The licensee may remove any minerals found by him in or upon the said land in the course of his exploring operations under this license in reasonable quantities for the purpose of sampling or testing but not for the purpose of sale without the sanction of Government.

11. The licensee shall within ten days of the discovery by him, his servants, workmen or agents, of any and all precious stone or stones upon the said lands report the discovery to the Secretary to Government in the Geological Department and shall produce the stones when called upon to do so and shall pay to Government by way of Royalty fifteen per cent. of the value of the stones so found.

12. This license shall not confer upon the licensee any exclusive or preferential rights of any kind and if there be any breach by the licensee of the terms of this license, Government may forthwith cancel this license and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall absolutely cease and determine.

SCHEDULE.

Lands comprised in this license.

By Order.

Secretary to Government.

Geological Department.

Form No. 2.

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING LICENSE.

To of 190 .

The Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Sir, *Geological Department.*

I have the honour to request that a Prospecting License under the Rules contained in Notification (Geol.) No. 555-S, dated 2nd March, 1904, may be granted to me over the area containing square miles marked on the enclosed extract from the Topographical Survey Map of Mysore.

The area over which prospecting rights are applied for comprises land belonging to the villages, the names of which with the Taluk and District to which each belongs, are set out in the Schedule hereto.

I enclose (receipt from the Treasury) (crossed cheque on the Bangalore Branch of the Bank of Madras payable to the order of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the Geological Department) for Rs. 100, the deposit payable in respect of this application.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SCHEDULE.

Village.*

Taluk.

District.

Form No. 3.

PROSPECTING LICENSE.

Prospecting license granted this day of 190 by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to of hereinafter called the licensee

Whereas the licensee has applied in accordance with the Rules published under Notification (Geol.) No. 555-S, dated 2nd March, 1904, for a license to prospect for minerals in the area described in the schedule hereto, delineated in the plan hereto annexed and containing square miles or thereabouts and has paid the sum of being the deposit required in respect of the license together with the sum of Rs. being the rent for one year in respect of the said area :-

1. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby grant to the licensee exclusive license and liberty to prospect for minerals, stones or rocks in the area aforesaid for a period of one calendar year from the date hereof, or such shorter period within which a mining lease is granted hereunder to the licensee.

2. This license and any lease granted hereunder is subject to any vested interests and to any rights and liberties which have been granted by Government in the said area or in the gold, minerals, stones or rocks therein contained, prior to the date of the grant hereof.

*State after the name of village, if whole or part only.

I have also to inform you that in accordance with the terms of the Notification I am in a position to raise the sum of £10,000 sterling for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in the block of land applied for. I propose to raise this sum in the following manner:—

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

SCHEDULE.
Village.* Taluk. District.

Form No. 5.
MINING LEASE.

THIS INDENTURE made the _____ of _____ 1 _____, BETWEEN the Parties. Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (hereinafter called "the lessors," which expression shall be taken to mean and include the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, their successors and assigns, except where the context requires another or different meaning) of the one part AND (hereinafter called "the lessee," which expression shall be taken to mean and include the said his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, except where the context requires another or different meaning) of the other part:—

2. WHEREAS the lessors at the request of the lessee and in consideration of a deposit of Rs. 1,000 made by the lessee as security for the due fulfilment of the covenants and agreements on the lessee's part hereinafter contained and which deposit shall be forfeited on any failure thereof, have agreed to grant the mining lease hereinafter contained in respect of the piece of land delineated in the map or plan hereto annexed and situate at _____ in the Taluk of _____ in the District of _____ in the Mysore Territories estimated to comprise _____ and particularly mentioned and described in Schedule A hereto annexed and which piece of land is hereinafter called the "mining block;"

3. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the royalties, rents, and other payments hereinafter reserved and in consideration of and subject to the covenants and agreements by the lessee hereinafter contained, the lessors do hereby demise and grant unto the lessee exclusive license and liberty to search for, mine and raise all auriferous (with the exception of alluvial or detrital gold) and valuable minerals, stones and rocks (hereinafter collectively referred to as "minerals") occurring in or upon the mining block, and to treat the same by metallurgical and other processes and obtain or prepare therefrom gold, metals, precious stones or other valuable products or substances either in a finished, completed and refined state (and then hereinafter referred to as "finished products") or in an intermediate condition (and then hereinafter referred to as

* State after the name of village, if whole or part only.

"intermediate products") and to erect such buildings or mining or metallurgical plant and carry on such operations as may be necessary or desirable for the purposes aforesaid;

Together with liberty for lessee to sell mining produce.

4. TOGETHER with liberty for the lessee to remove, sell and dispose of the minerals found or raised on or in the mining block or the intermediate or finished products obtained or prepared therefrom;

Habendum to lessee for term of thirty years.

5. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby demised and granted unto the lessee, for the term of *thirty years* from the date of these presents;

6. YIELDING AND PAYING thereof during the said term an annual rent at the rate of one rupee per acre of the mining block, which rent shall be payable for each calendar year on or before the 31st day of December.

Annual rent on mining block.

7. AND YIELDING AND PAYING on or before the 31st day of March in every year all local cesses and other taxes or rates of every description for the time being payable in respect of the premises or lands within the mining block or of any buildings or works in or on the same;

Local cesses, taxes or rates.

8. AND YIELDING AND PAYING within the times set forth in the covenant by the lessee in this behalf hereinafter contained a royalty at the rates hereinafter mentioned on the gross value of all finished products obtained or prepared (whether by the lessee or by purchasers of minerals or intermediate products from the mining block) from the minerals found or mined and raised on or in the mining block without any deduction for the cost of the processes employed (whether by the lessee or others) or any other deductions whatsoever, that is to say:—on gold and silver according to the rules and rates specified in Schedule B hereto annexed; on copper, tin, lead, zinc, bismuth, aluminium, mercury and mica, two and a-half per cent.; on iron, one per cent.; on precious stones, per cent.; and on all other finished products, five per cent.;

9. AND YIELDING AND PAYING such dead rent not exceeding a rate of rupees five per annum per acre of the whole of the mining block as the lessors may, in the event of their being not satisfied with the operations conducted under the lease or with the results thereof, decide to levy for any particular years of the said term after the expiration of the first two years of it.

And it is hereby declared that the expression "the liabilities under this lease" shall hereafter include all the cesses, taxes, rates, royalties, rents, compensation, indemnities and other payments in this lease reserved and made payable by the lessee.

Covenants by lessee. To start mining operations within one year.

10. AND THE LESSEE HEREBY COVENANTS WITH THE LESSORS THAT THE LESSEE WILL, within the space of one year from the commencement of this lease, start mining operations throughout the mining block to the reasonable satisfaction of the lessors.

11. AND WILL, at all times during the said term of the lease, in the best and most effectual manner and without intermission, except when prevented by inevitable accident, search for and mine and raise all minerals on or in the mining block and obtain or prepare therefrom intermediate or finished products of a saleable nature ;

To keep all mines, buildings, machinery, etc., in good order.

12. AND WILL, throughout the said term, keep all mines, buildings, pits, shafts, ladders, plate, rollers, timber, ropes, water-courses, air-gates, engines, machines, and other mining and metallurgical plant on or in the mining block in good repair, working order and condition ;

13. AND WILL, within two years from the date of this lease, provide, by the formation of a working company or otherwise, a sum (which shall in no case be less than ten thousand pounds sterling) sufficient for efficiently carrying on mining operations upon the mining block ; but the lessors may at their discretion and if satisfied with the work done by the lessee extend the time allowed for the provision of such sum beyond the period of two years herein specified ;

To deliver to, or permit to be taken by lessors, samples of minerals and products.

14. AND WILL, if required and before the sale thereof, deliver to or permit to be taken by the lessors, or their agents, a sample or samples of all minerals found or mined and raised and all intermediate and finished products sold or intended for sale, all such samples so taken when of intrinsic value to be paid for by the lessors at the current market rate ;

15. AND WILL, immediately after any sale of minerals or intermediate or finished products, give to the lessors or their agents a return of the prices for which the same, respectively, shall have been sold, and, if required, the names of the purchasers thereof ;

To pay royalties within 90 days after sale or one year after preparation for sale.

16. AND WILL, within ninety days after any such sale or within one year from the time when any intermediate or finished products of a saleable nature may have been obtained or prepared, whichever shall first happen, pay to the lessors, the royalties hereinbefore reserved ; provided that any royalty calculated upon net profits as hereinbefore and in Schedule B hereto provided shall be payable at the close of each calendar year and shall be paid from the date upon which such net profits shall have been ascertained ;

To pay other liabilities under lease

17. AND WILL pay all other liabilities under this lease as and when they respectively become payable ;

18. AND WILL afford to the lessors every information concerning the mines and buildings and mining and metallurgical plant in or on the mining block, the mode in which operations are carried on, the minerals found or mined and raised on or in the mining block, the intermediate or finished products obtained or prepared therefrom, the persons employed by the lessee, and all other information connected with the mining block or the provisions of this lease as the lessors may require ;

To afford every information connected with the mining block or the provisions of this lease.

To furnish samples of rocks, etc., met with in the mining block, with details as to mode of occurrence, etc.

19. AND WILL furnish, in such manner and to such persons as the lessors may, from time to time, direct, samples of all stones and rocks met with on or in the mining block with full details as to the locality and mode in which the same respectively were discovered and the dates of discovery ;

20. AND WILL not assign or under-let or part with the possession of all or any of the rights, liberties, licenses and premises by these presents demised and granted, or any interest or share therein without the consent, in writing, previously obtained, of the lessors ;

21. AND WILL deliver to the lessors a copy of every assignment or under-lease of all or any of the rights, liberties, licenses and premises by these presents demised and granted or any interest or share therein within two calendar months after the date of such assignment or under-lease ;

22. AND WILL, throughout the said term, make and keep in some convenient place on the mining block and so that the lessors or their agents can have, at all times, free access thereto, proper books of accounts in such form as the lessors may approve, giving full and accurate particulars of the working and yield of all mines and mining and metallurgical plant in or on the mining block and the costs thereof and of the disposal of the minerals and intermediate and finished products found, mined, raised, obtained or prepared on, in or from the mining block with all particulars of quantities, dates and other facts and circumstances necessary or proper for ascertaining the exact value of such finished products and the finished products which can be obtained or prepared from such minerals and intermediate products and also correct maps, plans and sections of the mining block and of the mines and mining and metallurgical plant therein or thereon upon such scale or scales and in such manner as the lessors may from time to time direct showing as well the pits, shafts, drives, crosscuts, winzes, rises, stopes and other excavations, operations and works which have been carried on, as also all beds and veins and all faults and other disturbances which have been observed and encountered therein ;

To give copies thereof.

23. AND WILL, at his own cost, when required by the lessors or their agents, give to them copies of all or any entries in the said books and of every such map, plan and section as aforesaid ;

To furnish abstracts thereof.

24. AND WILL, at his own cost, when required by the lessors or their agents, furnish to them true and correct abstracts of all or any such accounts as aforesaid ;

To allow free access to places where such books, plants, etc., may be kept.

25. AND WILL, at all reasonable times, allow such officers and persons as the lessors may in that behalf appoint to enter into and have free access to the place or places where the said books, maps, plans and sections may be kept in order to examine and inspect them, take copies thereof and make extracts therefrom ;

And give up to lessors books and plans at end of term.

26. AND WILL, at the end or sooner determination of the said term, give up to the lessors the said books, maps, plans and sections in good and perfect condition ;

To erect boundary marks.

27. AND WILL, at his own expense, forthwith erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair such boundary marks and pillars as the lessors may require ;

To secure pits and shafts.

28. AND WILL well, and properly secure and keep open with timber or other durable means all pits and shafts to be sunk or made in the mining block and make and maintain sufficient fences round every such pit or shaft ;

Not to fill up shafts or mines.

29. AND WILL NOT, until the license, in writing, of the lessors or their agents be obtained, wilfully close, fill up or choke any mine or shaft ;

To enforce sanitary rules.

30. AND WILL, throughout the said term, duly enforce in every part of the mining block such sanitary rules for the health and well-being of all persons employed by the lessee or who may be on the mining block or in its neighbourhood, as the lessors may, from time to time, prescribe ;

To set apart land for public purposes.

31. AND WILL, at any time or times when required by the lessors so to do, set apart and appropriate for free use by the lessors such lands forming part of the surface of the mining block as are in the opinion of the lessors suitable and sufficient for sites for villages, tanks, wells and other works for water-supply, hospitals, sanitary works, Government offices, Police stations and other buildings or works of public utility which are in the opinion of the lessors required for or in connection with the persons employed by the lessee or in work under or in connection with any contract made by the lessee who are engaged in supplying the wants of those so employed and the families and dependents of such persons or in connection with the families of the mines or the prevention of crime ; but the lessors will so far as is compatible with the objects aforesaid select the land to be so set apart and appropriated in such manner as not to interfere with the mining operations of the lessee, and will, from time to time, pay to the lessee such sums of money as will reasonably indemnify the lessee for moneys expended in buying surface rights over any of the lands so set apart and appropriated and the cost of removal of any works carried on thereon ;

To permit lessors to inspect mines, etc.

32. AND WILL permit the lessors and their agents, servants and workmen, throughout the said term, to enter upon any part of the mining block above or below ground and inspect and examine the state and condition thereof and of the mines and buildings and mining and metallurgical plant therein or thereon and the mode in which operations are carried on with mining and metallurgical persons employed by the lessee, and acquainted apparatus and other mining and metallurgical plant upon or within the mining block, effectually assist in the conduct of every such inspection and examination, affording all information required therefor ;

33. AND WILL from time to time, and at all times during the said term hereby granted conform to and observe all orders and regulations which the lessors, or their agents, duly authorized in this behalf may, from time to time, see fit to issue and prescribe for the proper carrying on of all mining work and other operations within the mining block or in the interests of the health, well-being and safety of persons employed by the lessee or who may be on the mining block or in its neighbourhood, and also will without delay send to such officers as may be named for this purpose by the lessors, a report of any accident which may at any time occur in connection with any mining or metallurgical operations in or on the mining block ;

To conform to mining regulations and report accidents.

34. AND WILL in the exercise of the license and liberties hereby granted, abstain from entering upon the surface of any occupied Government land or of any Inam land comprised within the mining block without previously purchasing the rights or obtaining the consent of the occupant, holder or tenant of such land, by an instrument, in writing, duly registered, and if any damage or injury be caused to the surface of any such land by any operations carried on under this lease, will

duly compensate the injury :

35. AND WILL keep open and in no way obstruct any road, path or by-way of any kind whatsoever now existing or which may hereafter be made on the mining block ;

36. AND WILL permit the lessors or other persons authorized by them in that behalf to enter into and upon the mining block and to make upon, over or through the same such roads, tramways, and railways as may in the opinion of the lessors be necessary or expedient for any purposes and to obtain from and out of the lands such stone, earth and other materials as may be necessary or requisite for making, repairing or maintaining such roads, tramways and railways and to pass and to re-pass at all times over and along such roads, tramways and railways for all purposes and as occasion shall require ;

37. AND WILL abstain from all interference with and allow to the public and the lessors the free use of any tanks, water-courses, places of worship, sacred groves, burial grounds or village sites for houses, which may now exist or may hereafter be set apart or appropriated as hereinbefore provided on the mining block ;

38. AND WILL NOT cultivate any of the lands comprised within the mining block or in any way use the said lands save for the purposes of the rights, licenses and liberties hereby granted ;

39. AND WILL NOT without the express sanction of the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the District, cut down or injure any trees or timber on the mining block other than brush-wood or undergrowth which may require to be cleared away as interfering with the due exercise of the rights, licenses and liberties hereby granted ;

Not to cut trees, etc.

Not to enter upon or commence operations in State Forests, etc.

40. AND WILL NOT without obtaining the sanction in writing of the District Forest Officer upon such conditions as that officer may in his absolute discretion prescribe, enter upon or commence any mining operations in any State Forest or land under special protection comprised in the mining block.

41. AND WILL NOT so far as may be consistent with the due exercise of the rights, licenses and liberties granted under this lease, interfere with or hinder the enjoyment of grazing rights lawfully granted by the lessors to village communities or to individuals in any part of the mining block;

Not to interfere with grazing rights.

To indemnify lessors from all claims arising from exercise of liberties hereby granted.

42. AND WILL from time to time, and at all times hereafter, effectually keep indemnified the lessors from and against all claims, demands and expenses whatsoever by reason or in consequence of any injury to or interference with any lands or property whatsoever occasioned by or arising directly or indirectly in carrying on mining or metallurgical operations on the mining block or otherwise in the exercise of the rights, licenses and liberties hereby granted;

43. AND WILL NOT without the express sanction of the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the District, and then subject to the provisions for compensation and indemnity herein contained, use, collect or impound water in or on the mining block in such a manner as to deprive any adjoining land, villages, houses or watering places for cattle of a reasonable quantity of water as heretofore accustomed and will not in any manner foul, impregnate or otherwise deteriorate any springs or streams of water so as to render them unfit to be used as heretofore, and will not in any other way do anything to injure adjoining lands, villages or houses;

To respect water-right and not injure adjoining property.

44. AND WILL at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term, deliver to the lessors in good order, repair and condition and fit for future working and use, and in all respects in such state and condition as shall be consistent with the due performance and observance of the several covenants and agreements by the lessee herein contained, the mining block and all mines and buildings and all pits, shafts, ladders, platforms, timber, ropes, water-courses, air-gates, engines, machines, and other mining and metallurgical plant below and above ground which are in the nature of fixtures or necessary or desirable for the proper working of the said mines and of intermediate or finished products from such minerals, except any pits, shafts or other works which shall have been abandoned or disused in the ordinary and fair course of working of the said mines and premises, but so that the lessors shall pay to the lessee a fair price for all engines and machinery of any description in or on the mining block, based on the amount the same could be sold for on the mining block if the lessee had power to authorize the purchasers to remove them, unless the lessors shall have given notice in writing to the lessee that they the lessors do not intend to take over any of such buildings, engines and machinery plant and other things in which case the lessee shall be at liberty to remove the same, but without injuring any other property in or on the mining block;

To deliver to lessors mines, buildings, etc., on expiration of term.

45. AND WILL, at all times, have at the mining block a duly accredited Superintendent or Agent to whom all notices may be given and all communications from the lessors may be made, the Agent on the mining block, should there at any time be no such agent on the mining block, to treat any other person there as such agent and to serve all notices and other documents upon the said agent or in his absence upon any such other person as aforesaid or in the case of there being no such other person as aforesaid, then by affixing such notices or other documents upon some conspicuous portion of the mining block;

To have an Agent on the mining block.

46. PROVIDED ALWAYS that, if and whenever any part of the liabilities under this lease shall be in arrear for the space of sixty days after the expiration of the time prescribed by these presents for payment thereof, the lessors shall be at liberty to seize all minerals and intermediate and finished products in or about the mines or pits opened, worked or carried on by the lessee in the mining block, and any engines, machinery or other property found in the mining block, and the lessors may sell or otherwise dispose of and deal with the property thus seized and from the moneys produced thereby may deduct and retain all liabilities under this lease and all expenses incurred in or about any such seizure and sale;

Distrain for liabilities under lease.

47. PROVIDED ALSO, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if and whenever any part of the liabilities under this lease shall be in arrear for the space of six calendar months next after any of the days whereon the same ought to be paid as herein provided, whether the same have been legally demanded or not, or if the lessee, or the lessee's workmen shall cause any obstruction or annoyance to the officers of the lessors or to the people of the country or if the lessee shall cease to carry on the regular working of the mines or shall refuse to afford information to the lessors, or shall fail to provide within two years of the date of these presents a sum (which shall in no case be less than ten thousand pounds) sufficient for efficiently carrying on mining operations upon the mining block or if there shall be any other breach of any of the covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be performed and observed, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the lessors or their agents duly empowered in that behalf, although they may not have taken advantage of some previous default of a like nature, to re-enter upon any part of the mining block or of the mines, buildings or mining or metallurgical plant or other operations or works in or on the mining block in the name of the whole and thereupon the said term of the thirty years shall absolutely determine and the said deposit of Rs. 1,000 hereinbefore referred to shall be retained by the lessors as and for their own property;

Re-entry on non-payment of liabilities under lease or on breach of covenant.

48. PROVIDED ALSO, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the lessee shall be desirous of determining the said term of thirty years hereby granted at the expiration of any year of the said term and of such desire shall give to the lessors six calendar months previous notice in writing and shall pay the liabilities under this lease and perform and observe the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be performed and observed up to the expiration of such year, then and in such case upon the expiration of such year the term hereby granted shall absolutely cease and determine;

Determining the lease at the option of the lessee at the end of any year.

49. PROVIDED ALSO, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the said term of thirty years hereby granted shall not, prior to the termination thereof by lapse of time, have been determined under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and if the lessee shall be desirous of obtaining a renewed lease of the licenses, rights and liberties hereby granted for a further term of thirty years from the expiration of the term hereby granted and of such desire shall give to the lessors one year's previous notice in writing and shall pay the liabilities under this lease and perform and observe the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be performed and observed up to the expiration of the term hereby granted, then and in such case the lessors will, upon the request and at the expense of the lessee, execute and deliver to the lessee a renewed lease of the said premises for a further term of thirty years in such form and subject to such royalty and other payments and such covenants, agreements and conditions, as the lessors may prescribe and the lessee shall at the same time execute and deliver to the lessors a counterpart of such renewed lease.

In witness whereof the Dewan of Mysore, acting for and on behalf of the lessors, and the lessee have hereunto and to a duplicate hereof set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed
in the presence of

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed
in the presence of

SCHEDULE A.

Boundaries and Area of the land comprised within the Mining Block.

SCHEDULE B.

ROYALTY ON GOLD AND SILVER.

(1) No royalty shall be paid so long as the operations in connection with the mining block do not result in any Net Profits to the lessee.

(2) For each calendar year in which the operations result in a balance of Net Profit to the lessee, the rate of Royalty shall be 5 per cent. of the gross sale value of the gold and silver.

(3) For each calendar year for which the Net Profits exceed the sum of ₹25,000, the lessee shall pay an additional Royalty of 5 per cent. of all Net Profits in excess of ₹25,000;

Provided that in the case of the lessee being a duly registered Company the words "Divisible Profits" may be substituted for "Net Profits" in this clause.

NOTE.—"Net Profits" shall be the excess of income over legitimate working expenditure calculated for each calendar year separately; and "Divisible Profits" shall be "Declared Dividends," and bonuses or other payments made out of Net Profits to or on behalf of the Shareholders and interest on debentures.

GEOLOGICAL.

No. 2759, dated 13th June 1906.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following alterations and additions be made in the General Rules for the grant of Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases in Mysore, issued under Government Notification (Geological) No. 555-S, dated 2nd March 1904, in the case of applications for licenses and leases for Manganese and Chromium:—

(1) Rule 15.—After the words "in any direction" add the words "or two square miles in the case of Manganese and Chromium."

- Rule 19.—Do
Rule 20.—For "thirty" read "ten"
Rule 21.—Omit
Rule 22.—(a) For "Rs. 1,000" read "Rs. 500."

FORM No. 2.

After the words "Prospecting License" in the heading and in the first para add the words "for Manganese or Chromium."

After "March 1904" add the words "as modified by Notification No. 2759, dated 13th June 1906."

FORM No. 3.

Heading of Form.—Add the word "For Manganese," or "for Chromium" (as the case may be) after "Prospecting License."

Preamble.—For the word "minerals" substitute the word "Manganese" or "Chromium" (as the case may be). After "March 1904" add "as modified by Notification No. 2759, dated 13th June 1906."

Clause 1.—For the words "minerals, stones and rocks" substitute the word "Manganese" or "Chromium" (as the case may be).

Clause 6.—For the words "all minerals, stones and rocks" in the second line substitute the word "Manganese" or "Chromium" (as the case may be).

In the same clause, after the word "royalty," substitute "at six annas per ton of ore removed" for the words "at the following rates on the gross value of the gold finished products, five per cent."

Clause 7.—For the words "minerals, stones and rocks" read the words "the Manganese" or "the Chromium" (as the case may be).

Clause 15.—After the words "mining purposes" and before "a block of land" add the words "within the area to which this license applies," and for the words "one square mile in area and not more than"

one mile from end to end applies " substitute "two square miles, which shall be as far as possible in the shape of a rectangle of which the length must not under ordinary circumstances exceed twice the breadth." And after the words "2nd March 1904," add "as modified by Notification No. 2759, dated 13th June 1906."

Form No. 4.

After the words "Mining Lease" in the heading and in the 1st para. add the words "for Manganese or Chromium."

After "March 1904" add "as modified by Notification No. 2759, dated 13th June 1906."

3rd para.—For "Rs. 1,000" read "Rs. 500."

4th para.—Omit.

Form No. 5.

Heading of the Form.—Add the words "for Manganese" or "for Chromium" (as the case may be) after "Mining Lease."

Clause 2.—Substitute "Rs. 500" for "Rs. 1,000."

Clause 3.—Substitute the word "Manganese" or "Chromium" (as the case may be) for the words "all rocks" and omit the word "collectively" and read "mineral" for "minerals." In the same clause omit the words "gold, metals, precious stones or other."

Clause 4.—Read "Mineral" for "Minerals."

Clause 5.—Substitute "ten" for "thirty" before "years" in the second line.

Clause 8.—After the word "royalty" substitute the words "provisionally fixed at the rate of six annas per ton of ore removed" for the words "at the rates hereinafter" and "all other finished products, five per cent."

Clause 11.—Read the words "the mineral" for the words "all minerals."

Clause 13.—Omit this clause altogether.

Clause 14.—Read the words "the minerals" for the words "all minerals."

Clause 15.—Read the words "the minerals" for the words "all minerals."

Clause 16.—Read "Royalty" for "Royalties" and omit the words "provided."

Clause 18.—Read "mineral" for "minerals."

Clause 22.—Read "mineral" for "such minerals."

Clause 44.—For "the raising of minerals" read "the raising of the mineral." Substitute the word "therefrom" for the words "from such minerals."

Clause 46.—Read "the mineral" for "minerals."

Clause 47.—Omit the words "or shall fail to provide" and substitute "ten" for "thirty" and "Rs. 500" for "Rs. 1,000."

Add the following as a fresh para:—

Provided also, and these presents are upon this express condition, that the license and liberty granted by this lease shall apply to Manganese or Chromium ores only, and

that in the event of any other metal or metals, mineral or minerals, of economic value being discovered by the lessee within the mining block, the lessee shall forthwith communicate the same in writing to the lessors within a period of sixty days of such discovery, and shall be entitled on application to the lessors, to receive a secondary mining lease in respect of the discovered metal or metals, mineral or minerals; should no such application for a secondary lease be received by the lessors within four months from the date of the report of the discovery of the metal or metals, mineral or minerals, the lessors may at their discretion grant a secondary lease of the particular area containing the other metal or metals, mineral or minerals, to other applicants."

Clause 48.—Substitute "ten" for "thirty."

Clause 49.—Substitute "ten" for "thirty" in the two places in which this word occurs in this clause.

Schedule A.—Add the word ("Manganese") or ("Chromium") before "Mining Block."

Schedule B.—Omit.

By Order,

E. W. WETHERELL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

THE MYSORE MINES REGULATION, 1906.

REGULATION No. IV of 1906.

(Passed on the 24th day of July 1906.)

A Regulation to Consolidate and amend the Law Relating to Mines in Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Mines in Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906."

Local extent and commencement.

It extends to the whole of Mysore, and shall come into force on the first day of September 1906.

Repeal.

2. The Mysore Mines Regulation, 1897, and Regulations I and VI of 1900 are hereby repealed.

Interpretation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context.

Mining operation.

(1) "Mining operation" includes—

(a) the carrying on of any underground or surface work in connection with the prospecting for, or the mining, winning, dressing, milling and treatment of ores, minerals and mineral products of every description;

(b) the erecting, making and using of, and otherwise dealing with, for purposes of such work, any railway, tramway, road, building machinery and other plant; and

(c) the manufacture, carriage, storage and use of all explosives, chemicals and other materials to be employed in such work.

(2) "Mining Block" means any block or area of land in and upon which the right to carry on mining operations is held by a Mining Proprietor under a Mining Lease granted by the Government.

(3) "Mine" means any place above or below ground where any mining operation is carried on, and includes all such portions of the surface of any mining block whereon the right of entry has been acquired by purchase or otherwise by a Mining Proprietor.

(4) "Mining Proprietor" or "Proprietor" means any person or persons or company on whose behalf any mining operations are carried on.

(5) "Mining Superintendent" or "Superintendent" means the person who is the local representative of a Mining Proprietor, and includes an Agent or Manager in charge of any mine on behalf of a Mining Proprietor.

(6) "Mining material" includes—

(a) alluvial gold, gold ores, native gold, precious stones and other rocks and minerals of value;

(b) gold amalgam, sponge gold, zinc precipitates, slags, concentrates, tailings, residues and other valuable mineral products of mines in any stage of treatment or extraction; and mercury, potassium cyanide and other chemicals, apparatus, tools marked with the distinguishing mark of the mine, and materials used in such treatment and extraction;

(c) dynamite, nitro-glycerine, blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, fuse, detonators and other explosives used or intended to be used in mining operations;

(d) stearine candles distinguished by the wax being of a light pink colour; and

(e) such other materials and things used or intended to be used in mining operations as may be declared by the Government from time to time, by notification published in the official Gazette, to be mining materials.

(7) "Unwrought gold" includes bar gold, gold bullion and any alloy containing gold in any form whatever which though smelted is not made up into articles of jewellery, vessels, coins, or other articles of use or commerce.

(8) "Gold dealer" means any person who buys or sells unwrought gold, or receives unwrought gold by way of barter or pledge.

(9) "Goldsmith" means any person who, by profession, melts, refines, or works in unwrought gold or silver, or engages in the melting or manufacture of articles made of gold or silver or of alloys containing gold or silver, and includes a silversmith.

(10) "Inspector of Mines" includes any officer to whom all or some of the duties of an Inspector of Mines under this Regulation shall have been delegated, by a general or special order of the Government, so far as the performance of such duties is concerned.

PROTECTION OF MINING PROPERTY.

4. (1) The provisions of sections 5 to 20, inclusive, shall not apply to any local area unless extended thereto by the Government by a notification published in the official Gazette.

(2) The Government may, by a like notification, cancel or modify any notification issued under sub-section (1).

5. No person shall purchase or take in barter or exchange any mining material belonging to a Mining Proprietor without the written permission of such Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent, nor shall any person, without such written permission, receive, convey, or, except in such places as may be specially authorized, keep, any such mining material otherwise than for use for mining purposes on behalf of such Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent.

6. Any person found to be in possession of any mining material without the written permission of a Mining Proprietor or Superintendent, and unable to prove that his possession of the same was obtained in a lawful manner, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty provided in section 13.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell unwrought gold or to receive unwrought gold by way of barter or pledge without a gold dealer's license, nor to carry on the profession of a goldsmith without a goldsmith's license as hereinafter provided.

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Mining Proprietor to take out a goldsmith's license on account of the smelting, refining or other preparation of any gold obtained from his mine by any persons acting on his behalf.

8. (1) The licenses referred to in section 7 may be issued by a Magistrate of the First Class on payment of such fees as the Government may by rule prescribe in that behalf, and every license shall terminate on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is issued.

Mining operation.

(1) "Mining operation" includes—

(a) the carrying on of any underground or surface work in connection with the prospecting for, or the mining, winning, dressing, milling and treatment of ores, minerals and mineral products of every description;

(b) the erecting, making and using of, and otherwise dealing with, for purposes of such work, any railway, tramway, road, building machinery and other plant; and

(c) the manufacture, carriage, storage and use of all explosives, chemicals and other materials to be employed in such work.

(2) "Mining Block" means any block or area of land in and upon which the right to carry on mining operations is held by a Mining Proprietor under a Mining Lease granted by the Government.

(3) "Mine" means any place above or below ground where any mining operation is carried on, and includes all such portions of the surface of any mining block whereon the right of entry has been acquired by purchase or otherwise by a Mining Proprietor.

(4) "Mining Proprietor" or "Proprietor" means any person or persons or company on whose behalf any mining operations are carried on.

(5) "Mining Superintendent" or "Superintendent" means the person who is the local representative of a Mining Proprietor, and includes an Agent or Manager in charge of any mine on behalf of a Mining Proprietor.

(6) "Mining material" includes—

(a) alluvial gold, gold ores, native gold, precious stones and other rocks and minerals of value;

(b) gold amalgam, sponge gold, zinc precipitates, slags, concentrates, tailings, residues and other valuable mineral products of mines in any stage of treatment or extraction; and mercury, potassium cyanide and other chemicals, apparatus, tools marked with the distinguishing mark of the mine, and materials used in such treatment and extraction;

(c) dynamite, nitro-glycerine, blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, fuses, detonators and other explosives used or intended to be used in mining operations;

(d) stearine candles distinguished by the wax being of a light pink colour; and

(e) such other materials and things used or intended to be used in mining operations as may be declared by the Government from time to time, by notification published in the official Gazette, to be mining materials.

(7) "Unwrought gold" includes bar gold, gold bullion and any alloy containing gold in any form whatever which though smelted is not made up into articles of jewellery, vessels, coins, or other articles of use or commerce.

(8) "Gold dealer" means any person who buys or sells unwrought gold, or receives unwrought gold by way of barter or pledge.

(9) "Goldsmith" means any person who, by profession, melts, refines, or works in unwrought gold or silver, or engages in the melting or manufacture of articles made of gold or silver or of alloys containing gold or silver, and includes a silversmith.

(10) "Inspector of Mines" includes any officer to whom all or some of the duties of an Inspector of Mines under this Regulation shall have been delegated, by a general or special order of the Government, so far as the performance of such duties is concerned.

PROTECTION OF MINING PROPERTY.

4. (1) The provisions of sections 5 to 20, inclusive, shall not apply to any local area unless extended thereto by the Government by a notification published in the official Gazette.

(2) The Government may, by a like notification, cancel or modify any notification issued under sub-section (1).

5. No person shall purchase or take in barter or exchange any mining material belonging to a Mining Proprietor without the written permission of such Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent, nor shall any person, without such written permission, receive, convey, or, except in such places as may be specially authorized, keep any such mining material otherwise than for use for mining purposes on behalf of such Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent.

6. Any person found to be in possession of any mining material without the written permission of a Mining Proprietor or Superintendent, and unable to prove that his possession of the same was obtained in a lawful manner, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty provided in section 13.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell unwrought gold or to receive unwrought gold by way of barter or pledge without a gold dealer's license, nor to carry on the profession of a goldsmith without a goldsmith's license as hereinafter provided.

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Mining Proprietor to take out a goldsmith's license on account of the smelting, refining or other preparation of any gold obtained from his mine by any persons acting on his behalf.

8. (1) The licenses referred to in section 7 may be issued by a Magistrate of the First Class on payment of such fees as the Government may by rule prescribe in that behalf, and every license shall terminate on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is issued.

(2) Every gold dealer's and every goldsmith's license and every application for a license, shall, respectively, be in such forms as may be prescribed by Government.

9. No license shall be issued to any applicant unless the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person of good character and reputation, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Magistrate to grant or withhold such license as he may think fit. Any license may be cancelled by a First Class Magistrate on the licensee being convicted of any offence—such conviction not being reversed on appeal or in revision—which in the opinion of the Magistrate renders him unfit to hold a license. Provided that any decision under this section by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, whose order shall be final.

10. (1) Every licensed gold dealer shall keep at his place of business a book (hereinafter called a gold dealer's register) in which the receipt or disposal of all unwrought gold shall be immediately entered in such form as may be prescribed by Government.

(2) Every licensed goldsmith shall keep at his place of business a book (hereinafter called a goldsmith's register) in which the receipt or disposal of all gold, silver, gold or silver jewellery, unwrought gold or other gold stuff, received, treated, or disposed of, by him shall be immediately entered in such form as may be prescribed by Government.

(3) Every gold dealer's register and every goldsmith's register together with any article or items of gold referred to therein and in the possession of the licensee shall be open to inspection at any time by any police officer not below the rank of Chief Constable, or any police officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Superintendent of Police or by a First Class Magistrate; provided that the person making such inspection shall not divulge the result thereof to any person other than a police officer or Magistrate or by order of a court, under a penalty on conviction not exceeding one hundred rupees.

11. No licensed goldsmith shall smelt, work, use or deal with any of the articles directed to be entered in his register under section 10 until after the expiry of three clear days from the time when such article is received by him. Provided that this section shall not apply to the repairing of articles of jewellery by a goldsmith in any way which does not change or destroy the identity of such articles.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person to have in his possession any unwrought gold unless he holds a gold dealer's license or a goldsmith's license or unless he is a Mining Proprietor or duly accredited person acting on behalf of a Mining Proprietor.

13. Any person committing an offence under section 5, 6, 7, 11 or 12 shall, except in the case mentioned in the proviso to subsection (3) of section 10, be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or both.

14. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, in the case of any person, not being a female or other person exempted under section 393 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, who shall be convicted of a second offence under section 5, 6, 7 or 12, to award whipping under the provisions of the Mysore Whipping Regulation V of 1903, either in substitution of, or in addition to, the penalty provided in section 13.

15. Any police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station may search any person or any house, building or place for the discovery of any mining material, unwrought gold or other thing with, or in respect of, which an offence under this Regulation is reasonably suspected to have been committed.

16. Any person being the tenant or occupier or reputed tenant or occupier of any premises, at the time when any unwrought gold or mining material reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained is found thereon and seized by any police officer, shall be deemed to have been in possession of such unwrought gold or mining material within the meaning of section 12 or 6, as the case may be, until he proves the contrary.

17. Any person not employed in a mine who shall have been directed to quit such mine by an order in writing signed by the Superintendent of the Mine, and who subsequently to such order remains at or re-enters upon the mine without the permission of the Superintendent, and any person not employed at any mine who shall have been directed to vacate a Government cooly colony by an order in writing signed by the Superintendent of Police, and who subsequently to such order remains in or returns to such Government cooly colony without the permission of the Superintendent of Police, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to the penalty provided in section 19.

18. No hawker or pedlar shall carry on his business without a license in writing obtained for that purpose from a Magistrate of the First Class. Licenses shall be issued subject to such conditions and the levy of such fees as Government may prescribe. Any person carrying on such business without a license as aforesaid, or acting in contravention of any of the conditions of such license, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to the penalty provided in section 19.

19. Any person committing an offence under section 17 or 18 shall be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months, or both.

20. All offences under sections 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18 of this Regulation shall be cognizable by the police.

SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE OF MINING EMPLOYEES AND
INSPECTION OF MINES.

21. All mining operations carried on in Mysore shall be conducted in accordance with such general or special rules for the prevention of danger to human life or safety, and for the reporting and investigation of accidents and other matters connected with such mining operations, as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the Government.

22. (1) Each Mining Proprietor may, either directly or through his Superintendent, prescribe, with the previous sanction of the Government by Mining Pro-ment, such further rules, not being inconsistent with this Regulation or the rules issued under the last preceding section, for the conduct and guidance of persons who have the management of his mine, and of those who are employed in or about the said mine, as may be considered necessary to meet the particular circumstances of the said mine, and calculated to prevent accidents likely to cause danger to human life or safety, and to provide for the safety and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about the said mine.

(2) The Government may at any time cancel or vary any sanction granted under this section.

23. Every Mining Proprietor and his Superintendent shall publish the rules prescribed under sections 21 and 22 of this Regulation in such manner that all persons engaged in or about the mine shall have an opportunity of knowing adequately such rules as may relate to the work they are employed upon.

24. Every person who contravenes, or does not comply with, any rule duly prescribed under section 21 shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees ;

and in the case of any contravention of, or non-compliance with, any such rule by any person whatsoever being proved, the Superintendent of the Mine shall be liable to a like penalty, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing and to the best of his power, enforcing the said rule in the working of the mine to prevent such contravention or non-compliance.

25. The Government may appoint an officer to be called the Inspector of Mines, whose duty it shall be to inspect and examine the mines periodically for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Regulation and the rules prescribed under sections 21 and 22 thereof are strictly enforced, and for enquiring generally into the mode of carrying on mining operations.

26. The Inspector of Mines shall have power to do all or any of the following things, namely :—

- (i) to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Regulation and the rules framed thereunder are complied with in the case of any mine ;
- (ii) to enter, inspect and examine any mine and every part thereof, at all reasonable times by day and night, but so as not to impede or obstruct unreasonably the working of the mine ;

- (iii) to examine into, and make enquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof and the ventilation of the mine, and the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in the mine, and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine ; and
- (iv) to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for the due discharge of his duties under this Regulation.

The examination and enquiry referred to in this section may be carried on by any officer to whom the Inspector of Mines may, in accordance with a general or special order of the Government, delegate the same.

27. Every Mining Proprietor or Superintendent shall furnish the Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this Regulation, and in case of non-compliance with such requisition, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

28. If the Inspector of Mines finds that in any mining operation, the provisions of this Regulation or of the rules thereunder are not duly observed, or that any mine or part thereof or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with such mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing to the Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent, stating the particulars in which he considers the provisions of this Regulation or the rules aforesaid are not observed, or the mine or any part thereof or any matter, thing or practice is dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied within a specified time.

29. The Inspector of Mines shall forthwith forward to the Magistrate of the District, and to any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Government, a copy of every notice under section 28 which requires anything to be done or remedied so as to prevent danger to human life or safety, and he shall also report to such Magistrate as aforesaid the compliance or non-compliance with every such notice as aforesaid.

The Inspector of Mines shall report to the Government every non-compliance with a notice issued under section 28.

30. If the Mining Proprietor or his Superintendent objects to comply with any requisition in a notice under section 28, he may, within ten days after receipt of the notice, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the Government, and thereupon the matter shall be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by this Regulation.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

31. Arbitrations under this Regulation shall be conducted in accordance with Rules for Arbitrations. the following provisions :—

- (a) Within fourteen days after the lodging of an objection under the last preceding section, the Mining Proprietor or Superintendent, and the

Inspector of Mines on behalf of the Government, who shall both be deemed to be parties to the arbitration, shall each nominate an arbitrator.

- (b) The arbitrators, before entering upon their duties shall nominate another person as umpire.
- (c) No person who has no knowledge of mining work shall be an arbitrator, and no person who is not a Justice of the Peace or a District Judge or a Magistrate of the First Class shall be an umpire; nor shall any person act as arbitrator or umpire who is employed or interested in the management of the mine to which the arbitration relates. Every objection to the qualification of an arbitrator shall be preferred in writing at the earliest opportunity to the Magistrate of the District, whose decision thereon shall be final:

Provided that no such objection shall be taken after the award has been made.

- (d) If the arbitrator appointed by either party fails to proceed with the arbitration for seven days consecutively, or if he cannot proceed with it owing to death, sickness or other cause, the other party may, by notice in writing, require the appointment of another person in his place.
- (e) If the umpire similarly fails to act in the matter of arbitration, either party may call on the arbitrators to appoint another person in his place.
- (f) If, within seven days after the receipt of a notice under clause (d) or (e), no new arbitrator or umpire has been appointed, or where the arbitrators do not agree to appoint an umpire, the District Magistrate shall, on the application of any of the parties, appoint a proper person as arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be.
- (g) The arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, may examine the parties and their witnesses on oath; and for this purpose, any Magistrate having local jurisdiction shall, on their requisition in writing, summon the witnesses to appear before them or produce documents in their possession.
- (h) When both the arbitrators are agreed on the matters referred to them, their decision shall be final; but whenever there is a difference on all or any of such matters, the matters in difference shall be submitted to the umpire, whose decision thereon shall be final.
- (i) The payment (if any) to be made to an arbitrator or umpire for his services shall be fixed by the Government; and, together with the costs of the arbitration or award (to be taxed as in a proceeding in a Civil Court), shall be paid by the parties or one of them as the award may direct.
- (j) Every proceeding held by the arbitrators or umpire under this section shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193, 219, and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

- (k) The Government may, from time to time, make such additional rules as it may deem necessary for the conduct of arbitrations under this Regulation, but not so as to be inconsistent with any of its provisions.

32. Any person who intentionally or negligently omits to comply with a notice under section 28 except when an objection has been duly lodged under section 30 or with the terms of an award made under section 31, shall, for every such omission, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; and in case the omission has been intentional, to a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day the omission continues.

Provided that the Court, if satisfied that the Mining Proprietor or Superintendent has taken active measures for complying with the notice or award, but has not with reasonable diligence been able to complete the works, may adjourn the proceedings taken before it for punishing the offence, and if the works are completed within a reasonable time, no penalty shall be inflicted.

33. Where any person is guilty of any offence under this Regulation which, in the opinion of the Magistrate who tries the case, is one which was reasonably calculated to endanger the safety of any person or cause serious personal injury to any person or to cause a dangerous accident, and was committed by the personal act, personal default, or personal negligence of the person accused, such person shall be liable, if the Court is of opinion that a pecuniary penalty will not meet the circumstances of the case, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

SANITATION.

Power of Government to make rules for sanitation and sanitary administration.

34. (1) The Government may, from time to time, make rules for the special sanitation and sanitary administration of any local area within which mining operations may be carried on.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide—

- (a) for regulating the disposal of kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse of all kinds, and night-soil or other such offensive matter;
- (b) for conserving and guarding against pollution all sources of water-supply;
- (c) for preventing overcrowding in bazaars, in coolie lines, and in streets or houses for work-people or others;
- (d) for the proper cleansing of drains, sewers, latrines and urinals;
- (e) for regulating the keeping of cattle and other animals, the location of sheds for them, and the fixing or licensing of slaughter-houses; and authorizing the levy of rent or fees for the use of the same or a fee on each animal slaughtered therein at such rates as may be prescribed from time to time; and

(f) for the proper and timely treatment of persons affected with cholera or other epidemic disease, and for preventing the spread of such disease by temporarily prohibiting persons affected or suspected to be affected with it from moving to or from particular specified places or travelling on particular specified routes.

(3) The local area for which the rules under this section are made shall be described in a notification published in the official Gazette.

35. (1) For the purpose of carrying out the rules made under the last preceding section, the Government may appoint any persons, official or non-official or both, residing within or in the vicinity of such area, to constitute a Sanitary Board, and invest such Board with powers for the enforcement of the said rules, and prescribe the mode in which such Board shall conduct its business for carrying out the said rules.

(2) The powers with which the Sanitary Board may be invested under this section include—

(a) power to prescribe bye-laws, with the previous sanction of Government, for the special sanitation of the area under its authority and for the conduct of its business;

(b) power to levy, with the like sanction, such tax, rate or cess within the said area as a Municipal Council would be competent to levy under the law in force relating to Municipalities.

Punishment for breach of rules and bye-laws. 36. For every breach of a rule made under section 34 or of a bye-law made under section 35 the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

GENERAL.

Rules requiring returns and delivery of specimens.

37. The Government may frame rules requiring the delivery of periodical returns of work done, workmen employed, the outturn from the mine of minerals and mineral ores, and such other information as the Government may think fit to demand; and for the furnishing of samples of quartz and other rocks and minerals mined or met with in the course thereof, and prescribe a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every breach of such rules.

Abetment of offences under this Regulation.

38. The abetting (within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code) of any offence under this Regulation shall be punishable in the same manner as the offence itself.

Offences against Regulation and rules by whom cognizable.

39. All offences punishable under this Regulation and all breaches of any rules or bye-laws made thereunder shall be cognizable by the District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First or Second Class.

Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure so apply to searches.

40. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to searches shall, so far as may be, apply to all searches made or instituted under this Regulation.

41. All rules and bye-laws made under this Regulation shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

GRANT OF LANDS FOR RUBBER CULTIVATION.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. R. 3474-84—L. R. 226-06-1, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

After careful consideration of the question of the grant of land for rubber cultivation, in all its aspects, and having due regard to the results of the experience, as far as available, gained during recent years both in Mysore and elsewhere, and also to the representations of gentlemen interested in the industry who were good enough to place their views before Government at the Conference held on the 16th August 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are now in a position to announce the conditions on which they will entertain applications for rubber cultivation in the State.

2. It should be premised that these conditions are tentative and intended primarily for the benefit of local applicants, whether natives of the country or planters who have already settled there. Local planters are, in the opinion of Government, entitled to preferential treatment over others, inasmuch as they already own or manage estates in the State and the Government recognize that the coffee planting industry has been beneficial to the State in the past, though it has been declining in recent years, any has proved unprofitable to several of the planters. The concessions which the Government are prepared to offer to such applicants cannot therefore be extended to applicants from outside, in regard to whom the Government reserve to themselves the liberty to fix such terms as they may consider most advantageous in each case. On the other hand, even to resident planters the benefit of the concessions cannot be indefinitely continued without prejudice to public interest, and accordingly they will only be in force for the next two years and will be withdrawn in the case of applications received after the 30th June 1908. It should at the same time be distinctly understood that Government will not permit the concessions in question to be enjoyed by other than *bona fide* applicants about whose intention and ability to carry on rubber cultivation to good purpose the Government feel a reasonable degree of assurance, or to be alienated by grantees before the issue of final title deeds.

3. In the case, then, of applicants to whom this order applies, the Government will be prepared to grant land not exceeding a maximum of 500 acres in any instance, free of assessment for the first five years from the date of the grant and at an assessment of Rs. 3 per acre on all land included in the grant from and after the sixth year.

4. No upset price will be demanded till the expiry of the first five years, when an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre will be recovered; and the payment of the same will, for the benefit of persons who desire it, be spread over a period not exceeding five years.

5. The only condition that will be insisted on in the selection of land is that it should not be one which, for the protection of springs or for the preservation of the hill sides or other well marked natural features, or on account of its containing valuable timber, or being evergreen forest of the kind known as "Kan," it is considered necessary to reserve to Government. To enable this condition to be enforced, all applications for land should be referred by the Revenue authorities to the Forest Department for investigation and opinion before recommendation are made to Government. If the block applied for adjoins a perennial stream or river, and it is not considered necessary to reserve the whole land, a belt fifty yards in width should be invariably reserved on either bank.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

6. For the benefit of intending applicants and in order to avoid delay in the disposal of such applications, the Conservator will cause the forest lands in the malnad tracts of the State to be inspected and draw up as soon as possible a list of the lands which may be given out for rubber cultivation without prejudice to the interests mentioned in the previous paragraph.

7. To allow proper facilities for the clearing of land without depriving the Government of the value of the timber in them, Government direct that, after a land is made over to the applicant for rubber cultivation, he should give notice to the Forest Department, in the month of September of each year, of the extent and situation of the area that he intends to clear and plant in the succeeding year. The Forest Department will arrange to cut and remove, within six months of the receipt of the notice, all timber on the area likely to be cleared by him. Each succeeding year a similar notice should be given of the area intended to be operated upon in the year following to enable the Forest Department to remove timber on such area.

8. The Forest Department will not enforce its claims to any timber remaining uncut, after the expiry of the period of six months from the receipt of notice in each year, on the area in regard to which notice has been given by the applicant. And excepting only sandal, which should be scrupulously preserved, the applicant will be free to cut such trees, whether reserved or unreserved, on such area. Forest, Police and Revenue officers will have free access to the plantation in order to enable them to attend to the conservancy and extraction of sandal.

9. After the full upset price of Rs. 10 per acre shall have been recovered, a title-deed in Form A annexed to the rules contained in Appendix E to the Land Revenue Rules of 1890, will be issued. Until receipt of the title-deed, no grantee will have the power of alienating any portion of the land granted. Alienations made in contravention of these rules will render the grant liable to be withdrawn.

(Signed) K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN MYSORE.

I.

ACTS INTRODUCED BEFORE THE RENDITION.

Number and year.	Title or short title.	
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright Act	Repealed in part by Acts XVII of 1862, IX of 1871 and I of 1879.
XIX of 1850 ... (in part).	Binding of Apprentices (Applies only to Europeans and Eurasians).	Repealed in part by Acts XIV of 1870 and XVI of 1874.
XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of Contract	...
XLV of 1860 ...	Indian Penal Code	Amended by Acts XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873 and Regulations I of 1886, I of 1892, II and IV of 1894 and I of 1904.
V of 1861 ...	Police Act (extends only to the town of Bangalore).	Repealed in part by IX of 1871.
X of 1865 ..	Indian Succession Act (does not apply to Native Christians).	Repealed in part by Acts XXIV of 1866, VII of 1870, and XV of 1877.
V of 1866 ...	Bills of Exchange	Repealed in part by Acts IX of 1872 and X of 1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879.
XXI of 1866 ...	Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act.	Repealed in part by Acts VII of 1870 and XVI of 1874.
III of 1867 ...	Gambling Act	Extends only to the town of Bangalore.
XXV of 1867 ..	Printing Presses and Newspapers and Registration of Books Act.	Amended by Regulation I of 1894.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons Act (in part)	Repealed in part before extension to Mysore by Acts XII of 1873, and XVI of 1874, and amended by XIV of 1878.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Indian Penal Code amendment.	Repealed in part by Act X of 1872.

Number and year.	Title or short title.	
I of 1871 ...	Cattle Trespass Act	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1892.
XXIII of 1871 ...	The Pensions Act (in part).	.....
I of 1872 ...	Indian Evidence Act	Amended by Act XVIII of 1872 and Regulations X of 1900 and VIII of 1901; and repealed in part by Regulation III of 1899.
IX of 1872 ...	Indian Contract Act	Repealed in part by Act I of 1877 and amended by Regulation VI of 1892.
XV of 1872 ...	Indian Christian Marriage Act (in part).	Repealed in part by Regulation III of 1900.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Indian Evidence Act amendment.	Repealed in part by Act X of 1873.
XIX of 1872 ...	Indian Penal Code (1860) amendment.	.....
V of 1873 ...	Government Savings Banks Act.	.....
X of 1873 ...	Indian Oaths Act	Repealed in part before extension to Mysore by Acts XII of 1873, and XII of 1876.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief Act (in part).	.....
XV of 1877 ...	Indian Limitation Act	Amended by Act XII of 1879, and Regulation III of 1896.
I of 1878 ...	Opium Act	.....
XII of 1879 ...	Amendment of Civil Procedure Code, Registration Act and Limitation Act (in part).	Repealed in part by Act XIV of 1882 (vide also Regulation II of 1884), also repealed in part by Regulations III of 1896, and I of 1903.
<i>Madras Acts. —</i>		
I of 1873 ...	To prevent indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.	.....
VIII of 1878 ...	Coffee Stealing Prevention Act.	.....

II.

REGULATIONS PASSED SUBSEQUENT TO THE RENDITION.

Number and year.	Title or short title.	
I of 1883 ...	Civil Courts Regulation	Amended by Regulations V of 1892, VI of 1894, II of 1898, and III of 1901.
I of 1884 ...	Chief Court Regulation	Amended by Regulations II of 1890, IV of 1903, and II of 1905.
II of 1884 ...	Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882).	Amended by Regulations II of 1887, VII of 1892, VI of 1901, VI of 1904 and III of 1906.
III of 1884 ...	Legal Practitioners Regulation.	Amended by Regulation I of 1897.
I of 1885 ...	Yelandur Jaghir Regulation.	.....
II of 1885 ...	Excise duty on spirits, etc. (Act XVI of 1863).	.....
I of 1887 ...	Bangalore City Hackney Carriage Regulation.	.....
II of 1887 ...	Civil Procedure Code amendment (Regulation II of 1884)	.....
II of 1888 ...	Explosives Regulation	.....
IV of 1888 ...	Land Revenue Code	Amended by Regulations I of 1891, III of 1892, VI of 1905 and VI of 1906
II of 1890 ...	Amendment of Chief Court Regulation I of 1884.	.....
III of 1890 ...	Measures of Length Regulation.	.....
IV of 1890 ...	Land Improvement Loans Regulation.	Amended by Regulations V of 1899, I of 1901 and repealed in part by Regulation I of 1903.
VI of 1890 ...	Arms Regulation	.....
I of 1891 ...	Land Revenue Code amendment.	.....
I of 1892 ...	Merchandise Marks Regulation.	Amended by Regulation V of 1905.
II of 1892 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.	.....
III of 1892 ...	Land Revenue Code (1888 as amended by Regulation I of 1891) amendment.	.....

Number and year.	Title or short title	
IV of 1892	Factories Regulation.	.....
V of 1892	Civil Courts Regulation (1883) amendment.	.....
VI of 1892	Contract Act (1872) amendment.	.....
VII of 1892	Civil Procedure Code (II of 1884) amendment.	.....
VIII of 1892	Cattle Trespass Act (1871) amendment.	.....
I of 1893	Regulation for avoiding loss by Default of Public Accountants.	.....
I of 1894	Printing Presses and Newspapers Act (1867) amendment.	.....
II of 1894	Indian Penal Code (1860) amendment.	.....
IV of 1894	Railways Regulation	.....
V of 1894	Prisoners' Testimony Regulation.	.....
VI of 1894	Civil Courts Regulation (1883) amendment.	.....
VII of 1894	Land Acquisition (1870) Regulation.	.....
IX of 1894	Government Securities Regulation.	.....
X of 1894	Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.	.....
XI of 1894	Inventions and Designs Regulation.	.....
I of 1895	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	.....
III of 1895	Companies Regulation	.....
II of 1896	Cotton Duties Regulation	.....
III of 1896	Limitation Act (1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879) amendment.	.....
I of 1897	Legal Practitioners' Regulation (1884) amendment.	.....
II of 1897	Epidemic Diseases Regulation.	.....
IV of 1897	Sringeri Jaghir Settlement Regulation.	.....
I of 1898	Village Sanitation Regulation.	.....
II of 1898	Civil Courts Regulation (I of 1883, V of 1892 and VI of 1894) amendment.	.....
	Repealed in part by Regulation II of 1900.	.....
	Repealed in part by Regulation II of 1900.	.....
	Amended by Regulation III of 1901.	.....

Number and year.	Title or short title	
I of 1899	Post Office Law	.....
II of 1899	Military Regulation	.....
III of 1899	General Clauses Regulation	.....
IV of 1899	Telegraph Law	.....
V of 1899	Land Improvement Loans Regulation (1890) amendment.	.....
VI of 1899	Destruction and Segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle.	.....
II of 1900	Stamp Regulation	.....
III of 1900	Court Fees Regulation (Act VII of 1870).	.....
IV of 1900	Electricity Regulation	.....
V of 1900	Military Regulation (1899) amendment.	.....
VII of 1900	Coinage Regulation	.....
X of 1900	Evidence Act (1872) amendment.	.....
XI of 1900	Forest Regulation	.....
I of 1901	Land Improvement Loans Regulation (1890) amendment.	.....
II of 1901	Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.	.....
III of 1901	Civil Courts Regulation (1883) amendment.	.....
IV of 1901	Military Regulation (1899, 1900) amendment.	.....
V of 1901	Excise Regulation (Regulation III of 1885).	.....
VI of 1901	Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) amendment.	.....
VII of 1901	Succession Certificate Regulation.	.....
VIII of 1901	Evidence Act (1872) amendment.	.....
IX of 1901	Forest Regulation (1900) amendment.	.....
I of 1902	Safe-guarding Cauvery Electric line.	.....
II of 1902	Local Boards Regulation.	.....
III of 1902	Weights and Measures Regulation.	.....
IV of 1902	Excise Regulation (1901) amendment.	.....
	Amended by Regulations V of 1900, IV of 1901, I of 1905, and IV of 1905.	.....
	Amended by Regulation VII of 1901.	.....
	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1901.	.....
	Amended by Regulation IX of 1901.	.....
	Amended by Regulations IV of 1902, V of 1904, and V of 1906.	.....

Rules having the force of Law, made otherwise than under the Acts and Regulations in force in Mysore.

Number and year.	Title or short title
V of 1902	Banker's Books Evidence Regulation.
I of 1903	Registration Regulation
II of 1903	Regulation for the recovery of loans from Agricultural Banks
III of 1903	Mysore City Improvement Regulation.
IV of 1903	Chief Court Regulation (1884 as amended by II of 1890) amendment.
V of 1903	Whipping Regulation
I of 1904	Indian Penal Code (1860) amendment.
II of 1904	Criminal Procedure Code.
III of 1904	Societies Registration Regulation.
IV of 1904	Mysore City Improvement Regulation (1903) amendment.
V of 1904	Excise Regulation (1901) amendment.
VI of 1904	Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1884) amendment.
I of 1905	Military Regulation (II of 1899, V of 1900 and IV of 1901) amendment.
II of 1905	Chief Court Regulation (I of 1884, as amended by Regulation II 1890 and IV of 1903) amendment.
III of 1905	Co-operative Societies Regulation.
IV of 1905	Military Regulation (II of 1899, V of 1900, IV of 1901 and I of 1905) amendment.
V of 1905	Merchandise Marks Regulation (1892) amendment.
VI of 1905	Land Revenue Code (1888) amendment.
I of 1906	Vaccination Regulation
II of 1906	Tramways Regulation
III of 1906	Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1884) amendment.
IV of 1906	Mines Regulation
V of 1906	Excise Regulation (1901, 1904) amendment.
VI of 1906	Land Revenue Code (1888) amendment.
VII of 1906	Municipal Regulation

Treasure Trove Rules.

Rules for the Settlement of Ready Money Grants.

Rules for the Repair of Field Boundary Marks.

Inam Rules.

Notification debarring Judicial Courts from questioning the validity of the Inam Commissioner's Settlement.

Notification declaring the Inam Rules to be Law in Mysore.

Survey Settlement Rules.

Rules under Rule 21 of the Inam Rules.

Mysore Government Guarantee.

Rules for the Collection of Excise duties.

Rules for the Inspection and Control of Prostitutes and Brothels.

Rules relating to the Custody and Guardianship of Minors, etc.

Notification regarding the powers of Revenue Courts in the investigation of Judicial cases.

Rules for the Organization and Regulation of the Village and Regular Police in Mysore.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in suits relating to Inams.

Stamping of Bills of Exchange.

Rules for the Maintenance of Tanks.

Punishment of Breaches of Salt Law.

Survey and Valuation of Inam Villages for which Title Deeds were not issued before the 12th October 1872.

Establishment of Local Committees.

Rules Relating to Lunatics.

Rules for the Remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

Rules for the Administration of the District Irrigation Fund.

Rules for the restoration of the Inam lands unauthorisedly alienated from religious and charitable institutions.

Forest Rules.

Notification regarding the execution in Mysore of Criminal Processes issued by Magistrates in British India.

Notification regarding the execution in Mysore of the Decrees of and Civil Processes issued by Courts in British India.

Rules for the remuneration of Minor Village Servants.

Rules corresponding with Sections 30 and 31 of the "Prisoners' Act."

Court Adjournments and Holidays.

Regulation with regard to Paper Currency.

Rules for restraining the Manufacture and Sale of Fireworks.

Rules for the levy of Local Cess in unsurveyed Taluks.

Notification regarding the validity of the registration of certain documents by the Registrar of Madras.

Rules for licensing Talukhanas.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1907.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Golden Number	... VIII	Dominical Letter	... F
Epact	... 16	Roman Indiction	... 5
Solar Cycle	... 12	Julian Period.	... 6620

ERAS.

2682-83 of the Olympiads.

2656 of the Era of Nabonassar.

2660 from the Foundation of Rome.

From the Creation. From the Deluge.

6001	4255	Hebrew Text.
6212	4905	Samaritan.
7541	5153	Septuagint.
5007-08 Kaliyuga.	1270-77	Yezlijid.
1828-29 Shalivahana.	1324-25	Hijra.
1313-14 Bengal San.	1316-17	Fusli Era.
1963-64 Vikramaditya.	1307-08	Shahur San.
1082-83 Parashurama.	5667-68	Jewish Era.

41st of 25th cycle of Grahavarivritti. 41st of 87th cycle of Brihaspati as per Tamil. 39th of Drugganitham. 53rd of 88th cycle, Bengal. 2450 Bhuddist Era. 1269 Burmese Vulgar Era. 2567 Japanese Era. 44th of 79th Chinese cycle. Ramzan commences on 9th October, 1907.

The Royal Family of Great Britain.

DATE OF BIRTH AND AGE IN 1907.

King Edward VII.	... Nov. 9, 1841	... 66
Queen Alexandra	... Dec. 1, 1844	... 63
Prince of Wales	... June 3, 1865	... 42
<i>(Married.—July 6, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, born May 26, 1867).</i>		
<i>Issue.</i>		
Edward Albert	... June 23, 1894	... 13
Albert Frederick	... Dec. 14, 1895	... 12
Victoria Alexandra	... April 25, 1897	... 10
Henry William	... Mar. 31, 1900	... 7
George Edward	... Dec. 20, 1902	... 5
John Charles	... July. 12, 1905	... 2
Princess Royal	... Feb. 20, 1867	... 40
<i>(Married.—July 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, 2 children).</i>		
Princess Victoria	... July 6, 1868	... 39
„ Maud Charlotte, (Queen of Norway)	... Nov. 26, 1869	... 38
<i>(Married.—July 22, 1896, to Charles of Norway, 1 child).</i>		
Princess Helena	... May 25, 1846	... 61
„ Louise	... Mar. 18, 1848	... 59
Duke of Connaught	... May 1, 1850	... 57
Princess Beatrice	... April 14, 1857	... 50

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

New Year's Day—Circumcision of Our Lord	... Tues. Jan. 1	Whitsunday (Pentecost.)	Sun. May 19
Epiphany	... Sun. „ 6	Empire Day	... Fri. „ 24
Accession of King Edward VII.	... Tues. „ 22	Trinity Sunday	... Sun. „ 26
Proclamation of do.	... Th. „ 24	Corpus Christi	... Th. „ 30
Septuagesima Sunday	... Sun. „ 27	St. John the Baptist (Midsummer Day)	... Mon. June 24
Sexagesima Sunday	... Sun. Feb. 3	Official Birthday of K. Edward, VIII.	... Wed. „ 26
Quinquagesima (Shrove Sunday)	... Sun. „ 10	Nativity of our Lady	... Sun. Sept. 8
Ash Wednesday	... Wed. „ 13	St. Michael (Michaelmas Day)	... Sun. „ 29
St. Patrick's Day	... Sun. „ 17	All Saints' Day	... Fri. Nov. 1
Palm Sunday	... Sun. March 24	All Souls' Day	... Sat. „ 2
Annunciation of B. V. M. (Lady Day)	... Mon. „ 25	King-Emperor's Birthday	... Sat. „ 9
Good Friday	... Fri. „ 29	St. Andrew's Day	... Sat. „ 30
Easter Sunday	... Sun. „ 31	First Sunday in Advent	... Sun. Dec. 1
Low Sunday	... Sun. April. 7	Queen Alexandra's Birthday	... Sun. „ 1
Beltane or May Day	... Wed. May 1	St. Thomas' Day	... Sat. „ 21
Rogation Sunday	... Sun. „ 5	Christmas Day	... Wed. „ 25
Ascension Day (Holy Th.)	... Th. „ 9	St. John the Evangelist	... Fri. „ 27

Principal Mahomedan Festivals.

Charaghan-i-Bandah Nawaz	... Tu. J. „ 1	Mediorsham or Ghilam's Garveen (Sunni)	... Fri. May 24
Haj Day	... Th. „ 25	Pir-i-Dastgir	... Sun. „ 26
Bakri 'Id or 'Id-i-Kurban	... Fri. „ 24	Abdul Gadar Gilam's death.	... Th. „ 30
Shaikh Amru's Mokharan Urs	... Mon. „ 28	Mahomed Kajni Ooroos	... Wed. June 5
Sultan Amruthkan Ooroos	... Mon. „ 28	Bethoo Shaheed's Ooroos	... Fri. „ 21
Shaikh Shah Ooroos	... Fri. Feb. 1	Chiragan-i-Tindah Shah Madar	... Fri. „ 28
Baramia Urs at Mehmarwada	... Fri. „ 1	Ooroos-i-Kadr Wali	... Mon. July 22
Id Gadir	... Sat. „ 2	Falika 'Id	... Sat. Aug. 10
Kadul Marana	... Wed. „ 13	Fitraul 'Id	... Tues. „ 13
New Year Day (1325)	... Th. „ 14	Shah Nizamath Alla Ooroos.	... Fri. „ 30
Fete of Hasan and Husain (1323)	... Th. „ 14	Miraj-i-Mahammad (Sunni).	... Wed. Sep. 4
Rat-kirat and Ashura	... Fri. „ 22	Yeedi Rajjab	... Th. „ 5
Tabut Day	... Sat. „ 23	Kuthba	... Sat. „ 7
Ashura ends (Sunni)	... Sun. „ 24	Shab-i-Barat (Sunni)	... Mon. „ 23
Shah Alla Mohath Ooroos	... Th. Mar. 14	Roza begins	... Tu. Oct. 8
Staman Farsie Ooroos	... Wed. „ 20	Bianilla Ooroos	... Sun. „ 20
Pier-Pielvan Ooroos	... Mon. „ 25	M. Moul Ali's Ooroos	... Mon. „ 21
Shaikh Mashri Ooroos at Mahim	... Wed. „ 27	Lingam Pully Ooroos	... Wed. „ 23
Thara Thajee	... Th. „ 28	Katl'Imam Ali (Shiah)	... Fri. „ 25
Chihlum (Shiah)	... Th. Apl. 4	Hazral Ali (Shiah)	... Mon. „ 28
Akhir-i-chahar Shambah	... Wed. „ 10	Lailat-ul-Kadr (Shiah)	... Tues. „ 29
Katl'Imam Hussein (Shiah).	... Fri. „ 12	Lailat-ul-Kadr (Sunni)	... Wed. „ 30
Shaharsan begins	... Sat. „ 13	'Id-ul-Fiter or Ramazan 'Id.	... Sun. Nov. 3
Nabari Wafat	... Wed. „ 24	Ramazan 'Id, 2nd Day	... Fri. „ 7
Bari Wafat (Sunni)	... Fri. „ 26	Ooroos at Matunga	... Tues. „ 8
Malad-i-Nabi (Shiah)	... Tues. „ 30	Shaba Barath	... Fri. „ 19
Piram-i-Pir's Igiarim	... Th. May 23	Ooroos at Shaikh Memon	... Tues. „ 21
		Charagon-i-Bandah Nawaz	... Wed. Dec. 18
			... Sat. „ 21

Principal Hindu Festivals.

Bhogi Pundagai	... Sun. Jan. 13	Naga Panchami	... Wed. Ag. 14
Pongal	... Mon. " 14	Avani Moolam	... Mon. " 19
Mattu Pongal	... Tues. " 15	Sama Veda Upkarmam	... Th. " 22
Rathasapthami	... Sun. " 20	Shravana Pournami	... Fri. " 23
Thai Pusam	... Tues. " 29	Gajendra Moksham	... Fri. " 23
Mahasisvarathri	... Mon. Feb. 11	Vara Lakshmi Vratam	... Fri. " 23
Holi	... Wed. " 27	Rig Vajur Veda Upakar-	
Molugadi at Thiruvathur	... Wed. " 27	mam	... Fri. " 23
Telugu New Year Day	... Fri. Mar. 15	Gayathri Japam	... Sat. " 24
Radotsavam at Mylapore	... Mon. " 25	Kristna Ashtami	... Fri. " 30
Aruvathimnver at Myla-		Krishna Jayanthi	... Sat. " 31
pore	... Tu. " 26	Ganesa Chathurthi	... Wed. Sep. 11
Punguni Vutharam	... Fri. " 29	Rushi Panchami	... Th. " 12
Tamil New Year Day	... Sat. Apl. 13	Gouri Avahanam	... Fri. " 13
Gouri Vratam	... Mon. " 15	Kalika Thvathasi	... Th. " 19
Mathsya Jayanthi	... Wed. " 17	Anantha Puthmanaba	
Sree Rama Navami	... Mon. " 22	Vratam	... Fri. " 20
Vamana Thvathasi	... Th. " 25	Mahalayam begins	... Sun. " 22
Garudotsavam at Tripli-		Mahalaya Amavasya	... Mon. Oct. 7
cane	... Sun. " 28	Festival begins at Tiru-	
Rodotsavam at Triplicane	... Fri. May 3	pati	... Tues. " 8
Parasurama Thvathasi	... Fri. " 24	Navarathri begins	... Tues. " 8
Narasimha Jayanthi	... Sun. " 26	Garudotsavam at Tirupati	... Sat. " 12
Garudotsavam at Conjee-		Thurga Ashtami	... Mon. " 14
veram	... Sun. " 26	Lakshmi Puja	... Tues. " 15
Radotsavam at Conjee-		Ayuda Puja	... Tues. " 15
veram	... Th. " 30	Vijaya Thasami	... Wed. " 16
Aranya Gouri Vratam	... Sun. June 16	Naraka Chathurthasi	... Mon. Nov. 4
Karma Jayanthi	... Sat. " 22	Thana Lakshmi Puja	... Tues. " 5
Rama Lakshmana Thva-		Deepavali	... Wed. " 6
thasi	... Sun. " 23	Vama Thirthiya	... Th. " 7
Vata Savithri	... Tues. " 25	Nagavalli Chouthi	... Sun. " 9
Auni Amavasya	... Wed. July 10	Kansika Ekathasi	... Sun. " 16
Skantha Panchami	... Mon. " 15	Bharani Theepam	... Tues. " 19
Thakshinayanam	... Tues. " 16	Karthika Theepam	... Wed. " 20
Lakshmi Vratam	... Sat. " 20	Vishnu Theepam	... Th. " 21
Ashada Ekathasi	... Sun. " 21	Chumpa Shashti	... Tues. Dec. 10
Vyasa Pournami	... Th. " 25	Vikunta Ekathasi	... Sun. " 15
Thiru Audi Pooram	... Sun. Aug. 11	Thathathraya Jayanthi	... Th. " 19

Eclipses in 1907.

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, January 14.
 Magnitude (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.462.
 Begins ... 9 47 a.m.
 Greatest Phase 11-2 a.m.
 Ends ... 0-23 p.m.
 Angle from North point of—

First contact 303° } towards the East.
 Last contact 52° }

Angle from the Vertex of—
 First contact 352° } towards the East.
 Last contact 45° }

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 29th Jan.
 Magnitude of the Eclipse
 (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.715.
 First contact with Penumbra ... 4 17 p.m.
 " " Shadow ... 5 36 p.m.
 Middle of the Eclipse ... 7-8 p.m.
 Last contact with Shadow ... 8 40 p.m.
 " " Penumbra ... 10-0 p.m.
 The first contact with the Shadow occurs
 at 137° from the North point of the
 Moon's limb towards the East.
 The last contact at 242° towards the
 East.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS FOR 1907.

January. —1st and 2nd	... Xmas Holidays (General)
" 14th and 15th	... Pongal (General).
" 20th	... H. H. the Maharaja's Installation (General).
" 22nd	... Madhvanavami (Hindu).
" 24th and 25th	... Bakrid (Muhammadan).
February. —11th	... Sivarathri (Hindu).
" 13th	... Ash Wednesday (Christian).
" 19th to 23rd	... Mohurrum (Muhammadan).
" 23rd	... Mohurrum Last day (General).
" 27th	... Holi Feast (General).
March. —15th	... Lunar New Year's Day (General).
" 28th to April 2nd	... Easter Holidays (Christian).
" 29th	... Good Friday (General).
April. —10th	... Akhiri Charshamba (Muhammadan).
" 13th	... Tamil New Year's Day (Hindu).
" 19th	... Ramanujacharya's Tirunakshatra (Hindu).
" 22nd	... Sriramanavami (General)
May. —9th	... Ascension Day (Christian).
" 24th	... Sri Sunkaracharya Aradhana and Empire Day (General).
June. —3rd	... Prince of Wales Birthday (General).
" 22nd	... H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday (General).
" 26th	... King-Emperor's Birthday (General).
July. —29th	... Sri Tikacharyara Punyadivasa (Hindu).
August. —22nd	... Asvalayana Shravani (General)
" 23rd	... Apastamba Shravani and Vara Mahalakshmi Vratam (General).
September. —10th and 11th	... Gouri and Ganesha (Hindu, General).
" 20th	... Anantachaturdasi (Hindu).
" 22nd and 23rd	... Shah-E-barat (Muhammadan)
October. —7th	... Mahalaya Amavasi (General)
" 8th	... Commencement of Dasara (General)
" 13th to 24th	... Dasara Holidays (General).
November. —5th	... Dipavali (General).
" 6th	... Balipadyami (General).
" 8th	... Ramzan Kuthba (Muhammadan).
Dec. —24th to 2nd Jan. '08	... Christmas Holidays.

NOTE.—On New Moon days offices will be held in the morning.

MYSORE CIVIL COURTS HOLIDAYS, 1907.

The following list of General Holidays for the Civil Courts in Mysore for the year 1907, approved by Government, is hereby published for information:—

January 1st and 2nd, Tuesday and Wednesday	Continuation of Christmas Holidays.
Do 14th and 15th, Monday and Tuesday	Solar eclipse, Uttarayan and Pongal.
February 11th, Monday	Sivaratri.
Do 23rd, Saturday	Last day of Mohoram.
Do 27th, Wednesday	Holi feast.
March 15th, Friday	Lunar New Year's day.
Do 29th, do	Good Friday
April 22nd, Monday	Sriramanavami.
May 24th, Friday	Empire day.
June 3rd, Monday	The Prince of Wales' Birthday.
Do 22nd, Saturday	His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.
Do 26th Wednesday	Emperor's Birthday.
August 22nd and 23rd, Thursday and Friday	Asvalayana and Apastambha Sravani.
September 11th, Wednesday	Ganesha.
October 7th, Monday	Mahalaya Amavasya.
Do 8th, Tuesday	Commencement of Dasara.
Do 14th, Monday to 24th Thursday	Dasara Holidays.
November 5th, Tuesday	Dipavali.
Do 6th, Wednesday	Balipadyami.
December 24th, Tuesday to 31st Tuesday	Christmas Holidays.

Note.—His Highness the Maharaja's Installation day is omitted as it falls on Sunday.

The following partial holidays may be granted to the members of the various sects concerned without deduction from the period allowed for casual or other leave:—

HINDUS (according to sects).		
Madhvanavami	1	Sri Tikacharya Punyadivasa
Tamil New Year's day	1	Gowri
Sri Ramanujacharya Tirunakshatra	1	Anantha Chathurdasi
Sri Sankaracharya Aradhana	1	
MAHOMEDANS.		
Sha be Barath	2	Moharam
Ramzan	1	Akhari Charshamba
Bakrid	2	
CHRISTIANS.		
Ash Wednesday	1	Ascension day
Easter Holidays	4	

Under Section 22 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation of 1883, the Chief Court directs that all the Civil Courts in the Province be closed from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1907 (both days inclusive).

The Chief Court of Mysore will be adjourned for the annual vacation from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June 1907 (both days inclusive).

No applications for the admission of Civil appeals will be received during the vacation, except in urgent cases, where it is sought to obtain an injunction or an attachment to stay proceedings.

Emergent applications in Criminal cases will be disposed of by the Vacation Judge

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.					
		D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	...	7	8	17 P.M.	Last Qr.	...	6	6	22 A.M.
N. Moon.	...	14	11	27 A.M.	N. Moon.	...	12	11	13 P.M.
First Qr.	...	21	2	12 P.M.	First Qr.	...	20	10	5 A.M.
F. Moon.	...	29	7	15 P.M.	F. Moon.	...	28	11	53 A.M.

1	Tu	1	18	NEW YEAR'S DAY. Proc. at Delhi, 1903.	1	F	32	19	M. S. Ry. opened, 1881.
2	W	2	19	Calcutta Captured, 1757.	2	S	33	20	Purification of B. V. M. (Candlemas).
3	Th	3	20		3	SUN	34	21	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
4	F	4	21		4	M	35	22	St. Blaize.
5	S	5	22		5	Tu	36	23	Prince and Princess of Wales arr. in Bangalore 1906.
6	SUN	6	23	EPIPHANY.	6	W	37	24	Tippoo defeated, 1792.
7	M	7	24	Plough Monday.	7	Th	38	25	Q. Victoria's Statue unveiled. St. Agatha.
8	Tu	8	25	St. Lucian.	8	F	39	26	L. Mayo Assassinated, 1872.
9	W	9	26		9	S	40	27	Lahore Treaty, 1846.
10	Th	10	27		10	SUN	41	28	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
11	F	11	28	Trincomalee Capt'd, 1795	11	M	42	29	Shrove Tuesday.
12	S	12	29		12	Tu	43	30	Ash Wednesday.
13	SUN	13	30	1st AFTER EPIPHANY. St. Hilary.	13	W	44	31	S. Valentine, Mahomedan Year 1325 begins.
14	M	14	1	Russian New Year. Pongal	14	Th	45	1	Relief of Kimberley, 1901.
15	Tu	15	2	Madras University opened, 1853.	15	F	46	2	Napier of Magdala d. 1890
16	W	16	3	Bat. of Coruna, 1809.	16	S	47	3	1st. IN LENT. EMBER Week.
17	Th	17	4		17	SUN	48	4	
18	F	18	5	St. Prisc.	18	M	49	5	Ember Day. Duchess of Fife, "Princess Royal," b 1867.
19	S	19	6	Aden taken, 1839.	19	Tu	50	6	
20	SUN	20	7	2ND AFTER EPIPHANY. St. Fabian.	20	W	51	7	
21	M	21	8	St. Agnes.	21	Th	52	8	
22	Tu	22	9	Queen Victoria d 1901. King's Access. 1901. St. Vincent.	22	F	53	9	Ember Day.
23	W	23	10		23	S	54	10	Ember Day.
24	Th	24	11	Proc. of King Edward VII, 1901	24	SUN	55	11	2nd IN LENT S. Matthias Ap.
25	F	25	12	Conversion of S. Paul.	25	M	56	12	
26	S	26	13	Khartoum fell, 1885	26	Tu	57	13	
27	SUN	27	14	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.	27	W	58	14	Majuba, 1881.
28	M	28	15	Bat. of Aliwal, 1846.	28	Th	59	15	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900
29	Tu	29	16	Prince and Princess of Wales arrived Mysore, 1906.					
30	W	30	17						
31	Th	31	18	Vellore Mutiny,					

MARCH.				APRIL.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	...	7	2 12 P.M.	Last Qr.	...	5	8 50 P.M.
N. Moon.	...	14	11 35 A.M.	N. Moon.	...	13	0 35 A.M.
First Qr.	...	22	6 40 A.M.	First Qr.	...	21	2 8 A.M.
F. Moon.	...	30	1 14 A.M.	F. Moon.	...	28	11 34 A.M.
1 F	60	18	St. David.	1 M	91	19	Easter Monday. All
2 S	61	19	Ceylon taken, 1815. St. Chad.				Fools' Day.
3 SUN	62	20	3RD IN LENT.	2 Tu	92	20	Easter Tuesday.
4 M	63	21		3 W	93	21	St. Richard.
5 Tu	64	22		4 Th	94	22	St. Ambrose.
6 W	65	23	Battle with Tippoo in Coorg, 1799.	5 F	95	23	
7 Th	66	24	St. Perpetua.	6 S	96	24	Mercara taken, 1834.
8 F	67	25	Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	7 SUN	97	25	LOW SUNDAY 1st AF. TER EASTER.
9 S	68	26		8 M	98	26	
10 SUN	69	27	4TH IN LENT. K. Edward VII, m. 1863.	9 Tu	99	27	
11 M	70	28		10 W	100	28	Coorg Annexed, 1834.
12 Tu	71	29	St. Gregory.	11 Th	101	29	
13 W	72	30	Bloemfontein, 1900.	12 F	102	30	The "Union Jack" adopted, 1606.
14 Th	73	1		13 S	103	1	
15 F	74	2		14 SUN	104	2	2nd AFTER EASTER.
16 S	75	3		15 M	105	3	
17 SUN	76	4	5TH IN LENT. St. Patrick.	16 Tu	106	4	1st Ry-opn'd at Bombay 1853.
18 M	77	5		17 W	107	5	
19 Tu	78	6		18 Th	108	6	
20 W	79	7		19 F	109	7	St. Alphege.
21 Th	80	8	Bangalore taken; 1791. St. Benedict	20 S	110	8	
22 F	81	9		21 SUN	111	9	3rd AFTER EASTER.
23 S	82	10		22 M	112	10	
24 SUN	83	11	PALM SUNDAY.	23 Tu	113	11	St. George.
25 M	84	12	Annunciation. KENDI TION DAY, 1881.	24 W	114	12	
26 Tu	85	13		25 Th	115	13	St. Mark, Even.
27 W	86	14		26 F	116	14	
28 Th	87	15	Maundy Thursday.	27 S	117	15	
29 F	88	16	GOOD FRIDAY.	28 SUN	118	16	4th AFTER EASTER.
30 S	89	17	EASTER EVEN.	29 M	119	17	
31 SUN	90	18	EASTER DAY.	30 Tu	120	18	

MAY.				JUNE.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	...	5	3 23 P.M.	Last Qr.	...	3	10 49 A.M.
N. Moon.	...	12	4 29 "	N. Moon.	...	11	5 19 "
First Qr.	...	20	6 57 "	First Qr.	...	19	8 25 "
F. Moon.	...	27	7 47 "	F. Moon.	...	26	2 57 "
1 W	121	19	S. S. Philip & James, App.	1 S	152	19	
2 Th	122	20	Cyclone at Madras, 1872.	2 SUN	153	20	1st AFTER TRINITY.
3 F	123	21	Mutiny at Lucknow, 1857.	3 M	154	21	Prince of Wales b. 1865.
4 S	124	22	Fall of Seringapatam, 1799.	4 Tu	155	22	MAHARAJA b. 1884.
5 SUN	125	23	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 W	156	23	St. Boniface.
6 M	126	24	Rogation Day.	6 Th	157	24	
7 Tu	127	25	Rogation Day.	7 F	158	25	
8 W	128	26	Rogation Day.	8 S	159	26	
9 Th	129	27	Ascension Day.	9 SUN	160	27	2nd AFTER TRINITY.
10 F	130	28	Mutiny at Meerut, 1857.	10 M	161	28	
11 S	131	29	Rangoon taken, 1824.	11 Tu	162	29	St. Barnabas, Ap.
12 SUN	132	30	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION.	12 W	163	30	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.
13 M	133	31		13 Th	164	31	
14 Tu	134	1		14 F	165	32	
15 W	135	2		15 S	166	1	Magna Charta sd. 1215.
16 Th	136	3		16 SUN	167	2	3rd AFTER TRINITY.
17 F	137	4	Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	17 M	168	3	St. Alban.
18 S	138	5		18 Tu	169	4	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19 SUN	139	6	WHIT SUNDAY. Ember Wk. St. Dunstan.	19 W	170	5	Gwalior captured, 1858.
20 M	140	7	Whit Monday.	20 Th	171	6	
21 Tu	141	8	Whit Tuesday.	21 F	172	7	
22 W	142	9	Ember Day.	22 S	173	8	
23 Th	143	10	Cutch taken, 1824.	23 SUN	174	9	4th AFTER TRINITY. Bat of Plassey, 1757.
24 F	144	11	EMPIRE DAY.	24 M	175	10	St. John Baptst. Midsummer day.
25 S	145	12	Ember Day.	25 Tu	176	11	
26 SUN	146	13	TRINITY SUNDAY. St. Augustin.	26 W	177	12	KING'S BIRTHDAY Celebration.
27 M	147	14		27 Th	178	13	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.
28 Tu	148	15		28 F	179	14	
29 W	149	16		29 S	180	15	St. Peter, Ap.
30 Th	150	17	Corpus Christi.	30 SUN	181	16	5th AFTER TRINITY.
31 F	151	18	Peace of Pretoria, 1902				Cauvery Power Works opened, 1902.

JULY.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	2	6	3 P.M.
N. Moon	10	8	47 P.M.
First Qr.	18	6	41 P.M.
F. Moon	25	9	59 A.M.

1 M	182	17	Dominion Day in Canada.
2 Tu	183	18	Station Public Offices opened, 1904.
3 W	184	19	Visitation B. V. M. Madras Vol. Guards raised, 1857.
4 Th	185	20	Dec. of American Independence.
5 F	186	21	6TH AFTER TRINITY.
6 S	187	22	Earl of Minto b. 1845.
7 SUN	188	23	Vellore Mutiny, 1800.
8 M	189	24	Bat. of Oudenarde 1708.
9 Tu	190	25	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honor," 1878.
10 W	191	26	7TH AFTER TRINITY.
11 Th	192	27	St. Swithin.
12 F	193	28	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
13 S	194	29	1 Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
14 SUN	195	30	St. Margaret.
15 M	196	31	68TH AFTER TRINITY.
16 Tu	197		St. Mary Magdalene.
17 W	198	2	Cap. of Gibraltar, 1704.
18 Th	199	3	St. James, Ap.
19 F	200	4	St. Anne.
20 S	201	5	Bat. of Maiwand, 1880.
21 SUN	202	6	St. Joseph of Arimathea.
22 M	203	7	9TH AFTER TRINITY.
23 Tu	204	8	Prince Bismarck d. 1898.
24 W	205	9	Assam annexed, 1839.
25 Th	206	10	
26 F	207	11	
27 S	208	12	
28 SUN	209	13	
29 M	210	14	
30 Tu	211	15	
31 W	212	16	

AUGUST.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	1	7	55 A.M.
N. Moon	9	0	6 P.M.
First Qr.	17	2	35 A.M.
F. Moon	23	5	45 P.M.
Last Qr.	30	10	58 P.M.

1 Th	213	17	Lammas' Day.
2 F	214	18	
3 S	215	19	
4 SUN	216	20	10TH AFTER TRINITY.
5 M	217	21	Transfiguration.
6 Tu	218	22	
7 W	219	23	
8 Th	220	24	Maharaja's Installation, 1902.
9 F	221	25	CORONATION K. EDWARD, VII 1902.
10 S	222	26	
11 SUN	223	27	11TH AFTER TRINITY.
12 M	224	28	
13 Tu	225	29	
14 W	226	30	Relief of Peking Legation, 1900.
15 Th	227	31	E. I. Railway opened, 1854.
16 F	228	1	
17 S	229	2	
18 SUN	230	3	12TH AFTER TRINITY.
19 M	231	4	
20 Tu	232	5	
21 W	233	6	Warren Hastings d. 1818.
22 Th	234	7	
23 F	235	8	
24 S	236	9	St. Bartholomew, Ap.
25 SUN	237	10	13TH AFTER TRINITY.
26 M	238	11	
27 Tu	239	12	St. Augustin (Bp.)
28 W	240	13	St. John Baptist beheaded.
29 Th	241	14	
30 F	242	15	
31 S	243	16	

SEPTEMBER.

	D.	H.	M.
N. Moon.	8	2	34 A.M.
First Qr.	15	9	10 "
F. Moon.	22	3	8 "
Last Qr.	29	5	7 P.M.

1 SUN	244	17	14th AFTER TRINITY.
2 M	245	18	Transfer of India to the Crown, 1858.
3 Tu	246	19	Great fire of London, [1666.
4 W	247	20	
5 Th	248	21	Peace treaty bet. Japan & Russia signed at Portsmouth, U. S. A. 1905.
6 F	249	22	
7 S	250	23	St. Evertius.
8 SUN	251	24	15th AFTER TRINITY.
9 M	252	25	Nativity B. V. M.
10 Tu	253	26	
11 W	254	27	
12 Th	255	28	French took Pondicherry, 1746.
13 F	256	29	Cabul re-taken, 1842.
14 S	257	30	Holy Cross
15 SUN	258	31	16th AFTER TRINITY.
16 M	259	1	Ember Week.
17 Tu	260	2	St. Lambert.
18 W	261	3	Ember Day.
19 Th	262	4	Presdt. Garfield d. 1881.
20 F	263	5	Ember Day. Bat. of Alma, 1854.
21 S	264	6	St. Matthew, Ap. Ember Day.
22 SUN	265	7	17th AFTER TRINITY.
23 M	266	8	Bat. of Assaye, 1803.
24 Tu	267	9	
25 W	268	10	Lucknow relieved, 1857.
26 Th	269	11	St. Cyprian.
27 F	270	12	Bat. of Sholingur, 1781.
28 S	271	13	
29 SUN	272	14	18th AFTER TRINITY.
30 M	273	15	St. Michael and All Angels.
		16	St. Jerome.

OCTOBER.

	D.	H.	M.
N. Moon.	7	3	51 P.M.
First Qr.	14	3	32 "
F. Moon.	21	2	47 "
Last Qr.	29	1	52 "

1 Tu	274	16	St. Remigius
2 W	275	17	
3 Th	276	18	
4 F	277	19	First English Bible printed, 1535.
5 S	278	20	
6 SUN	279	21	19th AFTER TRINITY.
7 M	280	22	Bishop Cotton d. 1866.
8 Tu	281	23	Ramazan (Turkish Lent) begins.
9 W	282	24	St. Denys.
10 Th	283	25	
11 F	284	26	
12 S	285	27	America discovered, 1492.
13 SUN	286	28	20th AFTER TRINITY.
14 M	287	29	
15 Tu	288	30	Ayuda Puja.
16 W	289	31	
17 Th	290		St. Etheldreda. Agra taken, 1803.
18 F	291		St. Luke, Evan.
19 S	292		Siege of Kimberley by Boers, 1899.
20 SUN	293		21st AFTER TRINITY.
21 M	294		Bat. of Trafalgar, 1805.
22 Tu	295		
23 W	296		
24 Th	297		King of Servia shot, 1882.
25 F	298		Bat. of Balaklava, 1854.
26 S	299		St. Crispin.
27 SUN	300		
28 M	301		22nd AFTER TRINITY.
29 Tu	302		St. Simon and Jude
30 W	303		
31 Th	304		Assumption of Mysore by British, 1831.

JULY.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	...	2	6 3 P.M.
N. Moon	...	10	8 47 P.M.
First Qr.	...	18	6 41 P.M.
F. Moon	...	25	9 59 A.M.

1 M	182	17	Dominion Day in Canada.
2 Tu	183	18	Station Public Offices opened, 1904.
			Visitation B. V. M. Madras Vol. Guards raised, 1857.
3 W	184	19	
4 Th	185	20	Dec. of American Independence.
5 F	186	21	
6 S	187	22	
7 SUN	188	23	6TH AFTER TRINITY.
8 M	189	24	
9 Tu	190	25	Earl of Minto b. 1845.
10 W	191	26	Vellore Mutiny, 1800.
11 Th	192	27	Bat. of Oudenarde 1708.
12 F	193	28	
13 S	194	29	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honor," 1878.
14 SUN	195	30	7TH AFTER TRINITY.
15 M	196	31	St. Swithin.
16 Tu	197		Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
17 W	198	2	
18 Th	199	3	
19 F	200	4	St. Margaret.
20 S	201	5	
21 SUN	202	6	8TH AFTER TRINITY.
22 M	203	7	St. Mary Magdalene.
23 Tu	204	8	
24 W	205	9	Cap. of Gibraltar, 1704.
25 Th	206	10	St. James, Ap.
26 F	207	11	St. Anne.
27 S	208	12	Bat. of Maiwand, 1880.
			St. Joseph of Arimathea.
28 SUN	209	13	9TH AFTER TRINITY.
29 M	210	14	
30 Tu	211	15	Prince Bismark d. 1898.
31 W	212	16	Assam annexed, 1839.

AUGUST.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qr.	...	1	7 55 A.M.
N. Moon	...	9	0 6 P.M.
First Qr.	...	17	2 35 A.M.
F. Moon	...	23	5 45 P.M.
Last Qr.	...	30	10 58 P.M.

1 Th	213	17	Lammas' Day.
2 F	214	18	
3 S	215	19	
4 SUN	216	20	10TH AFTER TRINITY.
5 M	217	21	
6 Tu	218	22	Transfiguration.
7 W	219	23	
8 Th	220	24	Maharaja's Installation 1902.
9 F	221	25	CORONATION K. EDWARD, VII 1902.
10 S	222	26	
11 SUN	223	27	11TH AFTER TRINITY.
12 M	224	28	
13 Tu	225	29	
14 W	226	30	Relief of Peking Legation, 1900.
15 Th	227	31	E. I. Railway opened 1854.
16 F	228	1	
17 S	229	2	
18 SUN	230	3	12TH AFTER TRINITY.
19 M	231	4	
20 Tu	232	5	
21 W	233	6	
22 Th	234	7	Warren Hastings d. 1818.
23 F	235	8	
24 S	236	9	St. Bartholomew, Ap.
25 SUN	237	10	13TH AFTER TRINITY.
26 M	238	11	
27 Tu	239	12	
28 W	240	13	St. Augustine (Bp.)
29 Th	241	14	St. John Baptist behead- ed.
30 F	242	15	
31 S	243	16	

SEPTEMBER.

	D.	H.	M.
N. Moon.	...	8	2 34 A.M.
First Qr.	...	15	9 10 "
F. Moon.	...	22	3 8 "
Last Qr.	...	29	5 7 P.M.

1 SUN	244	17	14th AFTER TRINITY.
			Transfer of India to the Crown, 1858.
2 M	245	18	Great fire of London, [1666.
3 Tu	246	19	
4 W	247	20	
5 Th	248	21	Peace treaty bet. Japan & Russia signed at Portsmouth, U. S. A. 1905.
6 F	249	22	
7 S	250	23	St. Evertius.
8 SUN	251	24	15th AFTER TRINITY.
			Nativity R. V. M.
9 M	252	25	
10 Tu	253	26	
11 W	254	27	
12 Th	255	28	French took Pondicherry, 1746.
13 F	256	29	Cabul re-taken, 1842.
14 S	257	30	Holy Cross.
15 SUN	258	31	16th AFTER TRINITY.
			Ember Week.
16 M	259	1	
17 Tu	260	2	St. Lambert.
18 W	261	3	Ember Day.
19 Th	262	4	Presdt. Garfield d. 1881.
20 F	263	5	Ember Day. Bat. of Al- ma, 1854.
21 S	264	6	St. Matthew, Ap. Em- ber Day.
22 SUN	265	7	17th AFTER TRINITY.
23 M	266	8	Bat. of Assaye, 1803.
24 Tu	267	9	
25 W	268	10	Lucknow relieved, 1857.
26 Th	269	11	St. Cyprian.
27 F	270	12	Bat. of Sholingur, 1781.
28 S	271	13	
29 SUN	272	14	18th AFTER TRINITY.
			St. Michael and All Angels.
30 M	273	15	St. Jerome.

OCTOBER.

	D.	H.	M.
N. Moon.	...	7	3 51 P.M.
First Qr.	...	14	3 32 "
F. Moon.	...	21	2 47 "
Last Qr.	...	29	1 52 "

1 Tu	274	16	St. Remigius
2 W	275	17	
3 Th	276	18	
4 F	277	19	First English Bible printed, 1535.
5 S	278	20	
6 SUN	279	21	19th AFTER TRINITY.
			Bishop Cotton d. 1866.
7 M	280	22	
8 Tu	281	23	Ramazan (Turkish Lent) begins.
9 W	282	24	St. Denys.
10 Th	283	25	
11 F	284	26	
12 S	285	27	America discovered, 1492.
13 SUN	286	28	20th AFTER TRINITY.
14 M	287	29	
15 Tu	288	30	Ayuda Puja.
16 W	289	31	
17 Th	290		St. Etheldreda. Agra ta- ken, 1803.
18 F	291		St. Luke, Evng.
19 S	292		Siege of Kimberley by Boers, 1899.
20 SUN	293		21st AFTER TRINITY.
21 M	294		Bat. of Trafalgar, 1805.
22 Tu	295		
23 W	296		
24 Th	297		King of Servia shot, 1882.
			Bat. of Balaklava, 1854.
25 F	298		St. Crispin.
26 S	299		
27 SUN	300		22nd AFTER TRINITY.
28 M	301		SS. Simon and Jude
29 Tu	302		
30 W	303		
31 Th	304		Assumption of Mysore by British, 1831.

NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
N. Moon.	6	4	9	A.M.	N. Moon.	5	3	52	P.M.
First Qr.	12	10	44	P.M.	First Qr.	12	7	46	A.M.
F. Moon.	20	5	34	A.M.	F. Moon.	19	11	25	P.M.
Last Qr.	28	9	51	A.M.	Last Qr.	28	4	40	A.M.
1 F 305	16	All Saints' Day.			1 SUN 335	16	1ST IN ADVENT. Q.		
2 S 306	17	All Souls' Day.			2 M 336	17	[Alexandra b. 1844.		
3 SUN 307	18	23RD AFTER TRINITY.			3 Tu 337	18			
4 M 308	19				4 W 338	19			
5 Tu 309	20	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.			5 Th 339	20			
6 W 310	21	St. Leonard.			6 F 340	21	St. Nicolas.		
7 Th 311	22	First Newspaper pub'd.			7 S 341	22	Hyder Ali d. 1782.		
8 F 312	23	[1665.			8 SUN 342	23	2ND IN ADVENT. Con-		
9 S 313	24	K. Edward, VII. b.			9 M 343	24	ception R.V.M.		
		1841. P. of Wales			10 Tu 344	25			
		landed Bombay, 1905.			11 W 345	26	Nagpur Annexed, 1853.		
10 SUN 314	25	24 AFTER TRINITY.			12 Th 346	27	New Zealand discover-		
11 M 315	26	St. Martin.			13 F 347	28	ed, 1642.		
12 Tu 316	27				14 S 348	29	St. Lucy		
13 W 317	28				15 SUN 349	30	Prince Albert of Wales,		
14 Th 318	29						b. 1895.		
15 F 319	30						3RD IN ADVENT. Ember		
16 S 320		Suez Canal opened, 1869.					Week. Bat. of Colenso,		
17 SUN 321		25TH AFTER TRINITY.					1899.		
18 M 322		3 Earl Minto assumed							
		Viceroyalty, 1905.							
19 Tu 323		4							
20 W 324		5 Earl Minto proc'd							
		Viceroy, 1905.							
21 Th 325		6							
22 F 326		7 St. Cecilia.							
23 S 327		8 St. Clement.							
24 SUN 328		9 26TH AFTER TRINITY.							
25 M 329		10 St. Catherine.							
26 Tu 330									
27 W 331									
28 Th 332		13 Cawnpore relieved, 1857							
29 F 333		14 Bat. of Argaum, 1803.							
		E. & A.-I. Assocn. My. formed, 1879.							
30 S 334		15 St. Andrew.							

CALENDAR FOR 1907.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
JANUARY.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
FEBRUARY.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
MARCH.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
MAY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
JUNE.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
JULY.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
AUGUST.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
OCTOBER.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
NOVEMBER.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

CALENDAR FOR 1908.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
JANUARY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
FEBRUARY.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
JUNE.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
JULY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
AUGUST.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SEPTEMBER.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
OCTOBER.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECEMBER.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

GARDEN CALENDAR

for the Province of Mysore.

(By J. CAMERON, Esq., F. L. S., Sup't., Govt. Botanical Gardens in Mysore.)

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This should now be fully stocked with the best kinds of Europe vegetables as arranged for in the months of October and November. Young crops of the cabbage tribe need careful irrigation, and the caterpillars which infest them should be destroyed at dawn, by hand-picking. Late crops of potatoes should be lifted, dried, and stored away in a godown. Note that potatoes should never be spread out in the full glare of the sun, as such exposure within two or three months. Lettuce seedlings, peppermint, cress and such like could be planted on the margins of the irrigation channels. Cucumbers will succeed well in the same position, if the stems are raised a little off the damp ground. But they do better trailed over a bank.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Irrigation should be moderated as the crops of apple, peach and strawberry begin to ripen, and as they attain full ripeness very little water should be given. This practice applies more or less to all maturing crops, whether vegetables, fruit or flowers. Growing fruits require plenty of water, and occasional mild doses of liquid manure will be of value. Early pruned vines will now be setting fruit, and to direct growth into the latter as well as to secure sufficient light to the bunches, it is necessary to stop the lateral shoots, and altogether remove a good many of the over-crowded ones. Sow melon seeds in resting on a moist subsoil.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Apple, pear, peach, strawberry, raspberry, fig, orange, pumelo, mulberry, citron, lime and plantain.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Many English flowers attain their greatest excellence at this season, notably the species advised to be sown in October and November, and not the flowers. Fast growing annuals, such as Portulaca, Petunia, Nasturtium, Pinks and Candytuft may still be sown for blooming prior to the driest and hottest period of the year. Rooted offsets and seedlings of Verbena, Evening Primrose and Petunia should be bedded out for the same purpose, as these plants require plenty of water, and as the plants come into blossom, remove to a cool, sheltered position. Observe that fearless disbudding shortly after the buds are formed will conduce to a larger growth in the flowers that are left.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—It is possible with a good water-supply to keep the garden furnished all through the dry season, but if water is deficient there is no option but to give the land a rest. In the latter case dig the plots over roughly as they become vacant, leaving the surface lumpy and uneven for atmospheric action. There are a few Europe vegetables, such as marrow, lettuce, carrot and spinach, which succeed fairly well all the year round, but, as a rule, it is safer

during the next three months to crop with cucumber, mustard, brinjal, knolkohl, and chilies, etc. Growing crops of celery, beans and the cabbage tribe should be earthed up. They will also require careful watering.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Continue to sow melon seeds in rich soil. Winter apple trees towards the end of the month. The native practice, which seems to answer, is to strip off the leaves and water very sparingly for 10 days, occasionally the upper roots are laid bare; but this is easily overdone, and except for the purpose of renewing the soil and placing manure about the roots when the wintering has been completed, it is unnecessary. Peach trees defoliate themselves. Otherwise the treatment is the same as for apples. They should also be pruned in a manner that will provide the greatest number of young fruit-bearing shoots, as in the nectarine, apricot and plum; old shoots (wood) never bear fruit. Ripening strawberries should be raised off the wet soil and exposed to light. Young bunches of grapes require thinning and regulating so as to obtain room and light.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Apple, peach, strawberry, fig, raspberry, pumelo, citron, lime and plantain.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant out seedling Verbenas, Portulaca, Petunia, Evening Primrose and such flowers as are known to do well during the dry season. Carnations, Picotees, and double Petunias will now make a good show in pots, as also Cyclamen and late-sown Pansies. Keep all these about the porch and in the coolest part of the garden. Cut back the naked flower stalks of rose plants to prevent their running to fruit. Fallen leaves should be carefully collected in some large pit for manure.

MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Nature's intention of resting the soil should be followed where labour and material are insufficient. Root crops such as carrot, beet, and parsnip may be preserved for a time, if hung up in cool cellars with their leaves about them. Jerusalem artichokes should be planted out as the tubers begin to sprout in the sand-beds, where they have been preserved for some months. Those planted last month, should have the soil freely stirred about them. In preparing seed-beds for asparagus, let them be deeply worked, rich and friable. This vegetable requires a rich sandy loam with a good deal of salt in it; salt-fish refuse, decayed horse dung and guano are good manures. Continue digging as crops are removed; and to destroy the eggs and larvae of voracious insects it is a good practice to burn fires on the ground, burning not only the refuse but also the upper dry crust of the soil. Globe artichokes are in season.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Complete the pruning of apple, pear and peach trees. Unproductive varieties might be root-pruned and transplanted with advantage. This treatment helps to maintain the equilibrium between the vegetative and reproductive process, as anything which retards the one usually benefits the other. Fertilise the flowers of melons and cucumbers, and place a little sand or quicklime, about the necks of the plants to prevent rot. Strawberries become insipid from continued irrigation, but there is not much remedy at this season; raise the fruit, and keep the whole as dry as possible.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Strawberries (going out), raspberry, pomegranate, komarac (Averrhoa), melon, grapes, guava, pumelo, citron and plantain.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The scorching wind of this month is very injurious to all delicate plants, and special shelter is needed for most of them. Orchids in bloom should be sparingly watered and never over the flowers. The fernery should be kept damp and cool by the free use of water. Crotons and similar plants which usually grow in the open, should be moved under partial shade. Examine tubers and bulbs as the following species begin to vegetate about the end of March:—*Gladiolus*, *Achimenes*, *Caladium*, *Tuberose* and *Dahlia*. When the shoots are an inch long, pot off in prepared soil, of which a supply should always be at hand under cover, and place in a shady spot. These plants rarely shoot all together, so that the work of selecting and potting extends over some weeks.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The vegetables sown and planted in February, with the remnants of former crops, now supply the kitchen. *Knol-kohl*, brinjal, lettuce, spinach, carrots, cucumbers, and chillies can be had, also the coarse drumhead cabbage, which endures all the year round. Flood asparagus beds, then shade with matting and sow the seed. When the seedlings are well above ground, remove the matting by degrees. Old roots of asparagus should be divided and planted under similar conditions of treatment. Irrigate Jerusalem artichokes regularly and draw the soil about the growing stems. Manure should be collected against the cultural operations of May and June.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Reduce irrigation as grapes begin to color, and as the ripening state approaches give no more water than is absolutely necessary to keep the vines alive. By regulating the date of pruning and starting, this useful fruit may be held in season from February to June. Some varieties also fruit well in the months of November and December. Apple, peach, plum, and indeed all vegetating trees of that class require plenty of water. Manure and dig around strawberry plants, to induce strong offsets for ultimate cultivation in new plots. Raise melons off the damp ground and continue to fertilise the flowers of younger crops. Water should be sparingly applied as this fruit ripens, otherwise the taste is insipid.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Grapes, melon, pomegranate, guava, raspberry, plantain, pumelo, citron and lime.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Many plants begin to vegetate as the temperature rises, and every facility should be offered to encourage this vernal growth. *Caladiums*, *Achimenes*, *Gladioli*, *Gloxinia*, *Begonia*, and *Dahlia*, will require to be potted in a rich compost of loam, freely intermixed with old manure from the cattle sheds, and with a little fine sand to give porosity to the whole. Small pots should be used at first, repotting into larger sizes as growth requires it. Insert cuttings of the following plants in shaded sand-beds near the irrigation channels:—*Coleus*, *Iresine*, *Pentas*, *Salvia*, *Centaurea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Acalypha*, *Croton*; also layers of *Chrysanthemum*, *Carnation* and *Heliotrope*. This is a good time for removing trees and shrubs where growth is over-crowded. Vacant plots should be forked over after showers.

MAY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As thunder showers bring the land into a workable condition, prepare beds for first sowings of peas, beans, improved varieties of maize, custard marrow, cucumber and various salad plants. Celery is best sown

in boxes for subsequent transplanting. Note that English peas, of which there is a great variety, succeed best during the S. W. Monsoon, and are then seldom attacked by mildew. In preparing land for root-crops, work it deeply and let the manure be thoroughly mixed with it. Jerusalem artichokes may still be planted for the late crop. Water growing asparagus regularly, and cut early shoots before they become woody.

FRUIT GARDEN.—This is a good time to prune, plant, and transplant fig trees. Root-pruning should also be tried in the case of unproductive bushes. Multitudes of injurious insects (such as the mealy bug on apple trees) are destroyed by the first heavy rain, and if this is supplemented by the removal of sheltered colonies, and a few washings with lime and tobacco water, many pests will thus be entirely eradicated. Continue to pinch back over-luxuriant vines, and water sparingly where the fruit is ripening. Plantain tops can be increased or renewed from offsets. Prepare pits for trees to be planted later in the season.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Grapes, raspberry, plantain, pumelo and citron.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Towards the end of the month the gardener will find his hands fully employed, as before hedding out actually begins, the fundamental work of enriching and dressing the soil has to be attended to. Unless for pot culture under the porch or verandah, it is unwise to sow tender flowers at this season. For bedding purposes such hardy species as *Dahlia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Zinnia*, *Nasturtium*, *Sunflower*, *Aster*, *Pinks*, *Heliotrope* and *Balsam* will be found useful. *Poppy*, *Nemophila*, *Godetia*, *Mignonette*, and *Virginian stock*, should be sown where they are intended to grow. *Tuberose* plants should be kept under shade and watered freely. Such as have tender leaves (*Caladiums*, *Begonias*, etc.) should not be exposed to heavy rain. Re-pot *Crotons*, *Ferns*, and all plants that are pot bound. *Roses* are wintered and pruned at the end of the month to have them in blossom at the time of the Horticultural Show.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Make another sowing of the crops recommended for last month, adding carrot, tomato, knol-kohl, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, onions, leeks and parsley. Insects commit great havoc among seedlings at this time; in the case of radish, turnips, and the cabbage tribe their depredations are especially severe. Dusting with soot, after showers of rain, helps to preserve the seedlings. Ordinary and sweet potatoes are planted now. The former in dry and the latter in moist land. Successional sowings may now be made of all ordinary vegetables, but the cabbage family do not attain their best till the rains are over. The hardy drumhead variety succeeds all the year round, as do Brussels sprouts also.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Place seedling mango trees in position to be inarched; and if they are in pots or baskets, the operation can be put in hand any time during the next three months. Mild doses of liquid manure will be of service to peach and apple trees if applied immediately after rain. The overcrowded fruit should also be thinned to improve growth and quality. Prune away the old wood from plum, peach and nectarine trees. Plant out the pineapple at a yard apart in richly manured trenches, and propagate the same from crowns and offsets of the old plants. Stop strawberry runners, when they have formed two or three suckers, the growth of the latter to be encouraged as much as possible. All sorts of trees may be planted after heavy rain, although, as a rule, August is the best month for extensive planting.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Mango, grapes, raspberry, plantain, lime, citron, apple, pumelo, Indore peach.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Regulate the young shoots of roses as they break into growth, thumbing off such as are superfluous. With care during the first stages of growth, fine shapely heads can be formed. This applies both to shoots and flower buds of which the distribution should be regular, uniform, and never too crowded. Protect Gloxinias, Begonias, Caladiums, Geraniums, Double Petunias and Violets from the damaging effects of heavy rain. The high winds which prevail at this season will knock over many tall herbs, if they are not securely staked. Many perennial flowers are now propagated by division, and the edgings of walks and borders are renewed by the same process. The little plants, *Alternanthera* and *Wianthera*, are good substitutes for box, which does not succeed here, but they require renewal every year. Continue to re-pot ferns and other plants which seem to require more space and better soil. Sow seeds of all exotic flowers, including Violet, Daisy, Pansy and Forget-me-not. Orchids in bloom should be protected from rain, and as the bloom goes off, the plants will travel well to Europe or elsewhere.

JULY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Earth up advanced crops of celery, and plant onions in rows. Repeat the sowings of carrot, beetroot, parsnip, and such vegetables as are usually required in succession. Stake growing crops of peas. Insects of many species are exceedingly troublesome and nothing short of constant warfare will keep them in check. Dusting with lime and soot, and handpicking are about the only remedies. Plant ginger, drumhead cabbage and knol-kohl. Sweet herbs are now easily propagated from seeds and division of the old shoots.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The operations of budding, grafting and inarching, can now be pursued with advantage. The trees usually propagated by these means (budding) are the orange, grape, vine, citron, lime, pumelo, (grafting) apple, pear, peach, nectarine, (inarching) mango, guava, plum. The latter mode of propagation, while it secures the same effect, is easier than grafting, and may be resorted to in nearly all cases where buds and grafts do not readily effect an union. Put the orange upon citron and lime stocks, choosing the former for hardiness and the latter for improved flavour. Get your beds prepared for young strawberry plants, which should be planted early next month. Good drainage, good soil, and plenty of farm-yard manure, are the requisites for this cultivation. Weeds are rampant if the good lady is not at work, and with them much grub and larvae will appear.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Peach, apple, raspberry, plantain, mango, jack, rose-apple, cashewnut, lime and citron.

FLOWER GARDEN.—At the close of the month, Bangalore exhibits some of her finest flowers among which may be mentioned Roses, Dahlias, Gladioli, Achimenes, Begonias, Phlox, Gloxinia, Pansies, Petunia, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Balsam and Violets. All the above named flourish the best at this season. Caladiums and ferns are also in great beauty. Re-pot Fuchsias and evergreen Begonias to secure a show of blossom during the months of October and November. Propagate by seed-sowing and the various modes of division, all sorts of attractive plants, July, August and September being the best time for such work. Soft-wooded plants are easily raised from cuttings and woody species from layers

and grafts, etc. Protect maiden hair ferns from heavy rain, and reduce the regular amount of shade given to nearly all foliage plants, as the weather continues dull and wet.

AUGUST.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—New potatoes will be in season at the end of the month. The finest crop of English peas are also in season. But after next month these suffer greatly from mildew. When there is a break in the weather, sow root-crops where they are intended to mature. These comprise turnip, radish, carrot, parsnip and beetroot. Advanced crops of knol-kohl, drumhead cabbage, beans and lettuce, should have the soil well drawn up about them. Small sowings may be made of cabbage and cauliflower, reserving the main crops till October. Country vegetables are in great perfection, especially cucumber, coriander, greens and radish. Tomato and custard marrow should be trained over branches to keep the fruit clean and nice.

FRUIT GARDEN.—This is the proper time to plant out strawberry offsets in new beds. Select the strongest suckers from the old beds, and plant in squares of richly prepared soil at a foot apart. Apple and peach trees are kept comparatively dry to improve the ripening fruit. Sow stones of the mango and loquat and continue to propagate all kinds of fruit trees. This is perhaps the best month in the year for planting out trees.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Apple, peach, hill gooseberry, raspberry, plantain, pomegranate, pumelo, mango, citron, lime and lemon.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The pruning knife will be in frequent requisition, as growth is rank in the shrubberies and elsewhere. Shorten the straggling ends of the noisette rose, and prune back the fruiting stalks of all kinds as they pass out of blossom. The fundamental work of raising "show plants" for the following year is now commenced by potting off (always in small pots at first) rooted slips of Geraniums, Perennial Phlox, Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Fuchsia, Gardenia, Double Petunia, Heliotrope and such perennials, as require time, to attain good form and a large size. Most of these plants also give good results in the cold season if medium-sized specimens are now potted with that intention. As deciduous plants such as Gladioli, Achimenes, and tuberous Begonias begin to winter, they require to be very gradually dried off. In re-potting rare plants be particular to drain the pots well, as therein lies the secret of much good gardening. Another secret is not to water the soil about roots until it becomes nearly dry.

SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Take advantage of dull days to transplant seedlings of which many kinds are now in cultivation. Potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes are in season. Lift the late crops. The work of keeping the kitchen well supplied is now a matter of routine, and the careful gardener will crop according to the demands of the culinary department. Occasional doses of liquid manure diluted in water, will help the growth of most crops, but it should only be applied when the soil is wet from recent rain. Crops of peas, beans and lucerne require a good deal of lime in the soil; the absence of that mineral being usually noted by a prevalence of grub, and other insect life. Knol-kohl does not succeed well at this season. Do not repeat any crop in the same plot of ground: nor one of the same class if you can avoid it.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Plants that were grafted and budded in June require careful inspection. If the stock and scion are securely amalgamated, and growth proceeding satisfactorily, the clay and bandages may be removed. Strawberry beds can still be formed, to carry the fruiting season into the hot weather. This is a good time (during the break between the monsoons) to try experiments with unproductive fruit trees. Transplant some into new sites and try the cultivation of smaller forms in tubs, or large pots. Figs and oranges should succeed well under the latter treatment, also some varieties of apple.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Raspberry, plantain, fig, pomegranate, guava, custard apple, pumelo, komarac, loquat, citron and lemon.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Where annuals were much employed, it will now be necessary to renew the beds, advantage being taken of the break in the weather to do this. First sowings of English flower seeds are usually good and productive, but the second generation although also very productive, is nearly always inferior in the size, form and colour of its flower. This climatic effect can only be remedied by the frequent importation of new seed. But where economy demands that the most should be made of these degenerated seedlings, be particular to nourish them well from the beginning, and do not (as is too often the case) let their cultivation be repeated in the soil occupied by their parents. Push on the growth of Violets, Pansies, Stocks, Cyclamens, Cinerarias, Fuchsias and Geraniums. If properly managed, all these attain perfection during the cold season. All decaying herbage should be consigned to the leaf pit to form manure. Roses are slightly pruned to keep the plant in form, but the regular pruning takes place in November. This is a good time to prepare stocks of the Edward rose for future budding.

OCTOBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This is a busy month, as many important crops such as potatoe, beetroot, carrot and all the cabbage tribe are put down. Noxious insects begin to disappear and as the season advances there is no difficulty in growing Europe vegetables. In addition to the above-named, put down cauliflower, turnip, radish and parsley, all of which attain their greatest perfection during the cold season. The manure that can be used for such crops is the rotted dung of cattle. In native gardens, cultivate maize, brinjal, bandikayi, where they are to be cultivated, but seedlings of the cabbage tribe, which includes cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and knol-kohl are always transplanted from a nursery bed when they are a few inches high. Cloudy weather over them will shade them until they take root. Spinach, tomato and custard marrow, are plentiful.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Winter apple and peach trees at the beginning of the month. The local practice consists of defoliating the apple shrubs (peach trees are deciduous) baring the upper roots and stopping irrigation for ten days. Manure and water are then applied with other cultural detail and will insure vigorous growth. The raspberry shrub, which fruits more or less all the year round, will stand a good pruning at this season. Young plants will also do well if they are planted out. Begin wintering vines to obtain progressive crops of fruit during the warm season. The heavy rains of this month have a tendency to sodden the soil, so that whenever there is a break the surface should be well stirred up.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Breadfruit, guava, custard apple, orange, hill gooseberry, komarac, fig, plantain, pumelo, citron and lime.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue the operations advised for last month. Many tuberous-rooted species will now be finally dried off and should be stored in dry sand. Caladiums require less water as the leaves decay. Orchids will be in vigorous growth and require plenty of water. Sow annuals for cultivation during the cold season. The following species will succeed well:—Lobelia, Aster, Antirrhinum, Phlox Drummondii, Dianthus, Nasturtium, Poppy, Larkspur, Mignonette and Candytuft. This is also a good time to sow perennials, such as Pansy, Pyrethrum, Chrysanthemum, Geranium and single Dahlia. Many fine foliage plants are now in full beauty, and cuttings or offsets taken from them will grow readily. Progressive potting will be necessary in the case of plants started some months ago. A sufficient quantity of potting material should be at hand for such work, but it must be kept dry.

NOVEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue planting as advised last month and stir up the soil between more advanced seedlings. Potatoes, maize and other crops may require earthing up. Divide and re-plant water cresses along the margin of water channels, also herbs such as peppermint, parsley and sage. Every yard of the garden should now be stocked with mostly young crops. Globe artichokes should be planted in rows of 9 feet apart, when the seedlings are large enough to handle easily. The cold rains of November are injurious to insect life and most of our garden pests disappear for a time.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Winter vines at the beginning of the month for the main crop. Trees forming young fruit should be well looked after as this is the time to make or mar a crop. Rub off superfluous and badly placed fruit as they only serve to impoverish the whole crop when left. Examine budded plants (also grafts) and remove all shoots that are not apart of the bud or scion. Trees in bearing are often broken at this season, to prevent which they should be well propped up. This is a good time for planting out fruit trees in the ground, if commanded by water.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Custard apple, orange, plantain, raspberry, rose apple, pumelo and lime.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Prune roses at the close of the month to have them ready for the Horticultural Show at the end of January. From the day of pruning they take eight weeks to attain full blossom. As plants become deciduous, or ripe in growth, much less water is required; while Caladiums and such species as hibernate for a time require no water at all. The latter may be stacked away in a godown or in the potting yard, laying the pots on their sides. But very select tubers and bulbs are best preserved in a mixture of sand and charcoal powder laid on dry shelves. Cuttings do well now, especially if they are inserted in fine sand over a gentle hot bed of stable dung, and then shaded and sheltered from sun and wind. Sow the following flowers where you mean to cultivate from seed to transplant from the nursery.—Acroclium, Godetia, as they are difficult to transplant from the nursery.—Clarkia, Linaria, Nemophila, Mignonette, Poppy, Silene and Virginian stocks. Geraniums can now be bedded out with advantage. Coleus, Iresine and several tender foliage plants are nipped by the cold fogs, so it is best to keep them under shade at this season. The pruning knife will be wanted among trees and shrubs.

DECEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Root crops are now in fine condition, but no additional sowings should be made after this month. Earth up potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli and beans. As the garden is fully stocked, irrigation and surface tillage are the chief items of labour. It is important that fresh air as well as water should reach the roots, and that cannot take place if the surface soil is allowed to cake. Lift early crops of potatoe and store them away in any godown. Sow lettuce, cucumber, mustard, cress, tomato and spinach. Vegetables of most kinds are now plentiful.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Started vines require intelligent handling to secure a proportionate distribution of leaf and fruit. Where young shoots are thrown out in clusters of three or four together only leave the best one. Disbudding shoots, it is difficult to select the best one for ultimate growth and training. More advanced vines should have their bunches of fruit carefully thinned. Bone dust, poudrette, and blood from the shambles, are all good fertilisers for this fruit. To prevent the attacks of vermin, the native gardener has a practice of covering his apple and peach fruits with leaves, and doing this he retards the process of ripening, and destroys the flavour for good. Strawberry plants should be freely watered and have the soil loosely stirred around them. Sow melons.

FRUITS IN SEASON.—Pineapple, apple, peach, fig, rose apple, orange, custard apple, raspberry, mulberry, plantain, pumelo and citron.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This being the coldest month of the year, such temperate plants as the Daisy, Cyclamen, Canterbury bell, Violet and Forget-me-not are flourishing. These display their beauty to advantage on rockeries or planted in rustic pottery. Perennials from most temperate climes do well now, and their propagation should be encouraged in every way. Perennial Phlox, Amaryllis and Eucharis lilies begin to flower. The falling leaf indicates a period of rest to many trees, shrubs, and herbs in particular, and the garden puts on winter appearance.

The following notes, taken from "Pears," may be found useful to amateur gardeners in these parts:—

Culture of Flowers.

ON THE SOWING OF SMALL SEEDS.—To get good results from the finer seeds is often a difficult task for amateurs to accomplish. As a rule, they should be sown in boxes or pans. If nothing better can be had a muscatel raisin box does very well. This can usually be procured from the grocer. The first thing to do with it is to put a few additional nails into it, particularly in the bottom, to make it more secure. Then bore with a brace and bit or burn out with a red-hot poker half-a-dozen holes about half an inch or three-quarters in diameter. Next spread them evenly over the entire bottom of the box to the depth of fully half an inch. On the top of the crocks place a layer of pieces of turf, leaf mould or old rotted manure. By pieces are meant portions that could go through an inch mesh but not through a half inch one. On the top of this layer place good soil to fill up the box to within three-quarters of an inch of the top. Taking care that there be no stones or rough pieces on the top. Then take a piece of smooth wood and gently press the surface flat. After this is done, the box can be divided into as many divisions as is required for different sorts or varieties of seeds. The

divisions are best made with pieces of ordinary stakes or thin bamboos. Next write the wooden labels and place them in the proper divisions. Then place the proper packet of seeds opposite each label. Sow each patch carefully and throw away the empty packets or put aside if not empty.

COVERING.—How to do this properly depends upon the kind of seeds sown, but for Stocks, Asters, Pansies, and seeds of a similar size to these, fine soil may with perfect safety be sifted over them to the depth of a quarter of an inch; rather less by preference. Begonia, Lobelia, Calceolaria, and other very fine seeds should scarcely be covered at all, although a sprinkling of very fine sand made with a steady hand regularly over the box or pan will be beneficial, and then a gentle pressure be applied to the surface of all. This must be done with extreme carefulness and with a very smooth and dry piece of hard wood or glass, or the seeds will adhere to it and get transferred to wrong compartments. The boxes should be placed in a warm frame or greenhouse and shaded with a piece of paper or other suitable material. In the case of very fine seeds the labels should be pressed down level with the sides of the box or pan and a sheet of glass placed over the entire surface resting on the edges of the box.

WATERING.—If the soil is in a good condition water will not be required for some days. If dry it should be watered with a fine rose just before the seeds are sown.

AFTER-WATERING of very fine seeds must be done by holding the pans or boxes in water and allowing it to percolate upwards until it is just seen appearing on the surface. Then remove from the water and the bottom heat of the greenhouse or frame will send a nice moisture to the surface.

The larger seeds can be watered overhead with a fine rose, but this must be done very carefully.

THIEVES.—Mice (in India, red ants) are very fond of most seeds and if they can get access will remove every seed out of a very large box in a single night. Small, almost invisible, slugs are great depredators, eating over the minute plants almost as soon as they appear. Wood lice and other insects are also guilty of this. As a rule, as soon as the plants are all through the soil the shading should be removed and the boxes or pans, brought a little nearer the glass [or exposed for a couple of hours in the morning sun]. With Stocks, Pansies, and many other things the best way to save from damping off is to remove to a cooler and more airy position as soon as the seeds have all germinated.

RAILWAYS.

The Madras Railway Station.—The Local or Cantonment terminus of the Madras Railway stands in the neighbourhood and to the west of St. John's Hill, the distance from Madras being 216½ miles. There is a terminal Station at Bangalore City, 2½ miles distant, connecting with the Southern Mahratta and Mysore State Railways at which Station there is a First and Second Class Refreshment Room. There is no refreshment room at the Cantonment Station.

A Joint Booking Office at Bangalore City, about half a mile from the Railway Station has been opened for booking passengers, luggage and parcels to Stations on the Madras and connected Railways, and passengers and parcels to

stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway. A booking fee of 2 annas per maund or fraction thereof for luggage, and one anna per parcel, is charged, in addition to freight on all luggage and parcels booked at the Joint Booking Office. The Booking Office will be open to the public from 6 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

The Cantonment and City Market Branch Booking Offices are open for outward booking of passengers and parcels traffic both in local and through booking. The fares and rates from Bangalore Cantonment and City Market Offices are the same as from Bangalore Cantonment and City Railway Stations respectively, and there are no agency fees.

All those who are not *bona fide* passengers are required to pay six paise for a platform ticket before entering the platform. These tickets are sold by the Booking Clerks at the several ticket windows. The system was introduced recently to prevent over-crowding of the platform. The office of the District Traffic Superintendent is located in Miller's Tank Road. There is a detachment of the Madras Railway Volunteers here, and there is also a Reading Room and Tennis Court in the Station Compound.

The following are the members of the official staff :—

District Traffic Superintendent	Mr. T. Benson
Assistant Traffic Superintendent	.. T. H. Hawes
Chief Clerk, D. T. S.'s Office	.. F. Palmer
District Engineer	.. F. A. Pawley
Assistant Engineer	.. J. F. Costella
Station Master	.. J. Andrews
Assistant Station Master	.. G. J. Reaside
Driver in charge...	.. W. C. Johnson
P. W. Inspector...	.. J. Parrott

Bangalore City Station. Lies to the west of the Dharmambadi Tank and is the Terminal Station of the Madras Railway. It is also the Junction of the Southern Mahratta and Mysore lines, connecting with Guntakul, Hubli, Bellary, Bezwada, Secunderabad, Poona, Bombay, Kadur, Belgaum, Birur and Shimoga. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies work the City Station conjointly and the new buildings are very large and commodious. The City Station is reached from the central and northern parts of the Cantonment by the Race Course Road and from the southern portions by the Maternity Hospital and Sheshadri (late Jail) Roads. There are ample waiting rooms for all room here. There is a large Institute across the line for railway people and a fairly good School for children belonging to the servants of both Companies. Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras, keep a well-stocked bookstall on the platform where papers, magazines and books may be purchased by travellers.

There is a Branch Booking Office, between the Dharmambadi Tank and the Municipal gardens, for the booking of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers and for parcels, to all Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway and also to Stations on Foreign railways with which the S. M. R. has through booking arrangements.

A fine and large Chuthrum of granite was built in 1903, a few yards out of the station, by Yejman Thotadhappa, a wealthy merchant in the City, and

Purnaiya's Chuthrum is not far off. Both serve as places of temporary sojourn for native travellers. The officials are—

Traffic Department.

District Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore	.. Mr. T. E. Crichton
Assistant do. do.	.. B. Venkoba Row
Traffic Inspector, Bangalore Cantonment	.. J. A. Brown
Do. Arsikere	.. J. Molloy
Ch. Clerk, District Traffic Superintendent's Office.	.. T. G. Venkatasubba Row
Ag. Goods Inspector, Bangalore	.. V. B. Munisawmy Moodr.
Station Master, Bangalore	.. J. Dughard

Locomotive Department.

District Loco. Superintendent, Bangalore	.. Mr. W. Sargeant
Loco. Foreman, do.	.. B. S. Crawley
Workshop Foreman, do.	.. J. Barker
Loco. Foreman, Arsikere	.. P. Mc Hugh

Engineering Department.

District Engineer, Bangalore	.. Mr. R. J. Berry
Temporary Asst. Engr., Arsikere	.. A. H. Butcher
P. W. Inspector, Mysore	.. M. Authimoolam Chetty
Do. Chennapatna	.. B. Ruthnasawmi Pillai
Do. Bangalore	.. J. Sheriff
Do. Tumkur	.. L. Antony
Do. Nittur	.. T. S. Venkatachar
Do. Arsikere	.. M. Krishna Row Naidu
Do. Shivani	.. Wasudev Bapujee
Do. Davengere	.. B. C. Garudachar
Do. Benkipur	.. J. V. Sheehan

COMPANION MAP TO MORRIS' GUIDE TO BANGALORE.

Issued in 1905.

Neatly lithographed in black, with Index, in red figures, to 138 places in the C. & M. Station and City. Scale, 3 inches to the mile.

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J. W. MORRIS. Press Correspondent, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

Bangalore to Nanjangud.

The Mysore Province Sheet Almanac.
1907.

Four Half-Tone Illustrations.

Price: 2 As., By Post, 2½ As.

J. W. MORRIS,

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BANGALORE.

Nanjangud to Bangalore.

Mileage from Nanjangud.	STATIONS.	Time.					Fares from Nanjangud Town.										
		Mixed 3rd Cl.	Pasgr. 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 1, 2, 3 Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class Mixed	3rd Class Mixed Mail.									
									H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	Nanjangud Town	D.	...	8	45	19	15	...	0	10	...	0	0	3	...	...	...
5	Nanjangud	...	...	8	56	19	29	...	0	10	...	0	0	3	...	...	...
	Kadakola	...	...	9	17	19	59	...	0	30	...	0	1	3	...	...	...
		A.	...	9	53	20	50	...	1	80	100	0	2	9	...	...	...
15	Mysore R. (a.)	D.	9	40	11	40	21	30	...	2	61	...	0	4	30	4	9
23	Paschamvabini	...	10	22	12	12	22	8	...	2	61	...	0	4	30	4	9
23	Seringapatam	...	10	28	12	17	22	15	...	2	61	...	0	4	30	4	9
26	French Rocks	...	10	50	12	34	22	39	...	2	101	...	0	4	90	5	3
37	Yeliyur	...	11	55	...	...	...	...	...	3	111	...	0	6	60	7	6
42	Mandya	...	12	23	13	30	23	51	...	4	21	13	0	7	60	8	6
48	Hanakere	...	13	4	13	51	0	21	...	4	13	2	0	8	60	10	0
54	Maddur, R. R. N.	...	15	21	14	15	0	37	...	5	4	2	0	9	60	11	0
61	Settiahally	...	16	11	14	42	1	35	...	5	15	2	0	10	60	12	6
66	Channapatna	...	16	38	14	59	2	7	...	6	5	2	0	11	30	13	6
73	Clospet	...	17	27	15	26	2	52	...	6	15	3	0	12	60	14	9
82	Bidadi	...	18	33	16	3	3	53	...	7	14	3	0	14	0	1	0
93	Kengeri	...	19	43	16	41	4	51	...	8	13	3	0	15	9	1	3
100	Bangalore City J.	R. A.	20	48	17	15	5	40	...	9	94	...	1	1	0	1	4

Abstract time table of trains.

Miles from Bezwada.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.				FARES FROM BEZWADA.					
		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd class by Mixed Mail.	3rd class by Mixed.		
	From Bezwada to Guntakal, Bangalore and Mysore.										
	Bezwada	Dep.	5 30	12 40	8 20	21 40					
20	Guntur		7 5	14 40	10 15	23 45	1 14	0 13		0 3 3	
48	Narasaraopet		8 50	16 56	12 15		4 4	2 0		0 8 0	
94	Donakonda	Arr. 11 38	20 20				8 13	3 15		0 15 9	
126	Cumbum	Dep. 11 58	20 40				11 13	5 4		1 5 0	
189	Nandyal		18 31	7 25			17 12	7 14		1 15 6	
236	Kurnool Road		21 51	13 10			22 2 9	13		2 7 3	
279	Guntakal	Arr.	0 23	17 15			26 3 11	10		2 14 6	
	M. R. for Madras	Dep.	6 10	18 17							
	M. R. for Raichur		7 1	18 30							
279	Guntakal	Dep.	0 45	18 50	7 20		26 3 11	10		2 14 6	
322	Anantapur		4 0	21 38	11 8		30 4 13	7 3		7 6 3 5 9	
342	Dharmavaram		5 26	22 59	13 5		32 2 14	4 9		11 9 3 9 0	
392	Hindupur	Arr.	8 58	2 25	17 40						
		Dep.	9 16	2 35	12 50		34 7 16	5 4		6 0 4 1 3	
453	Bangalore City	Arr.	14 5	7 25	18 55		28 7 14	4 5		3 3 4 12 3	
	M. R. for Madras	Dep.	19 50	7 55	19 50						
	M. R. from Madras	Arr.		6 22	19 4						
453	Bangalore City	Dep.	10 30	7 45	23 40		28 7 14	4 5		3 3 4 12 3	
499	Maddur		15 30	10 49	3 14		32 12 16	3 5		12 9 5 3 6	
530	Seringapatam		19 1	12 47	5 50		35 11 17	7 6		3 3 5 8 9	
539	Mysore	Arr.	20 10	13 25	6 40		36 8 17	19 6		4 9 5 10 0	
554	Nanjangud			18 5	8 25		37 15 18	7 6		7 3 5 19 6	

Abstract time table of trains.

Miles from Bangalore City.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.				FARES FROM BANGALORE City.			
		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class by Mail.	3rd Class by Mixed.
	From Mysore to Bangalore, Guntakal and Bezwada.								
101	Nanjangud	Dep.	8 45	19 15		9 8 4	3 1	4 6 1	0 9
86	Mysore		11 40	9 40	21 30	8 1 3	9 1	2 0 0	14 3
77	Seringapatam		12 17	10 28	22 15	7 4 3	3 1	0 0 0	12 9
46	Maddur		14 15	15 21	0 57	4 5 1	15 0	9 6 0	7 9
	Bangalore City	Arr.	17 15	20 48	5 40				
	M. R. for Madras	Dep.	19 50	21 10	6 35				
	M. R. from Madras	Arr.	17 10	13 20	6 22				
	Bangalore City	Dep.	17 30	13 35	8 0				
62	Hindupur	Arr.	21 48	17 49	12 20				
		Dep.	22 18	18 19	7 10	6 0 2	11 0	13 6 0	11 0
111	Dharmavaram		1 23	21 25	10 55	10 10 4	12 1	7 9 1	3 3
132	Anantapur		2 35	22 39	12 39	12 9 5	10 1	12 0 1	6 9
174	Guntakal*	Arr.	5 45	1 35	16 25	16 8 7	6 2	4 9 1	13 9
	M. R. for Raichur	Dep.	7 1		18 30				
	M. R. for Madras		6 10		18 17				
174	Guntakal	Dep.	7 5	1 55		16 8 7	6 2	4 9 1	13 9
217	Kurnool Road		11 14	4 29		20 9 9	3 2	12 0 2	5 0
265	Nandyal		16 50	7 32		25 1 11	3 3	4 0 2	13 0
328	Cumbum		0 5	11 59		30 15 13	13 3	14 6 3	7 6
359	Donakonda	Arr.	2 50	13 45					
		Dep.	3 5	13 58		33 14 15	14	3 6 3	12 6
406	Narasaraopet		6 45	17 0	13 30	32 15 16	4 4	11 6 4	4 6
434	Guntur		9 5	18 35	16 0	1 20 30	5 15	15 0 0	4 9 0
453	Bezwada	Arr.	10 55	19 50	17 45	3 30 28	7 14	4 5	3 3 4 12 3

* The fares shown apply for traffic to stations short of Poona but, if passengers are booked between Bangalore City and stations to Poona and north of Poona (via Guntakal), the following fares are chargeable 1st class Rs. 11-0-0; Second Rs. 5-8-0; Third by mail Rs. 2-3-3 and by mixed train Rs. 1-9-6.

Abstract time table of trains.

Miles from Bangalore City.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.					FARES FROM BANGALORE CITY.					
		Mail.	Passage.	3rd Class.	Mixed.	Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd class by Mail.	3rd class by Mixed.		
Bangalore City to Poona.												
...	Bangalore City	Dep.	22 30	7 0	14 25							
43	Tumkur	...	0 37	9 29	20 14	13 0						
103	Arsikere	...	3 35	12 48	6 0	18 0	4 1 1	130	9 00	7 3		
128	Kadur	...	4 39	14 1 8	11	6 0	9 11 4	51	5 61	1 3		
131	Birur	Arr	4 52	14 14 8	38	8 11	12 0 5	51	10 91	5 3		
							12 5 5	71	11 31	5 9		
131	Birur	Dep.	5 20	15 45								
169	Shimoga	Arr.	7 55	18 20								
169	Shimoga	Dep.	19 51	10 10								
131	Birur	Arr.	22 30	13 35								
131	Birur	Dep.	4 56	14 18 8	48							
211	Harihar	...	8 38	19 8 22	5							
292	Hubli	...	12 50	0 5 7	15	8 50	17 20	27	7 12	33 13	0 3	
304	Dharwar	...	13 32	1 68 22	9	40 18	15 28	10 12	123	15 63	3 0	
348	Londa	Arr.	15 42	4 3 11	35	Arr.						
348	Londa	Dep.	4 30	11 50								
363	Castle Rock	Arr.	5 33	12 35								
432	Vasco de Ga.	Dep.	5 52	12 45								
	ma.	Arr.	10 32	17 2								
434	Marmagao Hr.	Dep.	10 36	17 6 5	25							
		Arr.	10 45	17 15 5	37							
...	Marmagao Hr.	Dep.	15 0	6 0 17	35							
...	Vasco de Ga.	Arr.	15 10	6 8 17	47							
	ma.	Dep.	15 20	6 11								
	Castle Rock	Arr.	20 55	10 24								
		Dep.	21 40	10 47								
348	Londa	Arr.	23 25	11 30								
348	Londa	Dep.	15 54	4 25 12	16							
381	Belgaum	...	17 37	7 0 19	10 15							
466	Miraj	Arr.	21 40	11 36 2	10 16 45							
466	Miraj	Dep.	5 0	17 58 9								
495	Kolhapur	Arr.	6 35	19 42 11								
495	Kolhapur	Dep.	20 5	9 15								
466	Miraj	Arr.	21 36	11 25								
466	Miraj	Dep.	21 50	11 55 2	35 17 5							
557	Wathar	...	2 32	17 5 10 28	1 40							
626	Poona	Arr.	6 15	21 30 16	40 10 0							

Abstract time table of trains.

Miles from Poona	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.										FARES FROM POONA.								
		Passen-ger.	Mixed.	Mail.	Mixed.	3rd Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd class by Mail.	3rd class by Mixed.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Poona to Bangalore City.																				
...	Poona	Dep.	7 35	...	19 35	22 30	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Wathar	...	12 37	...	23 58	6 12	20 40	6 8	2 14	0 14	60 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Miraj	Arr.	17 47	...	4 34	12 44	3 26	15 0	6 11	2 1	31 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Miraj	Dep.	17 58	...	5 0	9 0	...	15 0	6 11	2 1	31 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	Kolhapur	Arr.	19 42	...	6 35	11 5	...	17 13	7 15	2 7	61 15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	Kolhapur	Dep.	14 50	...	20 55	9 15	...	17 13	7 15	2 7	61 15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Miraj	Arr.	16 43	...	21 36	11 25	...	15 0	6 11	2 1	31 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Miraj	Dep.	18 25	...	4 45	13 5	6 5	15 0	6 11	2 1	31 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	Belgaum	...	23 30	0 5	9 35	20a20	13a25	23 0	10 33	3 0	2 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Londa	Arr.	1 29	12 14	11 23	...	...	26 1	11 9	3 10	0 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Londa	Dep.	4 30	...	11 50	...	...	26 1	11 9	3 10	0 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	Castle Rock	Arr.	5 33	...	12 35	...	...	27 9	12 43	12 9	3 1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	Vasco de Gama.	Dep.	5 52	...	12 45	...	...	34 0	15 14	10 9	3 15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	Vasco de Gama.	Arr.	10 32	...	17 2	...	...	34 3	15 34	11 3	3 15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	Marmagao Hr.	Dep.	10 36	...	17 6	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	Marmagao Hr.	Arr.	10 45	...	17 15	5 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Marmagao Hr.	Dep.	15 0	...	6 0	17 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Vasco de Gama.	Arr.	15 10	...	6 8	17 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Gama.	Dep.	15 20	...	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Castle Rock	Arr.	20 55	...	10 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Dep.	21 40	...	10 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Londa	Arr.	23 25	...	11 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	Londa	Dep.	1 51	12 40	11 45	...	...	26 1	11 9	3 10	0 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	Dharwar	...	5 17	17 20	14 24	10 0	19 0	30 3	13 7	4 3	0 3	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	Hubli	...	6 0	18 5	14 51	10 45	19 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
415	Harihar	...	6 25	18 40	15 7	...	...	31 5	13 15	4 5	6 3	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	Birur	Arr.	15 23	16 50	23 12	...	...	46 7	20 10	6 7	3 5	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	Birur	Dep.	15 45	...	5 20	...	...	46 7	20 10	6 7	3 5	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
533	Shimoga	Arr.	18 20	...	7 55	...	...	50 0	22 36	13 6	5 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
533	Shimoga	Dep.	10 10	...	19 5	...	...	50 0	22 36	13 6	5 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	Birur	Arr.	13 35	...	22 30	...	...	46 7	20 10	6 7	3 5	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	Birur	Dep.	15 27	17 0	23 16	...	...	46 7	20 10	6 7	3 5	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
499	Kadur	...	15 45	17 26	23 33	...	...	46 13	20 13	6 8	0 5	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
523	Arsikere	...	7 5	6 35	0 47	...	...	48 13	21 13	6 13	0 5	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
583	Tumkur	...	1 32	13 11	3 40	...	...	43 3	21 7	7 9	6 6	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
626	Bangalore City.	Arr.	22 55	18 10	5 50	...	...	39 2	19 10	7 14	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract time table of trains.

Miles from Guntakal.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.			FARES FROM GUNTAKAL.			
		Mixed.	Mixed Mail.	Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class by Mail.	3rd Class by other trains.
	Guntakal to Bellary, Gadag, Bijapur, Hotgi and Hubli.	H. M. H. M. H. M. H. M.			RS. A. RS. A. RS. A. RS. A. P.			
31	Guntakal ... Dep.	2 0	18 20	7 5				
	Bellary ... Arr.	3 56	20 13	8 58	2 15	1 5		0 7 9
64	Bellary ... Dep.			9 5				
	Rayadrug ... Arr.			12 15	6 2	2 12		0 13 6
	Rayadrug ... Dep.		12 40					
	Bellary ... Arr.		15 35					
71	Bellary ... Dep.	4 30	20 43	9 15				
	Hospet ... Arr.	7 45	23 31	12 17	6 11	2 15		0 11 9
114	Hospet ... Dep.			13 5				
	Kottur ... Arr.			17 24	10 12	4 12		1 3 0
	Kottur ... Dep.			7 50				
	Hospet ... Arr.			11 43				
124	Hospet ... Dep.	8 15	23 44	12 50				
	Gadag ... Arr.	12 35	3 32	17 10	11 10	5 3		1 4 9
124	Gadag ... Dep.							
182	Bagalkot ... Arr.							
238	Bijapur ... Dep.							
297	Hotgi ... Arr.							
297	Hotgi ... Dep.							
238	Bijapur ... Arr.							
182	Bagalkot ... Dep.							
124	Gadag ... Arr.							
124	Gadag ... Dep.							
160	Hubli ... Arr.							

Abstract time table of trains—contd.

Miles from Guntakal.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.			FARES FROM GUNTAKAL.			
		Mixed Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class by Mail.	3rd Class by other trains.
	Hubli to Gadag, Bijapur, Hotgi, Bellary and Guntakal.	H. M. H. M. H. M. H. M. RS. A. RS. A. RS. A. RS. A. P.						
160	Hubli ... Dep.	18 30	15 10	6 20	...	15 0	6 11	...
124	Gadag ... Arr.	20 38	17 20	8 37	...	11 10	5 3	...
124	Gadag ... Dep.							
182	Bagalkot ... Arr.							
238	Bijapur ... Dep.							
297	Hotgi ... Arr.							
297	Hotgi ... Dep.							
238	Bijapur ... Arr.							
182	Bagalkot ... Dep.							
124	Gadag ... Arr.							
124	Gadag ... Dep.							
71	Hospet ... Arr.							
114	Hospet ... Dep.							
	Kottur ... Arr.							
	Kottur ... Dep.							
	Hospet ... Arr.							
31	Hospet ... Dep.							
	Bellary ... Arr.							
64	Bellary ... Dep.							
	Rayadrug ... Arr.							
	Rayadrug ... Dep.							
	Bellary ... Arr.							
	Bellary ... Dep.							
	Guntakal ... Arr.							
	M. R. for Madras. ... Dep.							
	for Raichur. ... Arr.							

BANGALORE BRANCH. JALARPET TO BOWRINGPET AND BANGALORE.

Dist. from Madras.	Fares from Madras					Week days and Sundays.									
						STATIONS.		No. 61		No. 59		No. 15		No. 73	
								Mail		3rd		3rd		3rd	
	1st Class	2nd Class	Mail	Other Trains				1,2,3 only		1,2,3 only		1,2,3 only		1,2,3 only	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
132	8 4	4 2	1 12	1	6	Jalarpet Juno [*] Dep	1 5	2 50	14 10	7 25					
140	8 12	4 6	...	1	8	Patchur			14 34	8 0					
147	9 4	4 10	1 15	1	9	Mulanur	2 6	4 40	15 15	9 10					
154	9 12	4 14	2 0	1	10	Kuppam	2 35	5 35	15 44	10 23					
160	10 0	5 0	...	1	11	Gudupulli									
164	10 4	5 2	...	1	12	Bisanattam				11 1					
168	10 8	5 4	2 3	1	12	Kamasamudram				11 31					
176	11 0	5 8	2 5	1	14	Bowringpet [†] Arr	3 35	7 38	16 44	12 35					
						Bowringpet Junction									
							No. 163	No. 167	No. 173	No. 169	No. 175				
							1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3	3rd	1,2,3				
181	11 5	5 11	2 6	1	15	Bowringpet [†] Dep	4 5	9 15	17 0	13 0	22 20				
182	11 6	5 11	2 6	1	15	Nine Reefs	4 27	9 37	17 22	13 37	22 42				
184	11 8	5 12	2 6	1	15	Coromandel	4 33	9 43	17 28	13 53	22 48				
185	11 9	5 13	2 6	1	15	Oorgaum	4 41	9 52	17 36	14 20	22 56				
186	11 10	5 13	2 6	1	15	Champion	4 49	10 0	17 46	14 38	23 4				
						Marikuppam	4 53	10 4	17 50	14 46	23 8				
							No. 61	No. 59	No. 15	No. 73					
							1,2,3	3rd	1,2,3	3rd					
183	11 8	5 12	2 6	1	15	Tyakkal	3 55	9 15	16 54	13 20					
192	12 0	6 0	2 8	2	0	Malur		10 0		14 5					
200	12 8	6 4	2 10	2	0	Devankundi	4 41	11 0	17 40	14 58					
205	12 12	6 6	2 11	2	3	Whitefield		11 27		15 24					
211	13 4	6 10	2 12	2	4	Krishnarajapuram	5 17	11 57	18 13	15 49					
219	13 12	6 14	2 14	2	5	Bangalore		12 25		16 13					
						Bangalore Cantonment	5 45	12 45	18 42	16 33					
219	13 12	6 14	2 14	2	5	Bangalore City	6 10	13 8	18 52	16 58					
							Arr. 6 22	13 20	19 47	10					

* Refreshment Rooms.—Meals should be ordered by telegraph through Guards of trains.

† Tea and coffee supplied at these stations.

NOTE.—The correct distance from one intermediate station to another cannot in all cases be arrived at by taking the distance to both from Madras or other terminal station. Similarly fares and other charges from one intermediate station to another cannot in all cases be arrived at by calculating the difference between two fares in force from a terminal station.

Bangalore to Bowringpet and Jalarpet.

Dist. from B.City.	Fares from Bangalore City.					STATIONS.	Week days and Sundays.									
	1st Class		2nd Class		Other Trains.		No. 82 1,2,3	No. 50 3rd only.	No. 74 Mail, 1,2,3, only.		No. 8 3rd only.					
	1st Class	2nd Class	Mail.	3rd Class.					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
													RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore City Dep.	6 35	7 55	...	...	19 50	21 10				
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore (Arr)	6 47	8 10	...	...	20 21	22 25				
3	0 4	0 2	0 1	0 0	6	Cantonment (Dep)	7 5	8 40	...	...	20 30	22 0				
9	0 9	0 5	...	0 1	6	Krishnarajapuram	7 21	9 3	...	...	22 27	...				
15	0 15	0 8	0 3	0 1	6	Whitefield	7 40	9 42	...	...	21 12	23 6				
20	1 4	0 10	...	0 3	6	Devankundi	7 53	10 4	...	...	23 32	...				
27	1 12	0 14	0 6	0 4	6	Malur	8 15	10 45	...	...	21 29	0 13				
36	2 4	1 2	...	0 6	0	Tyakkal	8 40	11 23	...	...	...	0 18				
44	2 12	1 6	0 9	0 8	0	Bowringpet Arr	8 55	11 49	...	...	22 9	1 18				
						Junction										
							No. 158 1,2,3.	No. 160 3rd	No. 164 1,2,3.	No. 168 1,2,3.	No. 156 1,2,3.					
54	3 6	1 11	0 10	0 9	9	Marikuppam Dep	8 5	10 20	15 50	21 0	2 45					
58	3 5	1 11	0 10	0 9	6	Champion	8 12	10 38	15 58	21 7	2 52					
52	3 4	1 10	0 10	0 9	6	Oorgaum	8 20	10 56	16 7	21 15	3 0					
50	3 2	1 9	0 10	0 9	0	Coromandel	8 27	11 14	16 14	21 22	3 7					
49	3 1	1 9	0 10	0 9	0	Nine Reefs	8 33	11 34	16 20	21 28	3 13					
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bowringpet Arr	8 51	12 0	16 38	21 46	3 31					
						Junction										
							No. 82 1,2,3.	No. 50 3rd	No. 24 3rd	No. 74 1,2,3.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bowringpet Dep.	9 10	12 38	15 50	22 13	...					
51	3 4	1 10	...	0 9	0	Kamasamudram	...	13 5	16 26	...	...					
55	3 8	1 12	...	0 10	0	Bisanattam	...	13 22	16 43	...	...					
59	3 12	1 14	...	0 10	0	Gudupulli	...	13 35	16 58	...	...					
65	4 0	2 0	0 14	0 11	0	Kuppam	10 3	14 15	17 38	22 57	...					
73	4 8	2 4	0 15	0 13	0	Mulanur	10 22	15 10	18 18	...	...					
80	5 0	2 8	1 0	0 14	0	Patchur	10 46	15 52	18 58	23 42	...					
87	5 8	2 12	1 2	0 15	0	Jalarpet Junc Arr	11 4	16 20	19 26	28 57	...					

* Refreshment Rooms.—Meals should be ordered by telegraph through Guards of trains.

NOTE.—The correct distance from one intermediate station to another cannot in all cases be arrived at by taking the distance to both from Madras or other terminal station. Similarly fares and other charges from one intermediate station to another cannot in all cases be arrived at by calculating the difference between two fares in force from a terminal station.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Fares for Passengers to or from Bangalore City and
Mettupalaiyam.

BANGALORE CITY OR CANTONMENT.			STATIONS.	METTUPALAIYAM.		
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class Mail.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class Mail.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
13 12	6 14	2 14	Madras	20 8	10 4	4 4
11 0	5 8	2 5	Arkonam	17 12	8 14	3 11
8 12	4 6	1 13	Katpadi	15 8	7 12	3 4
5 8	2 12	1 2	Jalarpet	12 4	6 2	2 9
2 12	1 6	0 9	Bowringpet	15 0	7 8	2 2
1 12	0 14	0 6	Malur	16 0	8 0	3 5
			Bangalore Cant. or City	17 12	8 14	3 11
10 4	5 2	2 2	Salem	7 8	3 12	1 9
12 8	6 4	2 9	Erode	5 4	2 10	1 2
16 0	8 0	3 6	Podanur	1 12	0 13	0 5
16 4	8 2	3 6	Coimbatore	1 8	0 11	0 5
17 12	8 14	3 11	Mettupalaiyam			
28 6	15 4	4 11	Oonoor, Up	10 10	6 6	1 0
25 12	13 8	4 8	Oonoor, Down	8 0	4 8	0 8
18 4	9 2	3 12	Palghat	8 12	1 14	0 12
21 0	10 9	4 6	Trichur	6 8	3 5	1 6
23 12	11 14	5 0	Ernakulam	9 4	4 10	2 0
25 0	11 8	4 13	Calicut	8 12	4 6	1 13
25 0	12 8	5 3	Badagara	10 8	5 4	2 3
25 12	12 14	5 6	Tellicherry	11 4	5 10	2 6
26 8	13 4	5 9	Cannanore	12 4	6 2	3 8
13 12	6 14	2 9	Renigunta	20 8	10 4	4 0
18 8	9 4	3 9	Cuddapah	25 4	12 10	5 0
22 12	11 6	2 15	Tadpatri	29 8	14 12	5 14
24 8	12 4	5 2	Gooty	31 4	15 10	6 8
25 8	12 12	5 5	Guntakal Junction	32 8	16 4	5 15
27 8	13 12	5 12	Adoni	34 8	17 4	6 6
30 4	15 2	6 5	Raichur	37 0	18 8	6 15
17 13	8 15	3 9	Trichinopoly Fort	10 9	5 5	2 2
18 0	9 0	3 9	Trichinopoly Junc	10 12	5 6	2 2
21 9	10 13	4 6	Dindigul	14 5	7 8	3 15
24 0	12 0	4 13	Madura	16 12	8 6	3 6
30 2	15 1	6 1	Tinnevely.	22 14	11 7	4 10
30 2	15 1	6 2	Tuticorin	22 14	11 7	4 11
19 15	10 0	4 0	Tanjore	12 11	6 6	2 9
22 15	11 8	4 8	Nagapattinam.	15 11	7 14	3 1

* Passengers holding tickets at these fares will not be allowed to break journey or use them for the purpose of leaving the Railway at any station other than that printed on the ticket without paying the difference between the sum paid for their tickets and the full mileage fare at Mail or Day train fares (according to the train by which they travel) from the station at which they booked to the station at which they alight, the tickets being given up, except in cases where the through fare exceeds the ordinary mileage fare to the station at which they wish to break the journey.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The Central Office of the Government Telegraph Department is situated on Old Museum Road, near St. Joseph's College and the Bank of Madras. It is an office of the first class and is open for the receipt and despatch of messages of all classes during all hours of the day and night. There is a Training class attached to the Bangalore Office where Departmental, Military and Postal Probationers are trained in Telegraphy. The Telegraph Guide with rules, rates and other information for Indian and Foreign messages, may be obtained at the chief Telegraph and Post Offices at 4 annas each.

Director-General	... Sir S. H. C. Hutchinson, Kt., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Deputy Director-General	... Mr. E. A. Leach (on deputation)
Do (Offg.)	... F. E. Dempster, C. I. E.
Director of Traffic	... T. D. Berrington, M.I.E.E. (Furlough)
Offg. Director of Traffic	... A. L. H. Palmer, M.I.E.E.
Deputy Director of Traffic	... H. T. Pinhey, M.I.E.E. (Offg.)
Director of Construction, Tempy.	... C. Streetfield James
Supt. of Telegraphs, Madras Office	... H. C. A. Goodall.
Supt. of Tels., Madras Division	... G. W. Talbot
Supt. of Tels., S. M. and Mysore Dn.	... R. Meredith
Asst. Supt., Bangalore Sub-Division	... J. G. Morgan
Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge, Bangalore Office,	... S. Beeby
Telegraph Master, Bangalore	... W. Mullins
Do do	... F. C. Band
Do do	... A. E. De Lemos
Do do	... W. M. Lilywhite
Instructor, Training Class	... T. G. Slark.

Summary of Charges.

(1) For Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.*
Urgent	16	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	RS. A. P. 0 4 0	Charged for.
Ordinary	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Do
Deferred	10	0 4 0	0 1 0	Do
Additional Charges—				RS. A.
Reply-paid telegrams—				
Minimum				0 4
Advice of delivery				1 0
Multiple telegrams, Rule 110, each 100 words or less				0 4
Collation				One quarter of charge for telegram.
Signalling by flag or Semaphore to or from ships, per telegram				0 8
Boat-hire (See Rule 82 and Sec. VIII I. T. Guide)				...
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less				0 4

* See explanation of address on next page.

(2) For Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
Ordinary	48	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Free.
Deferred	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Ditto.

Press telegrams, though classed for the purposes of the tariff schedule as "Ordinary" and "Deferred" will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were classed "Urgent" and "Ordinary," respectively. Multiple Press telegrams will be charged for as in Rule 110 in Section II of the *Telegraph Guide*, whether all the addressees are in the same Town or not. A single Press telegram must not exceed 250 words (5 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate parts, not exceeding 250 words each, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words "More to follow." These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space provided in the telegram forms for *Official Instructions* and they will not be charged for. Press telegrams of any class are sent out for delivery as soon as received by day or by night.

* The address includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name, or designation (or both), and the address of the addressee, and, at the Sender's option, his own name, or designation (or both), and his address. The name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is counted as one word irrespective of the actual number of words, and initials, it may contain. For instance, "Malta *Hatina* B G J P," in "Station to" will count as one word.

The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form or may be omitted altogether.

The name of the office of origin, and the Sender's Special instructions such as *Reply pre-paid one rupee: Express paid, etc.*, will not be charged for.

Tariff per word on Foreign Telegrams from India.

To all Countries in Europe, except Russia and Turkey:—				Rs.	A.
Via Suez or Teheran				1	8
Turkey				1	6
" PENANG	via Madras	...	...	1	7
" SINGAPORE	" Moulmein-Saigon	...	...	1	13
" SIAM	" Madras	...	...	1	7
" HONGKONG	" Moulmein	...	...	1	12
" SHANGHAI	" Madras	...	...	0	14
"	" Moulmein-Saigon	...	...	1	13
"	" Madras	...	...	2	3
"	" Moulmein-Saigon	...	...	1	13
"	" Madras	...	...	2	3
"	"	...	...	1	13

Tariff per word on Foreign Telegrams from India—(continued).

To AUSTRALIA				Rs.	A.
South and West Australia via Madras				1	14
Victoria				1	14
Queensland				1	14
New South Wales				1	14
New Zealand				2	2
Tasmania				1	14
ADEN AND PERIM				1	5
ZANZIBAR				2	1
MAURITIUS				2	13
SEYHELLES				2	13
NATAL, DURBAN				2	13
other places				2	14
MOMBASSA				2	1
other places				2	4
MOZAMBIQUE				2	13
NORTH-AMERICA:—via Teheran or Suez, N. A. Cables				2	13
CANADA, DOMINION OF				2	7
UNITED STATES				2	4
NEW YORK STATE				1	6
EGYPT, via TURKEY-EL ARICH				1	8
Via Suez				1	10
ANNAM				1	14
via Moulmein-Saigon				8	6
JAPAN				8	0
via Madras				1	2
PERSIA AND BUSHIRE				2	3
via Madras				1	7
JAVA				1	7
TURKEY IN EUROPE				1	10
via Suez Rs. 1-8-0, via Fao				1	5
RUSSIA IN EUROPE				0	3
via Teheran Rs. 1-8-0; Suez Rs. 1-8-0;					
Turkey					
TURKEY IN ASIA					
via Fao					
CEYLON all places, from Burma, 4½ annas; from India					

The Address is charged for in Foreign Telegrams.

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see the Indian Telegraph Guide. The division of India and Burma is between Ramu and Maungdaw. Ramu Office is in India, Maungdaw Office is in Burma.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

TO	From India.	From Burma.
Aden and Perim via Bombay—per word	Rs. A. 0 10	Rs. A. 0 10
Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and West Australia) via Madras—per word	0 11	0 11
California and San Francisco via Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	1 4	1 4
Ceylon :—		
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures	1 8	2 4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures	0 3	0 4½
Chicago—via Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	1 3	1 3
Cochin China via Madras—per word	0 8	0 8
Durban (South Africa) via Bombay-Aden—per word	1 2	1 2
Egypt :—		
First and 3rd Regions via Suez or Aden-Souakim—per word	0 11	0 11
Second Region via Suez or Aden-Souakim—per word	0 12	0 12
France via Suez—per word	0 12	0 12
Germany via Teheran or Suez-Vigo-Emden—per word	0 12	0 12
Hong-Kong via Madras—per word	0 12	0 12
Malacca, Penang and Singapore via Madras—per word	0 10	0 10
Massachusetts via Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	0 8	0 8
Mekran Coast Offices† inclusive of Jask—via Karachi—per word	1 1	1 1
Muscat via Karachi—per word	0 2	0 2
New Caledonia via Madras—per word	0 3	0 3
New York City—via Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	0 15	0 15
New Zealand via Madras—per word	1 1	1 1
Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy via Madras—per word	0 18	0 13
† Siam via Moulmein—per word	0 14	0 14
South Africa (except Durban) via Bombay-Aden—per word	0 4	0 4
Tasmania via Madras—per word	1 8	1 3
United Kingdom via Teheran or Suez—per word	0 11	0 11
	0 12	0 12

For detailed Rules for Foreign Press telegrams, see Rules 324 to 330.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwadur, Ormara and Paani. The only route by which there is a special Tariff for Press correspondence rate via Madras and Saigon with Siam. There is no special Press

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies forward Telegraph Messages for the public on the following conditions, viz :—

That the wires are not occupied on messages relating to the Company's service. The accuracy of any message is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

N.B.—The Government rules as to charges, etc., apply to these messages also.

The following Stations only on the Madras Railway are authorised to receive messages for despatch to stations other than those in India :—Gooty, Arkonam, Raichur, Jalarpet and Salem.

Forms for messages are available gratis at all Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only whenever practicable.

The Telegraph offices at the following Stations are open for the receipt of paid telegrams throughout the day and night, viz :—

MADRAS	ADONI	Raichur	BEZWADA
Raysapuram	Katpadi		Cocanada
Arkonam	Jalarpet		Cocanada Town
Benigunta	Bangalore Cant.		Ellore
Nundalur	Salem		Gedavery
Cuddapah	Erode		Samalkot
Gooty	Podanur		Waltair

At the following Stations the Telegraph Offices are open for paid messages from 6-0 to 21-0 (Bangalore City is open between 6-30 and 21-0 and Wallajah Road between 6-0 and 20-0) :

Coimbatore	Mettapollim	Kodur	Rajahmundry
Ollavakode	Palghat	Narasapatnam	Tadepalligudem
Olicut	Ankapalle	Nuzvid	Niddadavolu
Guntakul	Bhimadole	Pulla	Nellore

At other stations paid telegrams are only received or despatched between 6 and 18 o'clock, "urgent" paid telegrams are accepted at roadside stations where a night station staff is employed for transmission, only to stations where a night signalling staff is employed.

Press Telegrams.—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by their own telegrams, the Press Telegram Rules (of the Indian Telegraph Guide) do not apply to Licensed Telegraph Offices. Press telegrams cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another.

The Madras Railway Company accepts Press messages under the rules and regulations that apply to ordinary messages, except as regards the charges and length. Their charges for Press messages is as follows :—

Deferred.—8 annas for the first 54 words, and one anna for every additional six words.

Ordinary.—One rupee for the first 48 words and two annas for every additional six words.

Urgent.—Two rupees for the first 32 words and four annas for every additional four words.

(a) The maximum limit of length is 150 words. Press messages can only be accepted for transmission during the working hours of the Telegraph Office at the station of origin. Fifteen letters is the maximum length of one word, the excess being counted as a separate word.

Our Efforts Show Progressiveness!



Commercial
and General
Job Printing
Book and
Catalogue

The up-to-date method of doing our work has brought us an enormous patronage. We are running night and day, but still the work is piling up on us. We always try to keep ahead of the game by adding latest type styles and modern presses. This helps us to meet the demand made upon us and sustain our reputation for doing the best work and for prompt delivery. If you want a job of printing that will make you feel proud of yourself, don't forget us in your figuring.

Salunkhe Bros..

Dickenson Road, Bangalore.

**Watches,
Clocks,
Jewellery,
Electro=plate
and
Silver=ware**

of every description always
in stock.

**Repairs in all its
Branches.**

**Spectacles
and
Eye-glasses**

to suit all sights in
**Gold, Rolled Gold,
Nickel & Steel.**

Prescription work
a Speciality.

Rubber Stamps!

Hand, Self-inking,
Dating and other Stamps
in a variety of
designs.

"Perfect" Printing
outfits.

made of
solid Rubber type in
five different
assortments.

Catalogue free on Application

Narayenrao Salunkhe & Sons,

Dispensary Road, BANGALORE and Broadway, MADRAS.

List of Town Sub and Branch Post Offices.

Name of office.	Locality in which situated.	Remarks.
Bangalore Bazaar * ...	Commercial Street, Cantonment	Also a Telegraph Office of the second class open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Do. City ...	Bamboo Bazaar. ...	
Cavalry Road * ...	St. John's Church Road.	
Chamarajendrapete * ...	New Tharagupet ...	Also a Telegraph Office of the third class, open from 7 to 9 A.M. and 12 noon to 3 P.M.
Chickpet * ...	Chickpet ...	Also a Telegraph Office of the second class, open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Cleveland Town ...	Cockburn Road ...	Do. do.
Richmond Town * ...	Wellington Street... ..	Also a Telegraph Office of the third class, open from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 12 noon to 3 P.M.
Shoolay ...	Brigade Road.	
South Parade * ...	South Parade.	
Ulsoor ...	Cambridge Road ...	Also a Telegraph Office of the second class, open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Basavangudi * ...	Block No. 4, Main Road.	
Malleswaram * ...	Sampangy Road.	

* No delivery is made from these offices.

NOTE.—Bangalore Head Office is also a Telegraph Office of the second class, open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Hours of Business at the Bangalore Head Post Office and its Town, Sub and Branch Offices.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
General business hours. N.B.—On Sundays and Post Office holidays, i.e., New Year's day, Good Friday, the Emperor's birthday and Christmas day, the Post Office will not be open for the transaction of the following business except where they are specially noted otherwise.	Bangalore H.O. and Town Sub-Post Offices, except those mentioned in columns 3, 4 and 5.		Cavalry Road.		Chamarajendrapete.		Richmond Town.		Basavangudi Branch Office.		Malleswaram Branch Office.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
References and enquiries attended to.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8 A.M. 10 A.M.	12 5 P.M.
Registration—Letters, post-cards and packets registered.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	noon. P.M.
Insurance—Letters and parcels insured.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	noon. P.M.
Parcels received for despatch.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	noon. P.M.
Certificates of posting granted—Week days.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	noon. P.M.
Certificates of posting granted—Sundays.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	4 P.M. 4-30 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 4-30 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	3-30 4 P.M.	...	...
Money Orders issued.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	2-30 4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.
Money Orders Telegraphic, issued and paid—Week days.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	2-30 4 P.M.	12 noon.	5 P.M.
Money Orders Telegraphic, issued and paid—Sundays.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	4 P.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	4 P.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	3-30 4 P.M.	...	...
Savings Bank open for deposits and withdrawals.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	2-30 4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.
British Postal Orders sold and paid.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	2-30 4 P.M.	12 noon.	4 P.M.
Postage Stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes sold—Week days.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M.	10 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 9 A.M.	12 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 11-30 A.M.	2-30 4 P.M.	12 noon.	5 P.M.

POSTAL.

POSTAL.

Despatch of Mails from Bangalore Head Post Office and Town Sub and Branch Office—cont.

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Mails.	Latest hours for posting.													
	Cleveland Town.		Richmond Town.		Shoolay.		South Parade.		Ulsoor.		Basavan-gudi.		Malles-waram.	
	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.	Week days.	Sun. days.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
For Madras, Vellore, Salem, Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Colombo, 1st Despatch, Madras Railway.	5 0	5 0	4 30	4 30	4 50	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 30	...	...	...	...
For Mysore, Nunjangud, Mercara.	6 40	6 40	6 20	6 20	6 40	6 40	6 50	6 50	6 30	6 30	6 20	6 20	...	...
Anekal, Hosur, Matigiri	5 0	5 0	4 30	4 30	4 50	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 30	...	...	...	...
Cumbum, Kurnool, Nandyal	11 0	...	9 45	...	10 20	...	10 25	...	10 20	...	8 40	...	10 10	...
Guntakal, Hyderabad, Bombay, Poona, Europe, etc.	16 25	16 25	16 0	16 0	16 25	16 25	16 25	16 25	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 30	14 30
Tumkur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bombay, Europe, etc.	19 0	17 0	18 40	16 45	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 30	16 0	17 0	14 30
Mysore	17 15	...	16 0	...	16 35	...	16 40	...	16 40	...	17 30	16 0	17 0	14 30
Madras, Salem, Erode, Ceylon, Hyderabad (Deccan), Calcuta, Stations on the East Coast Railway, Burnah, South Africa, and Despatch Madras Railway.	19 0	17 0	18 40	16 45	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 30	16 0	17 0	14 30

POSTAL.

NOTE.—Letters or other articles intended to be registered or insured or to be sent as value payable must be presented at the Post office at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of any particular mail if it is intended that they should be forwarded by that mail.

Despatches for Local Deliveries.

Despatches.			Latest hours of posting.												
			Bangalore.	Bangalore Bazaar.	Bangalore City.	Cavalry Road.	Chamarajendra- pete.	Chickpet.	Cleveland Town.	Richmond Town.	Shoolay.	South Parade.	Ulsoor.	Basavangudi.	Malleswaram.
First	...	Ordinary letters and papers.	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 30	4 30	4 40	5 0	4 30	4 50	4 40	4 30	...	...
Second	...	Ordinary letters and papers. Registered letters	7 40	6 15	7 40	7 55	6 40	7 10	7 50	7 30	8 5	8 10	8 10	6 20	...
	...														
Third	...	Ordinary letters and papers. Registered letters	9 55	8 30	9 55	10 10	9 15	9 25	10 5	9 45	10 20	10 25	10 25	8 40	8 10
	...														
Fourth	...	Ordinary letters and papers. Registered letters	12 55	10 45	12 55	13 15	12 15	12 25	13 5	12 45	13 10	13 10	13 20	11 55	10 10
	...														
Fifth	...	Ordinary letters and papers. Registered letters	16 10	14 15	16 10	16 25	15 0	15 10	16 20	16 0	16 35	16 40	16 40	...	14 30
	...														

POSTAL.

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**List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the City and Suburbs of Bangalore
with their hours of Clearances.**

Office by which served.	Number.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of clearance.							
			First clearance.	Second clearance.	Third clearance.	Fourth clearance.	Fifth clearance.	Sixth clearance.	Seventh clearance.	Eighth clearance.
Bangalore.	1	Maharajah's Mills	8 30*	10 30	14 50*	17 20	...	...	...	...
	2	Race Course Road	5 40*	6 15	8 45*	10 45	11 50	15 5*	16 0*	18 30
	3	High Ground Police Station.	5 55*	6 30	9 0*	11 0	12 5	15 20*	16 15*	18 45
	4	Revenue Survey Office	5 50*	11 0	12 5	16 15*	17 0	...	...	...
Bangalore-Bazaar.	5	St. Andrew's Kirk	4 45	5 25*	9 55	13 25	15 20*	18 5	...	...
	6	Blackpully	5 40*	10 10	13 40	15 35*	18 20	...	...	...
	7	Broadway Police Station.	5 55*	10 25	13 55	15 50*	18 35	...	...	...
	8	New Market	6 5*	10 35	14 5	16 0*	18 45	...	...	...
	9	English Warehouse	6 5*	10 35	14 5	16 0*	18 45	...	...	...
Bangalore-City.	10	Kalaspalayam	6 0*	12 5	15 35*	17 30	...	...	...	...
	11	Lalbagh	6 15*	12 20	15 50*	17 45	...	...	...	...
	12	Ulsoor Gate Police Station.	4 20	6 30*	12 35	16 5*	18 0	...	...	...
	13	Hosathiglarpet	6 40	12 45	16 15*	18 10	...	...	...	...
	14	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	6 35	12 40	16 10*	18 5	...	...	...	...
	15	Victoria Hospital	6 40*	12 45	16 15*	18 10	...	...	...	...
Cavalry Road	16	Kensington Park	5 30*	9 25	12 25	15 5*	18 0	...	...	...
	17	Osborne Rooms	5 40*	9 35	12 35	15 15*	18 10	...	...	...
	18	Cavalry Road Savings Bank.	5 45*	9 40	12 40	15 20*	18 15	...	...	...
	19	Seppings Road...	5 55*	9 50	12 50	15 30*	18 25	...	...	...
	20	Mackans Road...	6 5*	10 0	13 0	15 40*	18 35	...	...	...
Chamarajendrapete.	21	Barr Lines	5 45*	11 20	15 20*	17 25	...	...	...	...
	22	Musjid	6 0*	11 35	15 35*	17 40	...	...	...	...
	23	Chamarajendrapete	6 10*	11 45	15 45*	17 50	...	...	...	...
	24	Fort	6 25*	12 0	16 0*	18 5	...	...	...	...
Chickpet	25	Balepet	6 30*	11 45	16 0*	17 30	...	...	...	...
	26	Oopparpot Police Station.	4 55	6 35*	11 50	16 5*	17 35	...	...	...
	27	Yelahanka Gate Police Station.	4 45	6 45*	12 0	16 15*	17 45	...	...	...
	28	Jumna Musjid Road	6 55*	12 10	16 25*	17 55	...	...	...	...
	29	Ganigarpot	7 0*	12 15	16 30*	18 0	...	...	...	...
	30	Kotigai	6 30*	11 45	16 0*	17 30	...	...	...	...
	31	Arlepet	6 35*	11 50	16 5*	17 35	...	...	...	...
	32	Ranasinganpet	6 50*	12 5	16 20*	17 50	...	...	...	...
	33	Old Tharagupet	7 0*	12 15	16 30*	18 0	...	...	...	...
Cleveland Town	34	Palace Gate	6 5*	9 40	12 40	15 50*	18 25	...	...	...
	35	Cantonment Railway Station.	6 20*	9 55	12 55	16 5*	18 40	...	...	...
	36	Baderhally	6 0*	9 35	12 35	15 45*	18 20	...	...	...
	37	Cleveland Town Police Station.	6 15*	9 50	12 50	16 0*	18 35	...	...	...
	38	Old St. Joseph's College.	6 20*	9 55	12 55	16 5*	18 40	...	...	...

* This clearance will be made on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the City and Suburbs of Bangalore
with their hours of Clearance—*cont.*

Office by which served.	Number.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of clearance.							
			First clearance.	Second clearance.	Third clearance.	Fourth clearance.	Fifth clearance.	Sixth clearance.	Seventh clearance.	Eighth clearance.
Richmond Town.	39	United Service Club ..	4 15*	6 5	9 30	12 30	15 45*	18 25		
	40	Residency Road Police Station.	4 20*	6 10	9 35	12 35	15 50*	18 30	...	...
Shoolay ...	41	Cosmopolitan Club ...	4 20*	6 20	10 0	12 50	16 0*	18 30	...	...
	42	Cubbon Park Police Station.	4 22*	6 22	10 2	12 52	16 2*	18 32	...	...
	43	Bowring Institute ...	4 25*	6 25	10 5	12 55	16 5*	18 35	...	...
	44	Government Telegraph Office.	4 30*	6 30	10 10	13 0	16 10*	18 40	...	...
South Parade..	45	Mayo Hall ...	4 30*	6 40	10 15	13 0	16 15*	18 50	...	...
Ulsoor ...	46	Section Hospital ...	4 20*	6 10*	10 5	13 0	15 30*	18 30	...	...
	47	Knoxpet ...	6 25*	10 20	13 15	15 45*	18 45	...	...	...
	48	Royal Artillery Guard Room.	6 10*	10 5	13 0	15 30*	18 30	...	...	...
	49	Artillery Lines ...	6 25*	10 20	13 15	15 45*	18 45	...	...	...
Besavan-gudi ...	50	Clock Circle ...	6 10*	8 30	11 45	15 45*	17 15	...	...	...

* This clearance will be made on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

HOURS OF DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Five deliveries of mail articles are made from the Bangalore Head Post Office and Cleveland Town, Shoolay and Ulsoor Town Sub-offices and three from Bangalore City Town Sub-office on week days. One only of paid unregistered and unpaid articles on Sundays and Post Office holidays.

Number.	Class of articles issued at each delivery.	Hours of delivery at the undermentioned Post Offices.				
		Bangalore.	Cleveland Town.	Shoolay.	Ulsoor.	Bangalore City.
1	Paid articles from Burmah, Calcutta, Eastern Bengal, Madras, Erode, Nilgiris, Ceylon, Tuticorin, Mysore, Tumkur, Poona, Dharwar, Bombay, Local, etc.	7-30 A.M.	7 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.
2	Guntakal, Northern India, Bombay, Local, etc.	9-15 A.M.	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	
3	Local ...	11-30 A.M.	12 Noon.	12 Noon.	12 Noon.	2-30 P.M.
4	Local ...	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	
5	Mysore, Mercara, Nanjangud, Local, etc.	6-15 P.M.	6-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.	6-45 P.M.	6-15 P.M.
...	Delivery of unpaid unregistered articles.	9-15 A.M.	12 Noon.	12 Noon.	12 Noon.	2-30 P.M.
...	Do. registered letters and packets...	7-30 A.M. 9-15 A.M. 11-30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	7 A.M.; 9 A.M.; 12 noon & 3 P.M.	7-30 A.M.; 9 A.M.; 12 noon & 3 P.M.	7-30 A.M.; 9 A.M.; 12 noon & 3 P.M.	8-30 A.M. & 2-30 P.M.
...	Do. registered and unregistered parcels including value payable articles.	7-30 A.M. 9-15 A.M. & 11-30 A.M.	9 A.M. & 12 noon.	9 A.M. & 12 noon.	9 A.M. & 12 noon.	8-30 A.M. & 2-30 P.M.
...	Payment of money orders	11-30 A.M.	12 noon.	12 noon.	12 noon.	2-30 P.M.

N. B.—Paid unregistered articles posted at any office for delivery within the beat of such office up to five minutes before the time fixed for the delivery will be issued by the same delivery. The time of issue of the deliveries will depend upon the hour of arrival of the trains which bring in Mails.

LOCAL

Latest hours of posting at the Bangalore Head Post Office and Town

Letters posted at hours shown under heading "A" in heading "B" at the offices

1 Name of office.	2		3	
	A Posted at	B Delivered at (1st delivery)	A Posted at	B Delivered at (2nd delivery)
Bangalore Head Office	6 0	7 30	7 40	9 15
Bangalore Bazaar Sub-Office	5 0	N.D.	6 15	N.D.
Bangalore City do.	5 0	8 30	7 40	8 30*
Cavalry Road do.	4 30	N.D.	7 55	N.D.
Chamarajendrapete do.	4 30	N.D.	6 40	N.D.
Chickpet do.	4 40	N.D.	7 10	N.D.
Cleveland Town do.	5 0	7 0	7 50	9 0
Richmond Town do.	4 30	N.D.	7 30	N.D.
Shoolay do.	4 10	7 30	8 5	9 0
South Parade do.	4 40	N.D.	8 10	N.D.
Ulsoor do.	4 30	7 30	8 10	9 0
Basavangudi Branch Office		N.D.	6 20	N.D.
Malleswaram do.		N.D.		N.D.

* The first cycle mail from Head Office is not included in this delivery.
 Note.—(1) N.D. No delivery is made at these offices.
 (2) There is only one delivery of letters on Sundays and post office

(3) Paid unregistered articles posted at any office for delivery within will be issued by the same delivery.

DELIVERY.

Sub and Branch Offices for delivery in the Town of Bangalore.

columns 2 to 6 are issued for delivery as shown under in Column 1.

4		5		6	
A Posted at	B Delivered at (3rd delivery)	A Posted at	B Delivered at (4th delivery)	A Posted at	B Delivered at (5th delivery)
9 55	11 30	12 55	15 0	16 10	18 15
8 30	N.D.	10 45	N.D.	14 15	N.D.
9 55	14 30	12 55	14 30	16 10	18 15
10 10	N.D.	13 15	N.D.	16 25	N.D.
9 15	N.D.	12 15	N.D.	15 0	N.D.
9 25	N.D.	12 25	N.D.	15 10	N.D.
10 5	12 0	13 5	15 0	16 20	18 30
9 45	N.D.	12 45	N.D.	16 0	N.D.
10 20	12 0	13 10	15 0	16 20	18 30
10 25	N.D.	13 10	N.D.	16 40	N.D.
10 25	12 0	13 20	15 0	16 40	18 45
8 40	N.D.	11 55	N.D.		N.D.
8 10	N.D.	10 10	N.D.	14 30	N.D.

holidays. The hour fixed is 9-30 A.M.

the beat of such office up to five minutes before the time fixed for the delivery.

Table showing the divisions of the Town of Bangalore for purposes of delivery.

1. Name of the Post Office.	2 Localities served by each Post Office named in column 1.
Bangalore Head Office.	Cubbon Road — Infantry Road — Hospital Road — Commercial Street — New Market Road — High Ground — Cunningham Road — Ali Asker Road — Palace or Cathcart Road — Bellary Road — Sankey Road — Race Course Road — Sydney Road — Cubbon Hotel — West End Hotel — Tunbridge Hotel — Central Hotel — Parade Barracks — Sherwood Foresters — Napier's Rifles — Residency — Central College and Hostel — Old Sower Lines — Central Jail — Mysore Government Buildings — Government Press — Mysore Military Stores — Head Quarters Revenue Survey Office — Chief Electrical Engineer's Office — Malle-swaram Extension — Coamopolitan Club.
Bangalore City ...	Akkipet — Albert Victor Road — Arlepett — Basatti-pettah — Balaipettai — Basavapuram — Basavangudi Extension — Bhagavanpundith's Lane — Cottonpet — Carpet Street — Chamarajendrapete — Christian Street — Droupadiammankoil Street — District Court Buildings — Easwaran Coil Street — Fort — Fort Road — Goomtum Street — Ganigarpett — Gollarpett — Gudumayyanpet — Hosathigalarpett — Hospital Road, City — Jamkanpett — Kottigai — Kalaspalayam — Kengeri Gate or Bagal — Kumbarpett — Kunchigarpett — Kosubarpett — Linga Chettypett — Lalbagh Road — London Mission High School — Marannagalli — Manavarthipett — Magadi Segregation Camp — Nagarathpett — New Tharagupett — Old Chamarajapett — Old Siddicutta — Old Tharagupett — Pavadi Chettypett — Poornayya Chatram — Pettah Bangalore — Ragipett — Ratnakara — Railway Station, City — Ramiah Street — Sigabali — Sarigepett — Store Street — Sunthoosapett — Siddicutta — Sultanpet — St. Martha's Hospital Road — Telegarpett — Tigalarpett — Tholasithottam — Tharagupett — Taluk Cutcherry Road — Ulsoorpett — Vyapuri Mudaliar Street — Victoria Hospital Road — Wesleyan Mission High School — Yelahanka Gate or Bagal.
Ulsoor ...	Mounted Infantry — All the Batteries of Artillery — 14th (King's) Hussars, — Station Hospital — Section Hospital — Cambridge Road — Ulsoor Road — Trinity Road Cross — Dickinson Road — Kensington Road — East Parade — Compensation or Gungathara Chetty Road — The Royal Artillery and Sherwood Forester's Mosses.

Table showing the divisions of the Town of Bangalore for purposes of delivery—cont.

1 Name of the Post Office.	2 Localities served by each Post Office named in column 1.
Shoolay ...	South Parade — Trinity Road — Richmond Road — Brunton Road — Primrose Road — Commissariat Road — Residency Road — Sampangy Road — St. Mark's Road — St. Mark's Square — Museum Road — Brigade Road — Hosur or Oosoor Road — United Service Club — Bowring Institute and the following Messes : R.A.M.C., 30th Lancers, 14th (King's) Hussars, and 77th Moplah Rifles.
Cleveland Town ...	St. John's Hill — St. John's Road — St. John's Church Road — Benson Town — Cockburn Road — Tank Road — B. P. Annaswami Mudali Road — Cantonment Railway Station and the 81st Pioneers and Sappers' Messes — Cavalry Road — Thimmiah Road and Seppings Road.
Nilasandra ...	77th Moplah Rifles, 30th Lancers, No. 15, Transport or Mule Corps, Brigade Square, Washermanpet Cemetery, Plague Camp, Palm Grove Road.
Hebbal ...	Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Lines, Muni-reddipalayam, Jeevanhally, and S. I. R. A. Camp.

Inland Post.—Postage Rates and Fees.

POSTAGE RATES.—(1) When the postage is prepaid.

Post-cards.	Letters.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Registered News-papers. (Prepayment compulsory.)	Parcels. (Prepayment compulsory.)
				Not exceeding 440 tolas. Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 3 tolas. Exceeding 3 tolas, but not exceeding 1½ tolas. Every additional 1½ tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 6 tolas. Exceeding 6 tolas, but not exceeding 20 tolas. Every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas. Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas. Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof. Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas. Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 9,000 tolas.
¼ anna.	¾ anna.	¾ anna.	¾ anna.	¾ anna.

(2) When the postage is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid.

(Chargeable on delivery).—

On an unpaid letter, post-card of private manufacture, or packet

On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ... double the prepaid rate.

On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ... double the deficiency

On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ... double the prepaid rate for the half on which the postage is not prepaid.

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered

2 annas.

Ordinary money order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5

1 anna.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10

2 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 15

3 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 15, but not exceeding Rs. 25

4 annas.

Rs. 25, up to Rs. 600

4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

N. B.—A complete table of the fees will be found in clause 258 of the Postal Guide.

Telegraphic money order fees.

(INCLUDING COST OF TELEGRAM.)

(a) For sums not exceeding Rs. 25—

	RS. A.
For the first Rs. 10	1 2 if advice sent "Urgent"
For the balance	0 10 " "Deferred."
if it does not exceed Rs. 5	0 1
if it exceeds Rs. 5	0 2

(b) For sums exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 150—

	RS. A.
For the first Rs. 25	1 4 if advice sent "Urgent"
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 additional	0 12 " "Deferred."
For sums less than Rs. 25 additional :—	0 4
If the sum does not exceed Rs. 5	0 1
" " " Rs. 10	0 2
" " " Rs. 15	0 3

(c) For sums exceeding Rs. 150 up to Rs. 600—

	RS. A.
For the first Rs. 150	2 8 if advice sent "Urgent."
For each complete sum of Rs. 50 additional	2 0 " "Deferred."
For sums less than Rs. 50 additional :—	0 8
If the sum is Rs. 10	0 2
" " Rs. 20	0 4
" " Rs. 30	0 5
" " Rs. 40	0 7

Value payable fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fee.

For every Rs. 50 of insured value. ... 1 anna.

Acknowledgement fees.

For each article registered ... 1 anna.

The Mysore Province Sheet Almanac.

1907.

FULL OF EVERY DAY INFORMATION.

Four Half-Tone Illustrations.

Price: 2 As., By Post, 2½ As.

J. W. MORRIS,
ST. JOHN'S HILL, BANGALORE.

FOREIGN POST.—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES. [For the few countries and places to which post-cards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the Schedule of foreign postage rates in Section III of the <i>Indian Postal Guide</i> .]	Post-cards.		Letters.	Printed Papers, (including Books and Newspapers).	Business Papers.		Samples.
	Single.	Reply.			Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	
(1) The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see Schedule of foreign postage rates in Section III of the <i>Indian Postal Guide</i> .)	anna.	annas.	anna.	Per 2 oz.	annas.	anna.	Per 2 oz. additional.
(2) Egypt including the Soudan.	1	2	1	½	2½	1	½
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India.	1	2	2½	½	2½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese India.							

Indian Inland rates.

Registration Fee—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, post-card, or packet registered.

Acknowledgment Fee—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:—

For a parcel—not over 3 lbs.—not over 7 lbs.—not over 11 lbs.		
Via Gibraltar ..	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 1 8
Overland ..	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 2 4

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co. parcels exceeding 11 lbs., but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels see Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions and to most Foreign Countries and their possessions, at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

Money Orders expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom and most British possessions, and also on most Foreign Countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission:—

On any sum not exceeding £1	3 annas.
“ exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	5 “
“ “ £2 “ “ £3	8 “
“ “ £3 “ “ £4	10 “
“ “ £4 “ “ £5	12 “
“ “ £5 “ “	12 annas for each complete

sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the Foreign Countries and possessions named on the next page under the head “Foreign Money Orders.”

Telegraphic Money Orders expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. For the rates of commission applicable to such orders see Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

British postal orders sold in India are payable at any money order office in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), and

the undermentioned Colonies or Possessions and British Post Office Agencies Foreign Countries :—

Antigua.	Egypt.	Newfoundland.	Seychelles.
Ascension.	Falkland Islands.	New Zealand.	Sierra Leone.
Bahamas.	Fanning Island.	Orange River Colony.	Somaliland Protectorate.
Barbados.	Gambia.	Panama (British Agency).	Straits Settlements.
Bermuda.	Gibraltar.	Penrhyn Island.	Tangier.
Beyrout (British Agency).	Gold Coast.	Solonica (British Agency).	Tobago.
British Guiana.	Grenada.	Smyrna (British Agency).	Transvaal.
British Honduras.	Hong Kong and its Agencies in China.	St. Helena.	Trinidad.
Ceylon.	Jamaica.	St. Kitts.	Turks and Caicos Islands.
Chatham Island.	Lagos.	St. Lucia.	Virgin Islands.
Constantinople (British Agency).	Malta.	St. Vincent.	Zanzibar.
Cook Islands.	Mauritius.	Savage Island.	
Cyprus.	Montserrat.		
Dominica.	Natal.		
	Nevis.		

British postal orders sold in India, the United Kingdom, and the above Colonies or possessions and Agencies are also payable at any office in India.

The following are the denominations of British postal orders sold in India and the British poundage chargeable in respect of each order is shown against it :—

Amount of Order.	British poundage charged.	Amount of Order.	British poundage charged.	Amount of Order.	British poundage charged.	Amount of Order.	British poundage charged.
s. d.	Anna.	s. d.	Anna.	s. d.	Annas.	s. d.	Annas.
0 6		5 6		10 6	1	15 6	
1 0	½	6 0		11 0		16 0	
1 6		6 6		11 6		16 0	
2 0		7 0		12 0		17 0	
2 6		7 6		12 6		17 6	
3 0		8 0	1	13 0	1½	18 0	1½
3 6	1	8 6		13 6		18 6	
4 0		9 0		14 0		19 0	
4 6		9 6		14 6		20 0	
5 0		10 0		15 0		21 0	

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates :—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below 3 annas for every £5 or fraction thereof of insured value.

(2) To Ceylon and Portuguese India, 2 annas for every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of insured value.

(3) To Mauritius, 4 annas for every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of insured value.

(4) (For parcels only).—To British East Africa, and British Post Office at Zanzibar, 4 annas for every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of insured value.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

Residents in Mysore.

Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Gordon	Mar. 1881 to June 1883
Mr. J. D. Sandford, Acting	May 1882 to June 1883
Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Lyall	June 1883 to Mar. 1887
Col. T. G. Clarke, Acting	Dec. 1884 to May 1885
Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Acting	May 1885 to June 1885
Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, Acting	June 1885 to May 1886
Sir Charles Bernard (did not join)	
Mr. (afterwards Sir Dennis) Fitzpatrick	Mar. 1887 to Oct. 1887
General Sir Harry Prendergast, V. C.	Oct. 1887 to Jan. 1889
Colonel Sir Oliver St. John	Jan. 1889 to June 1891
General Sir Harry Prendergast, V. C.	June 1891 to April 1892
Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.	April 1892 to Feb. 1895
Colonel H. P. Peacock, Acting	July 1892 to Oct. 1892
Mr. (now Sir William) Lee-Warner	Feb. 1895 to Sept. 1895
Mr. (now Sir) W. Mackworth Young	Sept. 1895 to Dec. 1896
Colonel (now Sir Donald) Robertson	Dec. 1896 to Oct. 1903
Mr. J. A. Crawford, Acting	June 1899 to Nov. 1899
Mr. (now Sir James Austin) Bourdillon	Nov. 1903 to Nov. 1905
Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., C.S.I., Acting	July 1904 to Oct. 1904
Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., Acting	May 1905 to Nov. 1905
Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E.	Nov. 1905

Assistant to the Residents.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham from Mar. 1881	Capt. L. S. Newmarch from Oct. 1889
Major H. Wylie " Nov. 1882	Major C. W. Ravenshaw " Apl. 1891
Mr. A. H. T. Martindale " Feb. 1885	Mr. H. V. Cobb " Aug. 1893
Major J. H. Newill " Oct. 1885	Major C. W. Ravenshaw " Nov. 1893
" E. A. Fraser " Apl. 1886	Mr. H. V. Cobb " Apl. 1895
" D. Robertson " Dec. 1886	Capt. K. D. Erskine " June 1895
Mr. L. W. King " July 1887	Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs " Apl. 1899
Major D. Robertson " Dec. 1887	" C. L. S. Russell " Mar. 1902
Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn May 1888	" R. C. H. Moss King " Sept. 1901
" E. G. Colvin " Dec. 1888	" F. P. Rennie " Nov. 1906
Mr. J. A. Crawford from Apl. 1889	

OFFICERS OF THE MYSORE RESIDENCY AND C. & M. STATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg (4,000).

F. P. Rennie, I.C.S., First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg; also Sessions Judge, C. & M. Station, Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, C. & M. Station, Bangalore 1,500.

P. L. Moore, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, and President of the Municipal Commission, C. & M. Station. also *Ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Mysore (1,000).

Capt. R. F. Standage, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, in charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital and Lady Curzon Hospital (750) on leave.
 Major T. W. Irvine, I. M. S. (offg.)
 P. Hannington, District Superintendent of Police and Railway Magistrate (800)
 A. Ramayya Punja, B.A., B.L., District Judge and Registrar of Assurances (800)
 J. H. Stone, M.A., Inspector of European and Training Schools (on leave)
 C. W. Moss, Acting do. Schools, Circle V. (600)
 A. S. Kearns, Excise and Chief Octroi Officer, (500).
 M. Abdul Rahman, *Khan Bahadur*, Second Magistrate and Officer in charge of the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury (350).
 J. C. S. Lawrance, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, C. & M. Station, and Notary Public.

THE RESIDENCY OFFICES.

Registrar, Residency: N. S. Tirumalai Iyengar, B.A., (900-90-400)
 Head Clerk: A. S. Singaravelu Moodaliar (150)
 Coorg Commissioner's Office: Manager: A. M. Peris, B.A. (200)
 Head Clerk: M. Lakshmanachar (80)
 Residency Press, Manager, and }
 Sub-Registrar, C. & M. Station } Geo. F. Burby (150)
 Collector's Office:—Sheristadar: H. Krishnasawmy Iyengar (80)
 Amildar:—V. S. Sundaram Iyer (115)
 Resident's Treasury:—Head Accountant: V. Davaraja Mudaliar (100)

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION POLICE, BANGALORE.

H. F. Wilkieson, Dist. Supt. of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Superintendent of Railway Police, First Class Magistrate, and Judge of the Second Court of Small Causes, Mysore Railways (on leave.)
 P. Hannington, (offg.)

Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

N. Rangaiengar, B. A., Manager. . . | P. Lukshman Rao, Accountant.

Police Force.

C. A. B. Bartels, Chief Inspector, C. Division, Shoolay.
 J. E. Douglas, Ag. Inspector, B. Division, Broadway.
 R. Campbell, Inspector, D. Division, in charge of Railway Police.
 B. G. Venkatsubbiah, Sub-Inspector, C. Division, Ulsoor Station (on leave.)
 Syed Abdul Aziz, Sub-Inspector, B. Division, Central Station.
 B. Subbiah, Sub-Inspector, D. Division, Arsikere Railway Station.
 G. K. Haudin, Sub-Inspector, B. Division, Broadway Station.
 K. Bheemsain Rao, Sub-Inspector, D. Division, Bangalore City Railway Station.
 J. Hay Green, Sub-Inspector, (Reserve.)
 R. H. Wale, Sub-Inspector, C. Division, Cubbon Park Station.
 J. P. Moreira, Sub-Inspector, B. Division, Infantry Road Station.
 H. S. Vigor, Sub-Inspector, C. Division, Shoolay Station.
 B. Narahari Rao, Sub-Inspector, C. Division, Ulsoor Station.

Balajee Singh, Sub-Inspector, D. Division, Bowringpet Railway Station.
 S. Narasimiah, Sub-Inspector, in charge Police School and Stores.
 J. Smith, Sub-Inspector (Reserve.)
 Rajagopaul Naidu, Ag. Sub-Inspector, Cantonment Railway Station.

BOUNDARIES OF STATION LIMITS.

Under the provisions of Section 4 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V. of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare that the following places shall be Police Stations comprising the areas specified below:—

CLEVELAND TOWN POLICE STATION.

The boundary runs along the Civil and Military Station boundary lines from boundary stones No. 39 to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and along the northern boundary of the railway premises to boundary stone No. 39, and again along the southern boundary of the railway line from a point opposite boundary stone No. 9, St. John's Church Road, down that road, Tank Road, Cemetery Road to boundary stone No. 38, and thence to the point opposite stone No. 39.

INFANTRY ROAD POLICE STATION.

The boundary runs along the Civil and Military boundary lines from boundary stones Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and along the southern side of the horse track running by the side of the Cubbon Road, turning down Main Guard Cross Street along Hospital Road as far as the western boundary wall of the Lady Curzon Hospital, along that wall to St. Mary's Road, then turning west along the latter road till it meets Railway Feeder Road, from thence due North to the wall surrounding the railway premises and then due west again till it joins boundary stone No. 9.

BROADWAY POLICE STATION.

The boundary line runs from the angle of St. John's Church Road and Cavalry Road and along Armstrong Road till it meets Nullah Road, and passing west along that road to Arunachellam Road, then turning southwards to New Market Road till it reaches St. Mary's Road, along the boundary of Infantry Road Police Station limits till it reaches the railway premises, and then turning east along the boundary of the Railway Station compound till it reaches St. John's Church Road, and then along the boundary line of the Cleveland Town Police Station limits till it joins the starting point at the junction of Cavalry Road.

GENERAL BAZAAR POLICE STATION.

The boundary line runs from the junction of Kensington Road and Cemetery Road along an imaginary line across the Ulsoor Tank to the culvert on Gangadhara Chetty Road up Gangadhara Chetty Cross Road to Dickinson Road, along that road till it meets the Cubbon Road, and then due west to Main Guard Cross Road, and thence along the boundary lines of Infantry Road Station, Broadway Station and Cleveland Town Station till it meets the starting point at junction of Kensington and Cemetery Roads.

ULSOOR POLICE STATION.

The boundary line runs along the Civil Military Station boundary limits from boundary stones Nos. 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28 and 27, and thence along Lancer Road to Shoolay Tank, from there up Richmond Road to the junction with Brunton Road, up this latter road to Trinity Road, and turning west to East Parade Road where it joins the General Bazaar Station boundary, and thence along that boundary and Cleveland Town Station boundary to the starting point at boundary No. 38.

SHOOLAY POLICE STATION.

The boundary line runs from boundary stone No. 27 along Ulsur Station boundary till it meets the junction of Trinity Road and East Parade, then turning down South Parade along Residency Road to boundary stone No. 17, and thence along the Civil and Military Station boundary till it meets at the starting point boundary stone No. 27.

CUBBON PARK POLICE STATION.

Starting from boundary stone No. 17, runs along the boundaries of Shoolay, Ulsur, General Bazaar, Infantry Road Police Stations and the Civil and Military Station boundary line from stone No. 14 to stone No. 17.

THE MYSORE POLICE.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Mr. F. E. C. CARR, J. P.

The Police of the State is composed of (1) the *Village Police*; (2) a body of men for guarding select ghat stations and passes; and (3) the *Regular Police Force*. The *Village Police* consists of the *patel* or headman of the village with two or more *toties* and *talaris* to aid him in the execution of his duties.

The *Regular Police Force* is composed of the ordinary paid constabulary, known as the District Police, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent of the District and under the general supervision of the Inspector-General, and of certain special bodies organized for defined duties: *viz.*, (1) The Railway Police Force; (2) The Gold Fields Police under a special Superintendent; (3) The City Police of Mysore and Bangalore, maintained as different bodies from the District Police and having better rates of pay; and (4) the Special Reserve Police maintained at Bangalore, for the purpose of putting down organized crime and generally for service in any part of the State. Besides the above, a body of officers and men paid from an annual contribution made by the Mining Companies is employed on the Gold Fields on purely detective work. The Staff is liable to frequent changes with reference to the changing requirements of the Gold Fields and the number of suitable men to be had.

The sanctioned strength of the different bodies of the Regular District Police, exclusive of the Gold Fields Detective Staff referred to, and their actual strength in 1905-06 was 88 officers and 493 men. The Police Training School at Bangalore, which was closed in December 1901, was re-opened in October 1903, with two classes; one for Inspectors and the other for Station House Officers. The rules for the admission of candidates to this institution and for its management and supervision were revised. The Inspector's class was required to be constituted of graduates and under-graduates and the Station House Officer's class by those who had passed the Matriculation or the Mysore Lower Secondary examination.

BANGALORE CITY POLICE.

Offices of the D. S. P., Bangalore District, and Chief Inspector, Bangalore City, are located next to the Central Station, Fort, Bangalore City.

Mr. L. Krishna Rao, D. S. P., Bangalore District and City.

Mr. Simon Reuben, Chief Inspector, Bangalore City.

Inspector Siddaramappa, A. Division.

" Mellor, B. Division.

STATIONS.

A. Division.	(High Ground.....	Avenue Road, High Ground.
	Ooparhully.....	New Palace Road.
	Malleswaram.....	Malleswaram Extension.
	Yellahanka Gate.....	Post Office Road (near Central College).
B. Division.	Ulsoor Gate.....	Taluk Kutcherry Road, near Mission School.
	(Fort Central.....	Fort, near North Gate, Bangalore City.
	Kalasypalyam.....	Market Road, Kalasypalya.
	Chamrajpett.....	Albert-Victor Road, Chamrajpett.
	Kengerry Gate.....	Near Binny's Cotton Mills.
	Ooparpet.....	Railway Station Road.

Boundary of City limits from S. E. to N.-W., running from north end of Lal Bagh Road, crosses behind Residency Road Police Station, along Sampangi Tank Road, takes in Cubbon Park through the Residency compound to Avenue Road, and thence straight north to the over bridge Cantonment Railway Station, from there it extends along the left hand side of the Road to the Hebbal Ranges.

THE MYSORE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT, BANGALORE CITY.

The School is placed under the supervision of the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, as Principal, under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Lecturers and Instructors in the different subjects are:—

Law.....	Inspector Shama Rao.
Police Orders, Procedure	Inspector Srinivasiengar.
Practical Work, Special, Criminal and Local Laws.	
Drill and Military Exercises and Police Grip.	
Surveying, Drawing and Photography.	Chief Inspector G. F. Edwards and Drill Instructors.
Ambulance	Mr. L. M. D'Silva.
	Assistant Surgeon David.

Instruction is given to (a) Probationary Assistant Superintendents, (b) candidates for the post of Inspectors. (c) candidates for the post of Station House Officers, Term—8 Months.

PROVINCIAL RESERVE POLICE.

This is an armed force, reorganized in May 1905.

Head-quarters, Fort, Bangalore City.

Detachments:—Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar Gold Field.

Under the immediate orders of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Officers :—N. Subba Rao, Superintendent of Police, and Assistant to the
Inspector-General of Police.
Chief Inspector Geo. F. Edwards, Head-quarters.
Inspector H. G. Searle, do.
Subadar Ghose Sheriff.
" Appanah.
" Kyrulla Khan.
" Syed Modeen.

Mysore Police Central Stores.

The stores are under the control of the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police and the Chief Inspector, Provincial Reserve, as Stores Inspector. Open daily from 11 to 5 P.M., except Sundays and holidays. Office and Stores adjoining the Office of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, near East Entrance, Fort, Bangalore City.

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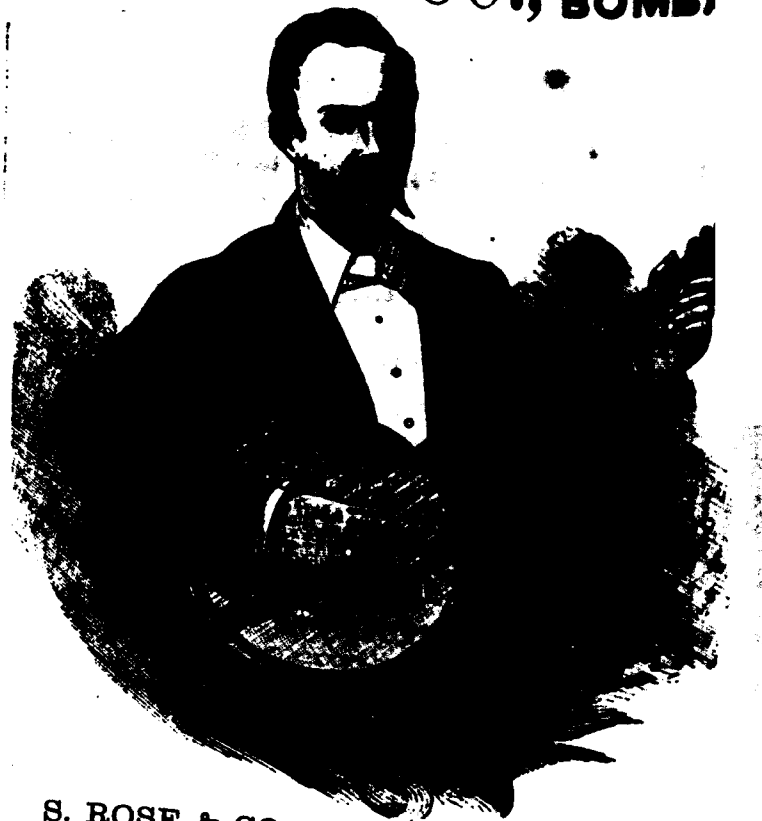
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(Corrected up to 1st February, 1907).

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan.

V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E., (3,000)

Members of Council.

T. Ananda Rao, B.A., (1,700) | K. P. Puttanna Chetty, (1,700).

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Secretary.

K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (800).

Under Secretaries.

C. S. Balasundram Iyer, B.A., (500); K. Matthan, B.A., (500); (leave)
P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., (425).

Assistant Secretaries.

H. Ramaiya, (460); M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., (420).

Private Secretary to the Dewan.

R. Nanaswami Rao, (300).

Registrar.

C. Venkata Rao, B.A., (225), on probation.

Muzrai Department.

L. Anantasami Rao, B.A., Secretary, (1,000).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

W. McHutchin, M.I.C.E., (Chief Engineer), Secretary, Public Works and Railway Departments, (2,000).

Lieut. N. B. E. Dawes, R.E. (Deputy Chief Engineer), Under Secretary, Public Works and Railway Departments, (700)

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. W. F. Smee, M.A., D.S.C., B.E., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S., F.G.S., (State Geologist and Chief Inspector of Mines) *Ex-officio* Secretary, Geological Department, (1,800).

E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (Second State Geologist), Assistant Secretary, Geological Department (800). (Leave and furlough, 1 year 9 months from 12-12-06)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. G. Jones (Military Asst. to Govt.), Secretary, Military Dept. (1,70)
H. Donne, Assistant Secretary, Military Department (500 + 100).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**Revenue Commissioners.**

A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., (1,600) also *Ex-officio* Director of Statistics

Deputy Commissioners.

H. H. Sparkes, Bangalore (1,200)	M. Kantharaj Urs, Mysore (800)
M. Narain Rao, Shimoga (1,350)	C. Srikanteswara Iyer, B.A., B.L., Kola (850)
D. Devaraj Urs, Chikmagalur (1,150)	M. Chengiah Chetty, B.A., Chitaldrug (700)
K. S. Doraiswami Iyer, Tumkur (1,000)	
P. R. W. Wetherall, Hassan (1,000)	

Senior Assistant Commissioners (A).

N. Venkata Rao, City Magistrate, Mysore (600)	Syed Amir Hassan, Saklepur (700)
	S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Nanjangud (600)

Revenue Assistant Commissioners.*First Class.*

C. Rama Rao, Bangalore (500)	K. Srinivasa Rao, Kolar (450)
B. J. Kumarasami Naik, Chitaldrug (450)	K. Krishna Iyer (in ch. Huzur Treasury) (450)
P. F. Bowring, Kolar Gold Field (650)	

Revenue Assistant Commissioners (B).*First Class.*

K. R. Srinivasaiengar, M. A., Bangalore (500)	K. Mathan, B. A., (Under Secy. to Govt., Gen. and Rev. Depts.) (Leave)
V. R. Thyagaraj Iyer, M. A., Bangalore (500) Asst. to Rev. Commissioner	G. Aravamudu Iyengar, B. A., B. L., Chikballapur (450)
K. Chandy, B. A., Davangere (450)	B. Ramaswamaiya, B. A., B. L., Hassan (450) I.
Amble Subramanya Iyer, B. A., Mysore Dist. (450)	C. Venkata Rao, B. A., Shimoga (450)
C. S. Balasundram Iyer, B. A., (Under Secy. to Govt., Gen. and Rev. Depts.)	D. K. Darasha, B. A., (Transferred to Rev. Survey Dept.)

Second Class.

P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., (Under Secy. to Govt.)	B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., B.L., French Rocks (375).
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Third Class.

C. Devaraj Urs, Bangalore (300)	Narasinga Rao Purnaiya, Kolar (300)
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D. Srinivasa Iyengar, B. A., Bangalore, Revenue Commissioner's Office (200)
S. P. Rajagopala Chari, B. A., B. L., Bangalore, Gen. and Rev. Sect. (200)

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

G. Dunning, d. d. in Excise Dept.	R. T. Mahadeva Rao, d. d. Excise Dept.
M. A. Narayanaengar, B. A., B. L., Hassan (600)	T. K. Sundararaja Iyengar, Mysore Treasury Charge (250)
Nagar Subba Rao, Sagar (450)	H. Sitaramaia, d. d. Excise Dept.
Purna Srinivasa Rao, Shimoga (400)	K. Subba Rao, B. A., Addl. Asst. to Rev. Commr. and <i>ex-officio</i> Dir. of Statistics (250)
C. Rajagopalachari, B. A., (Rev. Sur. Dept.)	A. Mrityunjaya Iyer, B. A., d. d. Excise Dept.
B. Ramakrishna Rao (Palace Estab.)	B. Shamanna, B. A., L. C. E., <i>sub pro tem</i> d. d. Excise Dept.
Badami Krishna Rao, Krishnarajpet, (350)	Mahomed Raza, Shimoga (250)
C. Narayan Rao, Gubbi (350)	G. Hanumantha Rao, Vice-President, Mysore City Municipality
M. Srinivasa Murti, Tumkur, Treasury Charge (460)	M. G. Krishnaswami Rao, B. A., Vice-President, Bangalore City Municipality
T. Royalu Chetty, Bangalore, Treasury Charge (300)	A. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, B. A., Bangalore (250)
K. Mylari Rao, B. A., B. L., Kadur (300)	B. Ramaswamiya, B. A., d. d. Police Dept.
Ananda Rao Sirsi, B. A., LL. B., Maddur (300)	G. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, d. d. Excise Dept.
K. G. Shamanna, P. A., d. d. Survey Dept.	M. Ranga Rao, B. A., d. d. Excise Dept.
T. Thimboo Chetty, B. A., Bangalore, temporarily transferred to G. and R. Sect.	T. Dharmaraj Chetty, Hassan, Treas. Ch. (250)
K. Sreekanthiah, d. d. Excise Dept.	M. Lakshmana Sastry, B. A., Chikmagalur, Ag. (225)
R. Nanaswami Rao, Pte. Secy. to Dewan	
A. Vedantadesigam Iyengar, Shimoga (250)	

Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioners.

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B. Bhima Rao, B. A., Chitaldrug, Try. charge (200)	

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C. Krishna Rao, Chamrajnagar	A. Krishna Urs, Gundlupet, Ag.
T. Ramachandra Rao, Chitaldrug	

Second Class.

G. Hanumantha Rao, Ex. Asst. Commr. s. p. t.	T. Dharmaraj Chetty, Ag. Ex. Asst. Commr.
B. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., Ag. do	C. Krishnama Naidu, Devanahalli
A. Krishna Ars, Ag. in First Class	C. V. Narayana Rao, Kolar. Ag.
V. N. Guru Rao, Malvalli (leave)	B. Krishna Singh, Belur
P. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Acting	M. Lakshmana Sastri, B.A., Ag. Ex. Assistant Commissioner
G. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ag. Ex. Asst. Commissioner.	M. S. Puttanna, B.A., Mulbagal
S. Krishna Iyer, Hole-Narsipur	C. V. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A., Holalkere
V. Krishna Rao, (lent to Yelandur Jaghir)	M. Ranganatha Rao, B.A., Kunigal Ag.
M. Ranga Rao, B.A., Ag. Ex. Asst. Commissioner	M. Krishnaswamaiengar, B.A., Sagar. Acting
	A. Krishnasamy Iyengar, B.A., Acting Ex. Asst. Commissioner

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C. V. Narayana Rao, Ag. 2nd Class	Krishnaji Narayan, Honnali
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M. S. Puttanna, B.A., do	E. C. Sadasivam Pille, Jagalur
M. Ranganatha Rao, B.A., do	Mahomed Obeidulla, Bowringpet
M. Krishnasamaiengar, B.A., do	B. Kesar Singh, Pavagada
A. Krishnaswamiengar, B.A., do	S. Venkataramana Srouti, H.A., Srinivasapur
T. Venkataramaiya, Mysore	Abdul Hakim, B.A., Bagepalli
H. S. Venkatachar, Nagamangala	S. Krishnappa, Sorab. Ag.
N. Gopalakrishnaiengar, B.A. B.L., Magadi	M. P. Visvanath Rao, Asst. Supt. Pol. on probn.
B. S. Ranoji Rao, B.A., Asst. Supt. Pol. on probn.	C. Machayya, B.A., Devangere, Ag.
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Syed Yakub, Seringapatam	P. Ranga Rao, Heggaddevankote, Ag.
B. C. Krishnasastri, B.A., (lent to Sringeri Jaghir)	J. Ball, Tumkur, Ag.
A. Hayes, Bangalore	T. K. Lakshmana Iyer, H.A., Hosdurga, Acting
M. G. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A., Ex. Asst. Commissioner, s. p. t.	B. M. Venkatesaiya, B.A., Hiriya, Ag.

Fourth Class.

S. Krishnappa, Ag. 3rd Class	M. S. Ramachendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Kadur
M. P. Visvanath Rao, do	M. A. Sreenivasa Iyengar, H.A., B.L., Sira
C. Machayya, B.A., do	M. Sadasiva Rao, B.A., B.L., Seconded d.d. Manager, Rev. Commr.'s Office
C. S. Kuppuswamaiengar, do	S. N. Appanaingar, H.A., B.L., Channarayapatna
P. Ranga Rao, do	Mahd. Abdulla Sheriff, Maddagiri
J. Ball, do	V. Gopala Rao, B.A., Chiknayakanhalli
T. K. Lakshmana Iyer, B.A., do	D. Narasinga Rao, Nagar
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M. Krishna Rao, Kankanahalli	N. Ramaswami Iyengar, Manjerabad
B. S. Venkatesaiya, Koppa	F. S. Raghavachar, Chintamani
N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Yedatore	K. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Amikere
C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, B.A., B.L., Dodballapur	
B. Narayanaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Chikmagalur	

Fourth Class—Continued.

V. S. Rajagopalachar, Krishnarajpet	C. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L., Gubbi s. p. t.
K. Hanumantha Rao, Sidlaghatta	G. Narayan Rao, Arkulgud, Ag.
Gulam Mahd. Meccai, Shikarpur	H. Basavaraj Urs, Hoskote, Ag.
G. Narayana Rao, Chikballapur	S. Dharma Rao, Nanjangud, Ag.
Sheik Abdulla, Channagiri	Burli Krishna Rao, Tarikere, Ag.
C. R. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Hunsur	B. Chamaraj Urs, Hassan, Ag.
K. Kesavachar, B.A., B.L., Mudgere	M. Kesavayya, Malur, Ag.
C. Gopalachar B.A., Tiptur	G. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.
B. N. Chennigappa, B.A., T. Narsipur	Mahomed Peer, B.A., Chellakere, Ag.
s. p. t.	
B. T. Seetaramaiya, Mandya s. p. t.	

Probationer.

C. Raja Rao Saheb, Att. to Secretariat.

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B. N. Channigappa, B.A., Amildar.	H. Basavaraj Urs, Ag. Amildar, (100)
s. p. t. (100)	K. A. Ranganua, Koratagere, (100)
B. Jaganatha Rao, Yeddahalli, (125)	Mahomed Peer, B.A., Ag. Amildar, (100)
Mohideen Sheriff, Closepet, (100)	Ahobala Sastri, Teruvekere, Ag., (100)
S. Srinivasa Iyengar, French Rocks, (100)	Mahomed Syed Sheriff, Alur, Ag., (95)
G. Murudappa, Kumsi, (125)	M. S. Hayagriva Rao, Harihar, Ag., (80)

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Officers of the Chief Court.

V. A. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Registrar (500).	B. Basavaradhya, B.A., B.L., Deputy Registrar (250).
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District Judges.

S. Venkatavaradaiengar, Mysore, (1,000).	R. B. Plumer, (Supernumerary) Shimoga, (850).
T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A., Bangalore, (700).	G. Hume Wright, City Magistrate, Bangalore, (920)

Subordinate Judges.

C. B. Seshagiri Rao, Hussan, (600)	Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L., Mysore, (500).
V. A. Rajaratna Mudaliar, (Regr. Chief Court).	

Subordinate Judge.—(Continued).

D. M. Narasinga Row, B.A., B.L., Chikmagalur, (500).
 B. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Shimoga, (450).
 J. H. Bhabha, B.A., Bar-at-law, Bangalore, (450).
 T. E. Jaya Ram Iyer, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.

Government Advocate.

S. Narayana Rao, (350)

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 N. T. Gopaliengar, B.A., LL.B., Mysore, (Supernumerary.)
 T. S. A. D'Cruz, B.A., B.L., Kolar (Gold Fields).
 M. L. Srikantesha Gowda, B.A., B.L., Nanjangud, (Supernumerary.)

Third Class.

K. Lakshminaranaiyar, B.A., Shimoga.
 T. Krishnaiengar, B.A., B.L., Tumkur.
 S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Chitaldrug.
 T. Venkoba Rao, B.A., B.L., Maddagiri.

Fourth Class.

N. Narasimhaiengar, B.A., B.L., Yedda-halli
 S. Hiriyannayya, M.A., B.L., Mysore, Addl. Munsiff
 G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., B.L., Kolar
 D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore
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 G. Satyaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Seringapatam
 S. Venkatakrishnaiya, B.A., B.L., Sagar
 P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L., Chikballapur, Ag.
 B. Rangaiengar, B.A., B.L., Bangalore, Addl. Munsiff, Ag.
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Superintendents of Jails.

P. S. Achyuta Rao, L. M. S., Acting Supt. and Medical Officer, Central Jail,
Bangalore (860).

T. S. Nanjappa, M.B., C.M., Acting Supt., Mysore Jail.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police.

F. E. C. Carr, (1,550).

Head-Quarters Assistant.

Nadig Subba Rao, Bangalore, d.d. in Office of I. G. of Police as Hd.-Qrs. Asst
(350).

Superintendents of Police.

P. B. Thomas (Special) Kolar Gold Field (1,000).	Y. V. Krishna Murti, B.A., Tumkur (350).
L. Krishna Rao, Bangalore (450).	Nadig Subba Rao, d.d. I.-G.'s Office.
Zahiruddin Meccai, B.A., Mysore (450).	

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T. F. Wilkinson, Kadur (300)	M. P. Visvanatha Rao, Kolar (probn.) (250)
B. S. Ranoji Rao, B. A., Shimoga (probn.) (300)	B. Ramaswamaiya, B. A., Chitaldurg, Ag. Ex. Asst. Commr. (250)
S. Narayan Rao, Hassan (probn.) (250)	A. C. Bassavaraj Urs, French Rocks, Ag. (200)

Probationary Assistant Superintendents.

A. C. Bassavaraj Urs, Ag. Asst. Supt.	Mirza Mahd Ismail, Bangalore (100)
Tippu Sultan Ali Khan, Bangalore (100)	G. R. Bhaskar Rao Heblikar, B. A., L.L.B., Bangalore (100)

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner.

Col. J. P. Grant, on special duty (1,952-14-0)

Superintendent.

D. Shama Rao (1,000) in charge of Survey Dept., with status of Supt., Rev.
Survey and Settlement, on probation, during employment of Col. Grant no
special duty.

Dy. Superintendent.

K. Ramaswamaiengar, M. A. (700)

Assistant Superintendents.

J. L. Mackay, Survey Supt.'s Office, Bangalore, (450)
 D. K. Darasha, B. A., (555) d.d. under Survey Commr.
 C. Rajagopalachari, B. A., (405) do.
 K. G. Shamanna, B. A., (355) do.

Sub-Asst. Superintendents.

Yello Srinivas, Bangalore (200) | D. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Bangalore (305)

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.**Comptroller.**

_____, Comptroller
 Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, Asst. Secy. to Govt. in ch. Comptroller's Office

Assistant Comptrollers.

T. Vaiyapuri Chetty, Chief Asst. to the Comptroller (450)
 T. Satyaraj Chetty, B. A., Assistant Comptroller (300)
 L. Bistopant Badami, B. A. do. (300) in ch. State Huzur Treasury
 T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, B.A., B.L., Asst. Comptroller (260) P. W. and Ry. Accts.
 B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, B. A., B. L., do. (200). On special duty Retrenchment Committee.
 M. A. Srinavasachar, do. (250)

STATE HUZUR TREASURY.

K. Krishna Iyer, in charge of State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore (450) (leave)
 L. Bistopant Badami, B.A., Acting

PALACE DEPARTMENT.

E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja (leave) (2,250)
 J. J. Whiteley M.I.C.E., Officiating (1,500)
 P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Asst. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja (720)
 A. Bassapaji Urs, Military Bakshi (400)
 B. Ramakrishna Rao, Officer in charge of Palace Establishments (500)
 Lieut. R. J. W. Heale, Tutor to the Yuvaraj (950)
 Aga Jan, *Aid-de-Camp* to H. H. the Maharaja (350)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

W. McHutchin, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.
 P. W. D. and Railways (2,000)
 Lieut. N. B. E. Dawes, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary.
 P. W. D. and Railways (775)
 M. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Chief Assistant (350)

Superintending Engineers (Imperial).

Major A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., C.I.E., Temporarily transferred to Kashmere State from 1st April, 1905.
 J. J. Whiteley, M.I.C.E. (1,500), (Offg. Private Secretary to the Maharaja)
 Capt. W. S. Traill, R.E., in charge of Western Circle including Cauvery Power Scheme Works (1,450)

Superintending Engineers (Local).

Y. Sreenivasa Rao, B.A., Offg. Suptg. Engr., (1,000)
 A. Appavoo Mudaliar, Assistant Examiner, P. W. and Railway Accounts (290)
 T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, B.A., B.L., Asst. Comptr. (260)

Sanitary Engineer.

John Bhore, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I., Bangalore

Executive Engineers.

V. H. Karve, L.C.E., Bangalore, on special duty (900)
 Y. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Offg. Suptg. Engr., Eastern Circle
 D. Sitaram Rao, Mysore City Improvement (750)
 B. S. Venkatacharyar, Bangalore (750)
 C. A. Mahadeva Sastri, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., Tumkur (650)
 B. P. Raghavulu Naidu, School of Engineering, Mysore (850)
 B. Subba Rao, Mysore (500)
 V. Rangasami Iyengar L.C.E., B.C.E., Ex. Engr., Water-Supply and Stores Divn., Bangalore (500)
 H. J. Molloy, A.M.I.C.E., Chikmagalur (500)
 K. Krishniengar, L.C.E., Kolar (400)
 K. Prahlada Rao, Chitaldrug (400)
 C. Madava Rao, A.C.E., (450)
 V. Aiyasawmy Iyer, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., French Rocks, Offg. (400)
 R. V. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., Shimoga (400)
 H. D. Rice, Marikanvae, Offg. (400)
 F. A. Steele, Hassan, Offg. (400)

Assistant Engineers (Local).

C. Madhava Rao, Offg. Ex. Engr.
 V. Aiyasawmy Iyer, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., Offg. Ex. Engr.
 R. V. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., *sub pro tem.* Ex. Engr.
 John Bhore, A.M.I.C.E. (Bangalore, 400) Sanitary Engineer
 J. E. A. deCruz, B.C.E., A.C.E., Mysore City, Impt. Divn. (Seconded)
 P. Dungarshi, L.C.E., (leave and furlough)
 R. S. Navaratna, L.C.E., Tumkur (300)
 H. D. Rice, Offg. Ex. Engr., Marikanave Divn.
 F. A. Steele, Offg. Ex. Engineer, Supernumerary
 T. S. Seshaiengar, A.C.E., B.C.E., Mysore (250)
 B. Garudachariyar, L.C.E., Ramasagara (300)
 C. Krishna Iyengar, L.C.E., Bowringpet (300)
 K. Anantacharya, L.C.E., Marikanave (350)
 N. Venkata Rao, B.A., Saklespur (250)
 K. Ponappa, L.C.E., Honnali (250)
 K. Prahlada Rao, Bangalore, in charge Sanitary Range (400)
 K. Krishniengar, B.A., L.C.E., *sub pro tem.* Ex. Engr., 4th Class
 T. G. Lakshmana Rao, L.C.E., Bangalore (200)
 M. A. Anandalwar, B.A., B.C.E., A.C.E., Chennapatna (200)
 B. Garudachariyar, L.C.E., Koppa (200)
 T. S. Ragavachar, B.A., L.C.E., Hassan (200)

Assistant Engineers (Local)—Continued.

B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., L.C.E., Mysore (200)
 A. Puttusamiya, B.A., L.C.E., Sagar (200)
 N. Rama Rao, B.A., L.C.E., Kolar (200) *sub pro tem.*
 B. Nanjundaradhyar, L.C.E., Chellakere (200) *do.*
 Y. Aswathanarain Rao, Mysore (200) *do.*
 K. Sreenivasaiengar, Bangalore, (200) Asst. to Ex. Engr., W. S. and Stores Division
 K. Seshachar, Marikanave, (300) Temporary.

Sub-Assistant Engineers.*1st Class, Pay Rs. 150.*

N. Rama Rao, <i>sub pro tem</i> , Asst. Engr., 3rd class	K. S. Subbasami Iyer (leave)
B. Nanjundaradhyar, <i>do. do.</i>	K. V. Desikacharya, Bangalore, <i>sub pro tem</i>
Y. Aswathanarain Rao, <i>do. do.</i>	A. Anandalwar, French Rocks, <i>sub pro tem</i>
K. Sreenivasaiengar, Temp. Asst. Engr., 3rd class	S. A. Ramaswami Iyer, B. E., A C. E., Marikanave (250)
K. R. Seshachar, <i>do. do.</i>	M. G. Rangaiya, Shimoga, <i>sub pro tem</i>
C. Vijayarangam Naidu, Mysore	K. M. Vasudeva Rao, Bangalore (Temp)
T. K. Arunachella Iyer (250) Div. Supt., Bangalore Electric Lighting Scheme	S. Sreenivasa Rao, Mysore (Temp)
R. W. Scaldwell, Hassan	

Sub-Assistant Engineers.*2nd Class, Pay Rs. 100.*

K. V. Desikacharya, Bangalore, <i>sub pro tem</i> , 1st class	A. Tondoni Rao, Kolar, on probation
N. Anandalwar, French Rocks, <i>sub pro tem</i> , 1st class	V. V. Karve, Mysore, on probation
S. A. Ramaswami Iyer, Marikanave, <i>sub pro tem</i> , 1st class	S. Venkatasubba Setti, Chikmagalur on probation
M. G. Rangaiya, Shimoga, <i>sub pro tem</i> , 1st class	N. G. Krishna Iyengar, Bangalore, on probation
K. M. Vasudeva Rao, Bangalore, Temp. 1st class.	M. A. Srinivasachary, French Rocks, Temp.
S. Sreenivasa Iyer, Mysore, Temp. <i>sub pro tem</i> , 1st class	

Supervisors.*1st Class, Pay Rs. 250.*

H. L. Wheeler, Bangalore	N. C. Narasimmaiengar, Nelamangala
A. Nallanayaga Mudaliar, French Rocks	

2nd Class, Pay Rs. 200.

L. K. Swaminatha Iyer, Nanjangud	J. M. Seppings, Chikballapur
J. H. Burr, Bangalore	B. N. Srikantaiya, Bangalore

3rd Class, Pay Rs. 150.

A. V. Krishnasami Pille, Channarayana	C. Ramakrishnaiya, Hole-Narsipur
R. C. Sherwood, Hunsur	V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Nagamangala
	B. Raghunatha Iyengar, Bangalore

Overseers.*1st Class, Pay Rs. 100*

H. Sripathi Rao, Chintamani	T. S. Lutchman Rao, Ramasagara
G. T. King, Mudgere	J. W. Hay Ellis, Mandya
G. R. Narasimha Iyengar, (seconded) C. P. S. Electricity Department.	D. Govinda Rao, Belur
K. Ananda Rao, Gundlupet.	V. Thungavelu Mudaliar, Chitaldrug (Temp. rank).
M. Krishna Rao, Davangere	

2nd Class Pay Rs. 80

H. S. Krishnaiengar, Holakere	H. Narasimiengar, Tiptur
M. G. Singrachar, Kadur	V. Lakshman Rao (seconded) Mysore City Municipality.
D. Nanjundiah, Sowlanga	A. Chinnasawmi Mudaliar, Chikmagalur, <i>sub. pro. tem.</i>
E. C. Reuben, Mysore	
L. Narsimha Iyengar, Marikanave	
E. W. Margenout, Shimoga	

3rd Class, Pay Rs. 60

A. Chinnaswami Mudaliar, Gubbi, Ag.	T. Narasimha Iyengar, Mysore
2nd Class.	

Temporary Establishment.**Supervisors.***3rd Class, Pay Rs. 150.*

M. Alasingachary, Dodballapur.

Overseers.*3rd Class, Pay Rs. 60.*

V. Arumuga Mudaliar, Sira	M. Jaganatha Mudaliar, Offg. Superintendent, Bangalore City Water Distribution
V. Nagarathana Mudaliar, Tirthalli	V. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Hassan
T. Narasimaiengar, Challakere	S. D. Krishna Rao, Chitaldrug
C. K. Swaminatha Iyer, Gubbi	C. Varadaraja Mudaliar, Tumkur
B. Anantaramiengar, Yedatore	M. Raghavendra Rao, Heggaddevan-kote
G. N. Srinivasachar, Arsikere	
E. Ramaswamiar, (transferred to Rev. Commissioner's Office)	

Graded Pumping Establishment.**Superintendents.**

R. E. Foregard, Bethamangala (300)	M. Jaganatha Mudaliar, Offg. Superintendent, Bangalore City Water Distribution
P. S. Raghavachar, Mysore (140)	
B. Sitaramachar, Soldevanhalli (on probation)	

Drivers.

J. Anderson, Soldevanhalli, (120)	R. H. Legge, Bethamangala, (65)
A. Joseph, Bethamangala, (132)	G. Hurtis, do (75)
R. Ramanuja Iyengar, Soldevanhalli, (90)	A. M. Baliah Naidu, Soldevanhalli, (30)
B. Sreerangappa, Bethamangala, (56)	C. E. Foregard, Bethamangala, (65)

Cauvery Power Scheme Maintenance Establishment.

H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, (1,700)	R. C. M. Calvert, Asst. Chief Electrical Engineer, (900)
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Assistant Chief Operators.

A. C. Hobbie, Sivasamudram (700)	F. L. Milne, Sivasamudram (400)
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Electric Operators.

C. Schaefer, Champion Reefs, (350)	E. J. Campbell, Champion Reefs, (175)
G. R. Narasimha Iyengar, Bangalore (seconded) (200)	L. J. Gordon, Champion Reefs, (175)
J. A. Wasker, Sivasamudram, (200)	F. Joseph, Champion Reefs, (200)
	J. W. Newman, Sivasamudram, (100)

Hydraulic Operators.

A. T. Westrap, Sivasamudram, (200)	D. E. Tennesfield, Sivasamudram (100)
F. Joseph do (175)	C. L. Stephens, do (100)
G. L. Rodrigues do (100)	V. R. Cowsik, do (100)
M. Krishnaiya do (seconded)	

Line Inspectors.

J. V. E. Tate, Ch. Inspr., Sarjapur, (250)	Nagarathna Mudlr., Kankanhalli, (100)
S. Murti Rao, do (125)	Swaminatha Iyer, T. S., do (75)
T. Shunmugam Pillai, Kankanhalli, (125)	

Probationers.

C. Vardon, Sivasamudram (100)	M. Padmanhaba Rao, Bangalore, (50)
F. Ward do (100)	C. Sitaramaiya, Bangalore, (55)
	E. Pereira, Bangalore, (75)

Bangalore Power and Lighting Scheme.*Superintendents.*

T. K. Arunachella Iyer, A.C.E., A. M. I.E.E., (250)	B. Dwarakanath (200).
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Operators.

E. Williams (50), N. S. Pereria (40), G. Brown (40), S. Seshagiri Iyer (30).

Lamp and Line Inspectors.

Rama Rao, Bangalore (25)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.**Conservator.**

M. Muthanna, R.B., Conservator of Forests, (1,000)

Deputy Conservators.

T. Abdul Karim, Bangalore, (600)	B. Hira Singh, B.A., Kadur (400).
S. A. Bapu Rao, Kolar, (500)	

Supt. of Forest Surveys in Mysore.

T. E. M. Claudius, Bangalore (300).

Assistant Conservators.

Y. Sitaramaiya, B.A., Hassan (300).	J. J. Monteiro, Shimoga (300).
M. G. Rama Rao, Mysore (350).	H. Sreenivasa Rao, on special duty (250).
A. Ponnasawmy Mudaliar, Tumkur (300).	H. Ramaiya, Heggaddevankote (200).
B. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., Chitaldrug (250).	K. Muthaiya (temporary) in charge of Game Preserves in Mysore (200).

Sub-Assistant Conservators.

M. Srinivasa Rao, Shimoga (150) (leave.)	G. Krishna Murthi Naidu, Mysore (150)
	P. S. Govinda Rao, Shimoga (150).

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

P. N. Purnaiya, B.A., Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, also Registrar of Companies, Bangalore (1,550).	
W. Vinicombe Davy, Dy. Excise Commissioner, Bangalore (800).	
G. E. Dunning, Extra Asst. Commissioner, d.d. Excise Dept., Mysore, (450) (leave)	
K. Sreekantiah, Ext. Asst. Commr., Chitaldrug (250).	
R. Mahadeva Rao, Shimoga (250).	
H. Sitaramaiya, Tumkur (250).	
A. Mrityunjaya Iyer, B.A., Bangalore, Ex. Commr.'s Office (250).	
B. Shananna, B.A., L.C.E., Kolar Gold Field, Ext. Asst. Commr. (350).	
G. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Chikmagalur, Ag. Extra, Asst. Commr. d.d. Excise Department (300).	
M. Ranga Rao, B.A., Hassan, do. (225).	
Syed Taj Peeran, B.A., Prob do. do. (200).	

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

C. H. Yates, *ex-officio* Supt. of Stamp Manufactory, Bangalore.
K. Krishna Iyer *ex-officio* Supt. of Stamps,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. Smyth, M.D., L.M.S., *Seur. Surgeon and ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner with Mysore Govt.* (Leave 18th months from 15th October 1906) (1,850).

Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, i.m.s., Acting do. (1,450).

Civil Surgeons.

P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M.S., Ag. Supt., Central Jail, Bangalore (700)
 T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, M.B., C.M., in charge, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore (1,000)
 E. S. Krishnasawmi Iyer, B.A., M.B., C.M., Bangalore, Victoria Hospital (500)
 Miss R. Govindarajulu, M.D., L.R.C.P. & s., Bangalore Maternity Hospital (400)
 Miss Ayachammal, L.M.S., Bangalore, Victoria Hospital (400)
 T. S. Nanjappa, M.B., C.M., Mysore (540)
 K. M. Appiah, L.M.S., Kadur District (400)
 W. Srinivasalingar, M.B., C.M., Shimoga Dist. (410)

Specialists.

Dr. S. V. Ramaswamiengar, M.D., L.R.C.P. & s., (Edin.), L.F.P. & s. (Glas.) Oculist in charge of the Govt. Eye Infirmary (625)
 Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., B.Sc., (Edin.), Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Govt., and Lecturer in Biology and Physiology, Central College, Bangalore (755)

Assistant Surgeons.

C. Rajaram Rao, L.M.S., Hassan (380)
 (on combined leave)
 W. Sreenivasalingar, M.B., C.M., Ag. Civ. Surgn.
 B. D. Raghavendra Rao, L.M.S., Bangalore, in ch. Hd.-Qrs. Estbt. (870)
 C. G. Hanuman Singh, L.M.S., Palace Dispensary, Mysore (455)
 P. Palpu, L.M.S., D.P.H., Personal Asst. to Sanitary Commissioner (430)
 C.A. Nanjappa, L.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Deputed to receive training in X ray Inst., Dehra Dun (480)
 T. V. Kuppusami Mudaliar, L.M.S. Kolar Gold Field, D.M. & S.O. (400)
 Miss Mary D'Vaz, M.B., C.M., Maharani's Hospital, Mysore (300)
 V. Abboy Naidu, L.M.S., Vaccine Institute, Bangalore (400)
 S. Ranganna, L.M.S., Mysore Palace Duty, (350)
 G. S. David, L.M.S., Victoria Hospital, Bangalore (200)
 Mahomed Usman, Bangalore, Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital (400)
 C. Appadorai Mudaliar, L.M.S., Chitaldrug, (150)
 V. Muttusawmi Doss, L.M.S., Tumkur (170)
 M. Jaganathum Pille, L.M.S., Mysore, Plague Duty (200)

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

A. Kodandapani Mudaliar, L.M.S., D.P.H. (Leave without allowance) (120)
 A. Seshagiri Rao, L.M.S., (in addl. charge, Orgaum Plague Camp) 160
 S. K. Hanumantha Rao, M.B., C.M., Shimoga (120)
 T. S. Siddappa, L.M.S., Sivasamudram (220)
 N. Rungachar, L.M.S., Mysore, d. d. in Palace (195)
 S. G. Asirvatham, B.M., C.M., Mysore Genl. Hospital (120)
 K. Anantaramiengar, L.M.S., Saklaspur (120)
 J. V. Mascarenhas, M.B., C.M., attached to I. S. Lancers, Bangalore (100)

Sub-Assistant Surgeons—Continued.

C. Kuppuswami Pille, Marikanave (90)
 P. Madhava Nair, L.M.S., Extraordinary leave without allowance (80)
 C. Rajagopaul Mudaliar, B.A., M.B., C.M., Bangalore, Victoria Hospital (80)
 F. Noronha, M.B., C.M., Mudgere (80)
 N. S. Nanjundiah, L.M.S., Chikmagalur (80)
 F. Fernandez, L.R.C.P. & s., (Edin.) L.F.P. & s., (Glas.), Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Tempy, (80)

Hony. Asst. and Sub-Assst. Surgeons.

P. Changalraya Mudaliar, Hon. Asst. Surgn., Nanjangud (900)
 D. M. Gnanapriam Pille, Hon. Sub-Assst. Surgn., Bangalore Ep. Diseases Hospital and Pl. Duty in City (150)
 N. S. Ponnuswami Pille, Hon. Asst. Surgn., Kolar (150)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

J. Cook, M.A., Principal, Central College, Bangalore, (1,450)
 H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Inspector Genl. of Education, on leave, (1,800)
 J. G. Tait, M.A., Professor of English, Central College, Bangalore, (1,000)
 J. Weir, M.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, Ag. I.-G. of Education, (1,900)
 T. Denham, M.A., Profr. of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore, Ag. Principal, (1,100)
 A. E. Adolphus, Professor of English, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (600)
 F. R. Sell, 2nd do. Central College, Bangalore, on probn., (400)
 T. R. Venkataswami Naidu, B.A., Professor of Maths., Maharaja's College, Mysore, (500)
 M. T. Naranaingar, M.A., Professor of Maths., Central College, Bangalore (500)
 G. Kasturi Rangaiengar, M.A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Mysore (300)
 C. M. Vijayaraghavachar, B.A., Lecturer, Central College, Bangalore (300)
 S. Cress, Head-Master, High School, Hassan (450)
 R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., Head-Master, High School, Chitaldrug (450)
 S. Malhari Rao, B.A., do. do. Kolar (450)
 K. Narnaiengar, B.A., do. do. Channapattina (270)
 K. Venkatasami Iyer, B.A., (seconded, services lent to Palace Department)
 B. Dasappa, B.A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (270)
 T. Ramaiya, B.A., Head-Master, High School, Shimoga (180)
 M. Krishniengar, B.A., Head-Master, High School, Chikballapur (180) Maharaja's College, Mysore, during absence of Mr. J. Weir, on other duty
 H. R. Krishna Murti, B.A., Asst. Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (210)
 V. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A., Head-Master, High School, Tumkur, (215)
 P. R. Subramanya Sastri, B.A., Asst. Master, Central College, Bangalore, (180)
 N. Kesavaingar, B.A., Asst. Master, High School, Hassan, (170)
 K. A. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., Ag. Hd.-Master High School, Chikballapur (170)
 B. Venkatanarnappa, M.A., Asst. Master, Central College, Bangalore, (170)
 A. Venkatespiya, B.A., Asst. Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore (170)
 M. Venkatarangachar, B.A., Asst. Master, High School, Chitaldrug, (170)
 D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T., Asst. Master, Maharani's College, Mysore (170)
 V. Lakshmiapatiya, B.A., Asst. Master, High School, Hassan (170)
 B. Venkatesachar, M.A., Addl. Science Asst., Central College, Bangalore, (160)
 S. Venkataramanachar, B.A., Asst. Master, High School, Kolar, (140)
 K. Chintamani Rao, B.A., L.T., Asst. Master, Maharani's College, Mysore, (140)

Educational Department—Continued.

- T. Krishna Murti, B.A., Asst. Master, High School, Tumkur, (140)
 B. Subba Rao, B.A., Asst. Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (140)
 M. T. Narasimhaiengar, B.A., Asst. Master, Central College, Bangalore, (140)
 A. Venkanna, B.A., L.T., Asst. Master, High School, Shimoga, (140)
 M. Hirayanna, B.A., L.T., Head-Master, Normal School, Mysore, (170)
 S. Krishnasami Iyengar, M.A., Assistant Master, Central College, Bangalore, (170)
 K. Sanjiva Chetty, B.A., Assistant Master, Maharani's College, Mysore, (140)
 B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., Assistant Master, High School, Shimoga, (110)
 B. K. Srinivasaiengar, M.A., Profr. of Maths., Central College, Bangalore, (110)
 S. Rama Rao, B.A., Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (100)
 T. Subramanya Sastri, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Tumkur, (100)
 R. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Channapattana, (100)
 M. Venkatasubbaiah, B.A., L.T., Assistant Master, Normal School, Mysore, (90)
 G. Bhima Rao, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Shimoga, (90)
 S. G. Narasimhaiah, B.A., (lang.) Kannada Translator, Edn. Dept., (140)
 R. Shama Sastri, B.A., Librarian, Government Oriental Library, (90)
 M. Lakshminarappa, B.A., Assistant Master, Maharani's College, Mysore, (90)
 R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., Assistant Master, Central College, Bangalore, (80)
 K. Raghavachar, B.A., L.T., Assistant Master, High School, Hassan, (80)
 B. Venkatacharya, B.A., L.T., Assistant Master, Chitaldrug, (80)
 M. S. Krishna Iyer, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Kolar, (80)
 C. Subba Rao, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Channapattana, (80)
 M. C. Nanjundaiya, B.A., Assistant Profr., Central College, Bangalore, (70)
 D. Srinivasachar, M.A., Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, (70)
 K. Krishna Rao, B.A., Assistant Master, Normal School, Mysore, (70)
 K. Narasimhaiengar, B.A., Assistant Master, High School, Chitaldrug, (50)
 G. R. Sridhara Murti, B.A., Assistant Master, Normal School, Mysore, (50)
 M. Venkataramaiah, B.A., Assistant Master, Maharani's College, Mysore, (50)
 H. Krishnacharya, B.A., Assistant Master, Maharani's College, Mysore, (50)

Special and Miscellaneous.

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 A. Mahadeva Sastri, B.A., Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore, (425)
 G. Subbaswamy Iyer, B.A., L.T., Supt., Government Industrial School, Mysore, (250)
 Miss G. L. Palethorpe, Lady Superintendent, Maharani's College, Mysore, (610)
 K. D. Rukhminamma, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Maharani's College, Mysore, (170)
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 K. Subbamma, B.A., (Vern.) Assistant Mistress, Maharani's College, Mysore, (150)
 Y. Aswathanarayan Rao, B.C.E., Head-Master, Engineering School, Mysore, (200)
 Miss Susan Rajagopal, Lady Supt., Government Girls' Schools, Bangalore, (200)
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 S. Rangachari, Dy. Inspector, Tumkur District (270)
 K. Rangappa, B.A., (lang.) Inspector, Shimoga District, (240)
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 Puttasubbamma, Hd. Mistress, Kannada Girls' School, Bangalore, (90)

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Dr. W.F. Smeech, M.A., D.S.C., B.E., A.R.M.S., A.R.C.S., F.G.S., State Geologist, Chief Inspector of Mines and *ex officio* Secretary to Government in the Geological Department, and Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore, (1,800)
 E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Second State Geologist and *ex officio* Assistant Secretary to Government in the Geological Department. (Leave and furlough 1 year 9 months from 12th December, 1906) (800)
 R. Boquet, Inspector of Mines in Mysore (700)
 L. H. Beckwith, Deputy Inspector of Mines in Kolar Gold Fields (450)
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 B. Subba Rao, B.A., Registrar, (250)

Assistant Geologists.

- H. K. Slater, (450), A. T. Setlur, L.C.E., (450), B. Jayaram, (400), B. Shamauna, B.A., L.C.E., (200), transferred to Revenue Department as Extra Assistant Commissioner *sub pro tem*, P. Sampath Iyengar, M.A., (200)

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Ex officio District Registrars.

All Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Ex officio Sub-Registrars.

- All Taluk Sheristadars and Deputy Amildars, except in places where there are special Sub-Registrars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 R. Puttanna, B.A., B.L., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant, (450)
 J. E. Tate, Superintendent, Imperial Workshops and Mysore Military Stores (with rank and status of Assistant Commissioner and addressed as such). Also Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps (400)

Miscellaneous—Continued.

- M. Shama Rao, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore; also Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore; and Forest Settlement Officer, in addition to his own duties, (660)
- Dr. Adolf. Lehmanh, B.S.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Chemist, (1,150)
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- A. K. Yagna Narayan Iyer, M.A., Assistant Chemist, (210)
- Lt.-Col. R. G. Jones, Officer in charge, Amrut Mahal Department
- H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, (600)
- J. Cameron, F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens and Museum, (990)
- C. H. Yates, Superintendent of Government Press and Stationery, and Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*; *ex officio* Registrar of authorised publications in Mysore and also in charge, Stamp Manufactory, (650)
- R. Narasimhachar, M. A., Officer, in charge of Archaeological Dept., (425)
- J. Cook, M. A., Director of Meteorology in Mysore, (100) (allowance)
- N. Venkatesaengar, B. A., Chief Observer, Meteorological Dept., (450)
- N. Narasimha Iyengar, Inspector of Cattle Diseases, (125)
- H. H. Sparkes, *ex officio* President, Bangalore City Municipality (150) (allowance).
- M. G. Krishnaswami Rao, B. A., Vice President, do. (350)
- M. Kantharaj Urs, B. A., President, Mysore City Municipality
- G. Hannumanth Rao, Vice-President, do. do. (350)
- M. D. Sitarama Rao, Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board (1,000)
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Military Directory.**STAFF, 9th (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION.***Head-Quarters—OOTACAMUND.*

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General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, G. C. B., D. S. O.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| A. D. C. | ... | Col. W. E. G. Forbes, C. B., Brit. Ser. |
| A. A. G. | ... | Bt. Col. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy (<i>Offg.</i>) |
| D. A. A. G. | ... | Maj. R. de L. Faunce, 26th P. W. O. L. C. |
| Comdg. R. E. | ... | Lt. Col. W. Huskisson, R. E. |
| O. C. Divnl. Supply | ... | Bt. Col. H. L. Hutchins. |
| O. C. Divnl. Transport | ... | Lt.-Col. C. G. R. Thackwell, D. S. O. |
| P. M. O. | ... | Col. T. J. H. Wilkins, I. M. S. |
| D. J. A.-G. | ... | Bt. Col. R. C. Onslow. |
| Recruiting Staff Officers... | Major R. B. B. Howe, 83rd Lt. Infy. (For Madras) | Mussalmans) <i>Bangalore (Offg.)</i> |
| | Capt. F. V. L. Pritchard, 77th Moplah Rifles, (for | Madras) Hindus and Christians (<i>leave ex India, M. C., 1 yr., 16 Oct. '06.</i>) |
| | Capt. B. C. Kanutze, 86th Infy. (For Madras) | Hindus and Christians) <i>Trichinopoly (Offg.)</i> |
| Supt. of Gymnasia | ... | Lieut. J. A. Yates, Leicestershire Rgt. |
| Inspg. Vety. Officer | ... | Lt.-Col. C. V. Nuthall, A. V. C. (<i>Offg.</i>) |
| Dir. of Farms | ... | Maj. D. J. Meagher. |
| Sany. Offr. (and Burma Div.) | Major G. Raymond, R. A. M. C. | |
| Staff Offr. A. B. C. (and | ... | Major A. E. Milner, R. A. M. C. |
| Burma Divn.) | ... | Hony. Lt. A. E. Hodgkins |
| Insp. Army Schools | ... | Maj. R. H. Hayes, Midlx. Rgt., <i>Bangalore.</i> |
| Commdt. M. I. School | ... | Capt. G. N. B. Forster, R. War. R., <i>Bangalore.</i> |
| Asstt. Do. | ... | |

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BRIGDR.-GENL. R. I. SCALLON, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR C. H. ROE, R. E.

Brigade Major.

CAPT. S. M. RICE, 64TH PIONEERS.

Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer.

LIEUT.-COL. O. M. R. THACKWELL, R.E.

Principal Medical Officer.

COL. O. TODD, M.B., R. A. M. C.

Station Staff.

CAPT. J. A. DREDGE, I. M. S., Staff Surgeon.

MAJOR H. T. SAWYER, A. V. C., Senr. Vety. Officer.

LT. G. E. M. Hogg, 10th Lancers, O. C. Station Supply.

CAPT. R. McE. PORTER (SHERWOOD FORESTERS) Bgde. Signalling Officer.

CAPT. A. K. HEYLAND, Comdg. 15th Mule Corps.

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Brigade Major.

MAJOR J. H. A. ANNESLEY, D.S.O., 6TH DGN. GDS.

Troops.

14th (King's) Hussars. 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), "G" Battery, R. H. A.

14th (King's) Hussars.*Arrived in India, 27th September 1906, from England.**Bangalore.—Arrived 29th September 1906.***Cavalry Barracks, Agram.***The Royal Crest within the Garter, the Prussian Eagle.*

"Dours," "Talavera," Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Punjaub," "Chillianwallah," "Goojerat," "Persia," "Central India," "South Africa, 1900-02," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Uniform—Blue; Busby—bag—Yellow; Plume—White.
COLONEL.—MAJOR-GENERAL B. A. COMBE, C.B., R. Colonel.

E. D. O'Brien.

Colonel (2nd in Command).

E. D. Brown-Syngé Hutchinson, V. C.

Majors.

E. J. Tickell, D.S.O., R. C. Stephen, C. B. Tottenham, D.S.O.

Captains.

T. E. L. Hill-Whitson, J. B. Walker, Hon. H. E. Joicey, (Adjutant), R. W. Hewitt, A. L. Palmer.

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H. Maddick, E. J. Bridges, J. D. F. Woodhouse, A. G. L. Astley, S. W. R. Mewburn, T. R. Bruce, T. C. King, P. F. Villiers.

2nd Lieutenants.

V. E. Mocatta, G. K. M. Mason, A. E. H. Fetherstonhaugh, L. Hunter-Jones, R. A. Lloyd-Barrow.
Quarter-Master.—Hony. Lt. A. F. Pridgeon.

Regimental Staff.G. W. Sutherland, *Regimental Sergeant Major.*

Mr. H. Hemsley, Band Master; Mr. W. A. Rellie, School Master; E. Austin, Quarter-Master Sergeant; C. W. Andrews, Orderly Room Q.M.S.; C. Carnegie, S. S. M. Rough Rider; S. Copsey, Armourer Staff Sergeant; J. Spring, S.S. Saddler.

"G" Battery, R. H. A.*Arrived in India from South Africa, 3rd September, 1902.**Bangalore, 4th September, 1902.*

R. H. A. Lines, Ulsur.

Major L. Graham, *Commanding.*

Lieuts. H. Cornes, C. W. Spinks, A. O. Boyd.

10th Brigade R. F. A.*Quartered at Agram.**Officer-Commanding.*

Colonel W. H. CONNOLLY, R. F. A.

Adjutant.

Captain G. S. TOVEY, R. F. A.

Riding Master,

Lieut. A. ST. GEORGE, R. F. A.

Staff.

<i>Regimental Sergeant Major</i>	... C. J. Magill.
<i>Schoolmaster</i>	... V. Hurley.
<i>Schoolmistress</i>	... Mrs. A. E. Newton.
<i>Colonel's Clerk</i>	... Bombr. H. E. Campbell-Everden.
<i>Brigade Trumpeter</i>	... Br. Tptr. J. Sutherland.
<i>Park Sergeant</i>	... Sergt. B. H. Thornton.

78th Battery, R. F. A.*Arrived from South Africa, 15th February, 1906.*

Major T. St. A. B. L. Nevinston, R. F. A., Commanding.
 Captain (None posted at date.)

Lieut. H. A. Boyd, R. F. A.
 „ J. D. Belgrave, R. F. A.

81st Battery, R. F. A.*Arrived from South Africa, 15th February, 1906.*

Major F. W. D. Quinton, R. F. A., Commanding.

Captain R. G. Maturin, R. F. A.
 Lieut. F. A. Pile, R. F. A.
 „ Z. G. Burmester, R. F. A.

No. 7 Ammunition Column, R. F. A.

Captain W. Evans, D. S. O. R. F. A. Commanding.

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 „ N. Donaldson, R. F. A.

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The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)

Assistant Commandant.

Captain G.N.B. Forster, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Permanent Staff.

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Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. C. E. Smith, „ „

Orderly Room Sergt.—Battery Sergt.-Majr. E.D. Bray, Madras Unattached List. (Leave to England, M.C., 12 Months.)

Offg. Orderly Room Sergt.—Sergt. V. Williams, Essex Regiment.

Saddler-Sergt.—Sergt. W. Goldthorpe, Madras Unatt. List.

Farrier-Sergt.—Sergt. W. Arnold, „ „

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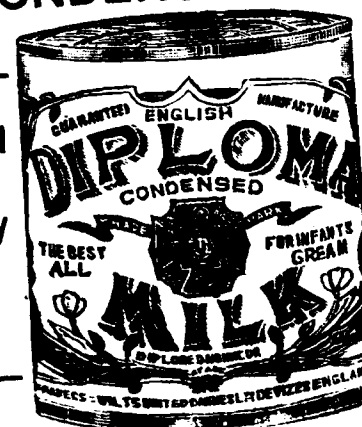
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Colonel.

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C. N. Watts.

Major.

(2nd in Command)

O. C. Wolley-Dod, D. S. O.

Major.

T. A. Bosanquet, I. A. (Not joined)

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M.B. Webb, P.C. Shepard, H.L. Napier, M.K. Hodgson, H.M. Milward, (leave,) C. D. Harvey, (leave ex India to 28th July 1907) J. H. W. Beck, R. T. Foster, C. H. Dumbell, E. N. T. Collin.

2nd Lieutenants.

W. D. S. Brownrigg, C. C. Schneider, J. S. Wilkinson, A. E. B. Parsons, J. L. G. Carter, E. A. A. Ab. G. Lewis, J. H. M. Douglas, L. A. Bernard.

Quartermaster.

Hony. Lieut. J. Wright.

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Miss M. E. T. Hornsby.

Miss E. M. Whitehead.
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Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

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Asst. Surgeon, 1st Class W. P. B. Hart.
" " 3rd Class E. R. Mahony, G. E. Duckworth,
C. F. T. Cartner, A. W. Gernon.
J. H. Shillong, F. N. Rodgers.
P. N. Sandways.
" " 4th Class :— C. J. Claudius (Plague duty, Burma) F. J. D'Ros
(Plague duty, Burma)
J. P. Pereira, M. G. Coombes.

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F. W. Hargreaves.

Staff Sergeants.

Sergt. P. Fitzgerald, Sergt. G. S. McKiernan and Sergt. W. Richards.

Office Manager.

C. Rungaswamy Moodaliar.

Bullock Half Troops.

Lieut. G.E.M. Hogg, O. C. Station Supply, in charge. Sub-Condr. J. Poulter

15th Pack Mule Corps.

Captain A. K. Heyland—Commandant.
Sub-Condr. H. Morris } Sub-Divisional
Do D. Davidson } Commanders
W. F. Dodd—Sergeant Major
A. F. Wilson—Qr. Mr. Sergeant.
Jemadar Murad Ali Khan, Corps of Guides, Native Adjutant.

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Lieut. H. E. Day, R. E., Garrison Engineer.
Sub-Condr. B. Selman, Sub Divl. Officer, South.
L. W. Girling, Sub-Divisional Officer, Water Works
Sergeant E. H. Chase do. do. Civil Buildings (on sick leave)
" G. J. Wyatt do. do. North.
Capt. D. A. Mellor, Barrack Master.
" F. Whittington, Hony. Barrack Master.
T. Perumal Moodaliar, Accountant.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Major H. T. Sawyer, A.V.C., S.V.O.
Lieut. J. T. M. Hughes, A.V.C.
" A. Edgar, A.V.C.
Staff Farrier Quarter-Master Sergt. A. Hirtes.

Pension Pay Department.

Sergeant-Major R. Rowland (Pensioned), Pension Pay Master.

Chief Warder, Military Prison.

Conductor R. Coulter, Unattached List.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Raised at Mominabad in 1826, by Sir John Gordon, Bart., as the 4th Regt. of Nizam's Cavalry. Became the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 1854, the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 1890, and received present designation, 1903.

"CENTRAL INDIA."

Composition :—2 Squadrons of Sikhs, 1 of Jats, 1 of Hindustani Mussalmans.
Uniform.—Rifle green. Facings—White.

Arrived at Bangalore, March 4th. 1905, from Aungabad.

Quartered at Arab Lines Plain.

Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. St. G. L. Steele.

Second in Command.

Major C. R. Elliot.

Squadron Commanders.

Major E. A. W. Stotherd, Major W. W. Warner (Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Lancers, Hyderabad and Mysore.)
Major H. A. Lane, (Comdt. 57 Camel Corps,) Major A. E. Barnard.

Squadron Officers.

Capt. P. N. Leslie, V. E. Muspratt, E. E. Wilford, B. C. Fellows
(A. D. C. to Govr. of Bombay); A. U. Gledstanes, Adjutant, H. H. T. Walker
H. S. L. Maydwell, G. P. Morris, Quarter-Master, Lieut. L. C. Trelawney, 2nd
Lieut. J. Turner.

Medical Officer.

Lt.-Col. H. G. L. Wortabet, I.M.S., M.D.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Risaldar Major.

Abdul Karim Khan, Bahadur (Order of British India, 2nd Class.)

Risaldars.

Sirdar Hira Singh, Indar Singh, Suchait Singh.

Ressaidars.

Partab Singh, Amir Muhammad Khan, Hira Singh, Mir
Mumtaz Husain, *Woordie-Major.*

Jemadars.

Chatur Singh, Govind Rao, Muhammad Amir Khan, Partab Singh,
Bahadur Singh, Ganda Singh, Ratan Singh, Mirza Abid Ali Beg.

2nd "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

OFFICERED FROM THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Raised at Madras 1780, by Lieut. Joseph Moorehouse, as two Companies of
Pioneers. Augmented 1793 to 6 Companies, and formed into a Battalion styled the
Madras Pioneer Battalion. Augmented successively to 8, 10, 14 and finally in 1804
to 16 Companies organised in two Battalions styled the 1st and 2nd Battalions
of Madras Pioneers. The 1st Battalion became the Corps of Madras Sappers and
Miners in 1831, into which the remaining Battalion was absorbed, 1833. Became
the Queen's Own Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners, 1876; and received its
present designation in 1908.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter.

Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown with the word "China."

Carnatic, Sholinghur, Mysore, Seringapatam, Egypt (with the Sphinx),
Assaye, Java, Nagpore, Mahidpore, Ava, Meeanee, Hyderabad, Pegu, Persia,
Lucknow, Central India, Taku Forts, Peking, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, 1878-80,
Egypt, 1882, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin, 1885. Tofrek, Burma, 1886-87. Chitral,
Punjab Frontier, Malakand, Tirah, China, 1900.

Uniform—Scarlet; *Facings*—Blue; *Lace*—Gold; *Puggri*—Black.
Head—Quarters, Bangalore, St. John's Hill, *Quartered at St. John's Road.*

No. 9 Company, Rawal Pindi (Det. at Chitral)	No. 14 Company, Bangalore
No. 10 Company, Secunderabad	No. 15 (Burma) Co., Mandalay
No. 11 do Bangalore	C. Co., Bangalore, Photo, Litho,
No. 12 do Bangalore	Printing and Telegraph Sections.
No. 13 do Bangalore	D. Co., Bangalore, Depot Co. Recruits.

Colonel in Chief.

THE KING.

Colonel.

General Sir Harry N. D. Prendergast, V. C., G. C. B.

Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Anderson, R. E.

Staff Officers.

Major U. W. Evans, R. E., Major C. H. Heycock, R. E.,
Lieut. E. K. Molesworth, R. E., Adjutant.

Company Commanders.

Capt. F. W. Saunders, R. E., No. 11 Co.	Capt. J. B. White, R. E., No. 12 Co.
" J. B. Barstow, R. E., No. 14 Co.	" D. Forster, R. E., No. 15
" and Brevet-Major R. L. Mc-	(Burma) Co.
Clintock, D.S.O., R. E., No. 10 Co.	" C. M. Wagstaff, R. E., No. 9 Co.
" F. D. Irvine, R. E., No. 13 Co.	Lieut. W. D. B. Conran, R. E. "D" Co.

Company Officers.

P. E. Prince, No. 11 Co., H. C. Agnew, No. 10 Co., C. W. Bushell, No. 15
(Burma) Lieuts Co., T. P. Bassett, R. E., No. 9 Co., S. Pemberton, R. E., No.
13 Co., W. E. Kidner, R. E., "C" Co., J. C. Pringle, R. E., No. 12 Co.,
T. B. Harris, R. E., Qr. Mr. "D" Co.

Medical Officer.

Lieut.-Col. H. Armstrong, I.M.S.

Warrant Officers.

Conductor H. Gasson, Sergt.-Major J. J. Hook.

Regimental Staff.

Quarter-Master-Sergeants Shannon, Keenan and Shedwell.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Subadar-Major.

Chinnasami Bahadur, Second Class Order of British India.

Subadars.

Devasahayam, Chinnasami, Kandasami, Rangasami, Alexander, Muttusami.

Jemadars.

Govindaraju, Mariacruz, Ramasing, Francis, Armugam, (Native Adjutant),
Maduranayakam, Antoni, A. Rahman Khan, Desamuttu, (Narasingaperumal),
Chinnasami, Michael, Sundraramurti, Sabhapati.

77th Moplah Rifles.

Formed at Fort St. George in 1777, by Capt. E. Edmonds, of drafts from the 4th, 11th and 18th Carnatic Battalions and was originally designated the 17th Carnatic Battalion. Became the 17th Madras Battalion, 1784; 2nd Battalion, 1st Regt. of Madras N. I., 1796; disbanded, 1806; re-raised as the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regt. of Madras N. I., 1807; restored to its original position as the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regt. of Madras N. I., 1818; became the 17th Regt. of Madras N. I., 1824; the 17th Regt. of Madras Infantry, 1885; the 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles, 1902; received present designation, 1903.

Carnatic, Sholinghur, Nagpur, Burma 1885-87.
Uniform—Dark Green; Facings—Scarlet.

Arrived at Bangalore, 11th January, 1903, from Trichinopoly.
Composition, 8 Companies Moplahs.
Quartered at the Arab Lines Plain.

Commandant.

Major J. Kendall, Offg.

Double Company Commanders.

Major G. M. Morris, (with Adjutant Genl.'s Dept., Simla) Major C. R. Kauntze, Offg. 2nd in Command. Major A. P. How, Offg. Qr. Mr.

Double Company Officers.

Major A. R. Nethersole; Captain F. V. L. Pritchard, Adjutant (leave); Capt. C. E. S. Cox, Comdt., 1st Mule Corps, Peshawar; Lieut. H. A. Morgan, (leave) Lieut. F. A. Don, Lieut. J. A. D. Bell, (leave) Lieut. D. Mch. Slater, 2nd Lt. P. B. Jones, Lieut. W. Leith-Ross, Offg. Adjutant, 2nd Lt. L. R. Cleaver.

Medical Officer.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Kelawala, I.M.S.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Subadar-Major.

Hem Singh.

Subadars—Syed Fakir-ud-in, Varikkodan Kunhi Moidin, Walyakath Tek-kumparath Ahmed Kutti, Kattendangath Muhammad Hussain, Abdur Rahman, Abdul Wahab Khan, Cholalunnian.

Jemadars—P. Poker, T. Oonnian, P. Mohideen Kutti, Elatt Valyagath Amoo Native Adjutant, Y. Ahmed, V. Kochi Oonni.

81st Pioneers.

Formed at Chicacole in 1786, by Capt. G. Roberts, from the Ganjam Sebundy Corps, and drafts from the 11th and 18th Madras Battalions, and was originally designated the 28th Madras Battalion. Became the 1st Battalion, 11th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry, 1796; the 21st Regt. of Madras N. I., 1824; the 21st Regt. of Madras Infantry, 1885; the 21st Regt. of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), 1891; the 21st Madras Pioneers, 1901; received present designation, 1903.

"Mysore,"—"Seringapatam," "Nagpore," "Afghanistan, 1878-80."
"Burma, 1885-87,"—"Punjab Frontier,"—"Tirah."

10THALA, ADEN.—(Under Orders to Bangalore). Depôt arrived Bangalore, 4th November, 1905. Quartered at Byaderhalli Lines.
Composition.—4 Companies of Tamils; 2 of Madras Mussalmans; 2 of Pariahs and Christians.

Linked with the 61st and 64th Pioneers.

Regimental Centre—Trichinopoly.

Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—White. Lace—Gold.

Puggri—Khaki, red band, white fringe. Kullah—Red.

Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. F. Churchill.

Double Company Commanders.

Major C. E. Hendley (Secunderabad, Inftry. Bde.); Capt. N. M. C. Stevens (2nd in Command); Capt. C. R. Scott-Elliot; Capt. G. A. McWatters, Adjutant; Capt. W. D. Reid.

Double Company Officers.

Lieutenants—W. H. La T. Darley (Adj., U. P. Lt. Horse and O. and R. Ry. Vol. Rifles); H. R. Watson (Offg. Adj.); M. E. Rae; (Offg. Extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay), A. E. S. Fennel; G. W. Cochran, Offg. Qr.-Mr.; C. Alexander; A. S. Meek; A. C. A. Thackwell, 2nd Lieut. M. G. Bean.

Medical Officers.

Capt. H. R. Brown, I.M.S. (leave); Lt. Col. Kelawala, I.M.S., in charge of Depôt.

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Subadar-Major.

Joseph, Bahadur, Order of British India, 2nd Class.

Subadars.

Venkanna, Rangasami, Muhammad Ghaus, Simon, Abdul Aziz, Siva Ekambaram, M. Venkatachalam Perumal.

Jemadars.

Yelliah, Saminathan, (Depôt.) Muhammad Jafar, Abboye, Somayya, Sultan Shariff, Ramasami, Samuel David.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Raised in 1820 as the 1st Extra Battalion, formed to a considerable extent from men who had served in the disbanded Dapuri Brigade (Peishwa's service),

commanded by Major Ford. Became the 25th Regiment of Bombay Nat Infantry, 1826; the 25th Regt. of Bombay Nat. (Light) Infantry, 1858; 25th Regt. of Bom. (Light) Infantry, 1885; unauthorisedly designated 3rd Battn., Bombay Rifle Regt., 1889; title corrected to 25th Regt. (3rd Batt Rifle Regt.) of Bom. Infy., 1889; became the 25th Bombay Rifles, 1901; receive present designation, 1903.

"Meeanee" "Hyderabad" "Central India" "Abyssinia" "Burma, 1885-87." Linked with the 104th and 123rd Rifles. Regimental Centre, Nasirabad, Bangalore.—Arrived 9th, March 1906, from Ahmednagar.

Composition—4 Companies of Rajputana Jats, 2 of Rajputana Rajputs, of Punjabi Musalmans.

Commandant.

Lieut. Col. C. I. Fry.

Double Company Commanders.

Major W. C. Walton, (offg. 2nd in Command); Major W. L. Conran, (2nd in Command) leave ex India, M. C. till 24.2.07; Major A. P. D. C. Stuart, Capt. C. B. L. Clery, Capt. V. de V. Hunt, (offg. Asst. Cant. Magistrate, Bhow); Capt. R. de S. Dudgeon, (Mily. Accts. Dept.); Capt. F. P. C. Keily, Capt. T. C. Burke, (with I. S. Troops).

Double Company Officers.

Lieuts. L. G. B. Harrison, J. H. Henderson, E. J. Mollison, C. H. Clutterbuck, Adjutant, H. W. Price, Off. Qr. Mr., G. H. Stevenson, F. H. Maynard, leave ex India, M. C. 1 yr., 3rd Decr. 1907), I. R. Monteath.

Medical Officers.

Capt. W H Cazaly, Civ. Employ, Bombay, (Tempy.), Lieut. M. S. Irani, I. M. S. Officiating. (Ray class) Dehra Dun.

Native Officers.

Offg. Subadar Major, Tulai Ram.

Subadars.

Gainda Singh
Thakur Khengar Singh
Tulsi Ram
Jawalur Singh

Sardar Singh
Gulab Khan
Umar Din
Sanlia Singh

Jemadars.

Ragunath Singh
Bhura Singh
Ana Ram
Muhammad Khan (Native Adjf).

Saifat Malik
Naing Ram
Hukam Singh
Ramdhan Ram

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RIDE AN "ARIEL"

A CYCLE WITH SUCH RELIABILITY CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

The ideal of lightness and endurance, capable of resisting the greatest strain.

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Either to do *without* printing under modern business conditions, or to do *good* business without *good* printing. If you understand the exacting and merciless spirit of Twentieth Century Commercialism, you ~~know~~ we are speaking truth, fact, absolute ~~truth~~. That's so. Now reflect; printing ~~may~~ be exceptionally good to pull business nowadays, and can every jobbing printer be expected to do the class of work you need? It's hardly rational to suppose so. A big plant, a big staff, the ~~some~~ of labour-saving appliances and convenience—in a word, specialised brains and specialised mechanism is the *sine qua non* of profitable printing. You want *us*, we want *you*. No job so large or so small but what we can save you money, give you satisfaction, and push your business a stage further forward.

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and as such, are in a position to turn out your work not only to your satisfaction, but, so as to make it profitable to you.

Colour-Printing a Speciality.

RAITHBY & CO.,

Esplanade. MADRAS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

(Under the Commander-in-Chief in India).

Raised 30th November, 1868.

Transferred to Coorg and Mysore, 15th May, 1897.

Motto :—"Defence not Defiance." *Badge*—A Bugle. *Uniform*—Full Dress Drab Serge—facings red, Working dress—Khaki drill.

Head Quarters—Bangalore; Detachments at Mysore, Whitefield and Sivamudram.

Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble Stuart Mitford Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Pierce Langrishe Moore, I. C. S., Commandant.

Major.

J. A. Gow, V. D.

Captains.

J. G. Tait, P. A. Barton, P. F. Bowring (attached K. G. F. Vols.); F. E. Dunn, H. R. Osborne, J. J. Stevenage, J. R. Stanley Stanton, G. V. F. Jeovell, C. F. W. Schaefer.

Lieutenants.

A. S. Andrews, C. B. Oakley, G. F. Baker, A. H. Jackman (Mysore), E. W. Vetherell, H. P. Gibbs, J. M. Pereira and W. G. Prime.

2nd Lieutenants.

R. C. M. Calvert, G. F. West, W. Davis, R. A. Whitelock, D. O'Donnell and C. W. Campbell.

supernumerary.

Capt. G. Tate, Capt. H. W. Holland and Capt. H. N. Collyer and 2nd Lieut. G. R. Clarke and 2nd Lieut. J. C. M. Blackie.

supernumerary list.

Major F. A. Steele, Capt. V. A. de-la-Nougerede, Lieut. H. J. Molloy and Lieut. J. F. Litchfield, Capt. G. Hume-Wright.

Staff.

Adjutant—Capt. C. L. Perrin, I. A., Paymaster and Hony. Capt. C. J. Boulston; Hony. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. T. G. Bailey; *Hony. Chaplains*: Revs. P. Nuttall, M.A., and L. Froger, M.A., Sergt. Major W. Wailling and Sergt-Instrs. Moring, C. McLagan, Bangalore, and W. Tomlinson, Mysore.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Head Quarters—Perambur, Madras. Under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Raised, 21st August 1885, by Madras, G. O. No. 439, dated 21st Aug. 1885.

Detachments at—Madras, Royapuram, Arkonam, Gooty, Jalarpet, Bangalore, Podanur, Calicut, Betrigunta and Waltair. *Company Detachments at* Renigunta, Raichur, Salem, Bezwada, and Rajahmundry.

Motto.—"One and all." *Uniform.*—Khaki Drill.

Honorary Colonel and Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. H. Bonham Carter, Major R. E., Agent, M. R. Co.

Captains.

F. A. Pawley, Bangalore, A. C. Gale, Gooty.

Lieutenant.

T. Benson, Bangalore.

2nd Lieutenant.

J. F. Cosbello, Bangalore.

Adjutant—Capt. C. V. Alexander, 74th Punjabis.
Sergt.-Instr., Bangalore, J. Sullivan.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Head-Quarters—Hubli. *Detachments at* Bangalore, Guntakul, Bellary, Arsikere, Mysore, etc.

Uniform—Khaki Drill.

Honorary Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. J. Burn Murdoch, R. F.

Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. L. E. H. Brock, V. D., A. D. C.

Captain.

W. Sargeant,

Adjutant.

Major J. J. P. Quinn, I. A.

Sergt.-Instr. at Bangalore.—Sergt. C. E. Berry.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Badge—A Bison's Head with Scroll underneath inscribed "Coorg and Mysore Rifles."

Uniform—Khaki Drill.

Raised—21st November, 1884.

Head-Quarters—Mercara.

Detachments—Polli Betta, Chickmagalur and Saklasapur.

Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble S. M. Fraser, C. S. I., I. C. S.

Commandant.

Major A. Lambert, V. D.

Captains.

Thos. Hunt, W. P. Allardice, H. M. Mann, W. M. Ball.

Lieutenants.

W. Crawford, H. Pilkington, C. Talbot Cox, H. T. Shaw.

2nd-Lieutenants.

E. C. Kent, H. Watson, P. S. Jipping, J. A. Graham.

Supernumerary List.

(Hony. Major) G. H. Pearse, V. D.

Lieut. C. D. McCarthy.

Staff.

Adjutant—Lt. E. F. S. Henderson, Leicester Regt. *Honorary Chaplain*—Rev. A. F. Lys. *Surgeon*—South Coorg Company. *Surgeon Capt.* R. F. Hilesy. *Sergt.-Major* E. P. Pearce, "Alexandra," P. W. O., Yorks. Regt., 1st Class *Instructors*, G. Brown, Dorsetshire Regt., F. Childs, Munster Fusiliers, W. Larman, Welsh Regt.

Yercaud Rifle Volunteers.

Under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Raised 9th February, 1886.

Commandant.

Capt. Bruce Norton Short.

Lieut. C. D. Ryle

| 2nd Lieut. E. Dickins.

Staff.

Adjutant.—Capt. C. C. Redfern, Cheshire Regiment.

Sgt.-Instr.—Colr.-Sgt. W. G. Kemp, Roy. Sussex Regt.

Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers.

BADGE.—A Pickaxe and Hammer with scroll inscribed in a circle around in full, Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers. *Raised* 29th June, 1903.

Uniform—Khaki.

Head-Quarters, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field.

Consisting of a Troop of Mounted Rifles, 8 Companies of Rifle Volunteers and one Cadet Company.

Honorary Colonel.

Richard Hancock, Esquire.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

T. E. Piercey, Commandant (Champion Reef Mine) 6 months leave, England.

Majors.

G. A. Paterson (Oorgaum Mine). C. H. Richards (Coromandel Mine).

Captains.

F. J. Tregay (Nundydroog Mine), H. M. Leslie (Mysore Mine), R. H. P. Bullen (Oorgaum Mine), Percy Key (Oorgaum Mine), T. A. Clarke, (Tank Mine), A. Gifford (Mysore Mine), H. M. A. Cooke, W. R. C. Beadon (Oorgaum Mine).

Lieutenants.

G. W. Walker, Supy. List, N. F. K. Richards, Supy. List, G. E. Payne (Nundydroog Mine), P. B. Thomas (Oorgaum), H. H. Osborne (Balaghat Mine), R. F. J. Weeks (Champion Reef Mine), R. F. Vaughan (Mysore Mine), J. S. Anderson, Supy. List, H. M. Ray (Champion Mine), N. Kitto (Oorgaum Mine), D. Bogie (Mysore Mine).

2nd-Lieutenants.

J. D. Cosens, C. N. Keith (Mysore Mine), W. B. Skewis (Nundydroog Mine), W. D. Clinton (Nundydroog), F. T. Roskrow (Oorgaum Mine).

Staff.

Captain G. B. Kidd, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Adjutant : Surgeon-Major T. J. O'Donnell, V. D. (Medical Officer) ; Champion, Rev. L. E. Pollard, M.A. (Honorary Chaplain, C. of E.) ; Oorgaum, Rev. J. H. Frayssé (Honorary Chaplain), R. C. ; (Champion), Surgeon-Lieutenant J. D. O'Donnell (Medical Officer, Champion), Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter-Master G. W. Bickley, Oorgaum, Honorary Major, Taylor, (England.)

Instructors.

Sergi.-Instr. A. E. Goldfinch (Royal Warwickshire Regt.), Oorgaum, Sergt.-Instr. L. Taylor (1st West Riding Regt.), Champion, Sergt. Instr. A. H. Dyton, East Surrey Regt. (Marikuppam, Sergt. Instr. E. Cutts (The Royal Scots.), Coromandel ; Sergt. Instr. T. J. Studdert (Carabineers) Coromandel.

Regimental Holidays.

G. Battery, R. H. A., Waterloo, 18th June, 1815.
14th (King's) Hussars.
12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Battle of Alma, 20th September, 1854, and Relief of Pekin Legations, 14th August, 1900.
76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, | Paardeberg, 28th February, 1900.
81st do. do. do.
2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners, Battle of Assaye, 23rd September, 1803.
77th Moplah Rifles, Nagpur, 16th December, 1817.
81st Pioneers, Capture of Fort, Gawlighur, 15th December, 1803.
125th Napier's Rifles.

Mysore Imperial Service Transport Co.

STATIONED AT BANGALORE.

Mr. J. E. Tate, Commandant, Mr. R. W. Simpson, Division Commander, A. Division ; Sheik Sudarodeen, Division Commander, B. Division ; Mir Abbas Ali, Division Commander, C. Division ; Mahomed Fazel, Division Commander, D. Division ; Syed Abdul Guffar, Division Commander, E. Division.

Jemadars—A. Division, Azeem Khan ; B. Division, Narainswamy Naidu ; C. Division, Mahomed Ishaq ; D. Division, Furzulla Khan ; E. Division, Arokiam.

Quarter-Master—Jemadar A. T. Theyagaraj. *Adjutant Jemadar*—Ibrahim Sharief.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

Officer-in-Charge—Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, I. A.

Superintendent—Mr. G. Davidson, Veterinarian in charge, Accountant, B. K. Maraswamy.

The Mysore State Troops.

The body of horse which is kept up under the treaty of 1807 has recently been re-organized. The full number required by the treaty, *viz.*, 4,000 effective horse, has never been maintained. In 1892, the two Regiments of Cavalry, stationed at Bangalore and Mysore, respectively, were broken up, and two fresh corps formed, as finally sanctioned in July 1893, one called the Imperial Service Lancers, with head-quarters at Bangalore, for Imperial purposes, and the other with head-quarters at Mysore, for Local Service with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The former consists of picked men, better paid, mounted, and equipped, and on the same footing as Native Cavalry of the British Service. They are commanded by a member of the Mysore Royal Family, (Colonel J. Dasaraj Urs) are brigaded with the British Troops at ceremonial parades and are periodically inspected by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Cavalry with the Government of India. A very efficient Transport Service consisting of 300 carts and 700 ponies and suitable camp equipment is maintained in connection with this force. The actual strength of the two Regiments in 1905-06 was 913. The Imperial Service Regiment is now equipped with Revolvers, Carbines, Swords and Lances, the old M. H. Carbine having been replaced by Lee-Metford Carbines in April 1904. The Local Service Regiment is provided with Swords and Lances, and the Infantry with Swords and Muskets.

The three battalions of Barr Sepoys were somewhat reduced in 1888 by allowing only eight companies to each instead of ten. Their actual strength in 1905-06 was 1,689, with head-quarters at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga respectively, and detachments in other Districts for Treasury guards and similar duties. The Regiment also boasts of a Band at Bangalore, which is under the direction of Mr. J. E. V. Welsh. The Mysore Barr is not kept under any treaty, but is a part of the old Military establishment of the State. In fact, it is a relic of Tippoo's time.

MYSORE STATE TROOPS.*Chief Commandant.*

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, M.V.O.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant.

Mr. R. Pattanna, B.A., B.L.

Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Stationed at Bangalore, near Munireddipalya.

Commandant.

Regimentdar—Chamraj Urs.

Squadron Commanders.

Rissaldars—Chendra Rao Raunoray, Murad Beg, Mir Mohiuddin, Abdu Tahir Bintury.

Troop Commanders.

Rissaldars—T. Nanjaraj Urs, Khande Row Ghatkey, Sreenivasa Rao Salikeg.

Jemadars—Surmust Khan, Syed Ahmed, Lutchman Row Pole, Hayathull Khan, Abdul Guffoor, Rojoji Kadam, Subbaraj Urs, Krishna Row Sindhay, Syed Hoossain, Mahamed Nasir Ahmed, Abdul Guffar, Hanumantha Row Powar, Mir Alli Khan, Syed Abdul Razac, Mahamed Hussan Khan.*Medical Officer.*

Assistant Surgeon J. V. Mascarenhas.

Veterinary Officer.

Mr. J. E. Royle.

Mysore Local Service Regiment of Silledars.

STATIONED AT MYSORE.

Commandant.

Regimentdar—Syed Lathief.

Squadron Commanders.

Rissaldars—Mahomed Ismail, Sheik Mustapha, Jai Singh.

*Troop Commanders.**Jemadars*—Meer Sadudin, Mahomed Nasiruddeen, Syed Fakruddin, Mahomed Bakkur Ali Khan, Shanker Rau, Syed Abdulla, Lakshman Row, Khaja Hoossain, Lingoji Mohitay, Mahaboob Khan, Devaran Sindhey.**Mysore Barr Infantry, 1st Battalion.**

STATIONED AT MYSORE.

Commandant.

Syed Abdul Rahimon.

Subadar Major.

Krishnaraj Urs.

Subadars, 1st Grade.

Syed Abdul Khadir, Veerasawmy, Shah Abdul Hassen and Balaram.

Subadars, 2nd Grade.

Kesava Naick, Gulab Singh, Mahomed Ali Mulla Khan and Munisunjeeva Naik.

Jemadars, 1st Grade.

Krishna Rao, Abdul Jaleel, Ahmed Hussain and Jangam Naik.

Jemadar, 2nd Grade.

Syed Hussain, Obz Naik, Meerzama Alli.

Mysore Barr Infantry, 2nd Battalion.

STATIONED AT SHIMOGA

Commandant.

Syed Ahmed.

Subadar Major Syed Abdul Hameed.

Subadars, 1st Grade.

Abdul Rahiman Mahomed Hassan, Abdul Kareem and Syed Eussoof.

Subadars, 2nd Grade.

Mustaffa Khan, Mahomed Khan, Arokyam and Himmud Singh.

Jemadars, 1st Grade.

Mahomed Abbass, Syed Mir, Mahomed Shah Abbass and Thondaroya.

Jemadars, 2nd Grade.

Syed Abdul Latief, Lutchmana Naik, B. P. Chockanatha Raja, Khader Hassan, Syed Abdulla, Abdul Raheem.

Mysore Barr Infantry, 3rd Battalion.

STATIONED AT BANGALORE.

Commandant.

Captain Sheik Ismail.

Subadar-Major.

Hari Row.

Subadars, 1st Grade.

Ram Singh, Peerkhan, Syed Mahomed and Hanumantha Rao Salunkay.

Subadars, 2nd Grade.

Ranojee, Mir Bakir Ali, Gulam Ahmed, and Sucklal Singh.

Jemadars, 1st Grade.

Syed Hayath, Bheemjee, Jubber Sheriff and Gulam Mohideen.

Jemadars, 2nd Grade.

Khadir Hoossain, Syed Abdulla and Abdul Raheem.

THE KOLAR DISTRICT.

The most Eastern District of Mysore situated between 12° 48' and 30° 57' N. Latitude and 77° 26' and 78° 39' E. Longitude.

Area.—Inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field, 3,179 square miles.

Boundaries.—On the North, East and South the British Districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and the North Arcot and Salem respectively; on the West the State Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur.

Physical Features.—The District borders on the Eastern Ghauts touching them only in the North-East and South, where the country is in consequence hilly; between these points, the frontier recedes from the Ghaut range to a mean distance of 15 miles. The principal ranges of hills are two: the range from the Nundydroog up North and extending in that direction, through the Chikballapur and Gudibanda Taluks separating the basin of the North Pennar in the West of the range from that of the Kushavati and Chitravati in the East of it; and another range entering the District in the North at a distance of about 40 miles from the Nundydroog range to the East of it, separating the Chitravati basin from that of the Papaghdi. This chain, with breaks here and there, runs down the whole district from Jummanavakannallya through Siddlaghatta, skirts the West of Kolar, the Eastern borders of Malur and the South of Bowringpet. Another smaller range of low hills in the South-East is part of the Ghaut in the East. The principal river is the Palar which runs through the Central and Eastern parts of the district, an extensive undulating plain and well cultivated. The entire water of the Palar river is intercepted to constitute the Palar chain of tanks, one of the most valuable series in the State for irrigation purposes. The drainage of the North and South Pennar and Chitravati is similarly utilised. The tank system of this District is the most fully developed in the Mysore country, the facilities for the purpose being great. There are 5,497 tanks. Besides tanks there are river channels drawn from the North Pennar in the Goribidnur Taluk (North-West), from the Chitravati near Bagepalli, and from minor jungle streams in the Chikballapur and the Siddlaghatta Taluks.

Population, 1901.—Males 367,683; Females, 355,917; Total 723,600. The large increase in the population is due to the steady rise of mining activity in the Kolar Gold Field.

OFFICIAL LIST.

C. Srikanthasvara Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Deputy Commissioner.
K. Srinivasa Rao	Asst. do
P. F. Bowring	do and 1st Cl. Magistrate.
G. Aravamuda Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	do
Narasinga Rao Purnanaja, B.A.	do
Hussan Ali	Prob. Asst. Commr. in-Ch. Try.
P. B. Thomas	Supt. of Police.
M. P. Viswanatha Rao	Asst. Supt. of Police.
S. A. Bapu Rao	Dy. Conservator of Forests.
M. Srinivasa Rao	Sub. Asst. do
B. Shamanna, B.A., L.C.E.	Ex. Asst. Commr. Excise Duty.
T. V. Kuppusami Mudaliar, L.M.S.	Asst. Surgeon.
A. Seshagiri Rao, L.M.S.	Sub. Asst. Surgeon, K.G.F. Plague Camp.
N. R. Ponnusami Pillai	Hon. Asst. Surgeon.
L. H. Beckwith	Dy. Insp. of Mines, K.G.F.
K. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., L.C.E.	Kolar Divn. Ex. Engineer.
B. B. Garudachariar, L.C.E.	do Asst. Engineer.
C. Krishnaiengar, L.C.E.	do do
N. Rama Rao, L.C.E.	do do
A. Tondoni Rao, L.C.E.	Sub.do do



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THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD:

The Kolar Gold Field occupies a small tract of country, between 55 to 60 miles from Bangalore, in the Eastern extremity of the State of Mysore. It lies to the South of the Bowringpet Taluq to the East of a low ridge of hills of which the Betarayan Hill, 3,199 feet above sea-level, is the most conspicuous point; and stretches North and South a distance of about 40 miles and has a varying width of from 1 to 4 miles. There are some 40 square miles held under lease from the Mysore Government by various Mining Companies. The Gold Field, though one of the smallest in the world in point of area, is one of the richest—if not the richest—in point of gold production. The industry gives employment to some 20,000 mining men, hundreds of whom are Miners from Great Britain. The Gold Field Railway connects the Field with the Bangalore-Madras line at Bowringpet, and a road runs through from Bowringpet to Kamasandra, where there is also a railway station.

Origin.

The history of the Gold Mining Industry in Mysore falls naturally into two distinct periods separated by a very considerable lapse of time. The first of these periods is represented by numerous "old workings" distributed throughout a well marked series of rocks, which have been classed together under the title of "Dharwar Schists." These old workings are pits of various sizes sunk upon the richer portions of quartz reefs and which in places have been found to extend to over 300 feet in depth. The tools used in sinking these pits were probably primitive and the difficulty of working increased very rapidly with the depth reached. In many cases, it is probable that influx of water, with which the miners were unable to cope, put an end to the work, while in other cases the rich patch of one became exhausted at a comparatively shallow depth. This period of early work evidently ceased a very long time ago, and since then the old pits have become more or less filled with debris and in some cases completely overgrown with jungle.

The second or modern period of Gold Mining may be considered to have made a start as early as 1802, when Lieut. John Warren, who was engaged on Survey work in the Kolar District, discovered that the people of the villages of Ooregum and Marikuppam were in the habit of washing small quantities of gold out of the soil and also of sinking pits from which stones containing gold were obtained. He conducted a series of washings and found that gold in small quantity was distributed through the surface soil over a large area which he estimated at 130 square miles. He reported his observations in detail in 1802, but no special notice appears to have been taken of them and the subject lapsed into oblivion for about 70 years.

The real start of modern work must be ascribed to Michael Lavelle, an old soldier, who had travelled and prospected extensively in India. Mr. Lavelle, in 1871, discovered gold and also, as he thought, coal in the Kolar District, and in 1873 he applied to the Chief Commissioner for mining rights. After much correspondence, an agreement between the Government of Mysore and Mr. Lavelle was entered into in the year 1875, whereby the latter was given the right to prospect throughout the whole of

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the Kolar District for a period of three years. During the said three years, Mr. Lavelle was to be at liberty to select 10 blocks of lands, each of two square miles in area, and for each of which blocks the Government promised to grant a lease for a period of 20 years, reserving a royalty of 10 per cent of the value of all gold, coal, etc., in this undertaking by Col. George de la P. Beresford and others, did comparatively little work under the Concession and in 1877 transferred his rights to Col. Beresford and Mr. A. Mackenzie, and later in the same year Col. Beresford became sole concessionaire. The term of the Concession was then extended first to 1880 and subsequently to 1883 and the terms of the leases thereunder from 20 to 30 years; the royalty on gold, etc., was at the same time reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. Under these terms Col. Beresford obtained during 1880 and 1881 leases for over 10 square miles of the present Gold Field including most of the properties now producing gold and which were assigned from time to time to the present working Companies. In December 1881 Col. Beresford transferred the balance of the Concession to the Kolar Concessionaires Company, which was allowed to take out leases for the remainder of the 20 square miles of the Concession up to as late as the year 1886.

The story of the commencement of Mining operations in the Kolar Gold Field by working Companies is interesting and instructive and is briefly as follows:—

Between 1881 and 1884 several of the principal Companies had started work and had gone down in places as deep as 200 feet with very poor success. In fact in 1884 all the Mines, except the Mysore Mine, had practically closed down and the Mysore Shareholders, whose shares at that time were only worth about ten pence each, felt seriously disposed to pocket the few thousand pounds of capital still unspent and turn their backs on Kolar. Finally, however, they decided to spend the little remaining capital in one more forlorn effort to find gold and almost immediately after restarting work they struck payable ore on the Champion Lode, from which up to the present time about £23,400,000 worth of gold has been taken by the various Companies working on it. The success of the Mysore Gold Mining Company in finding payable gold induced other Companies to re-open their mines and since 1884 there has been a steady increase of production as shown by the following figures:—

Year	Gold produced.	Year	Gold produced.
1882	£ 38	1894	795,876
1883	96	1895	973,610
1884	4,430	1896	1,228,829
1885	23,989	1897	1,487,140
1886	63,027	1898	1,575,966
1887	57,028	1899	1,678,464
1888	128,879	1900	1,879,034
1889	298,861	1901	1,923,081
1890	409,449	1902	1,964,509
1891	504,324	1903	2,284,072
1892	622,159	1904	2,323,183
1893	784,842	1905	2,363,457

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Up to 1891, about ninety-seven square miles in all had been leased out for Gold-mining, the land being situated in every district except Bangalore. * * * In what was a desolate waste, a large and flourishing town has sprung up, provided with most of the conveniences and institutions of European life. A branch railway on the standard gauge, 10 miles in length, was opened in 1893, running from the Bowringpet junction of the Bangalore line through most of the principal mining properties, and has proved an immense convenience and a great success. The principal commodity carried by it is coal, to which may be added timber and machinery.

The population rose from 7,085 in 1891 to 38,204 in 1901. Recent discoveries have disclosed that the lodes have a tendency to run in a direction towards the Dharwar Gold Mines, which presumably form part of the same geological formation, and as far as can be calculated the mines are capable of yielding gold in average quantities for many years to come.

Electric Power.

Until the year 1902 all the machinery in the Mines was worked by Steam power, but in August 1902 the completion of the Cauvery Power Works, which is referred to in detail under "Tips for Travellers," brought about a complete revolution in the working of most of the Mines on the field, whereby 4,000 H.-P. of electric energy is transmitted to the Gold Field from the Cauvery Falls Power Station received at an elaborate Transformer House centrally situated and distributed to the various Mines in quantities contracted for, and by the means of this electric power the majority of the Mines work their milling and stamping machinery. An additional supply of 2,000 H.-P. of electric energy has since been installed and the Power Station will soon be able to transmit sufficient power to the Field to enable the Mines to do away with steam power altogether. Most of the buildings on the Mines are now illuminated by electricity.

The Betamangala Water Works.

The only water supplied to the inhabitants of the Gold Field, up to the time the new Water Works at Betamangala were open towards the end of 1904, was pumped from the Mine shafts and was very inferior in quality and also short in quantity. The development of the Gold Field, however, showed the necessity of a better water-supply and between 1891 and 1901 several projects for supplying the Gold Field with pure water were considered, but a definite project was not decided upon. Finally, Mr. V. Rungasawmy Iyengar, Executive Engineer of the Hessarghatta Water-Supply Division of Bangalore, was asked to prepare a project and he submitted his report to the Government in 1901. The project recommended by Mr. Rungasawmy Iyengar was sanctioned in April 1902, and 1 lakh of rupees appropriated for the work, which was carried out under the direction of the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. McHutchin, M. Inst. C. E., and under the supervision of J. J. Whiteley, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer of the Eastern Circle. The work of construction was entrusted to Mr. V. Rungasawmy Iyengar, Executive Engineer and Mr. K. Sreenivas Aiyengar, A.C.E., Assistant Engineer.

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Mr. Rungasawmy Iyengar's project provided for a pumping Station and filter plant capable of supplying 2,000,000 Imperial gallons per 24 hours. Two large tanks known as the Betamangala and Bolali, were reserved as a source of supply, and a site for the plant was selected near the outlet of the Betamangala tank, on the outskirts of the little village of the same name. The Betamangala tank alone is sufficient to supply the water required, as it has a catchment area of 13.28 square miles and a capacity of 1,448,010,000 Imperial gallons. The Bolali tank, which is higher up the valley is simply a reserve in case of an exceptionally bad year when the rainfall is slight. The rainfall at Betamangala averages about 17 inches per annum.

Major A. J. de Lotbiniere, R.E., Superintending Engineer, to whom was delegated the selection of the kind of filter to be used, after personally investigating the subject and visiting several filter plants in the United States of America, decided upon the Jewell gravity type of filter furnished by the Jewell Export Filter Company, of New York, U. S. A. Contracts were entered into in December 1902 with the Jewell Export Filter Company for furnishing all of the interior and exterior fittings of the filters and their auxiliaries and the low lift pumps and it was stipulated that the erection of the filters and their auxiliaries in India should be done under the direction of a skilled representative of the Jewell Export Filter Company. Mr. R. W. Lawton represented the Company, as Superintendent of Construction, at Kolar, during the building of the filter plant. The actual work of clearing the site for the filter plant was commenced in February 1903 and the entire work was practically completed in April 1904.

The filter building is composed of a pump room, filter room, boiler and economiser room, store room, workshop and office. The general dimensions are:—Filter room: 126 feet long by 37 feet wide; height of walls 20 feet from floor to trusses. The outside of the buildings including (boiler and engine rooms, etc.), is 172 feet by 94 feet. Comfortable staff bungalows line a broad drive which runs through the village of Betamangala to the filter plant. At the end of the drive there is an inspection bungalow which cost Rs. 15,000. It is fully furnished and three servants are maintained by Government.

There are four circular filters of the Jewell Export Company's Jewell gravity type, each with a filter bed 3.5 feet deep and 17 feet in diameter. Each filter has a capacity of 516,500 Imperial gallons per 24 hours, the rate of filtration being about 100,000,000 Imperial gallons per acre per 24 hours. The pumping machinery in the filter building comprises:—Three high lift pump outfits, each composed of a triple expansion, condensing, vertical engine, connected to a threethrow horizontal Worthington pump (by the James Simpson Company, Ltd., of London), and each has a capacity of 1,000,000 Imperial gallons per 24 hours. They are so designed as to admit of electric driving in the future by the addition of motors and the disconnection of the engines. It is the intention of Government eventually to provide the electric power from the Cauvery Falls, in which case it is estimated that the saving in fuel will be nearly half a lakh of rupees annually. Two low lift pumping outfits, each consisting of a centrifugal pump directly connected to a highspeed, non-condensing vertical engine; each outfit has a capacity of 2,200,000 Imperial gallons per 24 hours. Two Babcock and Wilcox steam boilers, each of 225 H. P. with Green economizers and a centrifugal pump having a capacity of 1,667 Imperial gallons per minute, to be used in washing the filter beds.

The filtered water reservoir is about 30 feet from the filter building and is below the ground level and covered. Dimensions—50' x 50' x 8'5".

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The filtered water is pumped from this reservoir through a main pipe line over 7 miles in length to the stand tank at the Champion Reef mine in the Gold Field. The pipe is of steel, 16 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The distribution pipes are all of cast-iron, from 10 to 3 inches in diameter. A Venturimeter on the main pipe line, near the stand tank, measures the actual amount of water supplied to the Gold Field. All the filtered water is pumped into the stand tank at Champion Reef, and the branch distribution pipes lead from it to the different Mines and to the service reservoir of Robertsonpet, about a mile distant. It has a capacity of about 216,000 Imperial gallons which is reckoned as a three days' supply of Robertsonpet. Smaller tanks at the different Mines receive the share of water allotted to them per 24 hours. The supply is also laid on to the Government buildings in the Gold Field.

An unprecedented rainfall in the Palar River Valley in November 1903 washed away portions of the bund of the Betamangala tank and the whole of the water stored in the tank was lost, consequently there was a delay in using the filter plant, but the filter plant was tested on two occasions, on 28th March, 1904, and again on the 19th April, both tests being successful and demonstrating that the filters and all their auxiliaries worked perfectly and the filters delivered practically a colorless water. Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, K.C.S.I., late Dewan of Mysore, inspected the filter plant and the Betamangala tank bund on the 28th August, 1904, the filters and pumps being in operation at the time, and he is reported to have been "highly delighted with the work," in which, from the first, he had taken a keen interest.

Progress of the Gold Field.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD is almost barren of vegetation. Dotted and scarred with great piles of crushed quartz, begrimed with numerous smoking chimneys, noises from the rattle of hoisting engines and stamp mills and hideous from long rows of native houses of corrugated iron, it appears a typical mining camp and a busy manufacturing town. It is gradually extending in size, the latest additions being the suburb of Robertsonpet (and New Market attached thereto), which was given its name at a public function by H. H. the Maharaja, to perpetuate the memory of Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., late British Resident in Mysore, on the 15th August, 1903, and since then the "New Town" has sprung up alongside of Robertsonpet. Some fine buildings have been recently put up here and it is the chief residence of people unconnected with the Mines. Several shopkeepers from Madras and Bangalore have opened branches in Robertsonpet.

THE CORONATION HALL, in Robertsonpet, was erected by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait, the well-known and enterprising Proprietor of the English Warehouse, at a cost of over Rs. 30,000. It lies to the right of the main road leading to the Shandy and Shops in Robertsonpet, and "Hajee Road" which runs by the side of the Hall, leads to the New Town. At present "Coronation Hall" is not used for any specific purpose, but it is often lent out for weddings, receptions, public meeting, etc.

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THE CIVIL HOSPITAL recently completed is also situated in Robertsonpet. The building was sanctioned by the Mysore Government in August 1903, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 and the work was put in hand early in the following year by the Mysore P. W. D. The Hospital building contains Male and Female wards, Officers' Operation Room, Dispensary, a Consulting Room and the Medical Officers' quarters. Other detached buildings are still under construction, and the whole structure when finished, will represent one of the finest specimens of modern architecture in the Gold Field. Mr. T. V. Kuppasami Mudaliar, L.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the Gold Field is in charge of the present Civil Hospital at Champion Reef.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS was originally a part of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. In 1903 it was formed into a separate Regiment, with Head-quarters at Oorgaum. It consists of 9 Companies, a troop of Mounted Rifles and 1 Cadet Company. The enrolled strength of the Corps is over 600. The list of Officers will be found in the Military Directory in this book.

Haji ISMAIL SAI'S SAW MILLS. —These Mills are situated at the Champion Reef, about a stone's throw to the back of the Railway Station. It is an interesting sight and various improvements to it are still incomplete. The main building is of solid granite, overlaid with zinc roofing. The foundation stone was laid on the 11th March, 1905, by Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John Taylor, Agent of the Mining firm in England of the same name, while they were on a visit to India. It was finished in June 1905. The machinery in the Mill is worked by electric energy generated at the Cauvery Power Works, at Sivasamudram.

THE CEMETERY lies adjacent to Oorgaum and Champion Reef. There are five divisions, marked out by low walls, namely, The Church of England, the Dissenter and the Roman Catholics, each in charge of their respective Chaplains; one portion is for the burial of Hindus and another for Muhammadans. Some handsome monuments are to be seen in the English portion of the Cemetery, which is well kept with paths throughout. A carriage drive leads to and from the Mines.

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Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer with the Govt. of Mysore (Bangalore). (Rs. 1,700)

Mr. R. C. M. Calvert, Asst. Chief Electrical Engineer with the Govt. of Mysore (Bangalore). (Rs. 900)

Mr. F. W. Willis, Chief Operator in charge. (Rs. 700)

Mr. C. Schaefer, Asst. do (Rs. 350)

Mr. L. J. Gordon, Asst. do (Rs. 175)

Mr. E. J. Campbell, Asst. do (Rs. 175)

Mr. F. Joseph, Asst. do (Rs. 200)

Police.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, D. S. P., Oorgaum.

G. Norris, Division Inspector.

C. Tate, Inspector.

K. M. Hussain, Inspector.

G. H. Walton, Acting Inspector.

H. Howell, Inspector.

C. Everard, Division Inspector.

J. E. Dunning, Inspector.

M. Taquikhan, Inspector.

K. Pemimah, Ag. Inspector.

M. Vasudeva Rao, Inspector, C. Dvn.

Mysore P. W. D.

BETAMANGALA.

V. Rungasawmy Iyengar, Executive Engineer in charge, Bangalore.

K. Srinivasaiengar, Asst. Engineer Bangalore.

R. E. Foregard, Superintendent, K. G. F. Water-Supply, Betamangala.

F. Joseph, Head Driver, Betamangala

M. Krishna Singh, Hospital Asstt

R. H. Legge and G. E. Foregard Drivers.

Postal Department.

CHAMPION REEF.—Letters, etc., for this Mine and Stephens' Camp should be addressed to this P. O. *Sub-Post Master*—J. D'Silva.

OORGAUM.—Letters, etc., for this Mine, Nundydroog and Bombay Camp should be addressed to this P. O. *Sub Post Master*—E. Bradbury.

COROMANDEL.—Letters, etc., for Balaghat, Nine Reefs, Road Block Oriental, Tank Block and this Mine should be addressed to this P. O. *Sub Post Master*—Madurai Pillai.

MARIKUPPAM.—Letters, etc., for Rogers' Camp, Kolar Camp, Bisanathan and Mysore Mine should be addressed to this P. O. *Sub-Post Master* : T. A. Gurusawmy Iyer.

ROBERTSONPET.—Letters, etc., for this place and the New Town should be addressed to this P. O. *Sub-Post Master*—R. L. Dias.

N. B.—All these Offices are combined Post and Telegraph Offices, and transact the usual business connected with Saving Bank, Money Orders, etc.

Miscellaneous.

C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Dy. Commissioner, Champion Reefs

P. F. Bowring, 1st Class Magistrate Marikuppam.

P. B. Thomas, Dt. Superintendent of Police, Oorgaum.

R. Bocquet, Inspector of Mines, Oorgaum.

Miscellaneous.—Continued.

- L. H. Beckwith, Dy. Inspector of Mines, Ooregaum.
 T. V. Kuppasawmy Mudaliar, L.M.S. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Robertsonpet.
 A. Seshagiri Rao, L.M.S., Sub Asst. Surgeon, Robertsonpet.
 T. S. A. D'Cruz, B.A.B.L., Munsiff, Robertsonpet.
 B. Shamanna, Excise Asst. Commr., Robertsonpet.

The Mysore G. M. Co. (Ld.)**Ry. Stn. and Post Office.—MARIKUPPAM.**

- A. Gifford, Superintendent.
 W. Pritchard, Asst. do
 G. A. Paterson, Chief Engineer.
 T. D. Thomas, Asst. do
 Capt. W. Ward, Ch. Mine Agent.
 F. C. Castle, Ch. Cashier and Acctt.
 H. M. Leslie, Ch. Cyanide Chemist and Consulting Metallurgical Engineer, K. G. F. Metallurgical Dept.
 W. W. Brown, Chief Reduction Officer.
 W. R. Morton, Surveyor.
 T. Mockler, Cyanide Foreman.
 G. B. Bowie, Head Clerk.
 J. Carron, Storekeeper.

The Champion Reef Gold Mining Co. of India (Ld.)**Railway Station.—CHAMPION.****Post Office.—CHAMPION REEFS.**

- Henry J. Gifford, Superintendent.
 H. M. A. Cook, Asst. do
 W. C. Vine, Chief Acct. and Cashier.
 F. L. Wilkins, Asst. do
 C. T. Roberts, Chief Engineer.
 R. Q. Treloar, Chief Mine Agent.
 R. F. J. Weeks, Chief Reduction Officer.
 F. Stapleton, Assistant do
 C. E. Jeffery, do do
 H. T. Thomas, Chief Cyanide Chemist.
 Wm. Thomas, Assistant do
 E. W. C. Graham White, Asst. Cyanide Chemist.
 W. G. Pool, H. M. Ray, Jas. Holman, E. Pascoe, & J. Menhennet } Underground Agents.
 C. H. Stonor, Chief Surveyor.

Champion Reef.—Continued.

- P. S. Danniell, Asst. Chief Surveyor.
 S. H. Harman, Storekeeper.
 W. J. Clemo, and W. Kent, Asst. Engrs.

The Ooregum G. M. Co. of India, Ld.

REGD. OFFICES—5 & 6 Queen Street, Place, London, E. C.

Mines at Ooregum, Kolar Gold Field, Mysore.

CAPITAL—£341,500 in 443,000 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each and 240,000 preferred Shares of 10s. each

DIRECTORS:—Malcolm Low, A. S. Oakley, Sir John H. Morris, K.C.S. John Taylor, Edgar Taylor and C. J. Wallroth.

SUPERINTENDENT:—R. H. P. Bullen.

CASHIER & ACCOUNTANT:—C. B. B. DUIS

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT:—Percy Key.
 2ND ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT:—R. J. Coster.

CHIEF ENGINEER:—L. Rowley,
 ASSISTANT ENGINEERS:—W. A. Clarke, W. J. Harry, Jr. and J. Rodda.

CHIEF MINE AGENT:—Nomo Kitto.
 1ST ASSISTANT UNDER-GROUND AGENT & SURVEYOR:—N. H. Spence.

MINE AGENTS:—F. T. Koskrow Thomas Dawe and E. E. Lawford.
 CHIEF REDUCTION OFFICER:—W. R. C. Beadon.

ASSISTANT REDUCTION OFFICER:—H. C. Bauld.

CHIEF CYANIDE CHEMIST:—N. Leslie
 ASSISTANT CYANIDE CHEMIST:—M. I. Jones.

AGENTS:—Best & Co., 1st Line Beac Madras.

The Nundydroog Co., Ld.

Railway Station and Post Office, OOREGAUM.

- Thomas Richards, Superintendent.
 G. Y. Mathews, Asst. do & Ch Engineer.
 G. E. Payne, Cashier & Chief Account
 P. F. Larkman, Asst. Accountant.
 R. C. Carlton, Asst. Accountant.
 T. P. Grey, Chief Reduction Officer Cyanide Chemist.

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Singer Sewing Machines

Have long occupied the leading position in the market, not only with Manufacturers but also with Families and Tailoring Establishments. They have been adapted and fitted for every variety of work, and are extensively used in the principal

FACTORIES OF THE WORLD.

They can be driven by power at any required speed, and by means of special patent attachments, the starting and stopping being effected by the operator with the utmost ease.

The favour with which the Company's productions have been received by Manufacturers and Contractors every where is proved by HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS of which Specimens will be gladly supplied to buyers of our Machines. In India, Singet Schools, Jails and other public institutions, largely also by Tailors, Outfitters, Shoe and Harness makers and by numerous other trades, as they are adapted for various works. They sew from the thinnest chiffon to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick leather.

Advantages of Purchasing Singer Sewing Machines.

Sewing Machines repaired at moderate charges.

All kinds of old sewing machines taken in part exchange. Duplicate parts, Needles, Oil, &c., always in stock. Instructions free at purchasers' residences. Offices everywhere. 150 in India, Burmah and Ceylon, and 5000 all over the World. Equal attention paid to all their customers wherever the machine may have been purchased.

Purchasers of other Maker's Machines will never get these advantages.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

DISTRICT OFFICE: 179, Mount Road, Madras.
SUB OFFICES in the Madras Presidency: 364, Cavarly Road, Bangalore; W. Davis & Co., South Parade, Fort Road, Bangalore City; Coimbatore; Coonoor Cuddalore; Cudapah; Hindupur; Kadur; Madras Town; Madras; Mysore; Ootacamund; Robertsonpet (Kolar Gold Fields); Salem; Tinnelly; Trichinopoly; Trivandrum; and Vellore.

See Advertisement at page 1 of this Book.



Nundydroog Co. Ld.—Continued.

H. L. George, Asst. Ch. Rn. Offr. & Cy. Ch.	do	F. M. Nicholl, 1st Asst. Engineer.
Robt. Duxford, Asst.	do	C. E. S. Richards, 2nd Asst. Engineer.
W. B. Skewis, Chief Mine Agent.	do	W. H. Allen, Storekeeper.
W. B. May, Asst.	do	W. T. Turner, Head Clerk.
F. J. Tregay, Asst.	do	J. Housden, Cyanide Foreman.
A. Richards, Asst.	do	W. D. Clinton, Chief Surveyor, Kolar Gold Field, Survey Department.
P. F. Staunton, Asst. Mine Agent & Survr.	do	James Ridley, Asst. do
		C. W. Mathews, do

The Balaghat Gold Mining Company, Limited.

RAILWAY STATION AND POST OFFICE.—COROMANDEL.

Thomas Richards, Superintendent.	J. H. Richards, Chief Mine Agent.
C. H. Richards, Asst. do	E. Maxwell-Lefroy, Asst. do
J. A. Mathews, Chief Engineer.	and Surveyor.
H. H. Osborn, Chief Cashier & Accountant.	A. E. Clarke, Asst. Engineer.
Kendall Wright, Asst. do	A. H. Ryddell, Asst. Mine Agent.
J. Perrow, Chief Reduction Officer.	R. Murray, Chief Clerk.
F. W. Crocker, Asst. do	C. Campion, Fitter Foreman.

The Coromandel Gold Mining Company of India, Limited.

Railway Station and Post Office.—COROMANDEL.

C. H. Richards, Superintendent	J. Perrow, Reduction Officer, and Cyanide Chemist
Kendall Wright, Chief Cashier	D. H. White, Engineer
J. Jory, Underground Foreman	

The Mysore West Gold Company Ld. and The Mysore Wynaad Gold Company, Ld., Tank Mine.

Ry. Station and P. O.—Oorgaum.

P. Rosworth-Smith, Superintendent and Manager.	T. A. Clarke, Reduction Officer.
J. D. Cosens, Chief Engineer.	B. A. Marden, Cashier.
Capt. J. Wallwork, Mine Agent.	W. G. Woolston, Asst. Reduction Officer.
	H. S. Fisher, Asst. Engineer.

Gold Fields of Mysore and General Exploration Co., Ld.

Ry. Station and P. O.—COROMANDEL. Kendall Wright, Cashier in Charge.

Road Block Mine.

Ry. Station.—NINE REEFS. F. O.—COROMANDEL.
Kendall Wright, Cashier in Charge (Suspended Work.)

The Kolar Gold Field Mining Board.*Office.—Oorgaum.*

Mr. P. Bosworth-Smith, Chairman.
 " Arthur Gifford, Vice-Chairman.
 " C. H. Richards. | Mr. R. H. P. Bullen.
 Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer. | " Henry J. Gifford.
 Mr. G. E. Payne, Secretary.
 " H. H. Osborn, Treasurer.

The Board meets every month to discuss matters laid before it, affecting the general interests of the Kolar Gold Field and Mining Industry, and sends a Representative annually to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Sanitary Board.*Office.—CHAMPION REEF.*

The Sanitary Board has been constituted by Government for the proper and efficient administration of the Sanitary Rules framed under Sections 24 and 25 of the Mysore Mines Regulation III of 1897, within the local area defined in the Schedule appended to Government Notification No. 3241, Legislative, 20, dated 4th September, 1899.

The following gentlemen comprise the Board:—

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Messrs. C. Srikantaasvara Aiyar, R.A., S.L., Deputy Commissioner and President; P. F. Bowring, Vice-President; R. Bocquet, Inspector of Mines; P. B. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, K. G. F.; K. Krishniengar, Executive Engineer, Kolar Division; T. V. Kuppusawmi Mudaliar, District Medical and Sany. Officer, K. G. F.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Messrs. The Chief Medical Officer, K. G. F.; A. Gifford, Superintendent, Mysore Mine; Henry Gifford, Superintendent, Champion Reef; C. H. Richards, Superintendent, Coromandel Mine; C. B. Bennetts, Superintendent, Ooregum Mine; P. Bosworth Smith, Superintendent, Tank Block Mine.

SANITARY OFFICER.

E. Fairman, Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD HOSPITAL, CHAMPION REEF.

This Hospital was built and opened in 1887, the cost of construction and maintenance being defrayed by the Mining Companies working on the Field, and

whose employees only are entitled to Medical attendance. The following is the Medical Establishment:—

O'Donnell, T. J., F.R.C.S.I., Chief Medical Officer.	Matron, Miss M. Nelson.
O'Donnell, J. D., F.R.C.S.E., 1st Assistant Medical Officer.	Nurses:—
Elliot, A. M., M.B., C.M. (Ed.), 2nd Assistant Medical Officer.	Mrs. E. Old.
Stokes, L. P., L.R.C.S. & P.I., Locum Tenens.	Mrs. M. Creswell.
Venkattakrishna Row, C. S., L.M. & S., Resident Medical Officer.	Mrs. E. Edwards.
	Fernandez, W.A., Senior Hospital Assistant.
	Manikam, T. J., Junior Hospital Assistant.
	Newman, W. S., L.M.P., F.C.S., Chemist.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.**The Kolar Gold Field Club.***Oorgaum.***COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**

Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, <i>President.</i>	Dr. T. J. O'Donnell	} <i>Sub-Committee.</i>
Mr. R. H. P. Bullen	Mr. R. H. P. Bullen	
" Thomas Richards	" T. Richards	
" C. H. Richards	" H. J. Gifford	
" H. J. Gifford		
" S. M. Pritchard, <i>Hon'y. Secretary.</i>	Mr. Kendall Wright, <i>Hon'y. Treasurer.</i>	

The Kolar Gold Field Library.*OORGAUM HALL.*

The Institution is open to all persons wishing to become members. Its affairs are managed by a Committee consisting of three members, together with the Librarian and Honorary Secretary, all of whom, except the Librarian, are elected at the Annual General Meeting held in March each year. Three members form a quorum at a Committee Meeting and seven members at any General Meeting. *Entrance Fee.*—Rs. 3. *Subscription.*—1 Rupee monthly in advance, or Rs. 10 per annum, payable before 31st March. The Library contains nearly 2,000 works.

Committee.—Mr. HENRY M. A. COOKE.
 REV. L. GIFFARD POLLARD.
 Mr. P. BOSWORTH-SMITH, *Hon. Treasurer.*
 Mr. G. H. BURNETT, *Secretary and Librarian.*

RULES.

1. That the Library be called "**The Kolar Gold Field Library.**"
2. That the Library be open to all wishing to become Members.
3. The Library shall be managed by a Committee consisting of three Members, together with the Librarian and Honorary Secretary, all of whom,

except the Librarian, shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held in March of each year, at which Meeting the previous year's accounts (ending February 28th) will be presented. The Librarian shall be appointed by the Committee at such remuneration as they consider fit. The Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring during the year.

4. Three Members shall form a quorum at a Committee Meeting, and seven Members at any General Meeting.

5. The time for reading a new book will be limited to seven days; old books can be kept for fourteen days. Any Member retaining a work for a longer period than that allowed above, will be charged 4 annas for every subsequent seven days or portion thereof.

6. Old books can be retained for a further period of fourteen days by giving notice to the Librarian on a Monday or Thursday, but after this period the work must be returned.

7. Members are allowed four books at a time, of which one may be new. Books will be considered new four months from date of purchase.

8. Any Member who loses or injures a book will be required to pay for the same at the price marked.

9. Members are not allowed to lend books belonging to the Library to non-Members, and, in default of this rule, are liable to have their names struck off the List of Membership.

10. The entrance fee to be Rs. 3.

11. The subscription to be Re. 1 a month, payable in advance, or Rs. 10 a year, payable before March 31st.

12. Any Member whose account is one month in arrears will be notified by the Secretary, and, in the event of his failing to pay all sums due before the end of the second month, shall cease to be a Member.

13. Any person ceasing to be a Member under Rules 9 and 12 shall only be re-admitted by special sanction of the Committee.

14. Members leaving the Field temporarily, having notified same to the Secretary or Librarian, will be allowed to resume their Membership on returning without paying back subscriptions or entrance fee, and, should their subscriptions for the current year have been paid in advance, they shall be entitled to claim a refund from the 1st of the month following their departure.

15. A Book will be kept in the Library, in which Members may make any suggestions as to choice of books, etc.

16. Each Edition of the Catalogue will be furnished free to any Members. Any second copy may be obtained on payment of Re. 1.

17. Books can be exchanged on Mondays and Thursdays between 5-30 and 6-30 P.M.

The Kolar Gold Field Gymkhana Club.

Oorgaum.

This Club was started with the object of providing out-door sport for residents on the Gold Fields, principally Racing, Skittle Gymkhanas, Polo, Golf and Hockey. There is no entrance fee charged. The following are the rates of subscription, payable annually in advance:—

Rs. 5 for non-playing members; Rs. 10 for members who take part in one branch only of sport; Rs. 15 for members who take part in every branch of sport. Any person may become a member on being proposed by one member and seconded by another and elected by the General Committee.

Colours.—Red and white. *Colours for Hockey.*—Shirts: dark blue body with red sleeves and collar; Shorts: dark blue; Stockings: dark blue legs with red overlap.

PRESIDENT.

Thos. Richards.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

R. H. P. Bullen.	P. Bosworth-Smith.
Dr. T. J. O'Donnell.	A. Gifford.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

H. M. Leslie.	Dr. J. D. O'Donnell.
J. D. Cosens.	G. A. Paterson.
P. F. Bowring.	

Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer.

R. C. Carlton, Oorgaum.

The Kolar Gold Field Choral & Dramatic Society.

This Society was formed in 1891, by residents on the Gold Field, for the purpose of affording recreation and amusement. Performances are given periodically at the Oorgaum Hall. The affairs of the Society are managed by a Committee, which at present consists of:—

President: Dr. T. J. O'Donnell; *Vice-President:* Mr. T. Richards; *Members:* Messrs. H. H. Osborn, C. Beadon, G. A. Paterson and Mrs. H. H. Osborn.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs. R. F. Vaughan and W. W. Brown (Marikuppam).

Stage Manageress:—Mrs. W. W. Brown.

Royal Army Temperance Association.

A Civil Branch of this Association was opened on the Field in February 1902, which now has a membership of about 425. It is open to all Europeans and Eurasians, among whom good work is being done. Meetings are held monthly, usually at the Gold Field School on the Nundydroog Mine, or at the Mysore Hall, Mysore Mine.

President:—C. H. Richards, Balaghat Mine, Coromandel P. O.

Hony. Secretary:—Mr. Thos. Green, Mysore Mine, Marikuppam P. O.

I. O. G. T.

Lodge "Hope of Kolar," No. 16, was instituted during the year 1906. The meetings are held every Friday (at present in the K. G. F. School.)
D. G. C. T., Mr. E. J. Kennison, Oorgaum P. O.
C. D. G. C. T., Mr. J. Ham, Oorgaum P. O.

Masonic.

LODGE "SOUTHERN CROSS."—This Lodge of the Fraternity of Freemasonry in the Kolar Gold Fields was opened in 1896, and its Regular Meetings were held in a building dedicated for the purpose at the Champion Reef, adjacent to the Cyanide works. The close proximity of the Lodge to the Cyanide works being found very inconvenient for the work of the Lodge, it was resolved and carried out at a Meeting, that a better site should be selected. In accordance therewith, a more convenient and suitable site and building were chosen by the Committee appointed for the purpose by one being determined upon at Oorgaum, near the Church, to which place Lodge "Southern Cross" was removed on Thursday, the 14th December, 1905, the ceremony being performed by Colonel Jennings, Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who came down from Bombay, assisted by Mr. Arthur Wise, Grand Secretary, at which ceremony there was a goodly gathering of members of the Craft. The Lodge meets on the Friday nearest to full moon every month. The old Lodge in Champion is now defunct since the new one at Oorgaum has been opened. The Officers for the term are:—

Officers for 1906-1907.

Bro. H. P. Gibbs, R.W.M.
" C. H. Richards, I.P.M.
" A. S. Allen, D.M.
" T. R. James, S.M.
" E. Taylor, Proxy, M.
" H. L. George, S.W.
" R. H. Hughes, J.W.
" T. E. Piercey, Treas.
" G. E. Payne, Secy.
" L. G. Pollard, Chaplain.

Bro. D. Morgan, S.D.
" A. Pellemounter, J.D.
" H. H. Osborn, I.G.
" Kendall Wright, Asst. Secy.
" S. G. Wills, Organist.
" J. Perrow, D.C.
" J. H. Stapleton, Stewards.
" F. W. Willis.
" H. Robinson, Tyler.

Past Masters.

W. Bro. Thomas Richards.
" T. E. Piercey.
" J. Perrow.
" W. Ward.
" Robert Rickie, P.M.,
Northern Star, S.C.
" Manackjee Dossabhoj,
P.M., No. 1049, E.C.

W. Bro. C. D. Furdoonjee, P.M.,
No. 506, S.C.
" H. Robinson, P.M., Mayo,
No. 1406, E.C.
" F. W. Crocker.
" A. S. Allen.
" C. H. Richards.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

(UNDER THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA)

(Formed by Military Dept. Notification No. 659 of 1903.)

HONORARY COLONEL.—Richard Hancock, Esq.

Establishment.—9 Companies, including 1 Cadet Company, one Troop of Mounted Rifles. *Enrolled Strength* 1905-06—606; *Efficients*—604. For full details. See Military Directory.

Educational Institutions, Kolar Gold Field School.

This Institution, which was opened on the 7th January, 1901, is located on the Nundydroog Mine (Oorgaum Railway Station and P. O.). The cost of maintenance being in excess of the collection of tuition fees, the difference is made up by grants from the Mysore Government and the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board. The affairs of the School are managed by a Committee comprising the following gentlemen:—Chairman: Mr. P. Bosworth-Smith, Members: Rev. L. Giffard Pollard, M. A., Church of England Mission; Rev. Father Frayse, Roman Catholic Mission; Rev. J. E. Reilly, Wesleyan Mission; Mr. P. G. Bowring, 1st Class Magistrate & Assistant Commissioner and Mr. H. H. Osborn, Secretary & Treasurer. The standard of the School is elementary, and there are at present 180 pupils (boys and girls) on the rolls. The following is the teaching staff:—

Mr. H. Hudson-Spooner, Head
Master.
Mrs. Edie, 1st Asst. Mistress.
Miss Beggs, Asst. Mistress.

Miss D'Lemos, Asst. Mistress
" Heppolette, Asst. Mistress
and two other Assistants.

St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School.

This is a very useful Institution at Champion Reef for European and Eurasian children. The teaching staff consists of 5 European Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph of Tarbes, and the course of education, which is up to the Lower Secondary Standard, includes Music, Singing and French.

St. Thomas' School.

This School educates boys and girls up to the 5th Standard and is in charge of the Rev. John Israel Kanniah, who has three male and female Assistants. A Branch School, in connection with the above, has been opened at Robertsonpet for girls, which is in charge of Mrs. and Miss Kanniah.

Wesleyan School.

The Wesleyan Mission has four Day Schools at Oorgaum, Marikuppam, Rogers' Camp and Coromandel, respectively, with a total of 330 scholars on their rolls. Their Sunday Schools are attended by nearly 300 children.

St. Mary's Anglo-Vernacular School.

This School is under the Catholic Mission. It is situated at Champion Reef and teaches up to the Lower Secondary Standard.

Church of St. Michael and All Angels.

This Church was built at Oorgaum and consecrated on the 3rd March, 1900, by the Right Rev. Dr. Whitehead, D.D. Bishop of Madras. (Church of England).
Rev. L. G. Pollard, M.A., Priest-in-charge.

Services.—Sundays, 8 A.M. Holy Communion; 11 A.M. Matins; 6 P.M. Evensong and Sermon. Week days; Matins at 8 A.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays. Choir Practice: Thursdays. On Saints' days: Holy Communion at 8 A.M. Sunday School 4 P.M. Children's Service once a month.

St. Paul's Church.

S. P. G. (Tamil), Oorgaum.

Rev. L. G. Pollard, M.A., in charge.

Services.—Sundays, 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. Holy Communion on the 1st Sunday in each month.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, English.

Rev. J. E. Reilly, Resident Minister,
Oorgaum.

OORGAUM METHODIST CHURCH.

Divine Worship.—Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Prayer Meetings.—Thursdays, 6 P.M.

Choir Practice.—Wednesdays, 6-30 P.M.

Fellowship Meeting.—Tuesdays, 6 P.M.

Young People's Class.—Saturdays, 5-15 P.M.

MYSORE MIKE CHURCH.

Sunday School.—Sundays, 9 A.M.

Divine Worship.—Sundays, 5 P.M.

Fellowship Meeting.—Tuesdays, 6 P.M.

Meeting for Prayer.—Fridays, 6-15 P.M.

BALAGHAT MIKE CHURCH.

Sunday School.—Sundays, 9 A.M.

Class Meetings.—Sundays, 10 A.M.

Divine Worship.—Sundays, 5 P.M.

Prayer Meetings.—Wednesdays, 7 P.M.

Wesleyan Methodist Tamil Mission.

Rev. V. Paget, Superintendent.

OORGAUM CHURCH.

Sunday School.—Sundays, 7 A.M.

Divine Worship.—Sundays, 8-30 A.M.

and 5-30 P.M.

Evangelist.—Mr. J. Devasigamani.

MARIKUPPAM.

Divine Worship.—Sundays, 9-30 A.M.

and 5-30 P.M.; Thursdays, 5-30 P.M.

Sunday School. 8 A.M.

Evangelist.—Mr. L. Devasagayam.

COROMANDEL.

Sunday School.—7 A.M.

Sunday Services.—8-40 A.M. and 5-30 P.M.

Evangelist.—Mr. V. S. Shadrach.

St. Thomas' School Chapel.

National Church of India (Kolar Branch), Muskam Colony.

Rev. John Israel Kanniah, Minister.

Devapereeyam

Malayappen

Abraham Haigh

C. D. Dennis, Church Warden.

John Samuel, Lay Trustee.

S. Nathaniel, do.

B. A. Sawmydas Pillay, Secretary.

Services.—(Tamil)—Sundays, 10 A.M.

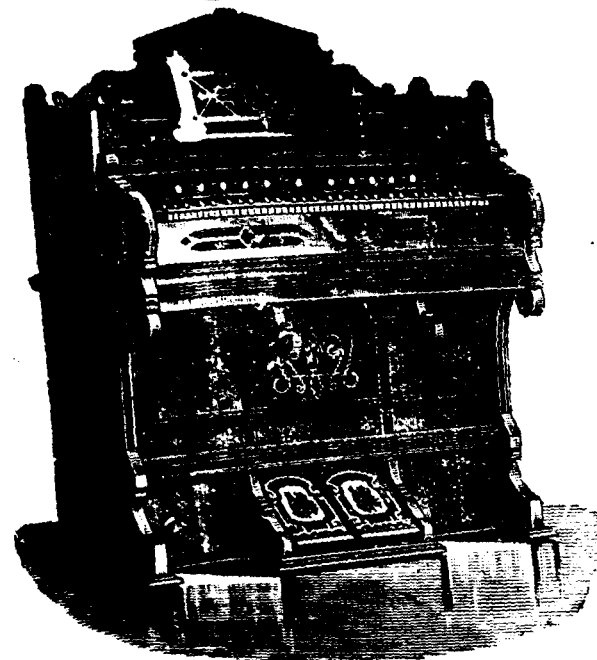
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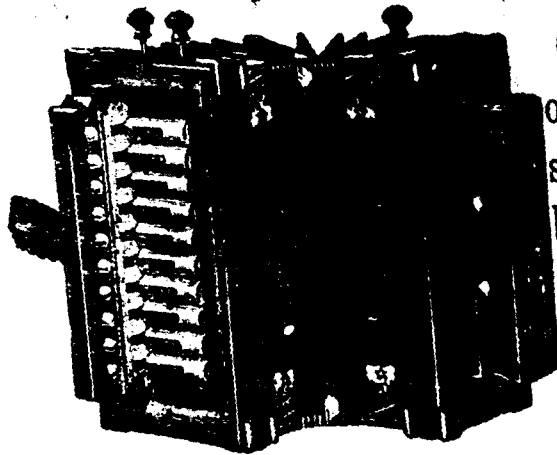
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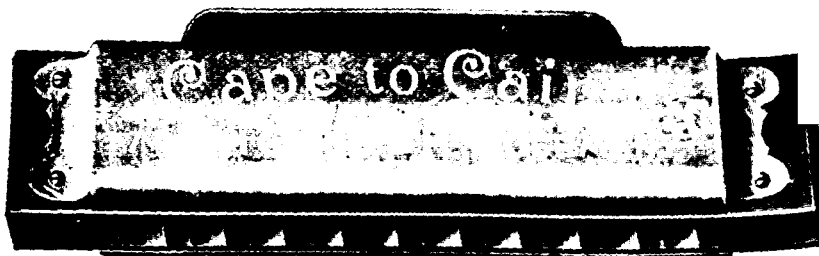
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EUROPEAN COFFEE ESTATES IN MYSORE.

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EUROPEAN COFFEE ESTATES IN MYSORE.

At the suggestion of a large section of advertisers and others, the Compiler has endeavoured to publish an accurate list of European Coffee Estates in the Province, but he has been only partially successful, as a large number of circulars sent out for information to Managers or Proprietors brought no replies. The Compiler tenders his thanks to those Proprietors or Managers who returned his forms duly filled in and the names of such Estates are printed in Italics. The Compiler, however, trusts that a large number of Planters who have not done so this year, will next year supply him with the required information, so as to make the list complete and more accurate.

The Estates with an asterisk against their names appear in the list compiled by the South Mysore Planters' Association.

KADUR DISTRICT.

No.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers or Supdts.	Post Town.	Acreage.	
					Culti- vated.	Un- culti- vated
1	<i>Abragoodugay</i> (Includes Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd. Nos. 38 and 71).		C. Danvers	Balur	340	250
2	Alekal	D. O. Allardice		Banahal		
3	Aligeshwara	H. Edgington and others	H. Edgington	Koppa	230	247
4	Ammadi	Ross Porter	C. Silk	Do.		
5	Angadi	E. M. Playfair, M. A. Mackenzie and others.	E. M. Playfair	Modigere	120	130
6	Aralguppa	H. W. Raikes	F. Hugonin	Chickmagalur		
7	Ardoch	V. Charrington & R. G. Upton	Fred. J. Parson	Koppa	80	80
8	Arobidkol	F. Clifford	G. B. Kirwan	Chickmagalur		
9	Athigoonda	Binny and Co., Ltd.	Mr. Foulke	Kalasa	390	80
10	<i>Badachhan</i>	Trustees of the late G. W. L. Rickets.	F. W. Hight	Balehonnur	144	77
11	<i>Bukhe-khan</i>	S. L. Mathias	Francis D'Souza	Chickmagalur	75	5
12	<i>Balehonnur</i>	Frank Clifford	W. H. F. Lincoln	Balehonnur	210	475
13	<i>Bale-khan</i>	S. L. Mathias	P. Lobo	Sallehale	40	5
14	Balur	Genl. Onslow and others	Ernest Lond	Balur	330	
15	Baskal	W. R. Fremlin.		Modigere		

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Flor de Jaffer ...	1	4½	25	1 ...	do	do
The Crown ...	1	7	8	2 8	do	These are bunches of 12,
Do. ...	3	6	12	2 4	do	8 & 5, respectively, Boxes
Do. ...	5	5	20	2 ...	do	contain 8, 12, 20 bunches
The K. B. ...	2	4	100	1 12	do	Well known Cigars.
Planters' Own ...	3	4½	100	2 ...	do	Very small Cigar.
Tiny ...	3	4½	100	1 ...	do	Very mild.
New Century ...	2	4½	50	1 2	do	do
Office Whiffs ...	3	4	100	1 4	do	do
Dolly Whiffs ...	3	4	100	1 ...	Java	Short smokes.
Little Gem ...	3	4	100	0 12	Indian	do
Enterprise (Twists of 5) ...	6	4	20	2 4	Sumatra	20 twists a box 100 cigars
Pet (Bent stem Pipe) ...	6	4	12	1 8	do	Both are pipe-
Challenge, (straight stem Pipe) ...	6	4	12	1 2	do	shaped cigars.
Longuns ...	1	9	50	1 8	do	With reed mouthpiece.
Do ...	4	6	50	1 4	do	do
The Jap ...	1	4	100	2 ...	do	Torpedo shape.
B. Cigarettes ...	3	10packets	1 ...	do	do	In card packets of 10
Taj ...	1	5	100	2 ...	do	each, like cigarettes
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16	Batikhan	Ross Porter and Osmond	H. K Ogilvie.				
17	Belgode	Mrs. Brett	Mrs. Brett	Koppa			
18	Bettadmalali	F. Hugonin	D. W. Meppen	Joldhal			
19	Bettadmane	J. Woolridge		Mudigere	43	20	
20	Bilbenluke	E. C. Bolton	E. C. Bolton	Koppa	210	37	
21	Bilare	W. L. Crawford		Balehonnur			
22	Bundara	Mrs. Brett and others	Mrs. Brett	Koppa	96		
23	Bunkull	Ernest Lund	Ernest Lund	Balur	87	15	
24	Bupponji	J. R. Errington	J. R. Errington	Koppa	260	84	
25	Bustode	H. Allardice		Joldhal			
26	Bvrapoti	Brooke Mockett	W. Galiffe	Hanbalu	800		
27	Bvrekhan	Dr. Sidney Smith	G. F. Curran	Tarikere	60	4,000	
28	Bvthechully	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	J. Hatton Robinson	Mudigere	115	225	
29	Chetenhully	E. S. Broughton	E. S. Broughton	Balur	156 (a)	80	
30	Chikelli	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.	Mr. Biscoe	Joldhal			
31	Cheppergutti	Do.	H. M. Playfair	Mudigere	200	200	
32	Chaudrapore	J. G. and F. M. Hamilton	J. G. Hamilton	Do.	220½	520	
33	Dereckkhan	W. M. Maynard		Sallebile	90	20	
34	Dodkhan	C. Coupalais	E. W. Knight	Gedchally			
35	Dodha	H. Pilkington	H. Pilkington	Sallebile	110	40	
36	Elkodgi	C. H. Godfrey		Aldur			
37	Gooboor		Fred. J. Parton	Koppa	350	40	
38	Gooman Khan	(Includes Messrs. Binny & Co.	C. Danvers	Balur	340	250	
	No. 1).						
39	Gudi Tota	Wm. Raikes	C. H. Browne	Sallebile	150	50	
40	Gunta Naik	C. J. Crawford		Balehonnur	170	25	
41	Gutti Khan	H. M. Northey		Sallebile			
42	Hadi-Oni	H. F. Strickland		Balehonnur			
43	Halikere	Chas. King		Mudigere			
44	Hande Woodvie	H. Goodwin Bower	H. Goodwin Bower	Do.	100	10	
45	Hanumasagar	Ross Porter and Osmond	C. J. Pearse	Santaveri			
		Ogilvie.					
46	Haravari	G. R. Oliver		Koppa			
47	Heggan	S. L. Mathias	D. Mathias	Karkul	360*	80	

* Cardamom Estates (a) Cardamom * Includes Cardamom and Pepper.

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EUROPEAN COPPER ESTATES IN MYNORE.

No.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers or Supdts.	Post Town.	Acreage.	
					Culti- vated.	Un- culti- vated.
48	Hinchli		Fred. J. Parton	Karkul	80	15
49	Hiriguddi	H. W. Beadon		Sallebile		
50	Honeyvale	Messrs. Morgan Bros.	L. G. Kent	Balur	300	50
51	Hoodi Handlu	John Hunt	Percy Hunt	Mudigere	85	165
52	Hoshully	R. J. and J. A. Harris	H. Stephenson	Do.	150 (a)	322
53	Hoshkhan	Charles Danvers	W. M. Maynard	Sallebile		
54	Hospet	G. R. Oliver	F. D. Meppen	Santaveri	110	143
55	Hosur Hukkle	J. G. H. & C. S. Crawford	C. S. Crawford	Balehonnur	170	20
56	Huigere	H. F. Strickland		Do.		
57	Hulsur			Do.		
58	Hult n Kodige	Col. Campbell and Mrs. Brett	Mr. Brett	Koppa	100	110
59	Isabel	L. C. Bolton		Koppa	130	
60	Jursul	Major. H. G. Marsi	H. Pilkington	Koppa	80	30
60 1/2	Jeeannasodigay	F. Urquhart	Thos. Hunt	Hirebellaloo	180	45
61	Kaka Konda	C. H. Brown	D. Robertson	Sallebile	240	432
62	Kalasapura	F. M. Leslie		Koppa		
63	Kalick Pp	J. G. H. & C. S. Crawford	C. S. Crawford	Balehonnur	130	10
64	Kanjur	Col. Sanderson	W. K. Thompson	Mudigere		
65	Kannagere	C. I. Devitt		Do.		
66	Kathyle	H. E. Townsend	J. F. Hunt	Do.	45	27
67	Karcasia		Fred. J. Parton	Koppa	180	80
68	Karohadalu	F. Clifford		Balehonnur		
69	Kathikhan	Dr. Sidney Smith	G. F. Curran	Tarikere	30	
70	Karku	H. G. Bonner		Balehonnur	120	
71	Kattinn ne	S. L. Mathias	Salvatore Tellis	Sallebile	50	37
72	Kelagur	Messrs. Binny & Co.	C. Danvers	Balur	340	250
73	Kelguni	G. R. Kent	G. Bower	Chickmaglur		
74	Kesinvurthy	G. R. Oliver	H. G. Andrews	Santaveri	190	181

75	Kiryundagudda					
76	Kogri					
77	Kolagere	Mr. Bewsher	A. Thomson	Chickmaglur		
78	Kolale	C. H. Brown		Balehonnur		
79	Koppa	H. Pilkington		Koppa	150	300
80	Kordittalu	W. M. Maynard	W. H. T. Lincoln	Sallebile		
81	Kotardie	Messrs. Hay and others	W. H. F. Lincoln	Do.	150	126
82	Kovrikhan	S. L. Mathias	P. Lobo	Koppa	18	7
83	Kudregundi	H. M. Northey	F. Parton	Do.		
84	Kulhutti	Mrs. H. A. Luxa, Messrs. Sam J. Wilson and St. Clair Johnson.	W. St. Clair Johnson	Santaveri	300	100
85	Kulsapore	Major G. F. Leslie and C. N. Leslie		Koppa	165	90
86	Kumergode	Col. Sanderson	St. John Hunt	Mudigere	240	371
87	Kurkannatti	B. S. Courpalais	F. Hugonin	Santaveri		
88	Kutchen Hukloo	L. P. and E. C. Kent	E. C. Kent	Kalasa	175	135
89	Kuttankul	H. Kerr		Santaveri		
90	Lal Bagh	Dr. Sidney Smith	G. F. Curran	Tarikere	320	
91	Mavanhalli	G. B. Kirwan		Chickmaglur		
92	Mahalgode	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.		Balehonnur		
93	Mallarsargudda					
94	Mankere	Exors of late H. E. Lee	W. H. Reed	Kalasa	225	120
95	Morthukhan	Messrs. Morgan Bros.	C. P. Reed	Balehonnur	400	118
96	Merti's Subhangoodgy	S. L. Mathias	P. F. Pais	Sallebile	277	40
97	Moodoosie	E. E. Broughton	E. S. Broughton	Mudigere	96	41
98	Murguddi	F. Clifford and others	F. Clifford	Sallebile	250	250
99	Murguddi Khan	A. F. and F. Clifford, R. G. Foster and H. Woodhouse.	R. Guy Foster	Do.	270	230
100	Mudabur	C. Danvers	C. Danvers	Yeddghalli	90	
101	Murkull	Frank Urquhart	H. G. Bonner	Balur	160	
102	Mylamane	W. P. Allardice		Joldhal		
103	Natruconda	A. F. Evetts	A. F. Evetts	Balehonnur	190	76
104	Netrokul	Col. Campbell	H. Pilkington	Koppa	140	118
105	Pattadur	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	J. Hatton Robinson	Mudigere	117	75

KADUR DISTRICT. (Continued).

EUROPEAN COPPER ESTATES IN MYSORE.

No.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers or Supdts.	Post Town.	Acreage. Culti- vated.	Un- culti- vated.
106	Salleenahalli	A. Nicholson	Claude Cour Palais	Mudigere	600	226
107	Sampige	W. R. and E. J. Cour Palais	W. R. Cour Palais	Tarikere	340	158
108	Son Sampige (Muskul- marli).	Ross Porter and Osmond Ogilvie.		Santaveri		
109	Santaveri	Trustees of late Mr. G. W. F. W. Hight		Balehonnur	115	81
110	Sath Kister	J. G. Hamilton.	J. G. Hamilton	Mudigere	81*	40
111	Sagally	Mrs. S. Wilson.	S. J. Wilson	Santaveri	85	155
112	Shanibudhy	Ross Porter and Osmond	A. B. Boyd.	Do.		
113	Sidderhale	Ogilvie		Do.		
114	Sidderkham	Mr. Maynard	Fred. J. Parton	Koppa	257	35
115	Sidderkham	C. H. Browne and Val	C. W. Browne	Balehonnur	74	253
116	Sirapatty	Long Gowda	C. Danvers	Balur	75	
117	Sampige Anan	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.	T. Hunt	Kalasa	226	122
118	Sonay	Long Gowda	C. Danvers	Balur	95	
119	Sonkaly	Mrs. Langford Pearce	C. S. Crawford	Balehonnur	170	25
120	Santa Nalk	H. Pilkington		Koppa		
121	Talankatti	Mrs. F. M. Playfair		Mudigere		
122	Ude	S. J. Mathias	Canallo D'Souza	Chikmagalur	218	32
123	Wallagano Khan	M. A. Carrington and H.	H. M. Northey	Sallehale	260	144
124	Yellur	M. N. Naray.		Koppa	244	200
125	Villegode	O. Scott Skyring	C. H. Browne	Sallehale	220	35
126	Vellumallico	C. H. Browne				

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EUROPEAN COFFEE ESTATES IN MYSORE.

409

HUSSAN DISTRICT.

No.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers or Supdts.	Post Town.	Acree. Culti- vated.	Un- culti- vated.
1	Agulhatti	J. B. Russell	J. B. Russell	Hambalu	130	320
2	Angelade (and No. 39)	Brooke Mockett	J. G. H. Crawford	Saklaspur	104	48
3	Archully	I. M. Thomson	J. M. Thomson	Saklaspur	120	200
4	Archerchully	Edwin Hunt	H. W. de Salis	Kenchamma kote	108	30
5	Attikhan	Randolph H. Morris	William Praeger	Chamrajnagar (d)	200	235
6	Baifapur	Included in Kimbarhalli	C. K. Piccock	Saklaspur	300	157
7	Baithney	Brooke Mockett	A. R. Park	Do.	275	1,720
8	Barchimulla	R. H. Elliot	A. R. Crawford	Do.	300	852
9	Bargimulla Bay	Brooke Mockett	W. L. Crawford	Do.	270	28
10	Bargui	R. A. N. G. Anderson, C. E.	R. G. N. T. Anderson.	Chamrajnagar (d)	106	84
11	Bellagode	F. B. Follett	Claude K. Martin	Bellagode	116	6
12	Bellagode	Messrs. Binny & Co. Ltd.	G. Gowans	Hambalu	80	100
13	Byakervully	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	G. Gowans	Saklaspur	1,100	1,444
14	Chakmanully	J. S. Middleton	R. F. Lamp	Belur	125	40
15	Chakmanully	R. J. & J. A. Harris	R. F. Harris	Saklaspur	1,000	835
16	Cupenny Tullar	J. S. Middleton	R. F. Lamb	Do	198	90
17	Dalnypore	Brooke Mockett	J. G. H. Crawford	Do	144	51
18	Do Lakonda	J. G. H. Crawford	Do.	Do	90	80
19	Eachurwhully	R. A. N. G. Anderson, C. E.	Ralph Taylor	Chamrajnagar (a)	127	170
20	Gorayhully	R. H. Morris	Claude K. Morris	Saklaspur	90	30
21	Hartley	C. H. Godfrey	Thos. Hunt.	Bellagode	100	78
22	Hirvati	W. L. Crawford	Mr. Rammama	Do	110	40
23	Hoolhully	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.	F. Norton	Kodripett, Coorg	78	137
24	Hoskotla	J. P. Hunt	J. P. Hunt	[Coorg]	120	61
25	Hoskerri	B. Scott & Sir L. Wood,	P. M. Wilkins	Shanivarsante, N.	75	63
26	Hoskundi	Do	do	Saklaspur	63	9
27	Hutli	Brooke Mockett	F. G. H. Crawford	Do	153	258
28	Huntsey	E. M. Playfair	E. M. Playfair	Shanivarsante, N.	180	570
29	Iguor	J. L. Dalton	J. L. Dalton	Yeslurpet	180	570

* Cardamom Estates. † Young Coffee. Previous Coffee destroyed by Borer.

HASSAN DISTRICT—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Managers or Supdts.	Post Town.	Culti- vated.	Uncul- tivated.	Acreege.
30	Karriedi Ifalla	Messrs. Arbutnot & Co.	H. F. Strickland	Chamrajnagar (a)	70	190	
31	Kithralli	T. Thompson & E. Sydenham Clarke.	E. Sydenham Clarke.	Shanivarsante,	150	100	
*32	Kirahully <i>Kuppon kodai</i>	H. F. Anderson	H. F. Anderson	Saklaspur	52	40	
33	Kotanahalli	(Included in Kumbharhally)	(Residential Estate).	Do.	20*		
34	Korgavully <i>Kum ar halli</i>	J. E. L. H. & Miss Butcher	J. E. Butcher	Do.	100	155	
		(Canah.)	Owner	Yesurpett	136	161	
*35	Lingapur	W. F. Schoefield	W. F. Schoefield	Saklaspur	100		
	Many beds	J. S. Middleton	R. F. Lamb	Do.	25*	650	
36	Magal	J. T. Woods and H. D. Chabbert					
*37	Maxinhully	G. Gowan	J. T. Woods	Do.	50	25	
*38	Mullayacuda	J. S. Middleton	G. Gowan	Hambalu	55		
39	M. Ilgelade (and No. 2)	Brooke Mockett	R. E. Lamb	Saklaspur	400	400	
*40	Munjabhalla <i>Mutlagi</i>	J. S. Middleton	J. G. H. Crawford	Do.	104		
		Mrs. James Hunt	R. F. Lamb	Do.	92*	680	
			H. Fortescue Harvey	Kenchamanna.			
			C. Barnett	Hoskote	377	260	
*41	Mutsangur	R. A. & G. Anderson, c.r.r.	J. Sherratt	Saklaspur	98		
*42	Ombligade <i>Ossior</i>	Messrs. Arbutnot & Co.	Ralph Taylor	Belur	45	36	
		B. Mockett & Exors. to late Col. Green	S. H. Dennis				
*43	Parvitta No. 1 Ruxidite No. 2 <i>Sallavara</i>	Rev. Preb. Allen	W. L. Crawford	Saklaspur	380	288	
		Capt. Foster	Thos. Hunt	Do.	100	700	
		C. J. Hayward and W. E. Schoefield	Capt. Foster		30*	88	
*44	Sonahully	B. Mockett	W. F. Schoefield	Chickenhully	82	171	
*45	Tippapure	Brooke Mockett	S. Sladden	Saklaspur	197		
*46	Uden	Brooke Mockett	E. W. Rutherford	Do.	53		
47	Ungude	Brooke Mockett	J. G. H. Crawford	Do.	240	100	
*48	Uttallu & Wariyhallu	J. Aird & Thos. Hunt	Thos. Hunt.	Do.	20	72	
		Do.	C. Lake	Do.	435		

THE MYSORE DISTRICT.

This District forms the Southernmost part of the Mysore country and perhaps the most important as being the most irrigated tract. It is situated between $11^{\circ} 36''$ and $13^{\circ} 35''$ North latitude and $75^{\circ} 56''$ and $77^{\circ} 24''$ East longitude.

Inclusive of the Mysore City, it covers an area of 5,492 square miles.

Boundaries.—North, the Hassan and Tumkur Districts; East, the Bangalore District and the British District of Coimbatore; South, the Districts of the Nilgiris and Malabar, and West by the Coorg country.

Physical Features.—The country in the West, South and East is shut in by lofty mountain ranges, covered with vast forests; the ranges form almost a continuous chain, the only break being in the South-East where the Cauvery River hurls itself down the Eastern ghats, forming the beautiful falls of Gangana Chukki and Bar Chukki at the Island of Sivasamudram, now the site of the Electrical Works. The principal ranges of hills in the interior of the District are the Billigirirangam Hills, 5,090 feet high, in the Yelandur Jaghir Taluk, situated in the South-East, running from North to South; the almost isolated hill near Gundlupet in the South, named Gopalswami Betta after the deity whose temple crowns the highest peak of the hill (4,770 feet); the isolated Chamundi Hill, commanding the town of Mysore, almost in the centre of the District (3,469 feet); and Bettadpura Hill on the North-West (4,389 feet). In Malvalli in the East is the Kabbaldurga and connected hills being the Western spurs of the ranges of Kankanhalli Hills of the Bangalore District; another small range runs due North keeping to the East bank of the Lokapavani and joining further North the low range in the West of the Tumkur District and the central range of Chitaldrug further North. The District has been justly described as an "undulating table-land, mostly fertile and well-watered by perennial rivers, whose water dammed by noble and ancient alicuts enriches their banks by means of canals." The principal river is the Cauvery which runs through the Northern tract (the plain country,) its general course being from North-West to South-East, through the taluks of Yedatore in the North-West, Seringapatam in the centre, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur in the East, where it forms the eastern boundary between the British District of Coimbatore and Mysore. Its principal tributaries are the Hemavati, Lokapavani and Shimsha on the North and the Lakshmantirtha and Kabbani with its tributary, the Gundal and Suvarnavati on the South. Irrigation is mostly under channels drawn from these rivers: the length of these channels is 815 miles; in addition to this there is a fairly large extent of irrigation under banks. There are 1,981 tanks in the District.

Wild animals :—Elephants, tigers, panther, leopards, bears and deer.

Birds.—Pea-fowl and jungle-fowl, are common in the jungles.

Population.—(Including Mysore City):—

Census year.	POPULATION.			Occupied Houses.	Density per square mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881	505,206	527,452	1,032,658	138,912	187
1891	580,737	601,077	1,181,814	191,448	214
1901	641,150	654,022	1,295,172	271,234	235

MYSORE CITY DIRECTORY.

(See also "Mysore," Under "Tips for Tourists.")
Places of Interest.

The Water Works.—The water supply is chiefly derived from two sources viz., the Cauvery Scheme and the Kootchalli Reservoir near Mysore. The Cauvery Scheme is named after H. H. the Maharani, C. I., (late Regent) and called the "Vanivilas Water Works." The Cauvery water is obtained by pumping water from the Damodar Channel at a point near Belagola, a village about 10 miles from Mysore. By means of a series of canals which are worked by diverting a portion of the water from the Damodar Channel lower down, viz., Virajpet Channel, the water is pumped up to a Reservoir near the Railway Station where it is conveyed in pipes for the service of the City. This scheme cost Rs. 200 lakhs of rupees. The flow from the Kootchalli Tank is by gravity and is used only when through any cause the supply from the Cauvery is not available. This Scheme cost over 7 lakhs of rupees.

The Rungachariu Palace.—Built in the Curzon Park. It was built by public subscription, in 1883, by Mr. Rungachariu, Palace Controller and afterwards became the Municipal Hall. The Municipal Hall is available for public purposes. The Municipal Office is also located in this building.

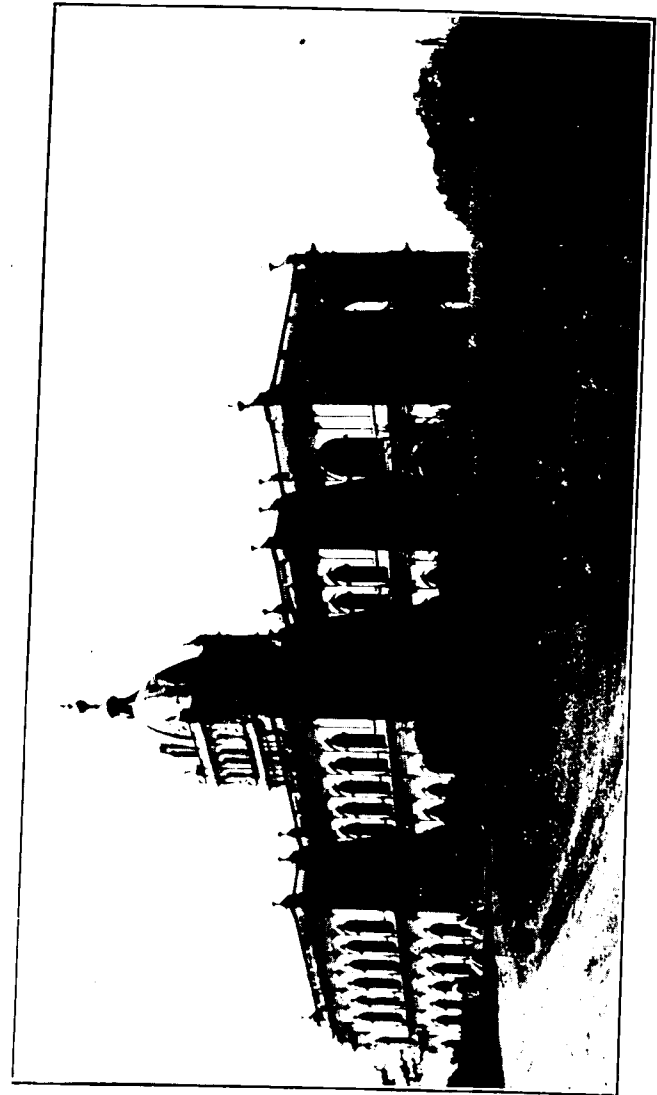
The Law Courts are located in a spacious block of buildings accommodating the Sessions Court, and those of the Sub-Judge and Magistrate.

The Jubilee Institute was founded as a memorial on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. It is situated in Gordon Park and is well stocked with a collection of ancient manuscripts, both in Sanskrit and Kannada and provides facilities for obtaining and consulting copies of the works. There is also a Library of English and Sanskrit works attached to it. A special establishment is engaged in translating the English and publishing rare and old Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts. Some of the Mysore Art manufactures in ivory and sandalwood are exhibited in the building and available for purchase.

The Peoples' Park is a recreation ground for the people of the city. It is a recreation ground for the people of the city. It is a recreation ground for the people of the city.

The Curzon Park is the heart of the city. It was opened in December 1900, to mark the visit of H. H. the Maharani, C. I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Mysore. H. H. the Maharani, C. I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Mysore. H. H. the Maharani, C. I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Mysore.

The Gordon Park is named after the late Sir James Gordon, Tutor and Guardian to the late Maharani, C. I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. It is situated in the heart of the city. It is situated in the heart of the city. It is situated in the heart of the city.



The Public Offices, Mysore.



The "Harry Calvert Goldsworth Memorial Hospital," Hpsale.
BUILT AND OPENED BY THE NEW YORK WAR IN PRISON



The New Palace, Mysore.



W. W. The Maharaja's Palace, Bangalore.
BLOCKS AND LENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, MYSORE DISTRICT OFFICE.

Gordon in front of it. The Central Hall of the upper floor is used for Annual Meetings of the Mysore Representative assembly, while various Government Offices (noted elsewhere in these pages) are accommodated in the building. The grounds are well laid out and the scenery around is the loveliest that can be viewed in the City.

The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital.—One of the finest architectural structures which has sprung up in the city during the year is the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, which is designated "The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital." It has been erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of the late Rev. W. W. Holdsworth of the Wesleyan Mission, both of whom spent many years of their life in the Capital and did much to help the sick and suffering.

The site for the building was purchased from the Government by the Mysore Government and the mother and father of the building contributed a sum of about £3,000 towards the building, the Government will be over a lakh of rupees. The Foundation Stone was laid on the 1st of August, 1904, on the 3rd June 1904, and the building was opened by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on the 1st of August 1904, on which occasion H. H. the Maharani, C.I., (late Regent) gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the institution. Dr. Miss Elsie Watts, M.B., B.S., and her sister, Miss Edith Watts, M.B., B.S., are in Medical charge, with several qualified Assistants.

The Hospital has accommodation for 100 beds, and a large number of out-patients are treated daily. The Hospital is intended for women and children of all classes and creeds, among whom the Mission has worked for more than half a century. There are some special Wards upstairs for European patients, as well as accommodation for Mohammedan Gipsies and Hindu patients of all castes.

An illustration of the Hospital, which is situated on the extension of the Rajaji Rao Road, is given on page 10.

The Mysore Palace.—The Mysore Palace, which promises, when finished, to be one of the grandest buildings in India, is more or less rectangular, in plan the total length and breadth of the building being 244½ by 156½ feet respectively. The total height of the building from ground level to the crown Kalasam (or finial) at the top, is 143 feet. In the centre of the East or front is a carriage porch about 60 feet by 15 feet. From the porch goes a passage, leading on either side to the *sujje* or Durbar Hall. The passage leads also to a great open courtyard inside the building. On the left of this open yard, which is paved with cut stones enclosed in a border of yellow and dark stones, is the carriage Pavilion, which is covered over with glass roofing and supported by cast iron pillars. On the right or north of the courtyard on the ground floor are the Library and Armoury. Again, turning to the *sujje*, two stair cases are seen on either side. The stair cases lead to the first floor and are of cut stone. The steps of the steps in the North stair case are lined with marble balustrades and red porphyry rails, while those on the South are lined with pot-stone balustrades and red granite rails. Both the varieties of balustrades are carved with intricate designs. The red porphyry has been procured from a village near Seringapatam and the red granite from a corner of Chamundi Hill, bordering on the village of Anahally. On the first floor in the front is the Durbar Hall which measures 100 feet by 45 feet, with two rows of granite pillars in the centre. In the centre the front row is the Throne His Highness occupies during the Dasara Durbar;

in the West side of the Hall, are several marble pillars and arches inlaid with many valuable stones, such as jasper, carbuncle, cornelian and "lapis lazuli." On the North-West side of this Hall, are the drawing and music rooms; and on the South is the Ambavilasa Durbar Hall, an iron building standing on cast iron pillars and with a stained glass roof. The teakwood ceiling on the three sides of this Hall is very richly carved in various designs. The iron work is painted green, red and gold, the last being done with real gold leaf. On the east wall is a silver door, the shutters of which are carved with figures of the ten Avatars of the God Vishnu on one side, and with the Avatars of the God Krishna on the other. Three of the main doors are of rosewood, richly inlaid with ivory. The spaces between the cast iron pillars are covered with marble slabs inlaid with stones similar to those on the marble arches of the Durbar Hall. This Ambavilasa will be used as a private Durbar Hall. From the first floor the ascent is by means of the stair cases already mentioned. On the second floor at the Northern end of the building are the sleeping apartments and in the front the office rooms. The third, fourth and fifth floors do not contain residential apartments. The building is almost completely constructed of stone, except the North block which is of brick work. The Chamundi Hill is the chief source of supply of many of the stones used in the construction. Stones for ornamental purposes have been got from villages near Seringapatam, from Kadahalli in the Tiptur taluq and from Menhalli, a village about 15 miles from Mysore. The stones from Chamundi and Seringapatam are polished, while the stones from Kadahalli and Menhalli are carved. The last two are soft stones and are suitable for any sort of intricate carving. A very large quantity of marble has been used for ornamental purposes. There are two varieties of marble used, one variety is from Italy and the other from Jaipur. Of the ornamental stones used for inlaying, some are obtained from Mysore itself and the remaining from various parts of India. There are three sorts of ceiling used in the interior decoration. The *sujee* and stair cases in the ground floor as well as the Durbar Hall and Verandahs in the first floor are covered with plaster ceiling decorated with stucco work of a superior border and in a variety of designs. The Library and Armoury on the ground floor as well as the staircase in the second floor and the Ambavilasa in the first floor are covered with teakwood ceilings. The designs are of geometrical pattern and the panels very richly carved. There is no sort of painting given to the ceiling but all the wood is simply waxed. The effect of the ceiling with all carved panels and with the different brackets and carvices invariably carved with the first floor and the sleeping apartments on the second floor are covered with metal ceiling. It consists of a thin sheet of metal fixed by means of nails to a wooden framework on the top. The sheet is very lightly embossed and is divided into a number of panels, mouldings, cornices and borders. Thus it will be seen that the ceiling of the Major portion of the Palace is of local manufacture, the courtyard and the *sujee* are covered with stone stalls, dressed and fitted locally. The flooring of all the verandahs as well as of the bed-room block are to be of imported materials. Encaustic tiles are very largely used for the flooring and dado work. The Major portion of the skilled labour employed on the construction of the Palace is obtained locally. Many of the artisans are from Madras and Southern Districts; a large number has also come from Kolhapur. The number of local artisans has considerably increased since the commencement of the building. This work has been a training ground in which many local men have managed to learn many arts. Thus there are about a dozen boys who can do the stone inlaying work quite as well as the men from Agra. Many of the Street Arabs of Mysore have learned to do much useful work, such as sawing

stones, polishing, etc. A large number of Mysore artisans who were only rough workmen, have now learned to do artistic work. Many of the bricklayers have come from Madras as also carpenters. The work is carried on under the task system. Every effort is made to get work done as cheaply as possible, of course, not with the reduction of rates unnecessarily put by improving the capacity of work of the labourer.

The general style of the architecture is Indo-Saracenic. The elevation of the building is of this style, but many of the decorations and carvings are after the Chalukyan style.

OFFICIAL LIST.

Revenue Department.

M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., Dy. Commissioner
N. Venkata Rao, City Magistrate
S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Asst. Commr., Nanjangud
Amble Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Asst. Commissioner
B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Asst. French Rocks
B. Krishna Rao, Asst., Krishnarajpet
T. K. Sundararaja Iyengar, Treasury Charge
G. Hanumantha Rao, Vice-President, City Municipality

Judicial.

S. Venkatavarada Iyengar, Dist. and Sessions Judge
Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L., Sub-Judge
M. A. Krishna Iyengar, Public Prosecutor
A. C. Bussavaraj Urs, Ag. Asst. Sup. of Police, French Rocks
N. T. Gopaliengar, Munsiff (Super-numerary)
S. Hiriyannaiya, Addl. Munsiff.
P. Mahadevayya, Ag. 2nd Munsiff
T. Venkataramaiya, Amildar
Dharma Rao, Amildar, Nanjangud
Syed Yakub, Amildar, Seringapatam

Mysore City Police.

Zahiruddin Meccai, B.A., Dist. Supt. of Police
Inspector Krishnaiya, Chamraj Mohalla
Inspector Mahd. Hussain Khan, Lashkar Mohalla

Inspector Raja Sekeriah, Devaraj Mohalla
Hd. Qr. Insp. M. Narrain Iyer, B.A.

Palace Department.

E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja (Leave)
J. J. Whiteley, Offg. (Leave)
P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Asst. Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja
A. Bassapaji Urs, Military Bakshi
B. Ramakrishna Rao, Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments
Lieut. R. J. W. Heale, Tutor, to the Yuvaraja
Aga Jan, A.-D.-C., to H. H. the Maharaja

Forest Department.

M. G. Rama Rao, B.A., Asst. Conservator, District Forest Officer
H. Sreenivasa Rao, Asst. Cons. on Spl. duty
H. Ramaiya, Asst. Conservator, Heggaddevankote
G. Krishnamurti Naidu, Sub-Asst. Consr.

Excise Department.

G. Dunning, Ext. Asst. Commr., Excise Dept. (Leave)
Syed Taj Peeran, B.A., Probny. Asst. Commr.

Medical.

T. S. Nanjappa, M.B., C.M., Civil Surgn.
C. G. Hanuman Singh, L.M.S., Asst. Surgeon, Palace Disp.
Miss Mary D'Vaz, M.B., Asst. Surgeon, Maharani's Hospital
S. Ranganna, L.M.S., Asst. Surgeon, Maharani's Hospital
M. Jaganatham Pillai, L.M.S., Asst. Surgeon, Plague Duty

Official List—Continued.

N. Rangachar, L.M.S., Sub-Asst. Surgn., Palace
 S. G. Asirvatham, M.R., C.M., Sub Asst. Surgeon, Genl. Hospital
 P. Changalroya Mudalr, Hon. Asst. Surgeon, Nanjangud.

Educational.

J. Weir, M.A., principal Maharaja's College, Ag. I.-G. of Education
 T. Denham, M.A., Profr. of History, Maharaja's College, Ag. Prin., Maharaja's College
 A. E. Adolphus, Profr. of English, Maharaja's College
 T. R. Venkataswami Naidu, Profr. of Maths, Maharaja's College

Public Works Department.

D. Sitaram Rao, Chairman, City Improvement Trust

Public Offices.

In the Public Office Buildings:—The Mysore District Deputy Commissioner's and District Magistrate's Office; Senior Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate's Court, Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate's Court, the Chamaraajunagar Sub-Division Office and First Class Magistrate's Court, the Executive Engineer's Office, the District Treasury.

In the Civil Court Buildings:—The Subordinate Judge's Court, the Principal Munsiff's Court, the Additional Munsiff's Court, the District and Sessions Judge's Court.

In the Taluq Office Buildings:—The Mysore Taluq Office and Treasury, the Taluq Police Office, the Excise Office.

In the Lashkar Mohalla:—The Mysore City Police Office and City Magistrate's Court.

Mysore City Municipality.**President.**

MR. M. KANTHARAJ URS.

Vice-President.

MR. G. HANUMANTHA RAO.

Dr. T. S. Nanjappa, Civil Surgeon.
 Messrs. B. Subba Rao, Executive Engineer, Mysore Division.
 T. Denham, Principal, Maharaja's College.
 T. Venkataraniiah, Amildar, Mysore Taluk.
 M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
 M. C. Rangienagar,
 Krishnappa Urs.

Anantaramaiya, A.
 Subbamaiah.
 Rahmatulla Ahmad Sart.
 Madappa.
 Hussain Ali Baig Sahib.
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Place.	Number of patients treated.	Number cured.	Remarks of the Gentlemen that treated the cases.
Gooty ..	73	70	M. R. Ry. O. Madhava Rao Garu, Pleader:—'Good.'
Ootacamund.	40	37	Gordon Hadfield, Esq., District Forest Officer:—'Excellent and most efficacious.'
Rajgarh ..	18	18	Rai Sahib P. Uttam Nath, Esq., Dt. Magistrate.
Coonoor ..	97	74	T. A. Pereira, Esq., Sub Engineer:—'Very good effect.'
Bisrampori ..	50	50	B. Basdeo Narayan Sinha, Esq., Zemindar:—'Many thanks.'
Chittore ..	43	41	M. Ramanuja Chariar, Esq., Proprietor, Victoria Jubilee Press:—'Golden effect.'
Rangoon ..	150	143	J. A. Emin, Esq., Engineer:—'Very good.'
Bhabhua ..	5	4	Babu Madhuranath Banerji, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Municipality.
Patna ..	5	4	Kristna Nath Chowdhry, Esq.
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 Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidwat Examinations;
 3 Gold Medals, First-class Certificates of Merit, etc.,
 were awarded at the various Industrial and
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Publications.

The Harvest Field, English, Monthly

The Preachers Magazine

The Wesleyan Church Record

The Mahilasakhi, Kanarese, do

The Mysore Review, English, do

The Vidyadayini, Kanarese, do

The Vivēkodaya, do, do

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In addition to the Evangelistic work the Mission conducts a number of schools, of which there are eight for boys and four for girls in the City. At the Press all kinds of English and Kanarese printing, book-binding, and Kanarese and English type-casting are carried on. The Kanarese weekly newspaper *Vritanta Partike* the Monthly Magazine, *Mahilasakhi* and the English Magazine, *The Harvest Field*, the *Preachers' Magazine*, *Ishtana Ishtana*, the *Wesleyan Mission Church Record*, are published at the Press as well as the religious and educational publications of the Bangalore Tract and Book Society and the Christian Literature Society. A book department is maintained by the latter Society in the City. The number of pupils reading in the schools of the Mission is about 1,500 and the number of Native Christians in the Congregation is about 400. There are two Mission Churches, in one of which an English Service and Sunday School is conducted each Sunday evening. The only industries carried on by the Mission at present are bead chik-making and paddy pounding, for the benefit of the poorer Christian women in the Christian Settlement of Karuna pura.

A large Hospital called the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital in memory of the late Mrs. Holdsworth, for the Women and Children of the City, is now completed at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. It is in charge of two lady Doctors, and The Misses Watts assisted by a staff of competent Nurses.

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Burns, Miss, Binny & Co's Agency, Convent Road

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O

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Z

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NOTE.—C. P. O. in this list stands for Coromandel Post Office; C. R. for Champion Reef P. O.; O. for Oorgaun P. O.; M. for Marikappan; R. Robertsonpet.

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 Andrews, G T, Storekeeper, K G F, Elect Department, C R
 Appadoray, P, Manager, Timber Department, English Warehouse, C R
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B

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LIST OF RESIDENTS, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

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 Iulliano, S, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, O R

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 Holman, J, Underground Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
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 Howell, H, K G F Police, A Division, M

I

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 Ishmail, W, Millman-in-charge, Oregum Mine, O
 Iyengar, H K, Draughtsman, Tank Mine, O

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 James, O, Electrical Dept, C R
 James, R, Head Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 James, R T, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
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 Jeffery, W, Underground Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Jeffery, W, Shift Boss, Mysore Mine, M
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 Jenkin, John Timberman do O
 Jenkin, J, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Jewell, W, Winding Engine Driver, Mysore Mine, M
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 Johns, S, Watchman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
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 Joseph, J, English Warehouse Accts Dept., C R

K.

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 Keith, C N, Asst Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M
 Kelman, L, Quartz-Overseer, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Kendall, W, Asst Engineer, Mysore Mine, M
 Kennison, E J, Batteryman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Kent, W M, Asst Engineer, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Kernick, J Millman, do C R
 Key, Percy, Asst Acct, Ooregum Mine, O
 Kidd, Capt G B, Adjutant, K G F Vols, O C R
 King, Thos, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Kinsman, A, Underground Miner, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Kitto, C E, Asst Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M
 Kitto, Nono, Chief Mine Agent, Ooregum Mine, O
 Krishnamachar, V S, Typist, Tank Mine, O
 Kuppusawmy Mudaliar, T V, Civil Surgeon, K G F Civil Hospital, R

L

Langham, W, Fitter, Mysore Mine, M
 Larkman, P F, Asst Acct, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Lawford, E E, Asst Mine Agent, Ooregum Mine, O
 Lawrance, W S, Engineer, "English Warehouse" Aerated Water Factory, C
 Lawry, J, Millman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Lefroy, E, Maxwell, Asst M Agent and Surveyor, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Leide, Lingi, Timberman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Leslie, H M, Ch Cy Ch and Consulting Metallurgical Engineer to the K G F
 Central Metallurgical Dept, Mysore Mine, M
 Leslie, N, Ch Cy Chemist, Ooregum Mine, O
 Lewis, J, Cyanide Foreman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Lewis, M, Batteryman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Lewis, W O, Asst Engineer, Mysore Mine, M
 Lincoln, J, Charging Foreman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Lines, A, Stores Clerk, do C R
 Lobb, C, Millman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Locke, R E P, Sanitary Overseer, Mysore Mine, M
 Long, S, Watchmen Supervisor, do C R
 Lucas, A, Mill Tramming Contractor, C R
 Luciano, G, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, C R

M

Maddock, J W, Cyanide Foreman, Mysore Mine, M
 Maffesanti, Lingi, Rock Drill Miner, Ooregum Mine, O
 Maffesanti, Antonio, do, do, O
 Manikam, T H, Jr Hospital Asst, K G F Hospital, C R
 Mardon, B A, Cashier, Tank Mine, O
 Martin, E C, Millman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Martin, J E, Time-keeper, Tank Mine, O

Martin, J H, Foreman Carpenter, Ooregum Mine, O
 Masters, W, Foreman Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Mathews, C W, Asst Surveyor, K G F, Survey Department, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Mathews, G G, Asst Supt and Ch Engr, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Mathews, J, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Mathews, J A, Chief Engineer, Balaghat, C P O
 May, W B, Asst. Mine Agent, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Mazza, Lingi, Timberman, do, O
 Mazzuchelli, Giacomo, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Mazzola, Francisco, Rock Drill Miner, Ooregum Mine, O
 McCosh, S, Ch Sanitary Overseer, Ooregum Mine, O
 McCosh, W, Millman, Tank Mine, O
 McCay, A E, Cyanide Foreman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Meaton, E G, Veterinarian, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Meaton, H B, Cyanide Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Meaton, R., Cyanide Contractor, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Medali, Giovanni, Underground Contractor, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Meikley John, 2nd Asst. Cy Chem, Mysore Mine, M
 Meloni, Giovanni, Underground Contractor, Ooregum Mine, O
 Meloni, Remigio, do, O
 Menhennet, J, Underground Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Menzies, J, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Michael, A H, Clerk, General Office, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Mitchell, Richard, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Mitchell, T, Workshop Foreman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Mitchell, W H, do, O
 Mockler, T, Cyanide Foreman, Mysore Mine, M
 Moore, Chas, Pipe Fitter, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Morehead, J, Fitter, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Morton, W R, Surveyor, Mysore Mine, M
 Morlini, Angelo, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Moyle, J H, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Moyle, W J, Carpenter Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Murray, R, Chief Clerk, Balaghat Mine, C P O.
 Mortimer, W, Locomotive Engineer, Mysore Mine, M

N

Nelson, J W, Mill Foreman Fitter, Ooregum Mine, O.
 Nelson, Miss M, Matron, K G F Hospital, C R
 Newman, W S, Chemist, do, C R
 Nicholas, A, Loco Driver, Mysore Mine, M
 Nicholl, F M, 1st Asst. Engr., Nundydroog Mine, O
 Nicola, Lanti, Timber Miner, Ooregum Mine, O
 Norris, G, Divisional Inspector, C R
 Norris, R P, Mill Fitter, Champion Reef Mine, C R

O

Odgers, E, Millman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Odgers, H, Timberman, do, C R
 O'Doherty, F, Asst, Spencer & Co, Ld, Champion Reef
 O'Donnell, T J, Chief Medical Officer, K G F Hospital, C R
 O'Donnell, J D, Ch Asst. Medical Officer, do, C R

O'Kelle, J, Cyanide Foreman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Old, Mrs, Nurse, K G F Hospital, G F
 Osborn, H H, Ch. Cashier and Acct, Balaghat Mine, C P O

P

Parsons, J, Carpenter Foreman, Mysore Mine, M
 Pascoe, E, Underground Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Pascoe, E T, Boileramith, Mysore Mine, M
 Paterson, G A, Chief Engineer, Mysore Mine, M
 Paul, A A, Clerk, Supt's Office, Mysore Mine, M
 Paul, W A, do do do M
 Payne, G E, Secy, K G F Mining Board, and Cashier, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Peacock, J B, Cyanide Foreman, Tank Mine, O
 Pearce, F, Engine Driver, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Fellow, H J, Foreman Carpenter, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Pellymounter, A, Millman, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Pereira, T, Timberman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Pernici, Giovanni, Rock Drill Miner, Ooregum Mine, O
 Perrow, James, Ch Reduction Officer, Balaghat and Coromandel Mines, C P O
 Phillips, A, Pitman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Phillips, W, Foreman Blacksmith, Ooregum Mine, O
 Phillips, J H, Engine Driver, Mysore Mine, M
 Phillips, J W, Engine Driver, Mysore Mine, M
 Pike, A, Cyanide Foreman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Piggott, A, Contractor, Mysore Mine, M
 Piggott, F, do do do M
 Pill, C, Timberman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Pinto, A J, "Mill View," Ooregum Mine, O
 Piper, J, Timberman, Champion Reef, C R
 Pirozzini, Graziano, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Pizzoni, Filippo, do do O
 Pollard, L G, Chaplain, Oorgaum
 Poole, W G, Underground Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Potts, J, Batteryman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Pridaux, W, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Prisk, T W, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Pritchard, S M, Chief Supervisor of Watchmen, K G F, Oorgaum
 Pritchard, W T M, Asst Supt, Mysore Mine, M

Q

Quin, W, Gerald, Typist and Ch Corr Clerk, Genl Office, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Quinn, W, Fitter in charge, Otto Ropeway, Champion Reef Mine, C R

R

Rabogliatta, Pietro, Underground Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Ray, H M, Underground Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Rebello, K, Fitter, Electrical Dept, C R
 Recknubchud, H, Sowcar, Robertsonpet
 Reilly, James, Storekeeper, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Reilly, Rev J E, Wesleyan Mission, Oorgaum
 Reynolds, E J, Miner, Mysore Mine, M

Richards, A, Asst Mine Agent, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Richards, C E S, 2nd Asst Engr, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Richards, C H, Asst Supt., Balaghat and Supt, Coromandel Mine, C P O
 Richards, J, Underground Miner, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Richards, J, Engine Driver, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Richards, Jas, Foreman Blacksmith, Mysore Mine, M
 Richards, John, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Richards, J H, Chief Mine Agent, Balaghat Mine, O P O
 Richards, Thos, Supt, Nundydroog and Balaghat Mines, O
 Richards, P, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Richards, W H, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Riddle, W, Fitter Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Rideout, G, Cyanide Foreman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Ridley, James, Asst Surveyor, K G F, Survey Dept, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Richens, T, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Roberts, C T, Chief Engr, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Roberts, H, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Robinson, H, Tyler, "Southern Cross" Masonic Lodge, O
 Robinson, H L, Unloading Foreman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Robinson, J, Miner, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Robinson, J, Miner, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Rodda, J, Asst Engineer, Ooregum Mine, O
 Rodda, R R, Foreman Millman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Rodgers, J, Shift Boss, Mysore Mine, M
 Rodgers, J M, Miner, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Rodgers, L, Miner, Tank Mine, O
 Rodrigues, J F W, Sanitary Inspector, K. G. F. Hospital, C R
 Rosair, J E, Agent, Millars Karri and Jarrah Co, (1902) Ltd., Oorgaum
 Rosetti, Giovanni, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Roskrow, F T, Mine Agent, do O
 Ross-Kelly, R, Miner, Coromandel Mine, C P O
 Rovalletti, Bartolomeo, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Rovalletti, Tomasa, do do O
 Rovalletti, Pietro, do do O
 Rowe, Frank, Timber Miner, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Rowley, L, Chief Engineer, Ooregum Mine, O
 Rozario, G, Mining Contractor, Robertsonpet
 Rule, James, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Rule, W. H., Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Ryan, F T., Contractor, Mysore Mine, M
 Ryan, A, Asst. Storekeeper, Mysore Mine, M
 Ryddell, A H, Asst. Mine Agent, Balaghat, C P O
 Ryder, A, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, C R

S

Sattar Sait, A, Genl Manager, "English Warehouse," C R
 Schaefer, C., Asst. Electrical Operator, C P Works, C R
 Sercombe, M, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Seshagiri Rao, A, Sub. Asst. Surgeon, Robertsonpet
 Shadrach, V. S., Evangelist, Wesleyan Mission, C P O
 Shamannah, B, Excise Asst Commissioner, R
 Shaw, T, Stuff Captain, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Sheer, W, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Simmons, F, Millman, Nundydroog Mine, O

Simmons, J, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Simmons, W, Engine Driver, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Skewis, W B, Chief Mine Agent do O
 Skinner, J, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Smith C, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Smith, A C, Millman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Smith, P, Bosworth, Supt. and Manager, Tank Mine, O
 Spence, N H, 1st Asst Underground Agent, and Surveyor, Ooregum Mine, O
 Spooner, H, Headmaster, K G F School, O
 Sri Kanteswaraiyar, C, Dy Commissioner, C R
 Stapleton, F, Asst Reduction Officer, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Stapleton, J H, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Staunton, P F, Asst Mine Agent and Surveyor, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Stead, R, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Stephens, J, Millman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Stokes, L P, Asst Medical Officer, K G F Hospital, C R
 Stonor, C H, Chief Surveyor, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Strike, W J, Rock Drill Foreman, Mysore Mine, M
 Strout T, Winding Engine Driver, Mysore Mine, M
 Stubbs, John, Millman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Studdert, T, Sergt-Instr, K G F Vols, Mounted Coy, C P O
 Sweeney, T, Chief Sanitary Overseer, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Sylvester, J D, Stores Clerk, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Sylvester, W, (Spencer & Co. Ltd.) Champion Reef
 Symons, W, Asst Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M

T

Taylor, C B, Asst Surveyor, Mysore Mine, M
 Taylor, L, Sergt-Instr, K G F Vols, C R
 Thomas, T D, 1st Asst Engr, Mysore Mine, M
 Thomas, H T, Chief Cyanide Chemist, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Thomas, P B, Dist Supt of Police, K G F, Oorgaum
 Thomas, W, Asst Cyanide Chemist, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Thomas, E, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Thomas, J, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Thompson, R R, Asst Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M
 Tiller, J H, Rock Drill Asst Foreman, Mysore Mine, M
 Timmins, J J, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Tonkins, H, Timberman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Tonkins, H, 1st Asst Reduction Officer, Mysore Mine, M
 Trebilcock, J H, Timberman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Tregay, F J, Asst Mine Agent, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Trelease, J H, Asst Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M
 Treloar, R Q, Chief Mine Agent, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Trevathen, R, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Trucan, W, Foreman, Pitman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Turner, W T, Head Clerk, Nundydroog Mine, O

V

Venkatkrishna Row, C S, Resident Medl Officer, K G F Hospital, C R
 Vine, W C, Chief Acct and Cashier, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Vogt, B G, Turner, Tank Mine, O
 Vogt, T M, Storekeeper, Tank Mine, O

W

Walwork, J, Ch Mine Agent, Tank Mine, O.
 Walwork, G L, Miner, Tank Mine, O
 Ward, D M, 2nd Asst Reduction Officer, Mysore Mine, M
 Ward, Capt, W, Ch. Mine Agent, Mysore Mine, M
 Ware, A, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Warren, E, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Watters, D S, Shift Captain, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Watters, W, Engine Driver, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Webber, John, Underground Foreman, Nundydroog Mine, O
 Weeks, B F J, Chief Redn Officer, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 White, D H, Engineer, Coromandel Mine, C P O
 Whitlock, E, Manager, "English Warehouse," C R
 Wilkins, F L, Asst Acct and Cashier, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Wilkinson, C, Mill Watchman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Williams, W J, Engine Driver, Mysore Mine, M
 Williams, J, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Williams, G, Fitter, Mysore Mine, M
 Wills, S, Millman, Mysore Mine, M
 Wilson, E, Sub Postmaster, Oorgaum
 Wilson, G C, 1st Asst Cyanide Chemist, Mysore Mine, M
 Woodward, A, Stuff Miner, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Woolger, W A, Agent, Malabar Steam Saw Mills, O
 Woolstan, W G, Asst Redn Officer, Tank Mine, O
 Wright, Kendall, Ch Cashier, Coromandel Mine, and Assistant Cashier and
 Acct, Balaghat Mine, C P O
 Wynne, H, Asst Rock Drill Foreman, Mysore Mine, M

Y

Yauil, T, Asst Elect Engr, Hajee's Saw Mills, C R
 Yelland, N, Millman, Champion Reef Mine, C R
 Young, A, Timberman, Ooregum Mine, O
 Young, P, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M
 Young, W, Timberman, Mysore Mine, M

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THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.

Agent in charge. Mr. J. Hamilton, Vice-President. E. & A.-I. Association Mysore and Coorg, Ltd., who is also Member of the Taluk Board, representing the Settlements of Whitefield, Sasumond and Duckworth.

The following is a fairly accurate narrative of the origin, progress and present condition of the above Settlements, compiled from an authentic source and information placed at the disposal of the Compiler of this work :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was pleased, on the 27th April, 1888 to make a grant of 9,900 acres of land to the E. & A.-I. Association, Mysore and Coorg, for the establishment of Agricultural Settlements at Whitefield, Glen Gordon and Sasumond, in the Mysore State. The Association was then about 170 strong, with Mr. Standish Lee, late of the Mysore Government Service, President, and Drs. Sasuman and Duckworth as Vice-Presidents, and a Committee of thirty members, to whom the honour is due for the formation of the only Settlement in India that Europeans and Eurasians can call their own. The late Mr. D. S. White, the then President of the E. & A.-I. Association, South India, Ltd., also took a lively interest in it, and helped in its advancement, which, at the beginning, was very uphill work.

WHITEFIELD.

The Whitefield Settlement is managed by the E. & A.-I. Association, Mysore and Coorg, Ltd., which now consists of over 900 members, with Mr. R. T. Tocher, B.A., as President, Messrs. J. Hamilton, W. H. Johnson and J. H. Stephens, Vice-Presidents, and a Committee, 25 in number, having their Head-quarters in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Whitefield Settlement has been in existence for about 26 years, and its present permanent residents number about 180. Their increase has been gradual, but the number of visitors who flock into the place during the summer months is increasing steadily so that house accommodation cannot be obtained by all those who are desirous of spending the hottest months of the year in this sanitarium. At present there are 45 houses, of which 18 are on the Village Site and the remainder are on the various farms scattered throughout the Settlement, which is not less than 8 miles in length and about 2 miles in breadth and contains about 2,000 acres of land fit for cultivation. The soil is red sandy loam, suitable for horticulture and garden cultivation. Many of the settlers possess good mango orchards and the fruit commands good prices and a ready sale in the market, and Whitefield has already become famous for its mangoes. Other fruit and timber trees are also grown. Several of the settlers have Casuarina plantations, which they find profitable, and one of them has a wood-yard for the sale of fuel for domestic purposes; others sell full-grown trees to railway contractors and others by the thousand, at times for good prices.

A fortune is in store for anyone with experience who will start a Kitchen Garden the produce of which would find a ready sale on the Kolar Gold Field, only about 30 miles distant by rail; of course, a little capital would be required at the start, say, from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 4,000. An experienced Florist would also do well; no better roses and other flowers are to be found than those grown at Whitefield. They command high prices at Madras and elsewhere. Every year an increasing extent of land is being brought under cultivation, and it would be

more satisfactory if the number of settlers interested in agriculture were larger, but the progress and interest taken in horticulture is satisfactory.

Owing to the inexperience of the early settlers, wells were sunk in unsuitable places and many of them failed, but since then men of experience and professional knowledge have sunk wells in proper places; and the Mysore Government have constructed a good well and they are contemplating the construction of another where a never-failing supply of excellent water is to be found; but even now during the hot months of the year—say, from March to May—both months included, a scarcity of water is sometimes felt; at other seasons of the year the supply is ample. Towards the south of the Settlement, in the valley land, water is found at a depth of 4 feet from the surface, at all seasons of the year, so that the water-supply of the Settlement is gradually being solved.

In starting the Settlement at Whitefield it was the aim of the promoters to try to induce and help the poorer members of the community to till the soil, to acquire a knowledge of various trades, to foster intellectual ability and to further honest and healthy ambition; in fact to try to raise the status of the domiciled European and Eurasian community, both materially and intellectually, impressing on their minds the dignity of labour and self-help. It was thought that intelligent people such as they represented, without preconceived notions or prejudices, would be more likely to adopt scientific agriculture than the poor ryots of the land. But agriculture requires steady and patient industry, moderate aspirations and prudent habits, to which people accustomed to varied pursuits are not trained without considerable difficulty. It is only by greater intelligence and the application of science and machinery to the pursuit that anything more than the moderate return which rewards the industry of a ryot can be expected.

The land scheme as first started at Whitefield may be thus briefly described. Allotments of land from 2 to 20 acres were made only to members of the Association possessed of capital, pensions, or other private income and enough energy to pursue an active life and to carry on agricultural operations, helped by their wives, children and male and female apprentices. The second class of settler had only sufficient income to carry on a small industry on the acre or so of land around his cottage, or independently of it. Other settlers without means had to work as farm servants or domestic helps. From the above it will be seen that the Whitefield land scheme was not meant to be a pauper colonising scheme. Paupers and persons temporarily without means were given the option of working under other settlers, who had to feed, clothe and pay them for work done. More than this the Association was not prepared to do, as the Association is not a charitable organisation. The fundamental rules of this scheme only allow land to be given to members of the Association who possess capital, pensions, and energy to carry on agricultural pursuits. The reasons for these restrictions are based on the soundest principles of political economy and on the conclusions arrived at by great European economists.

In 1887 Mr. (now Sir) Dennis Fitzpatrick, the then Resident in Mysore, desired to form an opinion as to what assistance could be given to the Whitefield Colonial School, in order that technical and agricultural instruction might be imparted to the children of the Settlers. In his report to the Government of India, he said he doubted whether the cultivation of ordinary crops would ever become an important source of profit to the Settlers and held that their main hope of success lay in the breeding of pigs and poultry, in the manufacture of Ragi flour and of preserves, jams, jellies and pickles and possibly, after a time, in

dairy farming. He was of the opinion that for pensioners and others having small independent means of their own, an opportunity here offered of settling down in a healthy place possessing a good climate, with the prospect of obtaining by industry and good management a considerable accession to their incomes. As for the settlement of artisans and agricultural labourers in Whitefield, he did not think such men could compete with natives. He observed that, on the whole, though the Settlers were not likely to effect all that was originally hoped for, they had made a good beginning, and had already served, to some extent, a useful purpose which within certain limits might be improved and extended. He considered that the Governments of Madras and Mysore might properly aid the cause of Education in Whitefield. He also observed that the idea of forming a self-contained community, possessing its own artisans and excluding competition, was altogether chimerical.

H. E. Lord Connemara, when Governor of Madras (1890) visited Whitefield, and his opinion on the place and the aims and objects of its people was summed up as follows:—That the present aid which is given to Education may be continued, and even extended, should occasion require; that Whitefield is worthy of support and encouragement, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to European and Eurasian pensioners of obtaining land on favourable terms in a village where they can cultivate it amongst their fellow-countrymen; that it is most improbable that any but capitalists can work these holdings at a profit; that such profits are to be expected chiefly from fruit growing, aboculture and the like pursuits, while in respect of crops it is most improbable that the Settlers will ever be able to compete with ordinary native ryots; that there is little or no hope that the children of these Settlers will ever make their living on these lands in the absence of capital such as their fathers possessed; and, that the idea of a self-contained European village possessing its own artisans, tradesmen and agriculturists, independent of outside help, must be abandoned. Finally, His Excellency thought that a useful lesson might be learnt by observing its success or failure and evidence collected which cannot but be of use to a Government which has set before it the solution of the Eurasian problem.

Two years later, General Sir Harry Prendergast, then British Resident in Mysore, visited the Settlement and expressed himself pleased with all he saw. Since then there have been regular visits to Whitefield by the Bangalore District Officials and high dignitaries from the Madras Presidency. Certainly, it has greatly improved since Lord Connemara visited it in 1890. From the top of "Hamilton" Hill he could then see the Village School, the Church and a dozen cottages, more or less; but now from the same place one can count a School-house much enlarged and more pretentious, two neat little Churches, a Post Office, the "Whitefield Store" the "Waverley Inn" and 45 houses with gardens and many fine orchards.

Up to the year 1898, the E. & A.-I Association of South India helped the Mysore and Coorg Association in the formation of Whitefield, with money, which has been repaid, but since then the latter Association has been able to get the Settlement on by leaps and bounds, without any help from outside. The greatest harmony and good will prevails between the two Associations, and in fact, many persons are members of both Associations.

The Whitefield Railway Station is on the Madras-Bangalore line, distant 904 miles from the former and 12 from the latter place. The Settlement itself lies to the South of the Railway Station or to the right of the line from the Bangalore

side, and measures about 3 miles in length by about 2 in breadth. The first house in the Settlement on its Northern boundary is half a mile from the Station and the last house on its Southern boundary is about 3 miles further on. A fine road, with a good avenue of trees runs through the Settlement, from North to South, dividing it into two parts and thence to Sanamond, 5 miles further on, the same road leading to Bangalore, which is 10 miles off.

The Village site forms a large circle 1,500 feet in diameter with about 25 houses on the circumference and the School, Schoolmaster's quarters, Post Office, Play Ground, and Lawn Tennis Courts in the centre of the circle. The Protestant and R. C. Churches are near at hand and so are the Whitefield Stores, Waverley Inn and the Refreshment Room. Outside the circle there is a place for Football and a Cricket Ground. A Circulating Book Club is in existence and a Parsonage is being built for the Protestant Church. The other houses, to the number of about 20, are scattered throughout the Settlement. Mr. J. Hamilton, Vice-President and Agent, is in charge of the Village site and of all the public buildings thereon. The Village is to the right of the public road, which forms a tangent to the circular Village, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Railway Station. The entrance to the Village is at this point, and close to the Protestant Church. There is still plenty of room for fresh Settlers, the whole extent of the land being upwards of 3,000 acres. The Village is prettily laid out and its appearance is very striking as it is approached through a pass between "Hamilton Hill" on the left and the "Kaolin Hill" on the right.

With regard to its climate, Whitefield possesses a very agreeable and bracing temperature; the air is cool, pure and refreshing, with fine open country for miles and miles around, people who have visited the Settlement, especially during the cold season, have always spoken in the highest terms of its climate.

Several of the Settlers work at the Kolar Gold Field while their families remain in the Settlement, and as it is not far off they take a run into the place periodically. Others again earn something by growing fruit and timber trees. The rearing of poultry and sheep-farming ought to pay well. The cost of living is somewhat cheaper than in Madras or Bangalore. Supplies are plentiful. Hawkers, bakers, butchers, sellers of fruit, milk, eggs, butter, poultry, game, fish, etc., go round from house to house, if paid punctually. Then, a servant can at any time go by rail to the Bangalore market and be back in an hour or two. Trains leave Whitefield for Madras, Bangalore and Jalarpet three or four times a day.

The Whitefield Store, kept by Messrs. D. Hamilton, Strang & Co., is a surprise to all who come to Whitefield from outstations. The Refreshment Room and Waverley Inn are in the same building. The Inn at present has only accommodation for two families and half-a-dozen single people, and so it is generally full. The Refreshment Room provides dinners, tiffins, etc., for casual visitors, and it is largely patronised by Cricket and Football teams and others. The Refreshment Room is also used of an evening by the residents who wish to read the papers or to have a game of chess, draughts or cards. It is at the Store and at the Refreshment Room that the important questions of the hour are discussed, and a pleasant half hour or so can often be spent there listening to the Whitefield politicians.

It must not be supposed that all the members of the Anglo-Indian community at Whitefield are on the same dead level socially, physically, morally and

mentally. Some are as good as the best in the land, while others are lower down in the social scale in more respects than one. In Whitefield one can choose his own company and still be on good terms with all. However, it is found that "birds of a feather flock together."

The Whitefield School has been in existence for about 24 years and teaches up to the Lower Secondary Examination. The premises have been extended to about double the original size with quarters for the Head-master and a splendid play-ground.

A boarding school is badly wanted at Whitefield to accommodate boys and girls from outstations of the Madras Presidency where their religious and moral training would be looked after.

The time has now arrived to attend to the sanitation of the Settlement, and the Settlers should combine to do this as the Association has just sufficient money from the interest on their capital and a grant-in-aid from the Mysore Government, of Rs. 80 per manem, to keep up the School and to repair the public buildings and the roads on the Village site.

A weekly market or *shandy* ought to be held at Whitefield, where the Settlers could not only exchange commodities, but purchase many articles from the local traders, who now flock to Oosacotta, 9 miles distant, and to other places, where markets are regularly held. The Settlers themselves should see to this, but if it is not done, Mr. Hamilton will probably institute one at the Store on strictly cash principles.

In conclusion, it only remains for the Compiler to add that there is at Whitefield a small body of persons who have formed themselves into what is known as the "Whitefield Association," who are in opposition to the Mysore and Coorg Association, with which they were formerly affiliated as the Whitefield Branch of the Mysore and Coorg Association.

Intending visitors who require house accommodation, pic-nic parties and others who may wish to be conveyed to Whitefield from the Railway station and back, should address Mr. D. Strang, Whitefield (near Bangalore).

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Mysore and Coorg, Limited.

Owners of Houses and Land within the Settlement of Whitefield.

Owner's Name.	Name of House.	Permanent Residents.
1 Mr. J. W. Hay-Ellis.	Hay Cottage	...
2 " H. Stimpson	Coronation Hall	...
3 " E. T. Mollan	Clambassel House	...
4 " W. H. M. Peck	East Lynne	...
5 " J. Hamilton	Airdrie Cottage	...
6 " J. Hickingbottom	St. John's Cottage	...
7 Mrs. M. Meyers	Woodbine do	...
8 Mr. T. P. L. Joseph	Rose do	...
9 Mrs. J. Hamilton	Drumpellier House	...
9 Do	Coatbridge Cottage	...

Each plot & Acre.
Freehold.

Owners of Houses and Land within the Settlement of Whitefield—(continued).

Owner's Name.	Name of House.	Permanent Residents.
10 Mrs. J. Hamilton	Beilside Cottage	...
10 Do	Gartness do	...
11 Mr. H. M. Bond	Summerlee	...
12 Do	Pretoria	...
13 Mr. Bond and Mrs. Green		...
13 Do	Gartsherrie	...
14 Do	Douglas Cottage	...
15 Miss Stewart	Ruby do	...
16 Mrs. M. Frances	Hillside	...
17 Mr. L. P. C. Joseph	The Castlet	...
18 " E. W. Breag	Nest Cottage	...
19 " H. Stewart	Sunnyside	...
20 Association Trustees	The Parsonage	...
21 Do	The Memorial Church	...
22 Do	Agent's Office, E. & A.I. Assn., M. & C., Ltd.	...
22 Do	Colonial School and Play-Ground.	...
22 Do	Volunteer Armoury.	...
23 Do	School House	...
24 Do	The Cemetery on Mr. Strang's Plot.	...
25 Mr. J. Hamilton	Post and Telegraph Office.	...
26 Do	Hamilton Market (being built)	...
27 Do	Waverley Inn	...
28 Mr. D. H. Strange	The Whitefield Store.	...
29 Mr. J. Hamilton	Bachelors Quarter's	...

1 1/2 Acres.
Village Site.
Association land.
Village Site.

Each plot & Acre.
Association land.
Village Site.

Centre of Village site.
Freehold.

Within Settlement Limits, outside Village Site
Freehold
Do.
Freehold
Do.

Freehold

Owner's Name.	Name of House.	Survey No.	Acres.	Goon-tahs.	Assessment.
30 Mr. J. Hamilton	Drumpellier Park	35	6	38	Rs. 8 1/2
31 Do	Happy Valley	36	16	11	" 14
32 " D. H. Strang	Hamilton Hill Farm	20	26	26	" 14
33 " J. Mitchell	Mitchell Farm	24	10	19	" 12
34 Captain G. W. Eat	Huel Farm	5	25	9	" 14
34 Do		...	26	1	0
34 Do		...	28	2	24
35 Mr. R. E. Foregard	Hill View Farm	4	21	10	13
35 Do		...	22	9	29
35 Do		...	23	10	39
36 Mr. E. Lewis	Lewis Farm	...	29	8	33
37 Mrs. C. Stewart	McKenzie Farm	3	75	8	20
37 Do		...	76	5	28
37 Do		...	61	1	16

Assessment.

Owners of Houses and Land within the Settlement of Whitefield—(continued).

	Owner's Name.	Name of House.	Survey No.	Acres.	Con- tains.	Asses- ment.
38	Mr. T. Halge	Alicia Farm	5 46	1	30	Rs. 1
38	Do.	...	49	1	25	" 1
38	Do.	...	209	3	24	" 4
38	Do.	...	21			" 4
39	Mr. J. A. Marlam	Connemara Farm	2 58	0	11	" 1
39	Do.	...	54	0	21	" 1
39	Do.	...	56	1	14	" 4
39	Do.	...	57	0	24	" 2
39	Do.	...	58	0	12	" 1
39	Do.	...	59	0	12	" 1
40	Mrs. G. Bragg	Bragg's Farm	38	5	23	" 8
41	" P. Thorpe	Clarie Cottage	6 38	2	9	" 3
41	Do.	Detached Cottage	6 39	6	25	" 2
42	Mrs. A. J. Davis	Castletine Farm	5 37	16	2	" 16
43	" E. Jackson	Eveline Cottage	4 42			" 1
44	Mr. J. Reynolds	Silver Oak Farm	4 42			" 1
45	" G. Crooks	Dulce Domum	3 43	8	24	" 17
46	" G. P. Möller	Land's End	3 45	0	12	" 1
46	Do.	...				" 1
46	Do.	...				" 1
47	" E. H. Archer	...	6 41	24	24	" 21
48	" W. Sturgeon	Sturgeon Farm	5 46	1	38	" 1
49	" Hicklingbottom	Langloan	40	10	19	" 11
49	Do.	Dundyan	79	8	12	" 15
50	Mrs. J. O'Keefe	Starkenburgh Farm	4			" 1
51	Mr. D. McLeish	Clavars Ha-Lee	32	1	20	" 11
52	" C. Webb	Webb Farm	77	9	20	" 18
53	Do.	do.	78	5	24	" 7
53	" W. Marchant	The Rocks		Nallur		
54	" Fuller	Chapel Hall	24	4	7	" 4
55	Miss R. Jackson	Hill Brae Farm	30	19	20	" 24

European and Eurasian Tenants and Sub-Tenants of the Jodidar of Puttandur outside the Whitefield Settlement.

		Residents.	Acres.
1	Mrs. R. White	Dufferin Hall	2 do ..
2	Mr. H. H. McQuade	Race Course Farm	6 do ..
3	" J. Hamilton	Fallow Field	do .. 25
4	" E. R. Shaw	Winifred Farm	6 do .. 24
5	Mrs. F. A. Schultz	Sommerfeld	do .. 5
6	Mr. W. Green	Green House Farm	2 do .. 38
7	Dr. Hutton's Lega- tees (25)	Hope Farm	2 do .. 81
8	Mr. J. Ward	Hilbero Cottage	do .. 32
		Farm	1 do .. 28
9	Dr. W. D. Jones	The Hall	do .. 26
10	Mr. R. A. Thompson	Thompson Farm	do .. 28
11	" J. Jones	The Hall	2 do .. 28
12	" B. Meaton	Stockbridge Cottage	2 do .. 23

European and Eurasian Tenants and Sub-Tenants of the Jodidar of Puttandur outside the Whitefield Settlement—(continued).

13	Mr. J. Rodgers	5-Acre Plot	Residents.	Acres.
14	" B. Beeson	do	do	do
15	" J. O. Lawrence	10 do	do	do
16	" R. C. Trustees	R. C. Chapel	do	do
17	" do.	Priest's House	do	do
	Archer, Mrs. A.	Farewell Cottage	Joseph, Mrs.	Miss & Mr. T. P. L., Rose Cottage
	Baker, Mrs. A.	Hill View; Barker, Mrs. M., Connemara Farm	Lewis, Mrs. G.	Dulce Domum
	Beart, Condr. F., (Ret.)	Gold Mohur Cottage	Marchant, Ret.	Telegraph Master, Mr. W. and the Miss, Hill View.
	Bond, Mr. H.	Gartcherie	MacQuade, Mrs. & Mr. H.	Horse Trainer, Lourdes' Farm.
	Bragg, Mrs. & Mr. E. W.	Nest Cottage	Meyers, Mrs.	Woodbourne Cottage.
	Bragg, Mrs.	Hillside E.	Möller, Mrs. & Mr. G. P.	Land's End
	Crooks, Mr. G.	Dulce Domum	McNamara, Mrs.	Drumpellier
	Davis, Mrs. A.	Castletine Farm	Peck, Mrs. W., and Miss May,	East Lynne
	Eate, Hony. Capt. G. (ret.), I.S.M.D., & Mrs. Huel Farm		Reynolds, Mrs. & Mr. J.	Silver Oak Farm
	Eate, Misses A. and D., Huel Farm		Shaw, Mrs. & Mr. E. R.	Winifred Farm
	Erskine, Mr. W. Retd. Tel. Master, Connemara Farm		Stead, Mrs. J.	Silver Oak Farm
	Fox, Mrs. A.	South End	Stewart, Mrs. C. and Miss R.	Mac- kenzie Farm
	Francis, Miss.	Hill Side	Stewart, Mr. H.	"Stewart's Stores" Store
	Gray, Miss.	Castletine Farm	Strang, Mr. D.	Propr., Whitefield
	Green, Mrs. & Mr. W.	Greenhouse.		
	Green, Mrs. M.	Gartcherie		
	Halge, Mrs. & Mr. T.	Girling's Cottage		
	Hamilton, Mrs. J.	Drumpellier	Sturgeon, Mrs. C.	South End
	Hicklingbottom, Mrs. J.	St. John's Cottage	Upshon, Mr. H. E.	Clarie Cottage
	Jackson, Mrs. J. E.	Eveline Cottage	Upshon, Miss I.	Clarie Cottage
	Jones, Mrs. & Mr. J.	Silver Oak Farm	Upshon, Mrs. & Mr. J. R.	Hope Farm
			White, Mrs. D. S.	Dufferin House

Boarding Houses.

Dufferin House	...	Apply to Mrs. D. S. White.
Eveline Cottage	...	" J. E. Jackson.
Hope Farm	...	" Mr. J. Upshon.
Mackenzie Farm	...	" Mrs. C. Stewart.
Whitefield Store	...	" Mr. D. Strang.

Settlers in

Baumond.

Mr. J. Speak
" H. W. Clift
" R. R. Wale
" A. H. B. Permien
" D. G. C. Naylor
" Johns
" Perkins
" W. H. King

Duckworth.

Mr. Kohn
" O'Leary
" Steele
" Hearn
" Gilbert
" Duckworth

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

NOTE.—C. T. stands for Cleveland Town. R. T. for Richmond Town.
S. for Shoolay.

A

Abdul Kareem Sait, St Mark's Road (Ahmed & Co)
Abdul Rahman, Khan Bahadur, 2nd Magistrate, Makhan Road, C T
Abraham, Miss, Cubbon Road
Abraham, Miss K, Cubbon Road
Abraham, H (Messrs Abraham & Co), Museum Road, S
Abraham, W (Messrs Abraham & Co), Cubbon Road
Ackhurst, C, "Wakefield," Miller's Road, C T
Aga Abbas Ali, Municipal Commissioner, Oosoor Road, S
Aga Abdulla Saib, Abdulla St., Richmond Town, S
Aga Jan Saib, A.D.C to the Maharaja, Wellington Street, R T S
Ahmed Ali, Treasury Asst Commissioner, Hospital Road
Ahmed Sait (English Warehouse), Ebraima Saib Street.
Aiyar, M. S., Signaller, G. T. Central Office, Museum Road, S
Aldrich, Miss, Messrs Davis & Co., Wheeler Road
Allen, R M, Livery Stablekeeper, St John's Road, C T
Ananda Row, T. B. A. First Councillor, Sheshadri Road
Anderson, Rev Karl, M F Parsonage, Richmond Town, S
Anderson, F J, Lieut-Col, R E. Spencer Road, Cleveland Town
Anderson, G, Infantry Road
Andree, J H (Lorenz & Co.), Langford Road, S
Andrews, A S, Genl. Merchant & Contractor, 2, South Parade, S
Andrews, J, Station Master, Cantonment Station, Compound, C T
Andrews, G, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
Annasawmy Mudaliar, B P, Rai Bahadur, Osborne Road, C T
Annesey, Major J H A, Cav. Brigade Major, Primrose Road, S
Antony, M, Signaller, M R Co, Cantonment Station Compound
Antony, F. R. Signaller, G. T. D., "Argyle Cottage" Rest House Road, S
Antony, Miss, Asst Mistress, St John's Girl's School, Haine's Road, C T
Applin, R. V., Capt., 14th Hussars, 2, Brunton Road
Armstrong, J R, Miller's Road, Benson Town
Armstrong, Lt-Col H, i.m.s., Lal Bagh Road
Aspinall, C E, Brunton Road, S
Astley, Lt. A G L, 14th Hussars, Richmond Road
Atchutaraya Mudaliar, Pleader, Lutchman Moodr. Street
Atkinson, Col F G, Commanding Cav. Brigade, Trinity Rd
Atkinson, Miss, Hospital Road
Aucouturier, Rev F, St Lewis' Boarding School, Brigade Road
Avis, W, Excise Dept, Brigade Road, S

B

abington, T M, Correspondent, "Madras Mail," Brigade Road, S
sociala, G., Confectioner, etc., South Parade, S

NOTE.—The name of "Jail Road," has been changed to "Sheshadri Road"

Bacon, Rev. J R, Residency Road, S
Bailey, T G, Steam Dye Works, St. John's Road, C T
Bailey, Miss, Drawing Mistress, Richmond Road, S
Baker, Ballantynett, T, Clapham Street, R T. S, Miller's Road, C T
Baker, G F, Manager, Henke's Tile Agency, "Gurt Na Morra", Tumkur Rd.
Balasawmy Chetty, M, English Warehouse, Dickenson Road
Ball, C. A., Signaller, G. T. D., Wood Street, S
Ball, J C, Sepping's Road, Cleveland Town
Ballard, D A, Borebank Road, Cleveland Town
Band, J. Signaller, G. T. D., Rest House Road, S
Band, F C, Telegraph Master, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
Bapoo Row, M., Medical Hall, Church Road, St. John's Hill, C T
Barber, G, Borebank Road, Benson Town
Barefoot, Mrs. Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
Barnard, A E, Major, 30th Lancers, Brunton Road
Barnes, J G S, Govt Telegraph, St John's Church Road, C T
Barrington, Mrs. P, Church Street, S.
Barrow, Lloyd, Re. Lieut, 14th Hussars, 28, Dickenson Road
Barrow, Mrs J R, Infantry Road
Barstow, Capt J B. R E, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town
Bartels, C A, Chief Inspector of Police, Oosoor Road, R T
Bartoli, Mrs, Wood Street. Shoolay
Barton, P (Barton, Son & Co), St Mark's Road
Baile, Rt. Rev. Dr A., Co-Adjutor, Bishop of Mysore, St John's Church Road, C T
Bassett, T P, Lieut, R E, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town
Bastian, R. E., Signaller, G. T. D., Rest House Rd, S
Beale, G, Tannery Road, Cleveland Town
Belgrave, J D, Lieut, R F A, Artillery Road, Ulsur
Bell, Lieut J A D, 77th Moplah Rifles
Benthien, Miss, Hd-Mistress, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Road
Bennett, F, "Altavilla," Campbell Road, S
Benson, T D T S, M R Co., 116, Miller's Tank Road
Berlie, Mrs. "Whaley," Infantry Road
Berry, D, Sheshadri Road
Best, Mrs J W., Tannery Road, Cleveland Town
Besterwitch, J, Clerk, Abraham & Co, Brigade Road, S
Bhabha, H J, I G of Education, Ali Asker Road, High Ground
Bird, Mrs, Alfred Street, Richmond Town, S
Bird, O J, Agent, Bangalore Bank, Ltd, South Parade, S
Blaikie, Miss L. C., Albert St. R T S
Blaise, Rev I. M, St Joseph's College, Museum Road
Blamiers, J, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
Bland, R J, Castle Street. Shoolay
Bloxham, Mrs E. A, Hd-Mistress, St John's Girl's School, Sepping's Road,
St John's Hill, C T
Boalth, Mrs. Greenheys, Residency Road
Bobby, M, Cockburn Road, St John's Hill, C T
Boesinger, P, Asst, Barton, Son & Co., "The Grange" Richmond Road
Boreham, A, Tannery Road, Cleveland Town
Boreham, W E, Engineer, Lal Bagh Road
Bouvard, Mrs, Casuarina Street, St John's Hill, C T
Boyd, A O, Lieut, R H A, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Boyd, H A, Lieut, R F A do
Braig, Miss E, Seventh Day Advent Mission, St. John's Church Road, C T

Brereton, Col W T, 1 A (retd.), Instow, High Ground
 Bride, P L, "Gillespie House," Brigade Road, Shoolay
 Bride, Mrs, Wood Street, Shoolay
 Bride, Miss, Oubbon Road
 Bride, W, Narrain Pillai St, Cleveland Town
 Bridges, E J, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Richmond Road
 Brierly, G F, Asst, Bangalore Woollen Mills, West End Hotel
 Brito, C, Benson Road, Cleveland Town
 Brokman, Drake, H E, Major, I M S, Offg Sear-Surgn & Santy Commr, St Mark's Square
 Bronson, I, Proprietor, West End Hotel, High Ground
 Brown, Mrs A, Proprietress, Oubbon Hotel, Infantry Road
 Brown, Mrs B, Clerk, G P O, Rest House Rd, C T
 Brown, Mrs J W, Hospital Road
 Brown, J A, Traffic Inpr, S M Ry, the Priory, St John's Church Rd
 Brown, Syngie Hutchinson, E D, v g, Lt Col, 14th Hussars, Trinity Road
 Brown, S, Condr, Station Supply Dept, Oubbon Road
 Brown, J, Asst Surgn, I S M D, (ret), Magrath Road
 Bruce, T B, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Brunton Road
 Buchan, St John, A C F, Wheeler Road, Cleveland Town
 Bull, Rev. E, Chaplain, Holy Trinity, West End Hotel
 Burby, G, (Manager, Residency Press), Cleveland Road, C T
 Burghall, E, Asst, Wrenn, Bennett & Co, Myrtle Lane, C T
 Burrpaster, Z G, Lieut, E F A, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
 Burr, F H, Mysore Service, Wellington Street, E T S
 Burr, J, Malrose, Museum Road, S
 Burton, G, Asst, Barton, Son & Co, "Rochester," Richmond Road
 Bush, Mrs C, Wellington Cross Road, Richmond Town
 Butterfield, B A, Tiverton House, Richmond Road, S



Cabral, Capt A L, 1 S M D (retd.), Castle Street, Shoolay
 Cabral, J, Signaller, G T D, Museum Road, S
 Calder, Miss, Teacher, Bishop Cotton Girls' School
 Calvert, R C M, Asst Ch Elect Engr "Greenhalgh," Palace Road
 Cameron, J, Lal Bagh House, Lal Bagh
 Campbell, C, Rest-House Road, Shoolay
 Campbell, Mrs, Cunningham Road, High Ground
 Candy, F M, Promenade Road, St John's Hill, Cleveland Town
 Captain, D, Chemist, St Mark's Square, S
 Carboni, Miss, Prof of Music, St John's Road
 Cariappa, C M, Cunningham Road
 Caroline, Sister, Diocesan House of Mercy, Kensington Road, Ulsur
 Carr, F E C, I G of Police, Ali Asker Road, High Ground
 Chalke, G E, Curley Street, Richmond Town, S
 Carter, F C L, Eccles Court, Richmond Road
 Chambers, J W, (Asst, Binny & Co), Palace Road, High Ground
 Chambers, Mrs, Dickenson Road
 Collett, I, 4, Tannery Road, C T
 Charles, M, Supt, "Daily Post" Residency Road
 Chase, W D, Sepping's Road, St John's Hill
 Chelvaraya Moodr, A B, Munel Commr & Brewer, Osborne Road, C T
 Choksi, Mrs, 12, Infantry Road
 Cholet, Rev B, St Joseph's College, Museum Road

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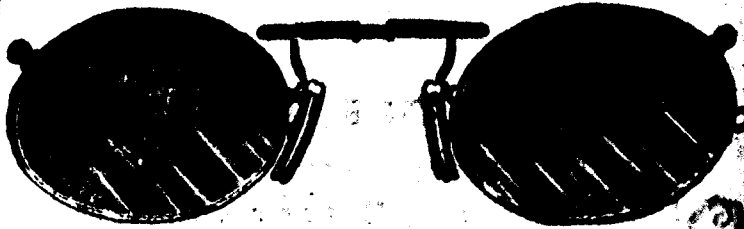
OUR Dispensing Department, is under the constant supervision of English Qualified Chemists, whose particular attention is to see to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines, and also to see that the Purest and Best Drugs and Chemicals are employed, so that their therapeutic value shall be at the maximum. Only Sterilized Water is used in Dispensing. An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

It is suggested that Prescriptions be sent as early in the day as possible, with written instructions, as the time required for dispensing them may vary considerably. Prescriptions from up-country will be attended to the day they are received, and despatched the same evening.

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Regarding it as of the utmost importance to supply only
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In the case of any kind of optical defect, it
is a great advantage to begin the use of glasses
in youth, as the eyes adapt themselves to them
much more readily then, than in later years.
The eyes and the glasses become, as it were, one
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Chooet, Capt G (retd), Alexandra Street, Richmond Town
Claridge, Mrs Ada H., Serpentine Street, C T
Clapham, J, Mysore Service (retd), Memorial Street, C T
Clarke, A, Asst. Master, Baldwin Boys' School, Oosoor Road S
Clarke, Mrs J, Casuariana St, St John's Hill, C T
Clarke, Henry, Secy, Station Mnpty, "Penshurst," Central Street
Clarke, Misses, "Penshurst," Central Street
Clarke, C A, Rose Lane, Richmond Town
Clarke, T, The Haven, Benson Road, Benson Town, C T
Clarke, A W, Signaller, G T D., Alexandra Street, R T S
Clarke, Mrs C, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
Clarke, H Sydenham, Agent, Bank of Madras, Museum Road
Claudius, T, Supt, Mysore Forest Survey, "Benfield," Richmond Road
Clay, D G, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Cleaver, C R, Lieut., 77th Moplah Rifles, Residency Road
Clough, J. E., Rev., d. d., St. John's Road, C T
Clemens, Rev B, Mary's Church, Blackpully
Clerk, Mrs H C "Mango Dell," Rest House Road
Coates, A B, Vice Principal, Baldwin Boys' School, Oosoor Road
Coates, H W, Manager, Wrenn, Bennett & Co, S Parade, S
Cole, C J., (Spencer & Co.) Alfred Street, R T
Cole, Miss P, Tannery Road, Cleveland Town
Clery, C B L, Capt, Napier's Rifles
Clutterbuck, C H, Capt, Napier's Rifles,
Collins, Mrs, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town
Collins, M, Mrs, Wheeler Road, Cleveland Town
Conceicao, P D, Brigade Road, S.
Connell, Mrs, Boarding Housekeeper, Infantry Road
Connolly, Col. W. R, Commdg. 10th Bde, R F A, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Cook, J, M A, "Central College House," Jail Road
Cooke, M, King Street, Richmond Town
Coombes, G G, King Street, Richmond Town, S
Cooper, A J W, Journalist, St John's Hill, C T
Cooppanawmi Chetty, V M C, Veerapilly Street
Corks, D P, Signaller, G T D, Wellington Street, R T S
Cornelius, A, Propr, "Kolar Gold Fields News," Wood Street, S
Corner, A M., Advocate, Tate Lane, Shoolay
Corney, Lieut H, R H A, S, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Costello, J F, Asst Engineer, M R Co, Tumkur Road
Cotton, G J, Ingram, Dental Surgeon, Cubbon Road
Coulter, R, Condr. Chief Warder, Military Prison
Courpalais, J, 21, Castle Street, S
Coxe, C R, Asst Surgeon, Cole's Road, C T
Cox, Rev. S J, St Mark's Square
Cress, E, Hospital Road
Creed, Mrs, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town
Cribb, T, Hastings House, Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
Crizzle, J, Curley Street, Richmond Town, S
Crichton, T E, D T S, S M Ry, Seshadri Road
Croly, R G G, Lieut., I M S,
Cropley, Miss, Tank Road, St John's Hill
Crow, Mrs Matron, Station Hospital, Agram
Crummey, Mrs, E, Alfred Street, Richmond Town
Cumine, E, Brigade Road, S

Cumine, R H (Asst. U S Stores), Richmond Town, S
 Curley, Mrs, Torquay Castle, Miller's Road, C T
 Curties, Miss, Asst Mistress, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Road, S
 Curties, P, Nundhydroog Road, St John's Hill
 Cusson, G D, Survey of India, (ret.) Langford Town, S

D

Dale, R, Gymkhana Sergeant, Dickenson Road
 Dalgairns, Mrs, Narain Pillay Street, St John's Hill
 Dallison, H, Saddler, South Parade
 Dalton, W, Richmond Road
 Damodar Rao Salunkhe, Dispensary Road
 Dane, Mrs, D E, Laurel Lane, Richmond Town
 Dargan, Rest House Road, Shoolay
 Darling, W C, Spencer Road, Cleveland Town
 Davidson, J, 164, Thimmiah Road
 Davidson, H A, Capt, R A M C, Brunton Road, S
 Davies, Mrs, King Street, Richmond Town
 Davis, S (English Warehouse), Church Street
 Davis, W (W Davis & Co), Cubbon Road
 Davy, W, Vinicombe, Infantry Road
 Dawes, Lt. N. B. E., R. E., Dy. Chief Engineer, Mysore Govt., 2, Infantry Rd
 Dawson, Miss A E, Ashleigh, Langford Cross Road
 Day, H E, Lieut, R E, Garrison Engr, Wheeler Road, C T
 D'Castro, A R, St. John's Church Road, C T
 D'Costa, A R, Ivy Lodge, Coles Road, C T
 D'Cruz, B M, Retd Dy Collector, St John's Church Road, C T
 Deane, Mrs, Promenade Road, C T
 Debnam, A, Asst Surgeon (retd), New Market Road
 Deeks, F, Asst Surgn, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town
 Delang, J C, Sepentine Street, Richmond Town
 DeLange, R, Asst Master, Baldwin Boys' School, Richmond Town
 Delmige, Mrs, Church Street, S
 DePrager, Miss, Memorial Street, St John's Hill
 Del Tufo, F, Photographer, South Parade
 Dent, A. E., Asst. Manager, E. Churchill & Co., Race Lane, R T
 Denton, Miss A., Castle Street, S
 DeSalis, Miss, Cunningham Road, High Ground
 Desaraj Urs, Lieut-Col J, Palace Road
 Desgratoulet, L E, Civil Engineer (retd), S, Spencer Road, C T
 Dewey, Mrs, Milliner, Alfred Street, Richmond Town
 Dias, J., Borebank Road, C T
 Dickson, Capt J A (retd), Campbell Road, S
 Dignum, O, Gordon Avenue, Tumkur Road
 D'Lemos, A E., Tel. Master, Curley Street, R T S
 Dobrovich, V, Insurance Agent, South Parade
 Doctor, P. B., Crystal Ice Factory, Tank Road
 Dodd, Sergt. Maj. W. F., 15th Mule Corps, Campbell Road, S
 Doley, S E, Sergt Overseer, Mily. Farm, Palmgrove Road, Shoolay
 Doll, Rev. H F, "Belcot," Infantry Road
 Dominick, Asst Surgeon, G. Hospital Road
 Donaldson, N., Lieut., R F A
 Donaldson, Mrs, Benson Road, Benson Town, C T

Doneaud, T (Higginbotham & Co), Church Street, S
 Donne, H, Secretary, Bangalore Races, Richmond Road, S
 Dorab Seth, Dr. W, Health Officer, Museum Road, S
 Doran, P J, Residency Road, S
 Doraswami Pillay, Manager, Municipal Office, Todd Lane, C T
 Douglas, J E, Inspector, Station Police, Broadway Road, C T
 Douglas, J H, Lt., Sany. Officer, Bangalore Brigade, R. A. M. C. Mess
 D'Ranjo, R, "King's Cliff," Miller's Road, C T
 Dredge, Capt J A, I.M.S. "The Priory," St Mark's Road, S
 D'Silva, J, Brigade Road, S
 D'Silva, Mrs, Albert Victor Hotel, Brigade Road
 D'Silva, Undertaker, Haines' Road, C T
 Duckworth, Mrs, Alfred Street, Richmond Town, S
 Duckworth, Miss, Baldwin High School, Oosoor Road, S
 Duckworth, Surgn-Capt G J (retd), Kensington Road, Ulsur.
 Duckworth, W E, Cole's Road, St. John's Hill, C T
 Dunlop, Capt H M (retd.), Rest House Road
 Dunn, F E, Proprietor, U S Stores, Residency Road
 Dunning, G E, Borebank Road, C T
 Dutay, Rev. E, St. Joseph's College, Museum Road.
 D'Vaz, J, Richmond Road, Shoolay

E

Eagles, H, "Eagles Nest," Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Eames, H, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Eden, W V, Curley Street, Richmond Town
 Edge, Mrs, Memorial Street, St. John's Hill, C T
 Edwards, E C, Commission Agent, Church Street, S
 Edwards, P, Condr. (retd), Serpentine Street, Richmond Town
 Ellis Hay, J W, Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill
 Elliot, Major C R, 90th Lancers, Richmond Road
 Erskine, W, Langford Road Cross, L. Town, S
 Eshaq Cassim Sait, Merchant, Main Guard Cross Road
 Evans, Major U W, R E, St John's Road, St John's Hill, C T
 Evans, W, Capt, D S O, R F A, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
 Evers, J, R L, Advocate, Victoria Road, Shoolay

F

Farmer, J (Farmer & Co), Laurel Lane, R T
 Fawcett, C E W S, Lieut, R A M C Mess, Trinity Road
 Fay, F E, (Indian Cycle Co), Pettigrew St., C T
 Featherstonhaugh, A E H, Lieut., 14th Hussars, Trinity Road, S
 Ferguson, J, Trainer, St Mark's Square
 Fernandes, Dr A S, Infantry Road
 Fernandes, Mrs J F, Cubbon Road
 Fernandez, A, Clerk, St John's Church, Osborne Road, Cleveland Town
 Fernandez, M, Prof, Violinist, Wheeler Road, C T
 Fernandez, Mrs H, Midwife, Cockburn Road
 Fernandez, J W, Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
 Fernandez, A E, Narain Pillay Street
 Fernandez, S L, Veterinarian, Thimmiah Road

Fernandes, Marquis, Professor of Music, Dulce Domain, Wheeler's Road
Fischer, Genl J F, (retd), a z, Richmond Road
Fischer, Miss E, Asst, St Andrew's Girls' School, Cubbon Road
Fisk, Color-Sergt H E, Manager, Brigade Office, Hospital Road
Fitzgerald, Mrs, Head Nurse, Lady Curzon Hospital
Fitzgerald, P, Staff-Sergeant, S & T Corps, Cubbon Road
Fitzgerald, W., Spencer Road, Cleveland Town
Fleming, Mrs, Langford Town
Fletcher, Mrs E M, Organist, St Andrew's, South Parade
Flower, C, Convent Road, S (Trav Agent, Binny & Co)
Flynn, Mrs L, The Grange, Residency Road
Foley, Rev. Canon J W, The Parsonage, All Saints' Church, R T
Forbes, Mrs M A, Brigade Road
Ford, Mrs, Bishop Cotton Boys' School
Foregard, Mrs R E, Sepping's Road, St John's Hill
Fortescue, Mrs, Spencer Road, C T
Forster, J B (J B Foster & Co), South Parade
Forster, Capt G N B, M I School, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Foster, Capt H (retd), Langford Town, S
Frankland, Mrs E, Sydney Road
Fraser, S M, The Hon'ble, i c s, c i z, British Resident, "The Residency"
Fraser, Miss, Asst Mistress, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Rd, S
Froger, Rev L, Principal, St Joseph's College, Museum Road
Fry, C I, Lieut Col, Napier's Rifles, High Ground, Cunningham Road
Fuller, H W, (Asst, Spencer & Co.) Sydney Rd
Fullerton, Misses, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town

G

Gabriel, J (Manager, Higginbotham & Co), Church Street
Gahan, C, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
Galloway, Lt R L, a f a, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
Game, A E V, Govt Tel Dept, St John's Church Road, C T
Game, A H E, Govt Telegraphs, St John's Church Road, C T
Game, Miss E, Medical Practitioner, St John's Church Rd, C T
Game, J, Tel Master (Ret) Casuarina Street, C T
Gardiner, Miss J, Victoria Road, Shoolay
Gasson, Conductor H T, a z, Sapper Lines, C T
Gaston, Mrs, Cockburn Road, Cleveland Town
Gentle, C, Photographer, 7, Brigade Road
Gerbier, Rev T O, Catholic Native Seminary, Brigade Road
Gibbs, H P, Chief Electrical Engineer, Avenue Road, High Ground
Gilbert, R, "Melmoth," Miller's Road, C T
Gilby, Mrs, Alexandra Street, R T
Gibson, Mrs, Milliner, (Wrenn, Bennett & Co), Church Street
Girling, L W, Eng-in-Ch, Station Water-Supply, Residency Road
Gledstones, A O, Lieut, 30th Lancers, Richmond Road
Gnanakan, B D, Haines' Road, St John's Hill, C T
Godber, Mrs, Infantry Road
Godfrey, S A, Pleader, Wood Street, Shoolay
Goodburn, Mrs, Borebank Road, C T
Goodman, J. H. Bangalore, Brewery, Cleveland Town
Goodrich, Mrs, Palace Road, High Ground
Goodsir, J R, Engineering Contractor, Alfred Street, R T

Goodwill, Rev F, Wesleyan Mission, Promenade Road, C T
Gorman, P H, Cockburn Road, St John's Hill, C T
Gordon, P J, Major I. A., Survey of India, Race Course Road
Gow, J A, "Waverley," Hayes' Road, R T
Gow, Miss M, Headmistress, Bishop Cotton School, St Mark's Road
Gow, Mrs. J, Richmond Road
Graham, Mrs, Adelaide Square, St John's Hill
Graham, L, Major, R H A, Brunton Road, S
Grant, Col J P, "Collinsville," St Mark's Road
Grant, R D, Manager, Patel & Co, 14, Brigade Road, Shoolay
Greatorex, Miss M, Museum Road
Greatorex, Mrs, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
Green, E, Asst, Wrenn, Bennett & Co, St John's Road
Greenhow, T, Manager, Watson's Carriage Factory, Residency Road, S
Grimmer, F, Narrain Pillay St, C T
Guy, R, Cockburn Road, St John's Hill, C T
Gwyer, Lieut A G, The "Carabinieri," Trinity Road

H

Hailstone, Mrs W H, Alexandra Street, R T
Haines, Miss, Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
Hajee Abdul Kareem Sait, St Mark's Road, S
Hajee Ismail Sait, "Essex Lodge," Spencer Road, Cleveland Town
Hajee Mahomed Rahmatulla Sait, Co., Propr, E. Warehouse "Greenlands," High Ground
Hall, Miss, Assistant Matron, Cantonment Orphanage, Shoolay
Haldwell, W H (Bangalore Bank), Residency Road
Haldwell, G (Spencer & Co, Ld), Curley Street, Richmond Town
Hamilton, Mrs, Leonard Lane, Richmond Town
Hankins, C J, Harley Lodge, Benson Cross Road, C T
Hannington, P, D S P, Sumpegay Road
Harben, W B, Cattle Sergt, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town
Harris, R, Gooch, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town
Harrison, L G B, Lieut, Napier's Rifles, Infantry Road
Harrison, T B, Lieut R E, Promenade Road, C T
Harris, R J, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
Harrison, Mrs, Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
Harrod, Mrs, Midwife, Haines' Road
Harvey, G, Bailiff, District Court, Tannery Road, C T
Hasler, Mrs., Richmond Town, S
Haudin, C J, Mysore Service (retd), Benson Town
Haudin, Keen, Sub-Inspector, Broadway Police Station
Hawkins, Dr, American Dentist, Cubbon Road
Hawes, T H, Asst. Traf. Supt, M. R. C., Nundydroog Road, C T
Hayes, F, Richmond Town, S
Hayes, J W, Barrister-at-Law, Lal Bagh Road
Hayes, Major, R H, Commandant, M I School, Sumpegy Tank Road
Hayes, L, Asst, Barton, Son Co, Myrtle Lane, R T S
Haydon, Miss, C E Z Mission, Cubbon Road
Haygreen, Sub-Inspector, S P F, Broadway Road
Hearne, Mrs E, Tiverton, Richmond Road
Hearsey, Mrs E E, Cubbon Road
Held, J, Mysore Service, Old Madras Road, Ulsur

Hallein, C A, Asst Surgn, 18 M D, King Street, Richmond Town
 Hemsworth, Lieut D (retd), Gungathara Chetty Road, Ulsur
 Henderson, J H, Lieut, Napier's Rifles, Cubbon Road
 Henry, R, Conductor, Cubbon Road
 Hepburn, Mrs Buchan, Richmond Road, Shoolay
 Hervey, H A W, Asst, Bank of Madras, Museum Road, S
 Hewitt, Miss, Diocesan House of Mercy, Kensington Road, Ulsur
 Hewitt, R W, Capt, 14th Hussars, Trinity Road, S
 Heycock, Major C H, R E, St. John's Road, C T
 Heycock, Rev. F. W., Chaplain, St. Mark's, St Mark's Road, S
 Heyland, Capt A K, 15th Mule Corps, Infantry Road
 Higgins, W, Langford Town, S
 Hill, Mrs A, Soldier's Home, Ulsur Road
 Hill-Whitson, T E L, Capt, 14th Hussars, (Leave)
 Hill, J, Church Street, S
 Hindley, T W, Signaller, G T D, Serpentine Street, S
 Hitchcock, G W, (Hitchcock & Son), Cockburn Road, C T
 Hobbs, Miss, Y W C A, Weston House, Cubbon Road
 Hobday, Mrs, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Hodson, E, Alexandra Street, R T S
 Hodson, G, Florist and Seedman, Residency Road, S
 Hogg, Lt G E N, O C Station Supply, West End Hotel
 Holt, Mr J, Mysore Service (ret.) Memorial Street
 Honor, G, Baker and Confectioner, Dickenson Road
 Hook, J J, Sergt-Major, R E, Sapper Lines, St John's Hill, C T
 Hooper, Jas, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town
 Hornsby, M E T, Miss, Q A I M N S
 Houlston, C J, Hony Capt, Paymaster, B R V, Cubbon Road
 Houlston, Mrs A, Lady Principal, St. Andrew's Girls' School, Cubbon Road
 How, Maj A P, 77th Moplah Rifles, Infantry Road
 Howe, Major R B B, 83rd W L I, Recruiting Staff Officer, Cubbon Road
 Hudson, Miss E, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Huddleston, C G, Residency Road
 Hunt, Mrs, Milliner (R A, Satter & Co.) Hospital Road
 Hunter-Jones, L, 2nd Lieut, 14th Hussars, Brunton Road
 Hulme, Miss, Church Street, Shoolay
 Hume, N. H., Lieut., 1. M. S.
 Hutchinson-Brown-Synge, E D, Vc, Bt.-Col, 14th Hussars, Trinity Road
 Hyderkhan, M, Govt Contractor, Cockburn Road

I
 ngle, J, South Parade Road
 rvine, Major T M, 1 M S, Offg Residency Surgn, "Tedington," High Ground
 rvine, F D, Capt, R E, (Q O.) S and M, Annasawmy Moor Road
 rath, H T, Sydney Road

J
 ya Ram, B, P o s, Geologist, Lal Bagh Road,
 equemin, Rev, Bishop's House, St John's Church Road
 eger, Rev J A, Cockburn Road, Cleveland Town
 garayaloo Chetty, P B, "Rugby Hall," Promenade Road, C T
 alauddin Sheriff, Ed, Kasim-ul-Akbar, Narrain Pillai Street
 nes, W Ivor, "Avondale," Richmond Road, S
 nes, C W, Museum Road, S
 nes, W R, Hackney Carriage Inspector, St John's Church Road, C T

James, Miss, Q A I M S, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
 James, F J, Richmond Road, S
 James, A J, Benson Road, C T
 James, Hartwell, 5, Brunton Road
 Jarbo, Mrs W G, Seahadri Road
 Jaun Mahomed Sait, Residency Road, S
 Jennings, W, "The Cedars," Benson Road, C T
 Jensen, Rev H, Commissariat Road, S
 Jeremiah, G, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Joicey, Hon'ble H E, Capt, 14th Hussars, "The Hermitage," Trinity Road
 Johnson, W H, "Bangalore Bulletin," Church Street
 Johnson, J G, Langford Town, S
 Johnson, Capt C (retd), Cole's Road, C T
 Johnstone, Lieut D P, R A M C Mess, Trinity Road
 Jones, G, Plague Dept, Nundydroog Road, C T
 Jones, Major, F L, 1 A, Wellington Street, Richmond Town, S
 Jones, Lieut-Col R G, Asst Secy, Mysore Military Service, Lal Bagh Road
 Joseph, G (Spencer & Co, Ld), Castle Street, Shoolay
 Jupe, Mrs, Infantry Road
 Jupp, Mrs A Lawder, Tannery Road, Cleveland Town

K

Kautas, Major C R, 77th Moplah Rifles, Residency Road
 Kearns, A S, Exoies Superintendent, Residency Road, S
 Kelawala, Lt.-Col M J, 1 M S, Spencer Road, C T
 Kelly, Capt H B, R A M C Mess, Trinity Road
 Kelly, S M, Head-Master, R B A N M School, Richmond Road, S
 Kelly, Pensd Condr., 16, St John's Church Road
 Kelly Mrs J F, Church Street, Shoolay
 Kelly, J L, Resident Asst Surgeon, Bowring Hospital, Hospital Road
 Keily, F P C, Capt, 125th Napier's Rifles, Infantry Road
 Kendall, Major J, 77th Moplah Rifles, Cubbon Road
 Kennedy, G Asst, (Yorke & Co), South Parade, S
 Kennedy, Pensd Condr G, Adelaide Square, St John's Hill, C T
 Kenny, Mrs Matron, Baldwin Boys' School, Oosoor Road
 Keuny, R, Residency Road
 Kenrick, Mrs, Wood Street, Shoolay
 Kenyon, Asst Surgeon L P, Plague Department, Cockburn Road
 Kernot, Staff Sergt, Unatt List, Rest House Road, S
 Kidner, Lieut W E, R E, Wheeler Road, C T
 King, G T, Victoria Road
 King, A, Borebank Road, Cleveland Town
 King, W, "Droog House," Nundydroog Road, C T
 King, A, Langford Town
 King, C H, Magrath Road, Shoolay
 King, G, Magrath Road, Shoolay
 King, T C, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Trinity Road
 King, W R L, (Spencer & Co Ld.) Victoria Road, Shoolay
 Kingale, W G (Indian Cycle & G E Co), Brigade Road
 Kirkpatrick, C E, Langford Town
 Kishander, Signaller, E J, G T D, Cavalry Road, C T
 Knight, Mrs E, Asst, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Road
 Knight, Mrs H, "Malvern House," Residency Road
 Knox, Mrs, Milliner, Rose Lane, R T, Shoolay

Krishna Murti, Sir P N, K O I E, "Purnaprasada," Race Course Road
 Krishnasawmy Chetty, C, Asstt, Resident's Treasury, Ibrahim Saib Saib

L

Lacey, E, Rest House Road, S
 Lacey, Mrs, Music Mistress, Richmond Road, S
 Lacey, R, Benson Road, Benson Town, C T
 Lacey, W B, Sepping's Road, St John's Hill, C T
 Lafrensis, C W, Auctioneer, St John's Church Road, C T
 Lakshman Rao Salunkhe, Dickenson Road
 Lamoury, S B, Organist, "All Saints," Myrtle Lane, R T S
 Langham, Mrs, Central Hotel, Infantry Road
 Latimour, T, Sepping's Road, St John's Hill
 Lavelle, Mrs, Benson Cross Road, Cleveland Town
 Lavender, A, Mill Agent, Brigade Road
 Lavender, J, Steward, U S Club, S
 Lawrance, B, B A, Barrister-at-Law, "Kirkton" Infantry Road
 Lawrance, J C S, B A, LL B, "Kirkton" Infantry Road
 Lawrence, T C, (Hony-Capt Ret I S M D) Promenade Road, C T
 Laybourne, Miss, Infantry Road
 Lee, Mrs S C, Magrath Road, Shoolay
 Lee, Hugh, Campbell Road, S
 Lee, R H, M B I M S, Lieut, Cubbon Hotel
 Leggatt, Brooke R, Advocate, Cubbon Hotel
 Legge, J, Dr, Kemp Road, C T
 Legge, J D, "Wincot," Benson Cross Road
 Legge, R H, Hospital Cross Road
 Lehmann, Dr. A, Agricultural Chemist, Avenue Road, High Ground
 Leishman, T E, Bangalore Brewery Co, Sydney Road
 Leith Ross, W, Lieut, 77th Moplah Rifles, "Rosamoyne," Residency Road
 Leonard, Mrs C M, Richmond Road
 Leslie, P N, Capt, 30th Lancers, Residency Road
 Leveson-Gower, P, Capt., Sherwood Foresters, South Parade
 Lewis, Miss M, Organist, St John's Church, Spencer Road, C T
 Lewis, E, Octroi Dept, Wheeler Road, C T
 Lewis, H M, "Little Kirkton," Infantry Road
 Lewis F, Spencer Road, C T
 Lillias, Sister, Spencer Road, Cleveland Town
 Lillingston, Miss Amy, Zenana Mission Hospital, Miller's Road, C T
 Lillywhite, W M, Tel Master
 Lindquist, H, "Alva House," Hospital Road
 Lindley, D, Tannery Road, Cleveland Town
 Littlewood, Mrs W, Cleveland Town
 Lloyd-Barrow, R A, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Richmond Road
 Long, F B (Riggs & Co), Richmond Road
 Lopez, E J, Signaller, G T D, Museum Road, S
 Lowsley, Rev W A, Chaplain, St. John's, Haines' Road, C T
 Lubeck, Mrs, Wood Street, Shoolay
 Lubeck, H, Bar-at-law, Wood Street, S
 Lucas, T J R, Lt-Col, R A M C, Comdg Station Hospital, b, Ubbur Road
 Luxa, H, Hayes Road, Shoolay

M

MacDonald, G, St. Andrew's Church Compound
 Mackay, J L, Mysore Survey, Leonard Lane, Richmond Town

Mackay, Miss, Asst Mistress, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Road
 Mackenzie, A H, Serpentine St, Richmond Town, S
 Mackenzie, Rev W A, Chaplain, St. Andrew's, Ali Asker Road
 Mackenzie, K, Lal Bagh Road
 Maddick, H, Lieut, 14th Hussars, 5, Primrose Road, S
 Madhawa Rao, V P, C. I. E, Dewan of Mysore, "Patan Bhavan," Golf Road
 Mahadeo, S, Photographer, Dickenson Road
 Mahasawmy Pillay, T C, Chief Clerk, Dist Court, St John's Hill
 Mahomed Yacoob Saib, Municipal Commissioner, Ibrahim Saib Street
 Mahoney, Capt E, I S M D (retd), Alexandra Street, Richmond Town
 Maiden, D S (Asst, Barton, Son & Co) Residency Road
 Maigandadeva Mudaliar, A, R S, Cavalry Road
 Maile, Mrs, Hampsted Lodge, Benson Road, C T
 Mannas, L (Bangalore Agency), Cavalry Road, C T
 Mannas, B, Rose Lane, Richmond Town, S
 Mantell, T, (Indian Cycle Co) Serpentine Street, R T S
 Margenout, Mrs M, Haines' Road, C T
 Marlam, J, Jeweller and Watchmaker, Magrath Road, S
 Marsh, James, St John's Church Road, C T
 Marston, T D, "Chichester House," Convent Road, S
 Martin, Miss L, St Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Road, S
 Martin, C P N, Accountant, Brigade Road, S
 Mascarenhas, Rev J, St Patrick's Cathedral, Residency Road, S
 Mascarenhas, Asst Surgn, I S Lancer Lines, Hebbal
 Masilamony Chetty, V, Municipal Commnr, Veerapillay St
 Mason, C K M, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Brunton Road
 Mason, W B, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town, S
 Mason, S P, Commercial Agent, Brigade Road, S
 Mason, T B, S M Railway, Langford Town, S
 Mathers, Rev J, Fort Road, S
 Mather, A D, Cole's Road, C T
 Mathevet, Rev J, St Joseph's College, Museum Road, S
 Matthews, S, St John's Church Road, C T
 Maturin, R C, Capt, R F A
 Maydwell, Lieut A S L, 30th Lancers, Richmond Road
 McBride, D, Wood Street, Shoolay
 McCann, C E, Infantry Cross Road
 McDermott, Surgn-Lieut I, 9, Cockburn Road, St John's Hill, C T
 McLeod, G F, Langford Town, S
 McPherson-Fraser, Miss E, Baldwin Girls' School, Richmond Rd, S
 McIntyre, C O, Signaller, G T D, Wood Street, S
 McHutchin, W, Chief Engineer, Mysore Service, Avenue Road
 McLeod, Capt, Langford Town
 McMahon, Lieut R (retd), Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
 McNerney, Miss C, Y W C A Home, Cubbon Road
 Meldon, J B, Capt, R A M C Mess, Trinity Road
 Moeran Sahib, N, Bench Magt, Lutchman Moodr Street
 Mellor, Mrs, Wellington Street, Richmond Town
 Mellor, Hony Capt D A, Barrack Master, St John's Church Road, C T
 Mergler, Miss A, Milliner, Albert Street, Richmond Town
 Mergler, C L, 2, Albert Street, Richmond Town
 Marsh, Mrs, Miller's Road, Cleveland Town
 Mewburns, W R, Lieut., 14th Hussars, Brunton Road
 Michael, F E, Makkam Road, St John's Hill, C T

Michael, J R, Masonic Hall, Primrose Road
 Michael, Mrs, Plague Nurse, Shoolay
 Michel, Rev L, St Joseph's College, Museum Road
 Middleton, J, Curator, Ossoor Road Cemetery, Rest-House Road
 Miles, Mrs, Dickenson Road
 Miller, A Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Residency Road
 Millet, E L, Convent Road, S
 Mocatta, V E, Lieut, 14th Hussars, Trinity Road
 Mohideen Khan, M, Bench Magte, Main Guard Cross Road
 Molesworth, Lieut E K, R M, Spencer Road, St John's Hill, C T
 Molloy, A J, Ali Asker Road, High Ground
 Mollison, E J, Lieut, Napier's Rifles, Infantry Road
 Montesth, I R, Lieut, Napier's Rifles
 Montgomery, Miss, M E, Mission, Memorial Street, St John's Hill
 Moore, E C, Commission Agent, South Parade, S
 Moore, Miss E, Asst, Baldwin Girls' High School, Richmond Road, S
 Moore, Lewis, Chief Judge, Mysore, "Ballabroois," Sankey Rd, High Ground
 Moore, E H, Wellington Street,
 Moore, P L, i c s, Dist Magistrate, "Uplands" Sankey Road, High Ground
 Moore, Miss Helen, M B, Zenana Mission Hospital, Miller's Road
 Moore, R, Residency Road
 Moreira, J, Sub-Inspector of Police, Infantry Road
 Morgan, Lieut H A, 77th Moplah Rifles, Residency Road
 Morgan, J, Asst Supd, Telis, Miller's Road, C T
 Moring, T, Sergt-Instructor, B R V, New Market Road
 Morrell, Mrs., Leonard Lane, Richmond Town
 Morris, G P, Lieut, 30th Lancers, Richmond Road
 Morris, J W, Press Correspondent, St John's Hill, C T
 Morris, Miss, Teacher, St John's Infant School, St John's Hill, C T
 Mothilal, R A, Agent to B F, Salamchund, Banker, Commercial St
 Moulana Moulvie Kazi Syed Shah Mahomed Abdul Gaffar Sahib, Kadiri-ul-
 Hanafi, Jamiah, Masjid, Old Poor House Road
 Mulleneux, H, Undertaker and Sculptor, St John's Road
 Mullins, Miss, St Mark's Road, S
 Mullins, W, Tel Master, Central Office, Museum Road, S
 Murchison, Mrs, Eden Cottage, Hayes' Road, S
 Mundy, H A L, Capt, R F A, Cambridge Road, Ulsur
 Murray, S, Alfred Street, Richmond Town, S
 Murrell, T, "Camela Cottage," Cockburn Road, C T
 Muspratt, V E, Capt, 30th Lancers, Richmond Road
 Muthanah, M, Conservator of Forests, Cunningham Road

N

Nagappa, B, Barrister-at-Law, Infantry Road
 Nanasami Rao, Private Secy to the Dewan, Golf Road
 Napier, L A D, Lieut, R F A, R A Mess, Ulsur
 Narasim Iyengar, A C B, Crescent Road, High Ground
 Narraimawmy Mudaliar, A, R's, Cavalry Road
 Naraimiah Chetty, B N, 13, Commercial Street
 Nations, P, Signaller, G T D, Castle Street, S
 Naylor, Dr, O G R, Infantry Road
 Naylor, D, Infantry Road
 Needham, F, Miss, Q A M N S

Nethersole, A R, Major, 77th Moplah Rifles, Seshadri Road
 Neville, P, 6, Cockburn Road, St John's Hill
 Nevinston, St. A B L, Major
 Newton, Mrs, Army School-Mistress, R A Staff Quarters, Ulsur
 Newland, Mrs, Infantry Road
 Nicol, T, Alexandra Street, R T S
 Nilakanta Moodr, P, Municipal Commr, Commercial Street
 Noronha, D V, Dairyman, Brigade Road, S
 Noronha, Rev J, Sacred Heart Church, Shoolay
 Norris, Mrs A, "Sevenoaks," Sepping's Road, St John's Hill
 Norris, B A, Langford Town
 Norris, E T, Sepping's Road, St John's Hill
 North, H H, Benson Town, St John's Hill
 Nottman, W S, "Wakefield Lodge," Miller's Road
 Nunjundiah, C, Hony Magistrate, St John's Road

Oag, P A, Devon Cottage, Ulsur Road
 Oakley, C B, "Stafford House," St Mark's Road
 Oakley, H, "Stafford House," St Mark's Road
 O'Brien, E D J, Col, 14th (King's) Hussars, Trinity Road
 O'Donnell, Mrs F, Midwife, "Oakirle," Cunningham Road
 O'Halloran, F, Pettigrew Street, St John's Hill
 O'Hara, G H, Wood Street, Shoolay
 O'Hara, J, Penod Conductor, Campbell Road
 Oliver, W C St, 32, Brigade Road, S
 Oliver, Dr W P, Serpentine Street, Richmond Town, S
 Ormerod, H, Editor, Daily Post, 2, Commissariat Road, S
 Ormerod, H, (Indian Cycle Co.) Commissariat Road, S
 O'Shaughnessy, J E, Haines' Road, Cleveland Town
 Ottman, C "Orion," St John's Church Road
 Ottmann, J W, Promenade Road, Cleveland Town

P

Pacheco, Mr, Cole's Road, Cleveland Town
 Paddock, W G (J B Forster & Co), Museum Road
 Page, W, (Dewan's Office), Narraim Pillay Street, St John's Hill
 Page, Miss L, Asst Teacher, St John's Girls' School, Narraim Pillay St, C T
 Page, A, St John's Road, Cleveland Town
 Pakenham, W, Col, Palace Road, High Ground
 Palmer, F, Ch. Clerk, Office of D. T S, M. R. Co, 21, Pettigrew Street, C T
 Palmer, A L, Capt, 14th Hussars, The "Hermitage," Trinity Road
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 Rozario, S, Sub-Overseer, Mysore D P W, Fort
 Rozario, W B, Signaller, Govt Tel Dept, Fort
 Rickie, R, Engineering Contractor, near City Railway Station
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 ozario, L, Asst, Hosiery Dept, B W C & S Mills, Fort
 ozario, Miss, Head Mistress, Fort School, Fort

LIST OF RESIDENTS, BANGALORE CITY.

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 Shama Rao, M, M.A., Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, Chamrajpet
 Shesha Iyengar, K R, Advocate, Chamrajpet
 Sheshadri Iyengar, R, Retd Sub-Registrar, Sultanpet
 Sheshagiri Rao, T, Hd-master, Wesleyan High School, Fort
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 Sreenivasa Iyengar, L, Advocate, Kasiveswaswara Temple St
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 Sreenivasa Charlu, A, Ret Muzrai Supt., Mangalli
 Sreenivasa Iyengar, C, Ret. Councillor, Sheshadri Road
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 Sreenivas Iyengar, L, Advocate, Chickpet
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 Seagge, Mrs, S M Railway Quarters
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 Subba Rao, B, Geological Dept., Chickpet
 Subba Rao, S, Advocate, Chamrajpet
 Subba Rao, S N, Broker, Messrs Binny & Co., Arlepet
 Subba Rao, K, Asst to Rev. Commr, Chamrajpet
 Subba Rao, P, Clerk, Chief Court, Chamrajpet
 Subba Rao, Sullebile, S. A., Taluk Cutcheri Road
 Subbiah, M, B.A. (Messrs Rudrappa and Son) Florist, Lal Bagh Road
 Subbier, S V, Cashier, Madras Bank, Chamrajpet
 Subbrayer, E R., Retd, Sessions Judge, Basavangudi
 Subramanya Sastri, B.A., Asst., Central College, Malleswaram
 Swethadri Iyengar, S B, Ret Legislative Manager, Arlepet

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Thotadappa, Merchant, Thotadappa's Choultry, Ry. Station Rd.
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 Tirumalai Iyengar, N S, Residency Registrar, Chamrajpet

V

Vardaraj Iyengar, S, Ret Sub Judge, Chamrajpet
 Venkatachalla Iyengar, Advocate, Chamrajpet
 Venkatapathy Iyengar, Ret Dy Insp. of Schools, Chamrajpet
 Veerabhadra Chetty, Municipal Commr, Arlepet
 Venkata Rao, C., Registrar, Govt Secretariat, Basavangudi

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CALENDAR FOR 1915

January						February						March					
S	31	3	10	17	24	S	...	7	14	21	28	S	...	7	14	21	28
M	...	4	11	18	25	M	1	8	15	22	...	M	1	8	15	22	29
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	Tu	2	9	16	23	...	Tu	2	9	16	23	30
W	...	6	13	20	27	W	3	10	17	24	...	W	3	10	17	24	31
Th	...	7	14	21	28	Th	4	11	18	25	...	Th	4	11	18	25	...
F	1	8	15	22	29	F	5	12	19	26	...	F	5	12	19	26	...
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	Sat	6	13	20	27	...	Sat	6	13	20	27	...
April						May						June					
S	...	4	11	18	25	S	30	2	9	16	23	S	...	6	13	20	27
M	...	5	12	19	26	M	31	3	10	17	24	M	...	7	14	21	28
Tu	...	6	13	20	27	Tu	...	4	11	18	25	Tu	1	8	15	22	29
W	...	7	14	21	28	W	...	5	12	19	26	W	2	9	16	23	30
Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	...	6	13	20	27	Th	3	10	17	24	...
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	...	7	14	21	28	F	4	11	18	25	...
Sat	3	10	17	24	...	Sat	1	8	15	22	29	Sat	5	12	19	26	...
July						August						September					
S	...	4	11	18	25	S	1	8	15	22	29	S	...	5	12	19	2
M	...	5	12	19	26	M	2	9	16	23	30	M	...	6	13	20	2
Tu	...	6	13	20	27	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	Tu	...	7	14	21	2
W	...	7	14	21	28	W	4	11	18	25	...	W	1	8	15	22	2
Th	1	8	15	22	29	Th	5	12	19	26	...	Th	2	9	16	23	3
F	2	9	16	23	30	F	6	13	20	27	...	F	3	10	17	24	...
Sat	3	10	17	24	31	Sat	7	14	21	28	...	Sat	4	11	18	25	...
October						November						December					
S	31	3	10	17	24	S	...	7	14	21	28	S	...	5	12	19	26
M	...	4	11	18	25	M	1	8	15	22	29	M	...	6	13	20	27
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	Tu	2	9	16	23	30	Tu	...	7	14	21	28
W	...	6	13	20	27	W	3	10	17	24	...	W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	...	7	14	21	28	Th	4	11	18	25	...	Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	1	8	15	22	29	F	5	12	19	26	...	F	3	10	17	24	31
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	Sat	6	13	20	27	...	Sat	4	11	18	25	...

THE Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Most Excellent Majesty our Sovereign Lord, George the Fifth, born June 3rd, 1865, succeeded to the Throne 6th May 1910, married 6th July 1893 to Victoria Mary daughter of the Duke of Teck, born May 26th 1867.

Their Majesties have had issue.

- I Prince Edward Albert. Born 23rd June 1894.
- II " Albert Frederick. Born 14th December 1895.
- III Princess Victoria Alexandra. Born 25th April 1897.
- IV Prince Henry William. Born 31st March 1900.
- V " George Edward. Born 28th December 1902.
- VI " John Charles. Born 12th July 1905.

Father of the King.

His Most Excellent Majesty Edward the Seventh, eldest son of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of his late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort. Born 9th Nov. 1841, succeeded to the Throne 22nd January 1901, married 10th March 1863, To Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born 1st December, 1844, daughter of his late Majesty King Christian of Denmark, died on 6th May 1910.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. H. R. H. Albert Victor Christian, Edward of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born 8th January 1864, died 14th January 1892.
2. H. R. H. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, born 20th February 1867, married to Duke of Fife, 27th July 1889.
3. H. R. H. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born 6th July 1868.
4. H. R. H. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born 26th November, 1869. Married to Hakon VII, King of Norway, 22nd July, 1896.

The Government of India.

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.B., G.M.S.L., G.M.I.E., 23rd November 1910, pay Rs. 20,900.

The Mysore Royal Family.

Khas Chamaraj Wadiyar, born 1773, enthroned 1776 by **Haider Ali**, Married **Kempananjamani**, died 1798.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar, K.G.C.S.I., born 1794, enthroned on 30th June 1799, by General **Harris**, created K.G.C.S.I., 1867, married, had no legitimate issue. Died 1868 having adopted.—

Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., born 1863, adopted 1865, enthroned 1868, installed 1881, created G.C.S.I., 1885, married **Kempananja Manni Vani Vilas** 1878, died in 1894.

Her Highness received the order of C. I. in 1893, installed as Maharani Regent in 1895.

Issue.

Princess Jayalakshmani, born 1881, married to **Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs**. (H. H. the Maharani Regent's Brother) in February 1897, issue 1 daughter.

Princess Krishnajamani, born in 1883 married to **Lt. Col. J. Kantaraj Urs**, C.I.E., M.V.O., in 1896, had one son and three daughters. d-November 1904.

Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, born 4th June 1866; throned 1st February 1895, married to **H. H. Pratapa Kumari Bai Lakshmi Vilas of Vana** on 6th June 1900, installed the 8th August 1902, by **H. E. Lord Curzon**, Viceroy and Governor-General India, created G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1907.

Princess Chalvarajmani, born December 1886, married to **Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs**, in June 1900, had two daughters.

Prince Narasaraj Wadiyar, born June 1888, married to **Sowbhagyavathi Kempa Cheluvajammaniavar**, daughter of **Mr. Dalavai Devaraj Urs**, received K.C.I.E. in December 1911.



H. H. Sir Sree Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
Maharaja of Mysore.



H. H. Yuvaraja Sri Kantirava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar
Bahadur. K.C.I.E.

Retrospect of 1914.

The South-west monsoon began badly, this year, as the *munger* rains were scanty and not well distributed. The rainfall in the months of June and July amounted to 2.69 and 13.33 respectively including the rainfall in the *malnad* parts. In the *maidan* areas there were only 0.72 and 2.58 in the same period. The rainfall was improved by liberal showers in the months of August, September and October. Prices have been going up, in recent years, from the precarious rainfall of two successive seasons and have stood at famine rates, for some time.

The reforms in the Legislative Council which His Highness the Maharajah sanctioned, last year, came into effect with the nomination of four elected members from the Representative Assembly and four from the Districts, invested with the privileges of interpellation and the right to discuss the budget. His Highness the Yuvarajah's appointment as an Extraordinary Member has increased the Executive Council from two to three members.

The claim preferred by the Mysore Government for the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract that had received the recognition of the Government of India, has, after a careful scrutiny been fixed at a little over Rs. 39 lakhs to the end of 1911-1912 and an instalment of Rs. 30 lakhs of this amount was paid out, during the year, to the Mysore Treasury.

There was an increase of the gazetted and ministerial staff of the Account Department and a Deputy Comptroller and a Chief Superintendent for Public Works and the Railway Branch were sanctioned.

The year has seen the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharajah, a fitting sequel to the substitution of the New Mysore Treaty for the old Deed of Transfer of 1881.

In June last, the Judicial Conference sat, for the first time, at Mysore, with experienced Judicial Officers and Advocates, under the Presidency of Rajamantra-Pravina, Mr. H.V. Nunjundayya, C.I.E., First Member of Council for the purpose of discussing important questions relating to the Administration of Justice.

The staff of the Police Department has been strengthened to 862 officers and 5,161 men, since June, and the jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields has been temporarily restored to the Mysore State. The pay and prospects of the Barr Forces have improved under a new scheme with an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 26,000.

Elementary Education was considerably developed, with a special grant of one lakh of rupees for the expansion of village schools and an additional amount of one and half lakhs of Rupees for the school buildings; the villages have to pay a minimum salary of Rs. 10 to a teacher in these, in money or kind. A scheme of Compulsory Education is to be tried in 15 selected centres. Technical and

Commercial education have been furthered by a Mechanical Engineering School and a Commercial School in Bangalore and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore.

The construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi is in satisfactory progress, the masonry on the South and North banks having been put up to 44 feet and 36 feet respectively, above bed level, with a storage of 8 feet of water at the gap of the centre dam.

The block system of irrigation under the Marikanave Reservoir is in working order, now, under careful supervision. This Reservoir was started in 1898. It spans the Marikanave gorge on the Vedavati river in the Hariyur Taluk Chitaldroog District, with a catchment area of 2075 square miles, holding 80,000 millions cubic feet of water, and has a surface area of 34 square miles. The dam is 1880 feet long and 172 feet high from basement surface, the base, being 180 feet broad terminating at top in 15 feet. It has cost Rs. 44½ lakhs to time of completion.

The Electric Tramway for Bangalore awaits a clearer understanding with the authorities of the Civil and Military Station as to what their share will be in the total expenditure of the estimate. The original estimate stood at Rs. 207,000, the revised estimate is for Rs. 2,26,215 i.e. for the Tramways within the Cantonment limits.

The Government of Mysore expeditiously require the early construction of the railway lines from Nanjungud to Erode, Hassan to Mangalore and from Mysore to the Coorg frontier ending at Virarajendrapet along the left bank of the Cauvery, particularly the first line. The Government of India has sanctioned the Kolar—Chikballapur Railway project. The total outlay to end of 1913—1914 to be Rs. 2,56,00,000 on the State lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company. Up to 1900 the total length of Railway lines opened in the State was 100 miles and the capital outlay was Rs. 223 lakhs. No extension took place till 1913 this length remaining stationary, till Government Proceedings allowed for 2 additional miles of railway in November of that year with an outlay of Rs. 1½ lakhs. A State Railway Department was then appointed in 1912. The preliminaries of alignment and estimates to be approved by the Railway Board before construction a year or more. Arrangements are in progress for the Shimoga Feeder lines and Tramways to Hebhe and Kankankote. A project for a line from Bangalore to Hosur estimated to cost Rs. 12.72 lakhs for 30.69 miles pending with the Railway Board. The completion of the three lines specified above, will connect the Mysore system of Railways with important places in the surrounding districts of British India.

The output of gold during 1913—1914 was 559,640 ounces of the value Rs. 3,22,83,047, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 95,897 on the previous period. The total royalty was approximately Rs. 18,91,486 against Rs. 18,99,971 in 1912—1913. The shortage of water in the Cauvery in the months of May and June, though retarded development work did not affect the output of gold materially. The outlook of the Field remains much *in statu quo*.

A Geological Map of Mysore showing the general results of Survey work has been begun, separate maps on a larger scale and with more detailed information

are in course of preparation to show the more important areas likely to contain mineral deposits.

The project of financing the water-supply scheme of the town of Devangiri at a total cost of Rs. 2 lakhs was passed and Rs. 30,000 was contributed by the Government.

Last year the Dewan directed that special attention should be paid to the investigation of the commercial value of all the forest products and considered it might be necessary to employ expert establishment to increase the Forest Revenue. The total Forest Revenue, through extra precaution has realised, during this year, a record figure. It amounted to Rs. 32,71,336 and about two-thirds of this was obtained from the sale of 2,158 tons of sandalwood. Two Forest Officers have been placed on special duty to survey the Forest resources of the State and to investigate the possibility of utilising them for industrial purposes. The exploration of the Ghaut Forests in the Shimoga Districts and of the Forests near the head waters of the Tunga and the Jager Valley in the Kadur District have been completed under their eye.

The fourth installation of the Cauvery Hydro—Electric Power Scheme is expected to be completed before July 1915 and is well in hand.

Panchayets have been constituted for 25 villages under the Tank Panchayet Regulation.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board and the City Improvement Committee, Bangalore, have been working, the former having constructed underground sewerage and outfall works and for this purpose acquired 69 properties at a total cost of Rs. 50,677 and the latter have submitted an Improvement Scheme to be carried out in the next three years, to the initial expenses of which Government have allowed Rs. 20,000.

The Mysore Gazetteer prepared by Mr. Rice is to undergo revision in order to bring the information up to date. A period of three years is allotted to the work, under the Officer in charge of Archaeological Researches.

Sericulture has received the special attention of the Agricultural Committee and His Highness' Government opened a Central Sericultural Farm at Chennapatna where Signor Washington Mari, an Italian expert, has conducted several trials and experiments in rearing the Mysore, Bengal and Italian worms and cross-breeds. This industry is carried on as a profitable occupation in 22 taluks of the State and the Government are taking steps to extend the industry into other taluks, with a Silk Association at Chennapatna.

A monthly journal published in English and Canarese dealing with the work of the Economic Conference is now on the tapis. The appointment of a Superintendent or Organizer has been sanctioned and 47 Taluk Progress Committees formed. Village Improvement Committees are busy with organizing and directing all available capital and enterprise into the same channels.

A scheme has been prepared by Diwan Bahadur Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Comptroller, for the introduction of Village Savings Banks and for the extension of the State Life Insurance to the public, which has been investigated by the Industrial and Commerce Committee and is now placed before the Government of His Highness.

RETROSPECT OF 1914.

Sir Leslie C. Miller, late Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to the Office of Chief Judge of the Chief Court which was rendered vacant by the demise of Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao.

In Mysore the principal buildings of the New Palace, the General Hospital and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, in Bangalore the Central College Chemical Laboratory and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the Public Offices, the Government Press and the Public Works Workshop are nearing completion or extension. Large bridges are being thrown across the river Tungabhadra at Honnali in the Shimoga District and over the Bhriugu on the Hunsur-Begur Road in the Mysore District.

No retrospect of the year 1914 will be complete without an allusion to the GREAT WAR now convulsing the nations of Europe since the memorable date of August 4. India is intimately connected with this great historic event and Mysore has figured in its annals by the Feudatory State having placed its troops and its entire resources at the services of the Imperial Government and, not least, in contributing Rupees fifty lakhs towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force, that left the shores of India to take part in the Empire's battle on the Continent. No one could deny that the situation was forced upon England and to attempt to buy peace, with the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement and to allow herself to be treated, with the other Powers of Europe, as if they were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations would have been a humiliation intolerable for a great realm like the British Empire. During the past three months rapid developments have gone on and though the scene of war is distant to us, in this country, it has been brought by the disastrous losses of Indian trade, within our limits of vision. The Kaiser in the dangerous course he has pursued, has collided with several of the Great Powers, besides England, and he has driven the German nation into a disastrous war.

The present scheme of Germany, like most of the highly imaginative schemes in which she has been engaged for some considerable time, was badly planned and her diplomatic relations have proved utterly defective. The latest blunder she has made is forcing Turkey into her compact, which the new liberal Government of the latter is responsible for. To press liberal constitutions upon nations which were really not ready for them and to help movements in any part of the world which call themselves liberal movements, is a traditional weakness that has been exhibited by liberal Governments. The result is sometimes unfortunate, as in the case of the new form of Government of Turkey, which innovation has supported the unsound and premature projects of cranks—this, the Young Turks undoubtedly are. Their small clique has been helped into power and owing to their own ignorance the people have had no hold on them. That clique has just overturned the Sultan and the throne and it is now engaged in grinding the people in a ruinous alliance with Germany. It was clearly the first duty of Germany in the late Balkan Wars to take care that Turkey should be firmly attached to her interests, but Germany allowed Turkey to be attacked, first, by Italy and then by the Balkan States and to be utterly defeated. Now, in the hour of need, she sees how invaluable Turkey's aid is to her and she has forced her into an alliance through means of the dissensions in the Government of the Porte. The German Empire, in company with Austria-Hungary is now at war with six powerful

RETROSPECT OF 1914.

nations, viz., France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Servia and Japan and to these may yet be, very likely, added Italy and Roumania. We may not turn our retrospect into a prospect by predicting anything that has not really happened. It would, however, be quite within our province to refer to the ruinous results on trade that will follow in the wake of this world-war, which arose from a quarrel that Austria-Hungary picked with Servia and which action Germany, promptly, supported, by going to war with France and Russia, thereby incurring the hostility of Great Britain when she invaded Luxemburg and Belgium.

The present war will entail an enormous destruction of life and property, for the expenditure of one million pounds sterling, per day, is the estimated cost of the war expenses and the daily toll of the numbers that fall on the battlefield is almost as certain a figure of calculation. But what will remain as after effects of the war are things that have, specially, to be reckoned with. It is the middle classes that are suffering throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, from loss of employment, dearth of all provisions, stoppage of manufactures and industries and the loss of the bread-winners, for there will be homeless families, by the thousand, after the cessation of hostilities. The burden falls heavily on working people and on British trade. For, at least, another twelve-month, unless some utterly unexpected turn occurs in the tide of events and brings the war to a sudden or speedy end, the democracy will be the severest sufferers, as, a protracted period will cripple all the greatest resources of the people for prosperity or even a bare livelihood. This condition will be particularly felt in the British Isles but we, in India, outside them, will also greatly suffer, though not to that degree. If the war lasts a year or longer, all industries will be badly affected, as there will be very little foreign trade, no export of coal or import of raw material, such as skins, cotton, oil seeds or wool. Necessary food-stuffs will be consumed in each country without a corresponding import from other places, causing impoverishment by low prices or a cessation of production in some commodities. The Army will absorb thousands of men that work the mines or till the soil, for the entire number of the able-bodied of a combative age will be, gradually, drafted into the ranks. The shipping will be partly destroyed or, much of it being unused, will become non-productive and the result will be a general impoverishment of the people. No doubt England's manufacturing industries will speedily recover, after the war, and her foreign trade is bound to go up by leaps and bounds. But a protracted war will, for the time being, bring an incalculable amount of commercial distress and poverty. Huge war expenditure means loss of capital that cannot, quickly, be retrieved. England's improved industrial position after the war will give employment to millions of the British, but no prospect seems morally conceivable of a termination of hostilities before many months more, even if this is possible, for the present War Minister has made a probable forecast of a continuation of the Campaign till another couple of years.

The death of Lord Roberts caused profound sorrow, especially in India, where he was born, at Cawnore, and where he spent over 40 years of his life. He was the second son of General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., and was born on the 30th September 1832, so that he was just over 82 years by a few months, when he passed away on the battlefield, a fitting end to one, whose whole public life, almost, was spent in fighting his Country's wars. He was created an Earl and a K.G. after the South African War and, doubtless, gave the present War Minister the benefit of his ripe experience. It seems as if he had died, just as his life work was done.

The fall of Tsing-tao, before the bombardment of the British and the Japs, brought about the destruction of the best of the German colonial possessions. Germany had spent twenty million pounds sterling on trying to make it a Gibraltar of the East and as such Tsing-tao would have served the purpose of a chief commercial port for the distribution of German goods. It was to outshine Shanghai and this it would have done in the near future. The Kaiser had commanded that his troops were to defend it to the last man but the Garrison, when it was confronted by the troops of the Allies, yielded it an easy prey.

The speculations as to the time the war will last are of the greatest interest to the lay mind. Judging from the financial forecasts, the Government at Home think that it will continue one year more, at the least. At the rate of £5,500,000 per week it is calculated that if the war lasts till the end of October 1915, there will be an expenditure to be provided against of £350 millions. It may come to an end earlier by the economical ruin of Germany, starved out in provisions, supplies and money. Lord Kitchener is pessimistic with a three years' forecast, while Mr. Asquith takes the politician's view of the situation and gives diplomacy some play in bringing about a cessation of hostilities, before this.

An interesting feature of the present war is the employment of our Indian troops in European warfare. The army of England is reckoned, soon, to be one consisting of two million troops in the near future and it will have to mount higher by accessions from the Colonies and the Overseas Dominions before the British flag will be unfurled over Berlin. But the bravery of the soldiers and the strategy of the Army are already famous. The Indian Contingents now, in addition, are a most welcome and valuable augment. The British battlefields had seen all nations of men, British, French, Morocans, Algerians and even the black Senegalese from French West Africa. But the stay-at-home European had no idea of the dark brown men from India or the fairer Northern Indians. Their arrival in Northern France was a revelation to them, as they saw these, some of the finest soldiers in the world, experts in the fighting line. They quickly adapted themselves to the new and novel to them, style of fighting in trenches. They bear comparison with the *Turcos*, being as swift and impatient for the attack, the Sikhs and Ghurkas being distinguished among the Indian Troops for this.

Italy and Romania are soon bound to come into the fray for the people are impatient at their long waiting, as neutrals, when vital interests, such as theirs, are imperilled in the Allies' countries. If things go as badly for Germany and Austria as they have been doing, Italy will in all probability attack Austria-Hungary in order to recover the Italian Tyrol and Trieste, for Italy is vitally interested in the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The fortunes of war will help us to another forecast. Is it not possible that the German people will rebel against the pertinacity of the Kaiser in continuing a disastrous war? A revolt is possible. What, if the Southern States detach themselves from Prussia, after any further very serious defeats of the German Army, which severance will be encouraged, doubtless, by the neighbouring French? Or worse still, the general body of the nation may rise against their rulers. Germany, for the Germans, largely, are comprised of liberals, radicals and socialists. It is thus, within the bounds of possibility that Germany will become either a limited monarchy or a republic with the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, which will bring hostilities to a sudden end.

Amidst the din of War came the news of the important appointment of a new seat of the Bishopric, which interests Bangaloreans. The name of Bishop Cotton, a distinguished Metropolitan of India, is recollected in this event, as Dr. Pakenham Walsh, the designate Bishop of Assam was the Warden of the Schools for Anglo-Indians founded by that Prelate. He laid the domiciled community under a deep debt of gratitude for he made their education the object of his special efforts. Now one of the most distinguished Wardens of the Cotton Schools in Bangalore is about to be raised to a Bishopric. He is fully equipping for this task by qualifying in languages for his new sphere of labour. It will be a great work if the new Bishop of Assam will interest himself, in his turn, in the introduction of missionary work for Anglo-Indians as Bishop Cotton achieved a kindred aid for Anglo-Indians in furthering their education some years ago.

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W. ROSS MUNRO,

MANAGER.



Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

Address of the Dewan of Mysore to the Dasara Representative Assembly, 30th September 1914.

1.—PRELIMINARY.

GENTLEMEN,

I rise, in obedience to the command laid upon me by His Highness the Maharajah, to welcome you to this, the thirty-first session of the Dasara Representative Assembly, and to place before you an account of the past year's administration of the State and of the measures projected or in operation to promote the well-being of His Highness' subjects.

2. On account of the increasing bulk and variety of the subjects to be dealt with, the Address will be presented, as was done last year, in two parts. The first part deals with the more important events and measures requiring notice and the second with matters which are either of limited importance at the present time, or are connected only with the routine work of the administration.

War.

3. The thought which is uppermost in our minds at the present moment is the great war which is convulsing Europe from end to end and the effects of which, on account of the growth of communications, are felt over the entire inhabited portion of the world. India, as forming part of the British Empire, is intimately concerned in the war. That we are able to go on with our ordinary routine duties at such a time without undue anxiety or excitement, we owe to the great sea power of the Empire and the normal orderliness of British methods of administration. The war has brought the subjects of His Majesty in the Indian Empire nearer to the Throne, and at no time were the harmony of feeling and the solidarity of interests between the rulers and the ruled, between the Paramount Power and the Feudatory States, felt to be closer than they are at the present time.

4. As a Feudatory State, we have endeavoured to do our part. His Highness the Maharajah has placed his troops and the entire resources of the State unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness has also contributed a sum of Rupees fifty lakhs towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force which is now fighting the Empire's battle on the Continent.

5. In conveying this offer in a letter, dated 20th August 1914, to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness said :—

"This is a time at which the Feudatory States and all the subjects of the British Empire should stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence, and I desire to assure Your Excellency, in all sincerity, of the devotion and loyalty of my people and our readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our common interests."

His Excellency the Viceroy concluded a highly appreciative message in these words :—

"For the moment, I will only add that the thought that you, my friend, have shown such splendid patriotism at a time like this fills my heart with a warm glow of pleasure."

It would be superfluous to say before this Assembly that the action taken by His Highness has met with universal acclaim in every corner of the State.

Seasonal Prospects.

6. The subject which next claims our attention is the state of the season. The rainfall of last year was scanty and ill-distributed. It began late and ended early. In the five monsoon months of June to October, the total rainfall amounted to 19.38 inches in Bangalore against an average of 27.09 inches and to 29.25 inches for the whole State, or 10.32 inches short of the average. The heavy fall of the south-west monsoon did not commence till late in September and that of the north-east monsoon carried us only into the earlier part of October. The rainfall of these two months did much good but the effect was partly marred by the abrupt termination of the north-east monsoon in the first week of October.

The result was a shrinkage of area under the ragi crop and some increase in that under gram. The yield of neither crop was good. The tanks failed to get the usual supply of water and the outturn of paddy in the *maidan* tract was adversely affected. In the important paddy-growing areas of the *malnad* and the Mysore District, however, the paddy crop was by no means unsatisfactory. A large number of cattle have died and many have lost condition for want of fodder.

7. The current monsoon also began badly. The usual *mungar* rains were not very abundant nor well-distributed. In the months of June and July, the rainfall amounted to 2.59 and 13.33 inches respectively, including the fall in the *malnad* parts, against an average of 4.51 and 10.25 inches; but in the *maidan* areas, the corresponding figures were 0.72 and 2.58 inches against an average of 2.22 and 3.61 inches respectively. The situation was partly relieved by the favourable rains of August, but the crops in many parts are yet young and the rainfall in the next few weeks must determine the character, of our harvests at the end of the season.

Prices.

8. As a result of the rapid communications and the changing conditions of the outer world, prices have been going up in recent years and the precarious rainfall of the past two successive seasons has raised them to famine rates. This is causing much hardship to the poorer officials, artisans and labouring classes. The cultivators have been getting very good prices for their crops, which have enabled them to pay their revenue with ease; but in areas in which the crops suffered more than ordinary damage, the *raiya*s have had very little left to sell.

Preparations to meet Distress.

9. Government have done all in their power to meet the situation. Tank beds have been ordered to be given out for cultivation; funds have been sanctioned for sinking drinking water-wells; State forests have been thrown open to free grazing; arrangements have been made for procuring and supplying fodder; and a large amount of money—in fact, all that the Revenue Officers asked for—has been made available for granting loans and advances.

Steps have been taken to have the village programmes re-examined with a view to ascertaining whether the works included in them are sufficient and well-distributed. With many village works ready to hand and the unusually large number of public works and railways, some of great magnitude, in progress in different parts of the State, we are peculiarly well circumstanced in the matter of providing work to persons in need of employment.

2.—Important events of the Year.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

10. During the year His Highness the Maharajah had the privilege of welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy in our midst. The tour lasted from the 3rd to the 21st November 1913, and it included Gersoppa Falls, Mysore, the Kheddas, Bangalore, and a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields. The visit cannot be referred to without recalling the memory of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge who accompanied the Viceroy and who to our great sorrow is now no more. I have no doubt I am voicing the sentiments of the entire Assembly, when I say that our respectful sympathies are with His Excellency Lord Hardinge in his great bereavement, and it is our earnest hope that His Excellency may have strength to continue the administration of this great Empire with the same conspicuous sympathy and success that has characterised it till now.

The Treaty.

11. Another event of outstanding importance was the generous act of the British Government in sanctioning the substitution, in place of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, of a New Treaty for Mysore, indicating the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharajah is held by the British Government. The change was welcomed by all classes of people, and was regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which has always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards this State. In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the sentiments to which His Excellency the Viceroy gave expression on the 6th November 1913, when he made this historic announcement in the City of Mysore:—

"I have now the pleasant duty of making an announcement, which it is as gratifying to me to deliver, as I trust it will be to Your Highness to receive. Some four months ago Your Highness wrote me a letter in which you took exception to certain features in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, under which the Government of Mysore was restored to Your Highness' father, and you urged that the document should be revised both in substance and in form, in such a manner as to indicate

more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. After a very careful consideration of the question I have decided with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to substitute for the Instrument of Transfer a new Treaty which will place the relations between us on a footing more in consonance with Your Highness' actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs in India. His Majesty's Government, in accepting my proposal, have observed that Your Highness' views on this question were stated with much force and moderation and that they derive additional weight from the high character and reputation which Your Highness has always borne. With this observation I desire to associate myself in the very fullest degree, and I look on it as a particularly happy circumstance, that it should have fallen to my lot to convey to Your Highness on this auspicious occasion so striking a proof of the esteem and regard in which you are held by those responsible for the Government of this great Empire."

Reforms in the Legislative Council.

12. The reforms in the Legislative Council, which His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to sanction and which were announced to you last year, have been fully given effect to. They included the nomination of four elected members from this Assembly and four from the districts, and the grant of the privileges of interpellation and discussion of the budget.

The reformed Council met three times during the year and the State Budget of the current year was placed before them for discussion in June last with an explanatory statement by the Financial Secretary. The discussion took place on the 7th July and was participated in by nearly all the non-official members present.

The Executive Council and the appointment of His Highness the Yuvaraja as an Extraordinary Member.

13. The number of members on the Executive Council has been increased from two to three in consequence of the appointment of His Highness the Yuvaraja as an Extraordinary Member. The Yuvaraja, as you are aware, worked for some time as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, but the post offered too limited a field for his abilities and His Highness therefore decided, after the Yuvaraja's return from the European tour, that he should be appointed as an Extraordinary Member of the Council. The Yuvaraja has now held that high office for about eight months and though it is not for me to appraise his work, I cannot refrain from expressing the admiration of a colleague for the soundness of judgment and the breadth and freshness of view that he brings to bear on questions which come before him.

3.—Principal events of the Year's Administration.

14. I will now refer briefly to the operations of the Departments of Government, one by one, beginning with the Financial Department.

Financial Department.

15. As you are aware, the financial statement of His Highness' Government for the year 1914-15 was for the first time discussed in the Legislative Council in July last.

Revised Estimates for 1913-14.

16. The revenue for the year 1913-14, according to the revised estimates, stood at Rs. 817-80 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 237-28 lakhs showing a net surplus of Rs. 580-07 lakhs. Omitting 30 lakhs received on account of surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, the year's transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 550-07 lakhs made up as under:—

Increase of revenue in excess of Budget figures	...	30-13 lakhs.
Savings in ordinary expenditure	...	11-22 "
Estimated surplus in the Original Budget	...	8-72 "
Total	...	50-07 "

Special grants aggregating Rs. 65-10 lakhs had also been made for important Capital works, viz., the Cauvery Reservoir Works, extension of the Cauvery Power Scheme, new Railways and Bangalore Tramways. Of these grants, the Departments were able to utilise to the extent of Rs. 37-68 lakhs. The principal reasons for the lapses are the postponement of the payment of compensation in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme and unavoidable delays in maturing schemes and ordering out materials for the other projected works.

Budget Estimates for 1914-15.

17. Turning now to the Budget Estimates for the current official year (1914-15), which have been based on the expectation of a normal year, the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 285-09 lakhs and the gross expenditure at Rs. 358-63 lakhs. Analysed into ordinary and extraordinary, the figures stand thus:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lakhs.		Lakhs
Gross Revenue	Rs. 285-09	Gross expenditure	Rs. 358-63
Deduct arrears of surplus revenues of Civil and Military Station	12-00	Deduct special grants for capital account works.	Lakhs.
		1. Cauvery reservoir works	37-50
		2. Cauvery Power Scheme extension	5-67
		3. Electric Tramways	6-00
		4. State Railways construction	36-00
		5. Capital for subsidised Railways	10-00
			95-17
		Net ordinary expenditure	263-46
		Surplus in the ordinary account	9-63
Net ordinary receipts	273-09		273-09

18. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1914 is appended to this address which will show that notwithstanding the heavy outlay on capital account works, the financial position may be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

Surplus Revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

19. It was noticed last year that the claim of the Mysore Government for the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract had received the generous recognition of the Government of India. After a careful scrutiny, the amount payable to the State to the end of the year 1911-12 was fixed at a little over Rs. 39 lakhs of which a substantial instalment, viz., Rs. 30 lakhs, was paid during the year.

Savings Banks.

20. The closing balance at the credit of the depositors in the Savings Banks on the last day of the year 1913-14 was Rs. 73,01,284 against Rs. 74,99,274 on the last day of the previous year, excluding interest in either case. The withdrawals in the year 1913-14 were in excess of deposits by nearly 2 lakhs, a result which is said to be partly due to depositors having transferred their funds from the Savings Banks to the Bank of Mysore.

Account Department.

21. The increase in the Gazetted and ministerial staff of the Account Department referred to last year, took effect during the year under review.

In view of the large public works and railway projects in progress and the consequent increase in accounts work, the appointments of a Deputy Comptroller and of a Chief Superintendent for the Public Works and Railway Branch of the Department, were sanctioned.

Revenue Department.

22. The Mysore Civil Service Examination was held in November and December last under the revised rules of January 1913, and three of the successful candidates were appointed Assistant Commissioners, on probation.

Orders were passed during the year revising the scale of the Revenue Establishment of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices.

The Village Improvement scheme came into operation about four months before the close of the year and the results achieved will be explained in a future section of this Address.

Excise.

23. I remarked last year that the receipts under excise revenue during the year 1912-13 had reached a record figure, but those of the year 1913-14 have proved even higher, being Rs. 55,28,281 or Rs. 4,33,971 in excess of the previous year. Nearly half of this was obtained from shop rental and the remainder from increased consumption. The increase occurred in respect of all dutiable articles except foreign liquor. The consumption of the cheaper kinds of this liquor is gradually on the decrease and liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery Bangalore, are becoming more popular.

Forests.

24. The total forest revenue realised during the year was also a record figure. It amounted to Rs. 32,71,336 and about two-thirds of this were obtained from the sale of 2,158 tons of sandalwood. The expenditure under conservancy and the establishment of the department was Rs. 7,45,476.

Two Forest Officers have been placed on special duty to survey the Forest resources of the State and to investigate the possibility of utilising them for industrial purposes. These officers completed, by the close of the year, the exploration of the Ghaut Forests in the Shimoga District and of the forests near the head waters of the Tunga and in the Jager valley in the Kadur District. One of them also assisted the experts engaged by Government to investigate the possibility of starting the manufacture of pencils and matches in the State. These officers have submitted their detailed reports which are now under the consideration of Government.

The Khedda operations organized on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State, in November last, were successfully conducted and in spite of heavy casualties among the captured elephants, resulted in a net gain of Rs. 52,585 to the State.

Stamps.

25. A gratifying reform was made during the year in the Stamp Department by the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharajah.

The Stamp Manufactory which till now had been located in a part of the Public Office Buildings, was removed to the new premises contiguous to the Government Press, where the new machines purchased during the year have been installed.

Protection

Judicial Department

26. One notable event in connection with the Judicial administration of the State was the Judicial Conference held at Mysore in June last for the purpose of discussing questions of importance relating to the administration of justice. The Conference which was presided over by Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E., First Member of Council, was the first of its kind and included among its members, experienced Judicial Officers and Advocates, besides several prominent gentlemen representing the general public. The resolutions passed and the recommendations made will be duly considered by Government.

The services of Sir Leslie C. Miller, till recently a Judge of the Madras High Court, have been secured to fill the office of Chief Judge of our Chief Court, rendered vacant by the death of Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao.

Police Department.

27. The proposals for improving the strength and prospects of the staff of the Police Department outlined in my Address last year have been given effect to and the total strength of the permanent force as improved was 862 officers and

5,161 men on the 30th June 1914. The jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields Railway has been temporarily restored to the State and the necessary Police staff entertained for one year.

Military Department.

28. The discipline and efficiency of the Military Department were maintained at the usual high level and the health of the troops was good.

In my Address last year, I informed you that it was under contemplation to improve the pay and prospects of the Barr forces. A scheme involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 26,000 a year was recently sanctioned and is being given effect to.

Medicinal and Public Health Departments.

29. I stated in my Address last year that a Committee had been appointed in July 1913 to enquire into certain complainants about the purity of the vaccine lymph used in the State. The Committee, after careful investigation, came to the conclusion that the Mysore lymph was free from harmful impurities and that, in point of potency, it compared very favourably with lymph manufactured elsewhere in India. They however considered that it was desirable to further reduce the extraneous, though harmless, organisms contained in the lymph and have made certain recommendations which have met with the approval of Government.

The Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet will be shortly opened. The quarters for the staff have not yet been built, but the hospital work will be carried on by securing temporary accommodation for the present.

30. The Malnad Improvement Scheme, undertaken during the year for the sanitary and economic improvement of the *malnad*, will be referred to at a later stage of this Address.

Development, Moral and Material.

Economic Conference.

31. The several Committees of the Economic Conference and the departments connected with them were strengthened during the past official year and special efforts were made to systematize the work of the Conference and make it more practical. At the commencement of the year the constitution of the Conference and its Committees was modified slightly and their functions defined more clearly. As announced in my Address last October, 16 seats on the Conference were thrown open for election, 8 by the Members of this Assembly and 8 by the district electorates, and these elected representatives took part in the session of the Conference in June last. As the Deputy Inspector-General of Education who was the *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Education Committee had heavy duties to discharge, a whole-time officer has been appointed to look after the work of the Education Committee. The Standing Committee, whose chief function is to co-ordinate the work of the three Central Committees, met on two occasions during the year to consider several important questions. The work of the District Committees has been placed on a more satisfactory basis by the formation of Sub-Committees corresponding to the three Central Committees.

The work of the Conference has developed to a material extent and the progress made will be referred to later on.

Education.

32. The number of public institutions increased from 2,286 in 1912-13 to 2,401 in 1913-14, or by 276 and their attendance from 131,539 to 158,334, or by 26,795. The number of private institutions also increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their strength from 24,901 to 29,396. The increase in the number and strength of public institutions was chiefly due to the large number of primary schools for boys and girls opened during the year. The number of industrial and other technical institutions rose from 38 to 55. The total number of public and private institutions was 5,134 with a strength of 187,730 pupils as against 4,568 institutions with a strength of 156,440 pupils in the previous year. The total number of institutions, public and private, thus increased by 566 and their strength by 31,290. Of the total number of pupils, 154,319 were boys and 33,411 were girls, as against 129,009 boys and 27,431 girls in the year 1912-13. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 29.8 to 35 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 6.4 to 7.7, the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age being 21.4 as against 18.0 in the previous year.

33. The Central College at Bangalore was affiliated to the Madras University in the Chemistry Branch of the B.A., Pass course and in the Physics Branch of the Honours course, but the institution of the Honours course in Chemistry had to be postponed for want of an Assistant Professor with European training. An Honours course in History and Economics was opened in the Maharajah's College at Mysore. The institution of these courses rendered some outlay necessary upon equipment and additional staff.

34. Other improvements were also made in Collegiate education, but the energies of the department were chiefly devoted to the development of elementary education. A special grant of one lakh of rupees was made for the expansion of village schools and a lakh and-a-half for the construction of school buildings. Sanction was also given to the opening of 1,000 schools under the grant-in-aid rules. The principle is that the villagers should supplement the grant given by Government by contributions in money or kind so that no teacher may have to serve on less than Rs. 10 a month.

A scheme of compulsory education has been sanctioned and will for the present be tried in 15 selected centres. Rules have been framed, funds provided, and all the requisite preliminary arrangements completed.

35. The expansion of primary and secondary education has created a need for a larger supply of trained teachers and for a higher standard of training than has hitherto been available in the State. In order to provide for this, a scheme for re-modelling the Training Schools and increasing their number has been approved. Its principal features are the conversion of the Normal School at Mysore into a Training College by the addition of a training class for graduate teachers, the re-modelling of the Training Schools at Shimoga and Kolar and the immediate opening of a new Training School at Tumkur. The result of these changes will be that 440 teachers will in future be trained every year as against 254 at present.

36. The various arrangements for providing technical and commercial education sketched in my Address last year have been given effect to. A Mechanical Engineering School and a Commercial School have been opened in Bangalore and the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute has been formed in Mysore by the amalgamation of two existing institutions. All these institutions are reported to have done excellent work during the year. Arrangements have been made for opening additional sections in the Mechanical Engineering School for training Industrial Teachers, Railway Permanent Way Inspectors, Engine Drivers and Telegraph Signallers.

A Printing class will be held tentatively for a year in a part of the Government Press building, where instruction will be given in composing, proof-reading and printing.

37. Female education has also continued to advance. The number of public institutions for girls increased to 397 during the year from 360, the number in the previous year. Orders have been passed for the reorganization of the Maharani's College at Mysore and the Girls' Schools in the District headquarters with a view to enlarge their usefulness. A hostel will be attached to the College, and the present Widows' Home in Mysore will be taken over under Government management and form an *annexe* to the College. The Government Girls' School, Bangalore, and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, will be raised to the High School standard by the opening of Kannada Upper Secondary classes. English Lower Secondary classes will be added to these schools as well as to the Aryabalika Patasala and the Chamarajpet Girls' School, Bangalore. Provision for English instruction will be made in the Malleswaram Girls' School Bangalore, and the Girls' Schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan. The reorganization provides for instruction in industrial and domestic arts in addition to education of a literary character. An Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools has also been temporarily engaged.

38. Among other important measures introduced may be mentioned the appointment of a Deputy Inspector General of Education to be in direct charge of Vernacular education and the revision of the grades of Educational officers and Head Masters and teachers in High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools so as to fix the number of appointments in each grade, to prevent overlapping of scales, to facilitate selection on the ground of merit, to allow interchange between tutorial and inspecting staff and to make the pay of the teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools attractive. The benefits of the State Life Insurance have been thrown open to the teachers of aided institutions on certain conditions.

39. An Educational Exhibition was held at Mysore during the last Dasa and was largely attended. A similar Exhibition held in the Government High School at Bangalore in the latter part of December was also very popular.

Department of Agriculture.

40. It had been felt for some time past that if the Agricultural Department was to do any effective work in the way of improving the staple industry of country, a considerable addition to its staff was necessary. The Department accordingly re-organized during the year and the results are beginning to appear. The new arrangements could be brought into effect only four months

before the close of the year, but even in this short period, it was found possible to inaugurate a large amount of new work, demonstration in particular, which had hitherto of necessity, been confined to a comparatively few places and which has now been extended to every district in the State.

41. In my Address last year I mentioned that an Agricultural School had been opened at Bangalore for giving practical instruction in agriculture. The school has now completed the first year of its existence and has on its rolls 15 new students and 14 in the second year of their studies. A short course which lasted a week was held in connection with cultivating operations for the benefit of raiyats and land-holders, and was attended by about a hundred of them. In the present year it is hoped to have a regular series of such short courses, and buildings are being erected for the accommodation of persons coming to attend them.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

42. The rules for regulating the grant of takavi loans for industrial purposes referred to in my Address last year, have been amplified so as to provide for the sale of machinery on a hire purchase system as an alternative to takavi loans. Takavi and other loans amounting to nearly one lakh of rupees were granted during the year.

Twenty-six installations involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,000 had been completed and 13 were in hand at the close of the year.

As a result of the successful working of the pumping stations at Harihar and Hansvadi, a number of pumping plants for irrigation are expected to be established shortly on the banks of the Tungabhadra and its two main branches.

43. Several bulletins were issued during the year embodying the results of departmental enquiries which related, among other subjects, to the sugar industry in Mysore, the use of oil engine and suction gas plants, and the cultivation of sisal-hemp. The statistics of rail-borne trade hitherto received not being quite satisfactory, arrangements have been made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to obtain quarterly statements in detail, of the imports and exports carried into and out of the Mysore State by rail.

Co-operative Societies.

44. The Co-operative movement made considerable progress during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the movement is now extending to the *Malnad* districts, where it had hitherto made little headway. While Credit Societies continue to maintain their popularity and usefulness, other forms of co-operation are coming to be gradually adopted. There are societies undertaking, for instance, the irrigation of land, the purchase of raw materials and the sale of commodities on the co-operative principle.

During the year under review the number of Societies rose from 343 to 530, the membership from 24,538 to 40,479, the working capital from Rs. 12,89,333 to Rs. 21,47,340, the total transactions from Rs. 59,52,051 to Rs. 96,28,523, the profits from Rs. 1,29,981 to Rs. 2,30,224 and the reserve fund from Rs. 30,600 to Rs. 56,240. The Central Bank of Bangalore is in a flourishing condition and has lent a sum of Rs. 2,65,000 to 57 societies. It continues to be the main source of capital to

the rural societies. Three of the Unions have supplied capital to the extent of about Rs. 25,000 and one is contemplating to finance its affiliated societies to the extent of Rs. 20,000. As almost all the capital required was thus raised either locally or from the institutions mentioned above, it was not considered necessary to make any grants out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Registrar by the Government and from the Privy Purse of His Highness the Maharaja.

45. The third Provincial Conference was held at Mysore last October and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja and presided over by Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty. Smaller and less formal but equally useful Conferences were held at ten other places and owed their initiative and success mostly to local effort and organization guided by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Public Works Department.

46. The total expenditure on public works from all sources including Local Funds amounted to about Rs. 59½ lakhs during the year against Rs. 51 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 29½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 29½ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

47. The construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi is progressing satisfactorily. The difficult portion of the work in the river-bed and the banks was completed during the year and the masonry rose to a height of 44 feet above the bed on the south bank and to 36 feet on the north bank. Water is now stored to a height of 8 feet at the gap in the centre of the dam. Arrangements are being made for the construction of turbine sluices in the dam with a view to instal a power station at the reservoir itself, from which energy may be supplied to the Belagola Pumping Station, Mysore, and other places in that neighbourhood.

In order to provide the owners of submerged wet lands with lands in exchange, Government have, besides adopting other necessary measures, sanctioned the execution of four channel projects, two of which have already been put in hand and the remaining two will be started during the course of this year.

A scheme has also been devised for the expansion of irrigation generally under the reservoir and for affording facilities for growing high-rated crops like sugarcane, turmeric, mulberry, etc.

Irrigation Improvements.

48. With a view to develop irrigation on a scientific basis, the formation of a new Irrigation Division has been sanctioned tentatively for three years, at an annual outlay of Rs. 30,000. The work assigned to the Division was explained in the last year's Address.

The Block System of Irrigation under the Marikanave Reservoir, which was brought into force from the 1st July 1913, is being carefully worked. The colonisation of the canal area and the improvement of sanitation and means of communication of the canal villages are receiving attention.

Panchayets have been constituted for 26 villages under the Tank Panchayat Regulation.

Electrical Department.

49. The fourth installation of the Cauvery Hydro-Electric Power Scheme had well advanced by the close of the year and is expected to be completed before July 1915. Reduced rates for electric power were introduced during the year with a view to encouraging its use for domestic and industrial purposes. The estimates framed for the scheme of Electric Tramways for Bangalore required revision, and the new works had to be held in abeyance. The work will be resumed as soon as an understanding is reached with the Civil and Military Station as regards their share of the estimate.

Railway Department.

50. Up to 1900, the total length of Railway lines open in the State was 410 miles and the capital outlay Rs. 225 lakhs. The length remained stationary till 1911.

The programme of Railway development sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 224-80—Ry. F. 124-11-12, dated the 13th November 1911, provided for an addition of 259½ miles to the existing length at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs.

51. A State Railway Department was organised in 1912. Surveys and preliminary investigations in connection with the lines in the approved programme were vigorously prosecuted. The selection of the necessary staff, the investigation of the several alternative lines for some of the suggested projects and the necessity of submitting the final project estimates for the approval of the Railway Board naturally took up considerable time. Regular construction operations could not be started for a year or more from the date of organization of the department.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 110 lakhs for opening out 259 miles of different gauges have been brought on the sanctioned list. A project for a line from Bangalore to Hosur estimated to cost Rs. 12.72 lakhs for 3.69 miles is pending with the Railway Board. Projects for another 146 miles estimated to cost Rs. 94 lakhs are ready and are awaiting the settlement of the question of ways and means and conditions of construction and working. Arrangements are in progress for undertaking surveys for the Shimoga Feeder Railways and Tramways to Hebbe and Kakankote.

52. Negotiations are in progress regarding three more lines intended to connect our system of Railways with important places in the surrounding districts of British India, viz., a line from Nanjangud to Erode, another from Hassan to Mangalore and a third from Mysore to the Coorg frontier ending for the present at Virarajendrapet along the left bank of the Cauvery. His Highness' Government attach much importance to the early construction of all these lines and particularly of the first named link.

53. The work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway was commenced during November 1918 and is being pushed on vigorously. The section of the Tarikere-Yedahalli Tramway between Tarikere and Lakvalli has been opened for traffic, but work on the section beyond Lakvalli is delayed owing to the prevalence of plague in that locality. The works required in connection with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Rail way between Bangalore and Yelahanka, have to be carried

out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and estimates are under preparation. The section between Yelahanka and Devanahalli has just been opened for goods traffic. The rest of the work may be completed by the end of December 1914. Sanction of the Government of India was received very recently to the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway project and arrangements are being made to start work on that line. The project for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway has also been sanctioned by the Government of India and the question of financing the same as well as the Kadur-Chikmagalur and Chikmagalur-Hassan lines is under consideration.

54. Arrangements are being made to have properly equipped Loco, Traffic, Ways and Works Departments for working the State lines.

55. Further capital outlay is being incurred on the State open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the total outlay to the end of 1913-14 being Rs. 2,56,00,000. Till the year 1907-08, the net earnings to the State from these lines were insufficient to meet interest charges and the net result of working up to that year, was a deficit of about Rs. 65 lakhs. Since 1907-08, however, the earnings have improved and the deficit has been reduced to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Department of Geology and Mining.

56. The output of gold during 1913-14 was 559,640 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,22,83,047 which shows a decrease of Rs. 95,897, compared with 561,270 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,78,944 in 1912-13. The total royalty realized was approximately Rs. 18,91,486 against Rs. 13,99,971 in 1912-13.

The shortage of water in the Cauvery during the months of May and June necessitated a serious reduction in the power supply to the Field, which retarded development work, but did not materially affect the output of gold. The outlook of the Field remains very much the same as during the previous year. The work undertaken last year at the Woolagiri Mine in the Mysore District was brought to a close in August 1913 as the development's were not promising. Work at the Siddarahalli Mine in the Kadur District has been suspended for want of funds.

57. In accordance with the decision of Government arrived at last year, steps have been taken for the preparation and publication of a Geological Map of Mysore showing the general results of survey work. Separate maps on a larger scale and with more detailed information will also be published for the more important areas likely to contain mineral deposits.

This is one of the important departments of Government which require re-organisation and proposals to that end are under consideration.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Municipal Funds

58. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to about Rs. 10,97,000 and the expenditure to about Rs. 10,61,000 of which a sum of Rs. 2,87,000 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,31,000 on conservancy and the balance under other heads.

The question of financing the water-supply scheme of Davangere town, which is estimated to cost over 2 lakhs of rupees, was satisfactorily settled during the year and Government have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 80,000 towards the project and undertaken to execute the work without making any charge on account of establishment or tools and plant. Government have also sanctioned the grant of one-half of the cost of installing Jewel Filters for the Chitaldrug water-supply, and of carrying out certain improvements urgently required for the Kolar and Shimoga water-works. A scheme of water-supply for the town of Dodballapur is under consideration and it is noteworthy that the townspeople of that place have come forward with offers of subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 18,000 towards the cost of the project, of which a sum of Rs. 11,000 has been actually paid.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

59. The construction of the underground sewerage and outfall works was continued during the year. Sixty-nine properties were acquired at a cost of Rs. 50,677 and the total expenditure incurred by the Board amounted to Rs. 2,93,000.

City Improvement Committee, Bangalore.

60. In order to investigate the needs of the Bangalore City in the direction of improvements and future expansion, a Committee consisting of Engineer and other officers and leading non-official gentlemen has been appointed with Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty as Chairman. The Committee met several times and have submitted a rough scheme of improvements to be carried out in the next three years. For preliminary operations in this connection, Government have placed a grant of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Committee.

Local Funds General.

61. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,23,000, and including the opening balance of Rs. 2,56,901 the total income was Rs. 4,79,901. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,70,700 and the year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 3,09,201.

District Funds.

62. The income under all heads of District Funds during the year 1913-14 was approximately Rs. 9,38,387 which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 6,56,497, amounted to Rs. 15,94,884. The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 11,42,674 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 4,52,210 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,77,750 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,60,924 on Public Health, Safety and Convenience, and Rs. 3,02,603 on Railway construction. All the Local Boards in the Shimoga District were reconstituted during the year, and the Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was amended so as to empower the District Boards to levy a Railway Cess with the approval of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Muzrai Department.

63. A Committee consisting of Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikanthaswara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superinten-

dent, was appointed to investigate the working of the Department and report upon the various reforms and improvements needed in the administration of the Muzrai institutions. The Committee have sent up a detailed report on the several points referred to them for investigation. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

The new Muzrai Regulation came into operation from 1st January 1914.

Government Press.

64. The outturn of work in the Central Press was slightly less than in the previous year and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,485 against Rs. 1,06,266 in the year previous. The reduction of output and expenditure was due to the transfer of a portion of the work to the Branch Press at Mysore and to the fact that on the whole a less quantity of printing was called for from the several departments and some printing was also done in private presses.

The question of further reducing if possible, the work done in the Government Press, is engaging attention.

65. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 117 as against 128 in the previous year.

Government Gardens.

66. The Government gardens were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and improvements effected to most of them. The details are given in Part II of this Address.

Archæological Department.

67. Arrangements have been made for revising the Mysore Gazetteer prepared by Mr. Rice with a view to bringing it up-to-date. Praktanavimarsa Vichakshana Mr. R. A. Narasimhachar has been entrusted with this work in addition to his other duties as Officer in charge of the Archæological Researches. A definite programme of work for this department for the next three years is under the consideration of Government.

4.—Development of Economic Resources.

68. Having dealt with the chief events of the administration during the year, it may not be out of place to recapitulate some of the larger measures undertaken in the State for developing its economic resources.

Seven projects of this description seem to deserve notice, all of which, save one, are making rapid progress. These are :—

- (1) Construction and working of railways,
- (2) Construction of a reservoir on the Cauvery river at Kannambadi,
- (3) Further development of the Cauvery Power Scheme,
- (4) Construction and repair of minor tanks,
- (5) Malnad Improvement Scheme,
- (6) Village Improvement Scheme, and
- (7) Operations of the Economic Conference.

Construction and working of Railways.

69. You may be aware that, between 1900 and 1911, that is, for nearly 12 years, there was a complete stoppage of railway activity in the State and the railway mileage in Mysore, compared to the population, fell short of that in British India. Since 1911, a persistent effort has been made to develop railway construction and as a result we have work going on, at present, on about 180 miles of railway.

The Kolar-Bowringpet Railway, the first new line completed since railway construction was resumed, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December last.

It is gratifying to note that the people in the districts are beginning to invest money in railway enterprises.

We want a length of about 1,000 miles of railway for adequately opening out our districts and to give an impetus to the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State. The Railway service, when the lines are in operation, is also intended to provide profitable employment to the people of the State. The outlay already incurred is Rs. 256 lakhs and the programme of 1,000 miles when completed will bring the total expenditure to about 500 lakhs.

The Construction of the Cauvery Reservoir.

70. The question of utilizing the surplus waters of the Cauvery river within the Mysore State has formed the subject of a somewhat protracted controversy between this State and the neighbouring Presidency of Madras for the past three or four years, and last year the Government of India decided to refer the matter to a strong Committee of Arbitration for enquiry. The Committee conducted their investigations for nearly ten months and, in May last, submitted their award to the Government of India. His Highness' Government and the very large population interested in the development of the Cauvery valley within our State are confident of the justice of their claims and they anxiously await the decision of the Government of India on this momentous issue.

The Kannambadi Reservoir Project has for its object the storage of the surplus waters of the Cauvery river,—surplus which normally runs to waste into the sea. The present supply of the river channels is precarious. With an assured supply from the reservoir, the way will be paved for the cultivation of high class perennial crops not hitherto grown in that valley. Arrangements are being made to cultivate, with the aid of the storage, about 10,000 acres of sugarcane under the existing and new channels.

A scheme for re-settling the population which will be drowned out by the new reservoir is being successfully dealt with by our officers.

Further development of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

71. The construction of the reservoir will enable Government to protect the power supply, which at present is somewhat precarious during the hot weather months, and to increase the same from about 11,000 H. P. to about 18,000 H. P.

It is expected that the necessary works will be completed before July next, and if there is sufficient demand for additional power thereafter, further developments will follow.

It will be one of the duties of the Electrical Department to develop permanent markets for our power supply by extending its use for industrial purposes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Construction and Repair of Minor Tanks.

72. The question of minor tanks has engaged our active attention during the year. Government have strengthened the Maramat establishment required in the districts at an additional cost of Rs. 42,812 and the grant for the restoration of minor tanks now stands at Rs. 2,00,000. Government are prepared to further increase the grant, if necessary.

A scheme is under consideration to encourage the people of the village or villages interested in a tank to carry out the work of restoration or repairs by their own efforts with aid from Government, in the shape of grants, remissions of assessment or other concessions. This is one of the measures in which the people's co-operation with Government in the years to come will be attended with the most beneficial results.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

73. I stated last year that His Highness' Government intended to take active measures for the re-population, and the sanitary and economic improvement of the *malnad* portions of the three districts, namely, Shimoga, Kador and Hassan. A scheme drawn up for the purpose was brought into operation in February last. To give an opportunity to the leading people of the districts to participate in the work, non-officials have been associated with the officials and local committees have been appointed one for each district, as well as a central committee to control the operations, and they are provided with funds and an adequate staff. The measures in progress during the few months in which the scheme was in operation during the year comprise—removing rank vegetation, improving the supply of drinking water, shifting insanitary villages, popularising the use of quinine, spreading the benefits of vaccination and imparting to the people a knowledge of the rules of personal and domestic hygiene. A malarial survey with laboratory investigation has been commenced in order to identify the species of mosquito responsible for the spread of the disease. An experienced officer of the Medical Department was placed on special duty for a short time to formulate the lines of such a survey and investigation and to suggest improvements in the registration of vital statistics. Arrangements are in progress for increasing the number of vaccinators, midwives and compounders and the question of providing additional dispensaries both of the stationary and travelling types and the necessary maternity hospitals is under active consideration.

74. Attempts are also being made to attract settlers to the *malnad*. Government have recognised that the problem of the *malnad* is partly economic in character and in this view have sanctioned measures for encouraging education, for multiplying occupations by developing local industries chiefly connected with forest produce, for opening up the country by increasing communications and for promoting co-operative enterprise.

Numerous details have yet to be perfected. Until the people are awakened to a sense of their own responsibility, progress will largely depend on the activity and enthusiasm which the Government officers entrusted with the operations may bring to bear on this work.

Village Improvement Scheme.

75. This scheme which I foreshadowed in my Address last year was put in hand in the latter part of the year and it has made satisfactory progress in the few months it has been in operation. The following figures taken from the most recent reports will indicate the results attained :—

Number of villages for which committees have been formed	...	11,923
out of a total number of 16,740 in the State ...	...	7,440
Number of village committees started	...	...
Number of villages in which people have agreed to devote half a day's labour once a week for communal benefit...	...	6,126
Number of villages (in five districts) which have started libraries or subscribed for newspapers	...	55

Considering that the seasonal conditions last year were somewhat unfavourable and the outlook in the current year up to the present has not been very satisfactory, the extent of popular support given to the scheme is extremely gratifying.

76. Under the sanctioned scheme, the Government contribution towards the cost of works started by the Village Improvement Committees was fixed at one-third of the total cost; but in view of the attendant difficulties in carrying out the scheme in its initial stages, the Government contribution was increased to one-half for the year under review as well as for the current year.

The Village Improvement Committees undertook during the period, works of permanent utility involving an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,25,000 of which the Government share amounted to Rs. 59,000. The balance of Rs. 66,000 was contributed by the villagers concerned either in cash or labour.

77. The Revenue Commissioner states that signs are not wanting to indicate the popularity of the scheme. It owes its rapid introduction to the enthusiasm and interest taken by our District Revenue officers. If wisely directed, its operations should be the means of spreading enlightenment among the people and stimulating co-operative action for improving the prosperity and conveniences of our villages. Nature has so liberally endowed our country with beautiful scenery and natural facilities of every kind that, if only the people made the attempt, many a village might be transformed from a congregation of irregularly disposed huts—separated by ill-kept and insanitary spaces—into well-ordered, cleanly and attractive places of human abode.

Economic Conference.

78. The changes in the constitution and functions of the Economic Conference have been dealt with already.

The object of the Conference is, as you are aware, to improve education and develop agriculture and Industries and Commerce. On account of the low level of activity and achievement in this respect in the past, it is the prime duty of the State and the leaders of the people to help to guide the public to improve their

economic condition. His Highness' Government spend about 2½ lakhs a year at present, or less than 1 per cent. of out revenues for the purpose of spreading sound ideas and preparing the people to participate in economic progress. Government are prepared to spend up to Rs. 3 lakhs per annum, if necessary, for a period of five years.

79. The work of the Conference is mainly carried on by the three Central Committees and the District Committees. These Committees have been investigating a large number of subjects of economic interest, which are in various stages of progress. Much spade work has been done in collecting useful information which is necessary preliminary to the preparation of practical schemes. Some of the recommendations made by the Committees have been sanctioned by Government and several others are under their consideration.

80. Amidst much generous enthusiasm, there have not been wanting criticisms of some of the measures in progress. Government are doing what they consider to be demanded in the true interests of the country and likely to satisfy the best informed opinion on each subject. If, in respect of any of these measures, at least half a dozen members of this Assembly meet and formulate their difficulties and objections, and ask for information, every endeavour will be made to meet their wishes. If alternative proposals of a constructive character are put forward, Government will not be slow to give the suggestions their best consideration.

Education Committee.

81. Chief among the subjects dealt with by the Education Committee were the establishment of public Libraries in Bangalore and Mysore, the improvement of Industrial Schools, the organization of physical education, the employment of itinerant teachers and lecturers, etc., the education of adults and the encouragement of literature in Kannada to make it a suitable vehicle for the spread of general and scientific knowledge among the masses of the population.

Agricultural Committee.

82. The Agricultural Committee took up during the year the question of the improvement of sericulture. This industry provides profitable occupation to people in 22 taluks of the State. The services of Signor Washington Mari, an experienced Italian expert, were secured for a year and a Central Sericultural Farm was opened at Channapatna, where he conducted several trials and experiments. In the first six months of this year 51,000 cocoons of several varieties were raised and about half the number were sold to the raiyats. The experiments carried out in rearing the Mysore, Bengal and Italian worms and cross breeds have yielded useful indications as to the directions in which the future development of the industry may be attempted.

A scheme is in preparation to build, in different localities, model rearing houses which will also serve as small seed stations for the present. A number of students have been trained in improved methods of sericulture and the staff of Assistant Inspectors has been increased in number and posted to several of the sericultural taluks. Steps have been taken to introduce sericulture into parts of the State where it was not in existence before.

83. A Silk Association has been formed at Channapatna consisting of people connected with all branches of the silk industry with a view to spread knowledge of the new methods among the rural population. The Association is yet young but I hope that it will soon become a useful medium for bringing the people under the influence of our expert agency.

Considerable attention has been paid to horticulture and a survey of fruit areas has been undertaken to ascertain the possibilities of fruit culture in the State.

The feasibility of dairy farming has been investigated and encouragement is being given for the development of the industry by private enterprise.

The Committee has issued a number of bulletins containing useful information both in English and Kannada, and has tried to reach a large circle of readers interested in scientific methods of agriculture.

Industries and Commerce Committee.

84. The Industries and Commerce Committee considered the question of starting various industries, such as wood distillation, manufacture of cotton seed oil, pharmaceutical preparations, cultivation of sisal-hemp, cocoanut fibre, glass, matches, etc. Some of the enquiries have assumed a practical shape. The opening of a factory for the manufacture of pencils and the possibility of starting tile factories on a large scale in the Mysore District and the *malnad*, are under investigation by experts. An Industrial Depot for the exhibition and sale of articles of local manufacture has been opened in Bangalore and is reported to be working satisfactorily.

85. The results of the investigation into the industrial condition of Mysore by Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, who was deputed for the purpose, have recently been published. His report brings together a large mass of information connected with the economic development of the country and also contains various useful suggestions for improving existing industries and starting new ones.

86. One of the important advances made in the direction of commercial development is the starting of the Bank of Mysore, which commenced work in October 1913. Through its instrumentality, a sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs is under circulation and very satisfactory banking facilities have been provided by the agencies established in various parts of the State.

87. The District Committees have also drawn up definite programmes of work and are engaged in investigating several questions of economic interest with special reference to the local areas concerned.

88. As the work connected with the Economic Conference has expanded, District Officers are finding it difficult to devote adequate attention to it without special assistance. Government have therefore recently sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent or Organiser for each district whose duty it will be to help the Deputy Commissioner and the District Committee in spreading information, stimulating local enterprise and helping people in organizing practical schemes with the co-operation of experts employed in the several departments. The Superintendents will be in touch with the various authorities concerned and will serve as a medium for co-ordinating the activities of the Central and District Committees.

89. Forty-seven Taluk Progress Committees have been formed to develop economic work in the taluks and it is expected that in the course of the next few months, similar committees will be formed in all the remaining taluks.

90. It has been decided to issue at an early date a monthly journal in connection with the work of the Economic Conference, in English and Kannada, which will serve to bring into closer touch all persons interested and all agencies engaged in the work of the economic progress of the State.

91. In another place of this Address I have referred to the formation of Village Improvement Committees. It is the hope of Government that all these organisations beginning from the central body and spreading among a large number of towns and villages will work in unison and form the necessary agency for developing economic schemes, for ascertaining important local wants, for spreading information among a large portion of the people of the State and for organising and directing into profitable channels whatever intelligence, energy, capital or enterprise may be available in the country.

5.—Administrative Efficiency.

Efficiency Audit.

92. I will next say a few words about measures taken for improving the working of the administrative machinery.

In last year's Address, I mentioned that the question of improving the efficiency of the several branches of the public service had been receiving the special attention of Government and that it was proposed to introduce a system of administrative scrutiny and check described as 'efficiency audit.'

The system has been in full working order for the past two or three months. The establishment employed is temporary and consists of a Gazetted officer and a few clerks who form a branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

93. The officer is engaged in examining the standing orders and office manuals with a view to promote system and regularity in the transaction of public business and co-ordination of work between the various departments. He will help in the reorganization of Government departments which may require attention, in the inspection of individual offices when necessary and in taking stock of progress made on the special programmes laid down from time to time.

94. The system of Local Self-Government in the State dealing with the functions and responsibilities of Local Boards and Municipalities is undergoing a thorough investigation. A committee of Government officers and non-official gentlemen, with Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, C.S.I., Second Member of Council, as Chairman, which has been considering the subject for some time past has just concluded its deliberations.

Organization and Development Questions.

95. In every department of Government and public work, a large number of new questions arise from time to time requiring study and investigation and the Departmental heads often find themselves unable to give continuous attention to

them. A list of subjects connected with the organization and development of the department is maintained, and a few selected subjects are taken up from time to time for investigation and report, with the help of Government officers and when necessary, also of non-official gentlemen who may be interested in, or who may have made a special study of, the subjects. Several subjects have been dealt with in this way, and our sincere thanks are due to the gentlemen who have co-operated with Government and given their services for the work.

Recruitment and Promotions.

96. A stricter system of recruitment based mainly on merit and capacity should be introduced in all branches of the service after making reasonable allowance for the claims of special classes of tax-payers hitherto imperfectly represented in the public service. There is no reason why we should be content with men of ordinary calibre when we can get the pick of the talent available in the country for the same salaries.

The selection for promotion should be based on approved service and merit and for this purpose, correct records of conduct and qualifications should be maintained in greater detail than at present. If we are to encourage officers who are self-reliant and resourceful, it will be necessary to give special promotions to men of outstanding capacity and worth.

Government propose to issue shortly suitable rules to regulate the conduct and responsibility of officers of the various services of the State.

Inspections by Members of Government.

97. A new departure, during the year, was the tours of inspection undertaken by members of Government under a revised system, resulting in a considerable amount of inspection work done by them. Out of a total of 68 taluks and 9 sub-taluks in the State, the two members and myself have, between us, inspected 52 taluks and 5 sub-taluks. These inspections will be continued in the coming year also, and an endeavour will be made to see that they lead to permanent results, and that the more important wants and grievances in each taluk are catalogued and constantly kept in view, both by the official and non-official classes, till the wants are supplied and the grievances redressed.

Statistical Atlas and District and Town Hand-Books.

98. At present, there is a lack of information regarding essential facts pertaining to the administration in general and to the resources and needs of the people in particular, in each district, city and important town. A beginning has been made to supply these wants by the preparation of hand-books for districts and guide-books for the municipal towns. Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, M.A., till recently Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, has been entrusted with the preparation of a statistical atlas and abstract. He is also compiling the district hand-books with the aid of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned.

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, President of the Bangalore City Municipality, has issued a useful and neatly got-up hand-book for the Bangalore City, and the Municipal Councils of a few other towns have undertaken to publish smaller guide-books.

A hand-book for the Tumkur District has been published by Mr. B. J. Kumarswamy Naik, Deputy Commissioner, and another for the Kolar District, prepared by Mr. B. Ramaswamayya, is in the press.

Taluk and Village Manuals.

99. The preparation of a Manual for regulating the work of the Taluk Offices and defining the duties and responsibilities of the Taluk officials has been taken in hand. Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, who has had considerable experience as a Revenue officer, has set an example of public spirit by undertaking to do the work in an honorary capacity. He has also completed the compilation of a Village Manual. A District Office Manual will be compiled for the guidance of officials as soon as the Taluk and Village Manuals are printed and issued.

6.—Conclusion.

100. I will now conclude with a few general observations on the present situation in Mysore and our hopes and fears, for the future, from the standpoint of the prosperity of His Highness' subjects.

I have referred to the short rainfall and scarcity of food and fodder both last year and now. Bad seasons are increasingly frequent in this State. The methods of cultivation are primitive in large areas of the country and the application of science to farming is little known. Even in good seasons, the ordinary agriculturist goes without sufficient occupation from four to six months in the year. Many artisan and professional classes have had to abandon their special avocations through stress of competition and fall back on agriculture. The village tanks are getting silted and shallow, and they usually dry up a few months after the monsoon is over, with the result that scarcity of water for men and cattle is of common occurrence in the rural areas.

Our agricultural population is very ignorant. The power of initiative, co-operation and organized activity for public or private enterprises, which is so sedulously fostered in other countries, is utterly lacking in this State.

Efficiency of the People.

101. In my Address of last year, I devoted a section to the subject of the efficiency of the people. I have already explained what Government have done or are doing in order to develop the economic resources of the State and to improve the machinery of the administration. As regards the improvement of the people, Government are doing all they can, by liberal expenditure on education and in other ways, to encourage industrial and commercial enterprise among the people.

In this connection, I believe it is permissible to ask—What are the people doing to help themselves? To what extent will they exert themselves for a more active participation in the civic and industrial life of the country? These questions will be repeated with growing persistency in the coming years and you must see to it that your response is hearty and increasingly unanimous.

102. The spirit of enquiry should be cultivated by our people and they should study what science has done for promoting human enterprise in foreign lands and practice the lessons deduced from such comparison.

Changes are going on unnoticed in the practical life of the people and many good and useful habits and practices of the past are disappearing. It behoves to single out the more useful methods and practices, both our own and those of foreign countries at the present time, and familiarise the public with them, till they come to be accepted as standards in the daily life of our people.

Regulation of Activities in City, Town and Village.

103. Proposals are being discussed with a view to encourage the people to keep under study and observation every important activity in the country, municipal, economic, social and moral, with a view to the constant improvement of the standards of work and living of the persons engaged in them.

The object aimed at is to appoint some person or persons to be responsible for every profession or activity as practiced in each city, town and village; to collect funds and stimulate work with a view gradually to improve the material and moral condition of the people in every profession and grade of society.

A beginning in this direction is being made in Bangalore under the leadership of our esteemed countryman, Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabushana, Mr. K.P. Puttanna Chetty and, if voluntary effort is forthcoming, there is no reason why the city of Mysore should not follow the example of Bangalore and why other smaller towns should not take up this good work in their turn.

Appeal for Co-operation.

104. Government recognise that it is a part of their duty to help the people to improve their condition and equip them for the struggle for existence. The time has gone by when Government officers could afford to be content with collecting taxes, maintaining order and dispensing justice.

I am told on the authority of competent observers that there is a distinct improvement in the civic life of the Bangalore City, and that Municipal Councillors and leading private gentlemen are giving their time and work ungrudgingly to municipal affairs and questions of public interest.

There are evidences of public spirit and increasing harmony between Government officers and the people in the districts and I can speak from personal knowledge that our village population are making large sacrifices for promoting education.

When I outlined the Village Improvement Scheme in my Address last year, some sixty members from your body offered help and co-operation to inaugurate that movement. I now see that that help has been given without stint. If in respect of all new undertakings, officials and non-officials are animated by the same ideals and work in unison, the beneficial results will be very marked. I earnestly hope that, in the coming year, our officers may look forward to increasing co-operation from you and from the general public whom you represent.

105. The recent growth of communications has been bringing us closer to the populations of the world. It is an advantage to come into closer contact with people more civilized than ourselves if we can profit by their example. But we must recognise that this close association has also brought us increased responsibilities. It has brought us into the vortex of the struggle for existence and the first warning we have received is a rise in prices. Where formerly the economic effects of local enterprise were determined by local conditions, we are now called upon, without adequate training or skill and with our primitive implements, to take our place in international competition. In the face of the increasing severity of the struggle, our spirit of content, our indifference to science and material progress, are a growing peril. Hard times will be coming if we are not more adaptive and it is our duty to see that the awakening did not come too late.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT A. BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914-1915.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	1,05,00,292	1,05,00,000	1,06,40,000	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,65,885	2,37,000	1,85,000
II Forest ...	32,93,721	33,14,000	28,20,000	1A. Assignments and Compensation ...	(a)	(a)	80,000
III Excise ...	48,14,089	52,20,000	46,00,000	Charges in respect of Collection, viz—			
IV Assessed Taxes ...	2,65,570	2,63,000	2,65,000	2. Land Revenue ...	18,18,423	19,07,000	19,79,000
VII Stamps ...	9,41,435	10,30,000	9,75,000	3. Forest ...	6,96,233	8,80,000	8,47,000
VIII Registration ...	1,82,848	1,95,000	1,85,000	4. Excise ...	3,33,824	3,42,000	3,50,000
Total ...	1,99,97,955	2,05,22,000	1,94,85,000	8. Stamps ...	61,425	49,000	47,000
AA—Mining Revenue—				9. Registration ...	83,958	86,000	90,000
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	19,36,222	19,36,000	19,00,000	Total ...	32,59,748	35,01,000	35,78,000
B—IXA Surplus Revenue of Bangalore Assigned tract ...	.....	30,00,000	18,43,000	AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue...	2,11,466	2,19,000	2,40,000
				BB—Interest—			
				11. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	1,10,973	80,000	85,000
				12. Interest on other Obligations ...	3,23,521	3,45,000	3,79,000
				Profit or Loss ...	905	1,000	(b)
				Total ...	4,35,399	4,26,000	4,64,000
				C—14. Palace ...	23,22,000	22,96,000	23,40,000

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BB—Interest—				D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
X Interest ...	4,14,655	1,30,000	13,94,000	15. General Administration ...	8,31,353	11,04,000	11,05,000
Profit or Loss ...	7,71,332	16,00,000	(a)	16A. Law and Justice—			
Total ...	11,85,987	17,30,000	13,94,000	Courts of Law ...	7,75,578	8,38,000	8,85,000
D—Receipts by Civil Departments—				16B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,14,981	1,36,000	1,53,000
XIIA Law and Justice—				17. Police ...	9,43,514	9,69,000	10,47,000
Courts of Law ...	58,641	51,000	49,000	18. Education ...	11,47,476	13,69,000	18,18,000
XIIB Law and Justice—				18A. Agriculture ...	(c)	(c)	2,13,000
Jails ...	32,087	31,000	38,000	18B. Industries and Commerce ...	(c)	(c)	1,41,000
XIII Police ...	24,114	27,000	30,000	19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions ...	8,50,947	8,52,000	9,57,000
XIV Education ...	1,63,787	1,77,000	1,76,000	20. Medical ...	7,69,799	7,99,000	6,62,000
XIVA Agriculture ...	"	"	1,000	20A. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	(d)	(d)	2,63,000
XIVB Industries and Commerce ...	.....	.....	.....	21. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,11,880	3,99,000	3,30,000
XV Medical ...	1,12,319	1,17,000	1,07,000	Total ...	52,45,528	59,66,000	69,69,000
XVA Sanitation and Vaccination ...	(b)	(b)	15,000	E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments.				23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	84,351	85,000	85,000
				24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,90,714	7,90,000	8,15,000
				25. Stationery and Printing ...	2,32,175	2,23,000	2,10,000
				26. Miscellaneous ...	1,76,931	4,23,000	7,35,000
				Total ...	12,84,171	15,21,000	18,45,000

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* Included under XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments.

(a) Included under X Interest.

(b) Included under XV Medical.

(a) Included under respective heads.

(b) Included under 12 Interest on other obligations.

(c) Included under 21 Scientific and other Minor

(d) Included under 20 Medical. [Departments.

STATEMENT A.—BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15—concl'd.

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HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Revised Estimate, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1912-13.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Departments.	1,13,329	1,07,000	86,000	G—Army and Defence—			
Total ...	5,04,307	5,10,000	5,02,000	27. Army ...	13,36,857	13,64,000	14,75,000
				27A. Subsidy to British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
				27B. Military Works ...	51,904	1,19,000	95,000
				Total ...	48,88,761	49,83,000	50,70,000
E—Miscellaneous—				F—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	2,018	2,000	2,000	28. Famine Relief ...	14	.....	.....
XVIII Stationery and Printing ...	7,463	10,000	9,000	29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	3,33,333	3,33,000	3,33,000
XIX Miscellaneous ...	1,64,169	1,71,000	1,67,000	Total ...	3,33,347	3,33,000	3,33,000
Total ...	1,74,050	1,83,000	1,78,000	H—State Railways—Revenue Account—			
				30. State Railways worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company ...	7,17,377	7,20,000	7,30,000
G—Military Receipts—				30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	2,69,482	21,000	95,000
				Total ...	9,86,859	7,41,000	8,18,000

XX Army ...	71,835	74,000	85,000	I—Irrigation—			
XXA Military Works ...	15,090	10,000	9,000	31. Major works ...	19,89,155	4,62,000	6,01,000
Total ...	86,925	84,000	94,000	32. Minor works ...	1,41,852	2,28,000	3,19,000
				K—Public Works—			
H—Railways—Revenue Accounts—				33. Civil works ...	20,55,321	20,91,000	25,85,000
XXI State Railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.	16,26,989	16,90,000	15,00,000	Total ...	41,86,328	28,81,000	35,05,000
XXIA State Railways worked by Government ...	.....	..	17,000	KK—34. Capital outlay on State Railways—Open lines worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company ...	2,46,166	67,000	3,58,000
Total ...	16,26,989	16,90,000	15,17,000	L—Cauvery Power Scheme—	.....	.....	...
				35. Revenue Account ...	6,43,693	6,98,000	7,39,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	3,88,467	3,63,000	3,38,000	36. Capital Account ...	34,909	91,000	87,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...	17,05,781	17,58,000	17,12,000	Total ...	6,78,602	7,89,000	8,26,000
Total Revenue and Receipts...	2,76,06,683	3,17,30,000	2,85,09,000	Total Expenditure ...	2,40,78,375	2,37,23,000	2,63,46,300
Deficit ...	.....	.....	.....	Deduct—Outlay on Capital Works shown below ...	17,05,000		
				Surplus ...	52,33,308	80,07,000	21,63,000
				Grand Total ...	2,76,06,683	3,17,30,000	2,85,09,000
Grand Total ...	2,76,06,683	3,17,30,000	2,85,09,000	N—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—			
				37. Cauvery Reservoir and allied works ...	15,71,000	19,70,000	37,50,000
				38. Capital outlay on State Railways and Steam Tramways ...	98,000	8,83,000	36,00,000
				39. Subsidised or Aided Railways ...	.....	.....	10,00,000
				40. Bangalore Electric Tramways ...	5,000	65,000	6,00,000
				41. Cauvery Power Scheme, IV Installation ...	31,000	8,50,000	5,67,000
				Total ...	17,05,000	37,68,000	95,17,000

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Address of the Dewan of Mysore to the Dasara Representative Assembly 30th September 1914.

PART II.

Introduction.

In Part I of the Address, I have described the working of the principal departments of Government and the more important administrative measures which received consideration during the past year, or which are receiving attention at the present time. The less important details under the same heads will be referred to in this, the second part of the Address.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Changes in the form and scope of the budget.

2. The separate major heads "Profit or loss" in the budget both on the receipt and expenditure sides were done away with by amalgamation with the head "Interest" as the transactions recorded under both are essentially of a similar nature. Owing to the recent expansion and development of the departments of Agriculture, Sanitation and Industries and Commerce, separate major heads were opened for these departments. The headings under Railway Accounts were also amplified. Another important change was the publication of the financial statement in two parts. The first part consisted of service heads from which transactions relating to grants under capital works were excluded and the surplus under service heads only was worked out. The second part showed the extraordinary capital outlay and the result of the debt and deposit transactions and worked up from the opening to the closing cash balance.

Account Department.

3. It is intended to train young men in Accountancy and Banking in order that the accounts of the commercial and semi-commercial departments of the State and of joint-stock institutions in which the State is financially interested may be audited more satisfactorily than at present. A graduate has been selected for undergoing training in Actuarial Science, preparatory to going to England.

Municipal Account Manual

4. The new Municipal Account Manual referred to in my last year's Address was printed and published; and the rules embodied therein came into force from 1st July 1914. A Kannada translation of certain simple Account Rules pertaining to the minor Municipalities has also been published.

Inspection of the Public Works Divisional Offices and other Civil Offices.

5. All the Public Works Divisional Offices and Maramat and other Civil Offices were inspected during the year. The offices of direction were inspected for the first time. The audit of accounts of Stores and of Tools and Plant not having been quite satisfactory, Government have sanctioned with effect from the beginning of 1914-15 certain arrangements calculated to make it more efficient. All the Railway Construction Divisions were inspected and detailed instructions for maintenance of accounts in Divisional Offices were drawn up.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore.

6. As a result of the financial arrangements arrived at during the Previous year with this company, the mills have worked satisfactorily and during the year ended 28th February 1913, the company was able to declare for the first time for some years past a dividend of 6 per cent.

State Life Insurance.

7. During the year 1913-14, 933 proposals were accepted, 101 were rejected and 185 were left pending. Of the 933 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion and the remaining 931 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,58,317 for a monthly premium of Rs. 2,098-8-0.

Village Savings Banks and Extension of State Life Insurance to the General Public.

8. A scheme prepared by Dewan Bahadur Mr. J.S. Chakravarti, Comptroller for the introduction of Village Savings Banks in the State and for the extension of the State Life Insurance to the public, was considered by the Industries and Commerce Committee and is now before Government.

Local Audit.

9. The accounts of all the District and Municipal Boards in the State up to the end of 1912-13 were locally audited. A few special audits were undertaken under the orders of Government resulting in the discovery of certain irregularities. A scheme for the extension of Local Audit to the accounts of the major Muzrai institutions is under the consideration of Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.

10. Cattle shows were held during the year at 22 places and at four of these for the first time. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were held at Nandi and Harihar and a weaving demonstration was arranged at Hassan in connection with the show in that town. It is gratifying to note that functions of this kind are gradually coming to be organised and financed by private local agencies. The annual Desara Exhibition was held at Mysore as usual. The lectures delivered on these occasions on agriculture, sanitation, cattle breeding, etc., by the officers of various departments were much appreciated by the public and people also took a keen interest in agricultural and industrial demonstrations.

Civil Veterinary Department.

11. The number of fresh admissions into the veterinary hospitals rose from 17,831 during the previous year to 18,622 during the year under review and the total number of cases treated daily rose from 65,836 to 66,934. One thousand six hundred and fifty-six cattle were inoculated against black-quarter and 485 against anthrax.

The work of the Civil Veterinary Department is becoming increasingly popular and there is a growing demand for veterinary hospitals in several parts of the State. The question of increasing the number of such hospitals is engaging the attention of Government. The possibility of increase will largely depend upon the extent to which local bodies are prepared to meet the cost.

Excise.

12. The opening of separate shops at three places for the vend of bottled beer from the Bangalore Distillery, the extension of the provisions of the Excise Regulation so as to make them applicable to coca leaves, cocaine and allied drugs, the imposition of a duty on imported *bharg*, the reduction in the price of methylated spirits and the publication of the second volume of the Excise Manual, were among the chief events in the Excise administration of the year. The surcharge and registration fees from arrack shops in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore have been restored to the Municipalities of those cities. The Detective department which was tentatively organized for one year will be continued till the end of the calendar year 1914.

Forests.

13. Twelve blocks with an aggregate area of 64 square miles were, during the year, notified under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation and eight blocks with an area of 18.5 square miles were notified as reserved lands under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. The area settled during the year was 126 square miles and the total cost of settlement work and establishment was Rs. 8,468.

14. A saw mill has been established at Kumsi in the Shimoga District for the purpose of preparing railway sleepers and sawn timber. The outturn has not so far been quite up to expectations, but better results may be looked for hereafter as the management has been entrusted to a special officer.

About 448,000 cubic feet of timber was collected and sold departmentally, the quantity removed on licenses being 419,500 cubic feet. Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five sleepers of all gauges were supplied for the Arsikere-Mysore and Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway lines. Demarcation, fire protection, sowing and planting and the construction and repair of forest roads and buildings received attention.

The office of a separate whole-time Forest Settlement Officer was abolished at the close of the year.

Stamps.

15. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps rose from Rs. 2,41,434 to Rs. 10,67,691 resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,26,257 due to the economic activity noticeable in recent years. The increase occurred under all kinds of stamps. The establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 57,720 as against Rs. 70,590 in the year previous.

Registration.

16. The total number of documents registered during the year 1913-14 was 109,001 as against 96,924 in 1912-13, thus showing an increase of 12,077 or 12.46 per cent. The total income of the department rose from Rs. 1,82,033 in 1912-13, to Rs. 2,08,356 or by Rs. 26,302 and the expenditure from Rs. 85,152 to Rs. 87,781 or an increase of Rs. 2,629, due to the revision of establishment of the Registration Offices and to the allowance drawn by the Inspector-General since 15th February 1914.

Joint Stock Companies.

17. Eleven new companies were registered during the year and one was wound up, the total number working at the close of the year being 83, or 6 more than the number at the end of the year previous. The number of documents filed and recorded was 198 and the amount of fees realised Rs. 2,004 as against 189 and Rs. 1,172 respectively, in the preceding year.

Revenue Survey and Inam

18. Six Inam villages were surveyed in detail and original classification work was undertaken in respect of 698 fields comprising 2,538 acres. Besides this, a large quantity of work of a miscellaneous nature was turned out by the survey party deputed for the survey of lands in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works. Resurvey operations were completed in 237 villages in the taluks of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur (late Kadaba), Koppa, Tarikere, Shimoga, Hiriya and Bangalore, comprising 281,693 acres or 489.99 square miles.

Revised rates were announced in the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District and the late Koratagere Taluk of the Tumkur District. In the case of the former, the average dry rate remained unaffected, while the wet rate was increased by 4.8 per cent. and the garden rate was reduced by 3.3 per cent. The net result for the entire tract was an increase of 4 per cent. In the Koratagere Taluk the average dry rate was increased by 16.6 per cent. and the wet rate by 4.8 per cent. while the garden rate was reduced by 19 per cent. The revision resulted in a moderate increase of revenue. The new rates in both the taluks are reported to have been well received.

19. Five land inams were confirmed and thirty-four land inams (including one whole village) were resumed and struck off. Five land inams were revised. The result of these operations was the reduction of the inam revenue by Rs. 576 and a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,505 under land assessment.

PROTECTION.**Legislation.**

20. The Legislative Council met four times during the year and considered fifteen bills including nine which were pending from the previous year. Twelve of these were passed and the following ten have received the assent of His Highness the Maharajah and become law :—

- (1) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Bill.
- (2) The Elementary Education Bill.

- (3) The Mysore Muzrai Bill.
- (4) The Mysore Village Courts Bill.
- (5) The Mysore Excise Regulation Amendment Bill.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.
- (7) The Mysore Factories Bill.
- (8) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.
- (9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 11 of 1902.

(10) The Probate and Administration Bill.

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation of 1899 was passed during the year by Government without reference to the Legislative Council, the subject being one excluded from the cognisance of the Council under the proviso to section 12 of the Regulation of 1907.

Rules and Notifications under enactments in force were issued on subjects connected with the Prisons Act, the Opium Act, the Yelandur Jahgir Regulation, the Land Revenue Code, the Mysore Arms Regulation, the Mysore Stamp Regulation, the Mysore Forest Regulation, the Mysore Excise Regulation, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, the Mysore Registration Regulation, the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, the Civil Procedure Code and several other Regulations.

Judicial.

21. The temporary Additional Sessions Court established at Mysore in March 1913 to try the case of riot committed in Kannegal, Chamaraajnagar Taluk, closed its work on the 17th September of that year, on the termination of the trial.

22. The Judges of the Chief Court inspected 13 Civil and 10 Criminal Courts during the year. The District and Sessions Judges inspected 7 Civil Courts and 5 Criminal Courts, while the District Magistrates inspected 45 Criminal Courts subordinate to them.

Police.

23. The total cost of the Police administration including equipment and clothing, was about Rs. 9,83,620 against Rs. 9,27,670 in the previous year. A large number of cases reported in the previous years upon the B form were cleared off during the year under notice.

The temporary staff stationed at Mngur in T. Narasipur Taluk, for maintaining order in that locality, was dispensed with during the year; the establishment at the Cauvery Reservoir Works has been strengthened and small establishments have been sanctioned for the tank works at Mavattur in Kankanhalli Taluk and Herige in Hunsur Taluk.

Amrut Mahal.

24. As the earlier rains were partial and the later rains completely failed, the supply of fodder, and especially during the hot months of the year, was deficient. Consequently the season was not very favourable for cattle breeding. Anthrax and lung disease prevailed among some of the herds. The total collections for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 76,612 of which Rs. 61,663 came from 'sale of cattle.' The expenditure on the department was about Rs. 29,000.

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Medical.

25. There were 154 medical institutions in the State at the beginning of the year including a Local Fund Dispensary at Melkote which was opened on 1st July 1913. New dispensaries have been recently established at Hunchadakatte in the Shimoga District and at Bidare in the Chikmagalur Taluk, Kadir District. The total number of patients treated was 1,598,272 against 1,438,947 in the previous year. Of these, 18,073 were in-patients and the rest out-patients.

Midwives and Compounders and Maternities for the Malnad.

26. During the year under review Government sanctioned a scheme for the training of midwives and compounders, for service in the Malnad, by offering suitable scholarships to the pupils during their training. The establishment of maternities in certain stations has also been sanctioned and plans and estimates for the same are under preparation.

Public Health.

27. As compared with last year, there was a noticeable increase in mortality due to small-pox and a decrease in that due to cholera. The total number of vaccinations performed was 117,380 as against 93,039 in the preceding year. Of this number, 112,543 were primary and 4,837 re-vaccinations.

DEVELOPMENT, MORAL AND MATERIAL.

Department of Agriculture.

28. The demonstration work of the year was seriously affected by unfavourable weather conditions in many parts. Cambodia cotton and another variety of cotton obtained for trial from the Madras Agricultural Department, however, did remarkably well. Demonstration work was also undertaken in connection with green manuring for paddy, single seedling transplantation of paddy, manuring of sugar-cane, etc. The use of threshing machine run by oil engine was demonstrated in five places and it was shown that the machine would thresh about two khamies of ragi per hour at a cost of less than 8 annas a khandy. It is proposed in the coming season to have about half a dozen such machines in stock to let out for hire. Improvements in the manufacture of jaggery were demonstrated in eight different localities, and at Kibbanhalli the work was extended to over three months.

The sale of improved implements, specially ploughs, more than doubled during the year and the department had difficulty in meeting the demands. Ploughs and spare parts are now being stocked with a number of Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Associations and it is hoped to utilise these agencies to a constantly increasing extent in spreading the use of improved implements.

Some interesting results were obtained from experiments made at the Hebbal Farm in connection with the cultivation of dry crops, such as ragi. In the distribution of manure and of ground-nut and other seeds, the Farm has markedly increased its usefulness. A new feature in the working of the Farm was the loaning of farm implements to cultivators in the Hebbal village.

Mycology and Entomology.

29. The work in connection with *Koleroga* expanded very rapidly. Arrangements were made with a Bombay firm to supply chemicals in large quantities at reduced rates and depots have been established at Talaguppe, Sagar, Kallurkatte, Tirthahalli and Agumbe for the stocking of the sprayers and spare parts and chemicals. Spraying is becoming increasingly popular and it is believed that in another five years it will be generally practiced throughout the infected area and that there will be a saving, to garden owners, of several lakhs of rupees annually. The spike disease of sandal and two serious diseases of coffee were also under investigation during the year.

30. The most important single item of work done in the Entomological Section was in connection with the green scale insect (*Lecanium viride*) on coffee. The whole infested area was gone over carefully with the object of finding all the centres of infestation and sprayers and spraying materials were provided with a staff to supervise the work. Extensive experiments on the life history of the pest and the best methods of combating it are under way. Efficient measures for the control of the *kamblihula* have been worked out and demonstrated in many villages. The investigation of insects attacking stored produce and of those attacking paddy is in progress.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

31. *Weaving.*—The Weaving Factory established in Bangalore has been doing experimental and educational work of a useful kind though the financial anticipations formed of it have not been realised. The most important part of the experimental work was the adaptation of Jacquard machines to native handlooms, in which considerable progress has been made resulting in a material reduction of the labour involved in the weaving of figured patterns in solid-bordered cloths. The pattern can be altered by simply changing the cards, which is a great convenience. The Jacquard harness has also been fitted to the fly-shuttle loom for the purpose of manufacturing flowered silk for which there is a large local demand. The weaving of woollen shawls from imported yarn and of woollen *kamblies* from locally spun yarn has however so far led to no useful results.

Besides training advanced weavers to use Jacquard harness in the factory, demonstrations were arranged in the villages to train the country weavers in the use of the fly-shuttle slay. These demonstrations have been attended with a good deal of success and fly-shuttle slays have been introduced into 31 villages in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur. To help the weavers and encourage them to use the fly-shuttle slay, arrangements have been made to purchase suitable yarn on a large scale and advance it to them through the demonstrators.

Silk Reeling.

32. Silk-reeling was started in the filature at Channapatna in January last and 20 boys of a Mahomedan Orphanage at the place are learning the work. Up to the end of the year, the silk from 5,450 lbs. of cocoons had been reeled. Silk throwing and twisting have also been commenced and will be developed during the current year. For the first six months the filature worked at a loss, but now

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that the boys have acquired a certain amount of skill, better results may be expected. The importance of the industry to the State requires much bigger efforts being made to put it on a modern footing. Plans and estimates are accordingly under preparation for the establishment of a modern silk filature in Bangalore, equipped with 100 basins and with all the finishing machinery to put silk ready for looms in the market.

Sugar-cane.

33. The open pan system for boiling down the juice had to be abandoned as the expenditure on fuel was great. Experiments were commenced with specially constructed megasse-burning furnaces, with evaporating pans arranged in series, and gave fairly satisfactory results. But owing to the prolonged drought, the sugar-cane crop was a very poor one last year and the crushing plants were not fully worked. Even so, the revenue derived from the manufacture of jaggery was sufficient to meet current working expenses.

Agricultural Banks.

34. There were four Agricultural Banks in the State at the beginning of the year, viz., at Palhalli, Hongenahalli, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar. Of these, the Bank at Chamarajnagar has been ordered by Government to be wound up. The Nanjangud Bank has paid the loan due to Government in full and has stopped all further work. It will be formally wound up as soon as its members agree, at a general meeting, upon its voluntary liquidation. The other two banks have not yet discharged their debts to Government, and as soon as this is done, they will probably reconstitute themselves as co-operative societies. The year's collection amounted to Rs. 38,782-12-2 towards principal and Rs. 2,986-14-6 towards interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,465-6-2 still to be recovered.

The policy pursued with respect to Agricultural Banks is to wind up such of them as are doing no active work and if conditions are favourable, to start co-operative societies in their place. In accordance with this policy, 30 co-operative societies were started altogether for the benefit of people likely to be inconvenienced by the winding up of Agricultural Banks of which they were members. Of these thirty, 5 were started during 1913-14.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Public Works.

35. Among the smaller irrigation works in progress during the year may be mentioned the construction of new tanks at Mavallur in the Kankanhalli Taluk and Herige in the Hunsur Taluk and of a feeder from the Nagamangala anikot to the tanks in the Tarikere valley in the Kadur District; the restoration of the Madhuvantri anikot, the Mellur tank and Manchapatna tank in the Mysore District and the Bolappanahalli tank in the Closepet Sub-Taluk, and the improvement of the Sriramdevur South Channel in the Hassan District.

Buildings.

36. The principal Civil buildings in progress during the year were the new Palace, the General Hospital and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at

Mysore, the Central Colleges Chemical Laboratory, the new High School, the Mechanical Engineering School and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, the Agricultural School at Hebbal, the High School at Hassan, the Maternity at Robertsonpet, the new Taluk Cutcheries at Sidlaghatta and Honnali and the new Sandalkoti at Shimoga. The Public Offices, the Government Press and the Public Works Workshop at Bangalore are being extended.

The Military buildings in hand during the year were the construction of permanent structures for the Local Service Regiment at Mysore, sheds for Transport ponies and Government carriages and huts for Barr Sepoys at Bangalore and Barr Lines at Tumkur.

Communications.

37. The construction and improvement of certain *malnad* and forest roads in the Shimoga and Mysore Districts were in progress as also the construction of large bridges across the river Tungabhadra at Honnali in the Shimoga District and across the Bhriagu on the Hunsur-Begur road in the Mysore District.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

38. Among the miscellaneous public improvements in progress may be mentioned the construction of roads and drains in the extensions of the Bangalore City and the installation of a Jewel Filter and a subsidiary pumping plant for improving the water supply to the Mysore City.

Minor Tanks.

39. Five hundred and sixty-six minor tanks were dealt with, of which 152 were restored before the close of the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 1,39,304 allotted for the purpose, a sum of Rs. 97,507 or 69.99 per cent. was utilised. In the Tumkur and Kadur Districts almost the whole amount was worked out, while in the Kolar District, a large balance was left unspent.

Electrical.

40. The number of Power and Lighting Installations in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in the Civil and Military Station increased during the year to 1,510 from 1,124 at the end of the previous year. This shows an increase of 34.34 per cent. in the number of consumers.

The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 83,064 and the total outlay to the end of June 1914 aggregated Rs. 83,94,531 excluding the cost of the Fourth Installation which is in progress. The gross earnings of the scheme amounted to Rs. 16,24,599 against Rs. 17,12,052 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 5.1 per cent. which was due to shortage of water in the river during the summer months occasioned by the failure of the *mungar* rains. The working expenses of the scheme amounted to Rs. 6,73,093, including a sum of Rs. 2,91,800 set apart for depreciation and of Rs. 42,140 spent in connection with the special channels conservancy operations during the hot weather. The net profit after deducting Rs. 2,31,796 for interest charges, at 4 per cent. on the total capital outlay, was Rs. 7,19,710, which represents 8.6 per cent. on the total capital expenditure.

Geology and Mining.

41. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the accident at Edgar's Shaft, Mysore Mine, has been published. The conclusion arrived at was that the accident was not traceable to any negligence on the part of the employees of the Mine.

Hitherto the various Mining Companies have of their own accord introduced schemes for the benefit of their employees, which present considerable variations in the terms and conditions imposed and in the benefits received. Government being of opinion that it would be desirable to have a uniform and well-defined system over all the Mines, invited the co-operation of the Mining Board who have sent up a comprehensive scheme for the purpose. It has been approved in its main features, and with the co-operation of the various Mines on the Field which the Board have been requested to secure, the scheme is expected to be brought into general operation shortly.

Manganese.

42. Manganese mining was very slack during the year and operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as against 7 in the previous year. The total quantity of ore mined was 13,944 tons and the quantity exported 5,953 tons. The royalty paid was Rs. 1,461-8-0.

Chrome Ore.

There has been some renewed activity in connection with this mineral and 15 licenses were current at the close of the year as against 9 during the previous year.

Magnesite.

Six licenses were current for magnesite (and chrome) against 5 in the previous year. On some of these blocks a good deal of work has been done by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and 2,112 tons of magnesite are reported to have been excavated.

Iron Ore.

Six prospecting licenses and one exploring license in the Bahabudan Hill were current up to the end of June 1914. A certain amount of exploratory and examination work has been done, but none of the deposit has been opened up. An extended inspection of the ground was made during the year and some large samples have been taken by the department for further practical investigation.

Clays.

43. A number of clay samples from deposits which had been located during the course of survey work were obtained and prepared for examination. Several which appeared to be suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles were tested at the City Brick and Tile Works. Some of them are reported to have given good results. Some large samples of altered granitic materials containing kaolin were obtained and washed for the purpose of separating the kaolin. The washed kaolin and a large number of samples of other clays were forwarded through the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference to Bombay and Calcutta for expert opinion and test. A report on several of these has been received from Bombay and it appears to indicate that it may be possible to use the

for certain varieties of porcelain, provided the necessary skilled labour obtained. Further investigations are being made.

Water Supply.

44. Experimental boring operations were as usual continued during the year and several bore holes were put down at the request of municipalities and private persons. At the close of the year, the boring operator who was till then working under the Geological Department, was, with the plant, transferred to the Public Works Department.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Municipal.

45. During the year 1913-14, Municipal Councils were constituted for the first time in the towns of Birur and Yedahalli. Mr. C. B. Gopala Rao was appointed non-official Vice-President of the Kolar Municipality and Messrs. C. Vasudeva Rao, K. Venkataswamy Iyer and C. Narayanaswamy Chetty were appointed non official Vice-Presidents of the Chikmagalur, Nanjangud and Chikballapur Municipalities, respectively.

The City Municipal Council of Bangalore aided financially and otherwise the formation of a Co-operative Society for relieving the indebtedness of the scavengers employed in its conservancy department. This is noted here as an example worthy of imitation of the growing solicitude on the part of local bodies for the welfare of their employees.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

46. During the year under review, Mr. T.G. Lakshmana Rao, Chairman of Board and President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, was deputed for a short period to study drainage and other municipal questions in Bombay, Baroda, Poona and Ahmedabad.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Muzrai.

47. A hundred and one buildings connected with the Muzrai institutions were paired during the year at a cost of Rs. 50,979, of which Rs. 41,979 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested, the balance of Rs. 9,000 being contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 23,600 was invested during the year by private individuals at the favourable rate of 4 per cent allowed for such deposits, bringing the total amount of the deposits to Rs. 2,73,200.

Government Press.

48. The receipts from the sale of the Government Gazette during the year amounted to Rs. 2,839 against Rs. 2,457, with 831 subscribers against 644 in the previous year. The expenditure on the establishment of the Branch Press was Rs. 6,049 as against Rs. 4,827 during the previous year.

Stationery.

49. The total cost of the stationery issued during the year including paper and binding materials used in the Press, amounted to Rs. 1,33,177 against Rs. 1,12,603 during the previous year.

Government Gardens.

60. In addition to the regular summer and winter Flower Shows in the Lal-Bagh, a special Mango Show was held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society. The work in the extension of the Cubbon Park was pushed forward and the garden surrounding the Sheshadri Memorial Hall completed before the Vice-regal visit. His Excellency the Viceroy unveiled the statue of Sir Sheshadri Iyer erected in this part of the garden. The laying out of the various Mysore Palace Gardens was vigorously pursued and considerable improvements to the public squares and roads in the Mysore city were designed and carried out with the assistance of the Improvement Trust Board.

A survey of the existing fruit cultivation in the State has been started including the cultivation of cocoanuts, and experiments are being conducted with a view to improve the outturn and quality of the crop and to increase copra manufacture.

Many plants of economic value including several species of oil palms, ivory palms, West Indian sandalwood, Australian Eucalyptus and East African timber trees were introduced during the year; and plants introduced in former years continued to receive attention.

Archæology.

61. A resurvey of parts of the Malur and Chikballapur taluks resulted in the discovery of nearly 200 new records. A few temples of archæological interest were inspected and photographed. The number of new records copied during the year was 248. Among the discoveries of the year, three copper plate inscriptions unearthed while sinking a well at Nandi, and another found in the possession of a Mahomedan woman at Chikballapur, are of considerable historic interest.

Ethnographic Survey.

62. Accounts of four castes of people, namely, Telugu Banajigas, Ganigas, Kunchigas and Devangas, were issued during the year, the total number of such issues up-to-date being 84. About a dozen more accounts are in various stages of progress.

Meteorology.

63. The Observatories at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug maintained correct records of observations. The number of rain gauge stations in the State on the 30th June 1914 was 223, and of these, 181 or 81 per cent. were inspected during the official year as against 83 per cent. in the year previous.

Government Museum.

64. During the year, there were additions in all sections, both by purchase and presentation. These included a very valuable and interesting collection of mammals received from the Bombay Natural History Society, being part of the specimens obtained by the Survey of Indian mammals. A descriptive catalogue of the collections is being compiled.

The Art Sale Room that had been opened in the Museum in 1893 was abolished during the year and the articles were transferred to the newly opened Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute Sales Depot.

The Museum was visited by 477,309 persons.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan of Mysore

The Mysore State.

The Province of Mysore has a history of its own which it is not necessary to refer to here. Suffice it to say that it was from the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 that the modern history of Mysore may be said to have begun. It was then ruled by Maharaja Murumadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur under the suzerainty of the British. In 1831 the Province was placed under a British Commission acting on behalf of the Maharaja. In due time the British Government transferred its responsibilities to Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, the adopted son of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar. This event took place in 1881 and is known as the Rendition. His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, C.C.S.I., died in 1894, to the universal regret of the people of India. The good work begun in the State by her illustrious Consort was carried forward, during the minority of their son, by Her Highness Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhanah, C. I., as Regent, and the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar was invested with the reins of administration in August 1902. That which is known in British History as the Subsidiary System by which a British Force garrisoned the country of a Native Prince and protected him from his enemies and internal disorder, was introduced into Mysore in 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam. At first this Force was stationed at Seringapatam, but in 1809 it was removed to Bangalore. There were also Forces at Harihar and French Rocks but these places were abandoned in 1865 and 1881, respectively. The Forces at Bangalore in 1881 were,—A Battery of Royal Horse Artillery and two Field Batteries of Royal Artillery, a Regiment of European Cavalry, a Regiment of European Infantry, four Companies of Sappers and Miners, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, and three Regiments of Native Infantry. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 18,75,000. There are but two incidents of interest connected with this Force, and those are that in 1809 there was a meeting of British Officers, and in 1857 the 1st Madras Fusillers from Bangalore saved Allahabad, avenged Cawnpore under the gallant Neill, and were known afterwards as "Neill's Blue Caps." With reference to the Mysore Contingent in 1873; steps were taken for further improving the efficiency of the Cavalry. The number was reduced to 1,000 men, formed in into three Regiments. They were supplied with saddles of English pattern and equipped with an improved style of sabre. The strength of an Infantry in the year of the Rendition was 1831, including 67 Commissioned and 213 Non-Commissioned Officers. Their duties were confined to guarding the District and Taluq Jails, Treasuries, &c. The Mysore State Troops, are now under the command of Lieut.-Colonel, J. Desraj Urs, M.V.O., C.I.E., and are in a high state of great efficiency. They compare favourably with any British Regiment.

Mysore.

Although the Capital of the State, Mysore is dull and monotonous throughout the year when compared with Bangalore. The population chiefly consists of Indians, there being only a sprinkling of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The best time of the year to visit Mysore is in June, when H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday is observed with a round of gaieties, and at the Dassara (the National Festival) in October. Mysore is then at its best and a large contingent of European guests is invited on both these occasions by His Highness the Maharaja. Living is much cheaper

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

The situation of the Province between the Eastern and Western Ghats ensures the seasonal advantages of both the monsoons. The average annual rainfall on the top of the Agumbe Ghaut which leads into the South Canara District on the West Coast is about 356 inches, that of Hiriyur and Challakere, the most arid tracts of the Province, is less than 18 inches, owing to their position relatively to the towering mass of the Bababudan Hills, heights varying from 4,385 feet (Hebbe Betta) to 6,817 (Mullalingiri) standing across the path of the South-West Monsoon.

District Mean Rainfall.

Average for the past 40 years, 1870—1909.

District.	N.E. Monsoon Oct.—Mar.	S.W. Monsoon Apr.—Sep.	Year Oct.—Sep.
Bangalore	9-14	21-38	30-72
Kolar	9-41	18-65	28-06
Tumkur	8-06	18-14	26-30
Mysore	9-49	18-31	27-80
Hassan	9-86	28-39	38-25
Shimoga	7-58	39-12	66-70
Kadur	10-04	63-06	73-12
Chitaldrug	6-24	14-94	21-18
Whole Province	8-74	28-25	36-99

DISTRICT MEAN YEARLY RAINFALL. 1870—1909.

District.	Year (January—December)
Bangalore	30-72
Kolar	27-95
Tumkur	26-15
Mysore	27-78
Hassan	38-21
Shimoga	66-68
Kadur	73-05
Chitaldrug	21-16
Province.	36-95

3. **Soil.**—The soil is productive. The valleys are cultivated with rice and sugarcane, mostly. There are several kinds of soil divided by the cultivators according to their products:—Yara, black cotton; Kara the same but stony; Kangalu, Kempu, red soil; Maralu, sandy soil; Kallu gravelly soil; Bela, Carl white stiff loam; Maska, garden soil; Soulu, sand soil.

Products.—The chief productions are Ragi; great millet; same little millet; sajje spiked millet; togari, pigeon pea; kadale, Bengal gram; avare, cow gram; hurli, horse gram; uldu, black gram; hessaru, green gram; godhi, wheat; oil seeds; tobacco; rice; sugarcane; areca-nut; Cocoanut; Coffee.

Population.—The Census taken in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911, respectively, returns the total population under males and females, as follows, for the entire State, including the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore:—

Census year.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	2,535,924	2,519,478	5,055,402
1881	2,085,842	2,100,346	4,186,188
1891	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604
1901	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399
1911	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193

The percentage of net increase during the 40 years, 1871–1911, is 14.9 for the whole State. The mean density of population per square mile has steadily increased from 142 in 1881 to 197 in 1911.

Results of the several Censuses.

Year of Census.	Population.	Increase + or decrease— per cent.
1871	5,055,402	.....
1881	4,186,188	+ 17.2
1891	4,943,604	+ 18.1
1901	5,539,399	+ 12.1
1911	5,806,193	+ 4.8

For the Assigned Tract only, the population by the Census of 1911 was 51,752 males, 49,082 females, total 100,834.

Taking the area of the country at 29,474.82 square miles (inclusive of the area comprised in the Civil and Military Station) the density per square mile in the five years would be nearly as follows:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Density per square mile	172	142	168	188	197

The heavy fall in the year 1881 was due to the famine of 1877–79 which reduced the population by a fifth.

Taking the rural population only, the rural area being 29,398 square miles, the density would be:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Density per square mile	174	135	159	172	187

As already stated the country naturally divides itself into two divisions, the Maiden or plain country and Malnad or hill country. The Eastern Districts of

POPULATION.

Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore are all *Maidan*, and the Western Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, with the exception of a few Taluks bordering on the Eastern Districts just named, are *Malnad*. The following statement shows the population for these for the past two decades :—

Country.		1901.	1911.
Maidan	...	3,949,875	4,369,986
Malnad	...	1,459,925	1,436,373
Total	...	5,449,800	5,705,359

The population by Districts of the Census of 1911 was as follows :—

Name of District.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE, INCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572
MYSORE STATE, EXCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE	5,704,359	2,882,969	2,822,490
EASTERN DIVISION	4,269,986	2,149,757	2,120,229
Bangalore City	88,651	45,997	42,654
Bangalore District	759,522	382,726	376,796
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	48,635	27,969	20,675
Kolar District	731,518	369,396	363,122
Tumkur District	735,316	372,030	363,316
Mysore City	71,306	36,112	35,194
Mysore District	1,270,765	629,616	641,249
Chitaldrug District	564,243	287,030	277,213
WESTERN DIVISION	1,435,373	733,112	702,261
Hassan District	580,300	287,360	292,840
Kadur District	388,487	177,074	161,383
Shimoga District	516,716	268,078	248,098
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE...	100,834	51,752	49,082

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Religion.—The majority of the population are Hindus, 5,340,908. The remainder, in the order of numerical strength are Mussalmans, 314,494; Animists, 72,196; Christians, 59,844; Jains, 17,630; Buddhists, 622; Sikhs, 293; Parsis, 101; Brahmo, 65; and Jews, 40.

Castes.—The chief castes are :—Vakkaligas, 1,331,029; Lingayets, 729,431; Holayyas, 613,248; Kurubas, 403,366; Madigas, 308,083; Bedas, 268,454; Brahmuns, 194,570; Besthas, 156,863; Gollas, 160,842; Vaddas, 142,482; Banajigas, 132,955; Panchalas, 128,098; Upparas, 108,131; Agasas, 97,772; Neygis, 96,466; Thiglas, 69,233. The Mussalmans are :—Sheikhs, 176,482; Syeds, 57,671; Pathans, 44,689. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Field, Bangalore District, Mysore City and Kadur and Hassan Districts are as follow by the Census of 1911.—Europeans, Males, 4,901; Females 2,561; Total, 7,462. Anglo-Indians : Males, 2,673; Females, 3,154; Total 5,827.

THE MYSORE TREATY, 1913.

Notification.

No G. 4706—G. M. 223-13-1, dated 20th December, 1913.

• (The Treaty was executed between the Hon'ble Lieutenant—Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.I.A. Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for the British Government (in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Governor-General in Council) and His Highness the Maharajah Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, G.C.S.I., on the 26th November 1913 and was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Hardinge on the 1st December 1913.)

Treaty between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, the IV., G.C.S.I., MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE, and his successors, executed on the one part by the HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, and on the other part by His HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR aforesaid in person, 1913.

WHEREAS the Rulers of the territories of Mysore have, since the restoration to them of the said territories in 1881, evinced their zeal and attachment to the Crown, and whereas the administration of the Mysore State has been conducted during the past thirty-two years to the satisfaction of the British Government, and whereas, in order to mark the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharajah is held by the British Government, the Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of making certain changes in the conditions laid down at the time of such restoration, the following Articles are hereby agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharajah Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and those who succeed him in manner hereinafter provided shall be entitled to hold possession of, and administer, the said territories perpetually, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

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ARTICLE 2.

The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharajah Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family, except in case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule :

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharajah Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and his successors (hereinafter called the Maharajah of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India; His Heirs, and Successors, and perform all the duties which in virtue of such allegiance and subordination may be demanded of them.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharajah of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British Army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking, continue to be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government Rupees thirty-five lakhs in two half-yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 5.

The British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam having ceased and determined, the said island shall continue part of the said territories and be held by the Maharajah upon the same conditions as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall not, without the previous assent of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortresses or strongholds, or repair for military purposes the defences of any existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territory.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Council, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories arms, ammunition or military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military stores throughout the said territories, or any specific place therein, whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British cantonments in the said territories whenever and wherever

the Governor-General in Council may consider such cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for such cantonments, and shall renounce all jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British cantonments in the said territories such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such cantonments, and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

The Military Force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharajah's personal dignity, and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organisation, equipment and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

ARTICLE 10.

The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other State or Power, and shall have no communication or correspondence with any other State or Power, or the Agents or Officers of any other State or Power, except with the previous sanction and through the medium of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person not a native of India without the previous assent of the Governor-General in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

ARTICLE 12.

The coins of the Government of India shall be a legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall grant free of all charge such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the revenues of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system and shall, save in cases to be specially expected, by agreement between the British Government and the Maharajah of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department; and all

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laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

ARTICLE 14.

If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharajah of Mysore shall grant such lands as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

ARTICLE 15.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused having committed an offence in British India, for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore, or some other officer authorized by him in this behalf; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by causing the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 16.

Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the said territories shall continue to be vested in the Governor-General in Council, and the Maharajah of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect to European British subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 17.

The Maharajah of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore; also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium and poppy-heads.

ARTICLE 18.

All laws and rules having the force of law, which existed at the time of the restoration of the said territories in 1881 and are shown in the schedule here annexed, shall, in so far as they are in force at the date of this Treaty, be maintained and efficiently administered, and, except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the Maharajah of Mysore shall not repeal or modify such laws, or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

ARTICLE 19.

No material change in the system of administration now in force shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 20.

All title-deeds granted and all settlements of land-revenue made during administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force

the time of the rendition of the said territories, shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE 21.

While disclaiming any desire to interfere with the freedom of the Maharajah of Mysore in the internal administration of his State in matters not expressly provided for herein, the Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the power of exercising intervention, in case of necessity, by virtue of the general supremacy and paramount authority vested in him, and also the power of taking such precautionary or remedial action as circumstances may at any time appear to render necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore or for the security of British rights and interests within that State.

ARTICLE 22.

This Treaty shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any question arise as to whether any of the above conditions has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed, to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereof of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Mysore on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen of the Christian Era.

(Signed).

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Bankipore on the first day of December 1913.

SCHEDULE.

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Number and year.	Title or short title.	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended.	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed.	Modifications.
V of 1866	... To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Repealed in part by Act IX of 1872 and by Act X of 1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879, Section 99.	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
X of 1866	... The Indian Companies Act, 1866	Repealed in part by Act I of 1879.	Do ...	.....
XXI of 1866	... The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	Repealed in part by Act VII of 1870.	Do ..	.....
III of 1867	... To provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common-gaming houses. PART I—(contd.) GENERAL ACTS.	...	Extends only to the town of Bangalore.	.....
XXV of 1867	... For the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India	...	Extends to the whole Province.	.....

I of 1868 in part.	The General Clauses Act, 1868; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1 to 6 (both inclusive).	...	Do ...	In Section 2, after "operation," insert "and extended to Mysore." In Section 2, for clause (10) read "Local Government shall mean the person or persons authorised to administer Executive Government in Mysore, and shall include a Chief Commissioner"; and for clause (11) read "High Court shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal in Mysore."
VII of 1870	... The Court Fees Act, 1870	Repealed in part by Act VIII of 1871 amended by Act XV of 1872.	Extends to the whole Province.	.....
X of 1870	... The Land Acquisition Act, 1870	Repealed in part by Act IX of 1871.	Do ...	.....
XXIII of 1870	The Indian Coinage Act, 1870	...	Do ...	.....
XXVI of 1870 in part.	The Prisons Act, 1870; in part namely:— The preamble and Sections 3 to 12 (both inclusive) 13 (except the words "the Magistrate of the District or") and 14 to 56 (both inclusive).	...	Do. ...	For "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore." In the preamble, for "the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma," read "the territories of Mysore." In Section 6, for the first paragraph read "An Inspector-General of Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council." In Section 4 and Section 6, paragraph 2, for "under such Government," read "of Mysore." In Section 6, paragraph 2, for "each" read "the."

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Number and year.	Title or short title.	Enactment, if any, by which Act repealed in part or amended.	Local extent and personal application, if any, prescribed.	Modifications.
XXVII of 1870.	Indian Penal Code, Amendment	Repealed in part by Act X of 1873.	Do.	.....
I of 1871	The Cattle Tresspass Act, 1871	...	Do.	.....
X of 1871, in part.	The Excise Act, 1871; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 8 (except the definition of "Chief Revenue authority," 8 to 9 (both inclusive), 11 to 20 (both inclusive), 21 (paragraphs 1, 2 and 8), 22, 23 (except the words "with the sanction of the Local Government") 24 to 54 (both inclusive), 56 to 65 (both inclusive) 66 (except in clause (b), the words "or, in British Burma, five tolas"), 6 to 82 (both inclusive), 85 and 86. PART I.—(contd.) GENERAL ACTS.	Repealed in part by Act I of 1878. Amended by Act I of 1878.	Do.	For "Chief Revenue Authority," and "Local Government" read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore"; for "Authority" read "Chief Commissioner"; and for "British India," read "the territories of Mysore." In the preamble for "North India, British Burma, and Coorg" read "the territories of Mysore."
XXIII of 1871, in part.	The Pensions Act, 1871; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 (except the words "Subject to the General control of the Local Government," 6, 7 [clause (1)], 8 to 13 (both inclusive) and 14 (except the words "with the sanction of the Local Government")	...	Extends to the whole Province.	For "Local Government," "Chief Revenue Authority" and "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority," read "Chief Commissioner."
XXVI of 1871, in part.	The Land Improvement Act, 1871; in part, namely:— The preamble and Sections 1 (paragraph 1) and 3 to 18 (both inclusive.)	Amended by Act XXI of 1876.	Do.	For "Local Government" read Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Amended by Act XVIII of 1872.	Do.	.....
IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act, 1872	Repealed in part by Act I of 1877.	Do.	For the explanation to Section 265 read "The Court in this section shall be taken to mean a Court not inferior to the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner."
X of 1872	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Repealed in part by Act XI of 1874. Amended by Act XI of 1874.	Extends to the whole Province.	For "British India" read "the territories of Mysore."
XV of 1872, in part.	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; in part, namely:— The preamble, Sections 2 to 7 (both inclusive), 9 [except the words "or (so far as regards any Native State) the Governor-General in Council"], 10 to 27 (both inclusive), 37 to 42 (both inclusive), 44, 45 and 46 (except those expressions which refer to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court), 48 (except the last three clauses and such expressions as refer to the jurisdiction of a Judge of the High Court), 49 to 53 (both inclusive), 57 to 83 (both inclusive), 85, 87 and 88, and Schedules I, II and V.	.....	Do	For "Local Government," read "Chief Commissioner of Mysore."
XVIII of 1872.	The Indian Evidence Act, Amendment Act.	Repealed in part by Act X of 1872.	Extends to the whole Province.	.....

Applies so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.