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SUPPLEMENT No. 5
TO THE
HANDBOOK OF PROCEDURE AND PRECEDENTS.

VISIT
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY
TO THE
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

DECEMBER 1909.



MADRAS:
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1911.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

DECEMBER 1909.

PRELIMINARY.

THE earliest official intimation regarding the visit of His Excellency Lord Minto to Southern India was received by the Madras Government in August 1909, when Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, wrote to the Chief Secretary to this Government suggesting that the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, should be instructed to make arrangements for securing His Excellency's personal safety in consultation with the Director-General of Criminal Intelligence.

Earliest intimation of visit.

According to the tour programme originally settled and communicated to Collectors concerned and other officers, His Excellency the Viceroy was, after leaving Bangalore on the 6th December 1909, to have passed through Samalpatti, Erode, Kodaikānal road, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Chingleput, and to have arrived at the Egmore Station, on the 9th idem at 8-30 A.M. On the 6th December, however, intimation was received to the effect that His Excellency had abandoned his visit to Madura, etc., and that he was coming to Madras direct from Bangalore arriving at the Central Station on the 9th idem at 8-30 A.M.

Original programme.

Visit to Southern districts abandoned.

The change of programme was communicated by telegraph to the Collectors concerned

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy issued a memorandum of instructions on the 25th August 1909 regarding the duties of officers at stations where His Excellency was expected to halt for more than two hours, and salutes, escorts, parades, guards-of-honour, guards on residence and orderlies. Another memorandum was issued by the same officer on the 23rd September 1909 regarding the arrangements to be made on the platform of the railway station on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

Memorandum of instructions issued by Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

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Home Department letter No. 745, Police, dated 12th Aug. 1909, in G.O., No. 1129, Judicial, dated 30th Aug. 1909.

G.O., No. 545, Pol., dated 18th Nov. 1909.

Telephonic Message from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 6th Dec. 1909, at page 2 of notes to G.O., No. 124, Pol., dated 7th March 1910.

Telegram No. 883, dated 6th Dec. 1909, at page 3 of G.O., No. 124, Pol., dated 7th March 1910.

Pages 3 to 5 of G.O., No. 545, Pol., dated 18th Nov. 1909.

Page 7 of G.O., No. 545, Pol., dated 18th Nov. 1909.

Persons to meet the Viceroy at the railway station when His Excellency's visit to a mufassal station is private.

Arrangement of details.

Programme in Madras City.

Programme in mufassal.

Viceroy's tour book, notes on persons to have interviews with His Excellency and notes on points raised on addresses.

Exchange of visits between His Excellency the Viceroy and Native Chiefs.

Translators to Government to be present at interviews when necessary.

Exemption from plague rules.

The question was raised as to who should meet His Excellency the Viceroy at the railway station when His Excellency's visit to a mufassal station was private. The decision was that His Excellency should be met by the Collector, the Chairman of the Municipality and the Police officers.

Page 18 of notes in Confdl. Dis. No. 15-A., dated 22nd March 1910. The details connected with the visit were arranged in the following manner :—

(i) The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor was responsible for drawing up the programme in the Madras City.

(ii) Collectors dealt directly with His Excellency the Viceroy's staff in regard to His Excellency's visit to other places in the Presidency, but copies of programmes when settled were to be sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for the Governor's information.

(iii) The Political Department of the Secretariat revised the Viceroy's Tour Book, prepared notes on persons who were to have interviews with the Viceroy and submitted notes for the Viceroy's information on points raised in the addresses.

(iv) All arrangements connected with the exchange of visits between His Excellency the Viceroy and Native Chiefs were made by the Political Department of the Local Government and the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor being concerned only with the dates and the times of the various functions.

(v) The Translators to Government were required to be in attendance during interviews in case they were wanted to interpret unless it was quite certain that an interpreter would not be required.

(vi) Orders were issued in the Local and Municipal (Plague) Department exempting His Excellency the Viceroy and party from plague inspection and passport rules during His Excellency's tour in this Presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

Notification of arrival.

A notification regarding His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival at the Egmore Railway Station and the drive from there to Government House, Madras, was published on the 3rd December 1909. On receipt of intimation that His Excellency had abandoned his visit

Notification No. 612, Pub., dated 3rd Dec. 1909, page 2 of G.O., No. 124, Pol., dated 7th March 1910.

to Madura, Trichinopoly, etc., and that His Excellency would arrive at the Central Station, Madras, the following revised notification was issued :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 7th December 1909.

No. 613.—His Excellency the EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will arrive at the Central Station, Madras, by special train on Thursday, the 9th December 1909, at 8-30 A.M.

2. His Excellency will be received by the Governor attended by his personal staff, by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division with his personal staff, and by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, the President of the Corporation of Madras and the Commissioner of Police.

3. The Lord Bishop of Madras, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, the General Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade with his staff, the Collector of Madras and the Sheriff will assemble at the Banqueting Hall to meet His Excellency.

4. The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and the Foreign Consuls at the Presidency, as well as all Native Chiefs present at Madras, are invited to be present at the Banqueting Hall.

5. All heads of departments and officers at the Presidency off duty are requested to attend at the Hall.

6. Guards-of-honour drawn from Indian Infantry and the Madras Railway Volunteers will be paraded on the railway platform.

7. A Royal salute will be fired from Fort St. George as His Excellency alights from the train.

8. His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the Detachment of the XX Deccan Horse and the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards will escort the Viceroy to Government House.

9. The route taken will be over the General Hospital Bridge, past the Penitentiary and the Body-Guard Lines and over Government House Bridge. It will be lined by troops of the garrison, the Madras Artillery Volunteers, the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Madras Railway Volunteers.

10. A guard-of-honour with band and colour will be drawn up at the Banqueting Hall, and another Royal salute will be fired as His Excellency alights there.

11. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the regulation of traffic and for the maintenance of order along the route.

12. Full dress (white for Military officers) will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

This cancels notification No. 612, Public, published in the Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 4th December 1909.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Madras on the morning of the 9th December. Owing to the shortness of notice of the change of

programme, the railway authorities were unable to put up any decorations, but the whole length of the platform was covered with crimson drugget. Mr. W. B. Wright, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mr. C. G. Clogstoun, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation and Railways, travelled in charge of the train.

Details regarding arrival at the Central Station.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur Lawley and Lady Lawley accompanied by the staff, arrived a few minutes before the appointed time. Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Government (in political uniform) and other officers who were requested to be present had arrived. The special train steamed into the Central Station at 8-30 A.M. A salute of 31 guns announced the Viceroy's arrival in Madras. As soon as His Excellency alighted the guard-of-honour of the 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, 100 Rank and File, which was drawn up on the arrival platform, presented arms, and the Band played the first bar of the National Anthem. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto shook hands with those present on the platform, after which Lord Minto in company with Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray inspected the guard-of-honour. As the party crossed the platform gate the guard-of-honour furnished by the Madras Railway Volunteers paid the same compliment to the Viceroy. This guard-of-honour was likewise inspected by the Viceroy in company with General Wolfe-Murray. The whole party then moved to the portico where the State Carriages were in waiting. The troops detailed for escorts had formed up outside the railway station.

Order of procession from railway station to Government House.

Madras Brigade Orders, No. 667, dated 8th Dec. 1909, (appendix B), and newspaper reports.

A procession was then formed in the following order:—

Two European mounted officers of the City Police leading the way.

Two Privates, Madras Volunteer Guards' Mounted Company.

Mounted Company, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Half of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

First Carriage.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Sir Arthur Lawley, an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy's Staff and another of the Governor's Staff, with the Officer Commanding Escort riding on the right-hand side and the Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards, on the left.

Two Non-Commissioned Officers and two sowars, Adjutant and Trumpeter of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Second Carriage.—Their Excellencies the Countess of Minto and Lady Lawley, Lieutenant-Colonel V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and Major A. A. Duff, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Half of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Detachment, XX Deccan Horse.

Third Carriage.—The Countess of Antrim, Lady Eileen Elliot, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy's Staff.

Fourth Carriage.—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Fifth Carriage.—The Surgeon to the Viceroy, the Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor and two Aides-de-Camp.

Two sowars, XX Deccan Horse.

The route from the Central Station to Government House lay over the General Hospital bridge, past the Penitentiary, Body Guard lines and over the Government House Bridge. It was lined with troops and divided into five sections as shown below:—

Section 1.—From Central Station to level crossing (inclusive) in Body Guard road—230 men of the 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry.

Section 2.—From level crossing (exclusive) to north-east corner of St. Mary's Cemetery wall—200 men of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Section 3.—From St. Mary's Cemetery to the south-east corner of the Body Guard lines—400 men of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Section 4.—From the south-east corner of the Body Guard lines to the north-east end of Government House Bridge—100 men of the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Section 5.—From the north-east end of Government House bridge to the gate of Government House—300 men of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.

Route to Government House.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS IN MADRAS.

G.O., No. 550, Political, dated 22nd Nov. 1909.

The following was the programme of functions in Madras—

DECEMBER 1909.

Thursday, 9th.

8-30 A.M.	..	Arrive Madras, Central Station.
8-45 A.M.	..	Public arrival in Banqueting Hall, Government House.
9-15 A.M.	..	Breakfast.
10-30 A.M.	..	Receive addresses in the Banqueting Hall from— The Mahajana Sabha. The Anglo-Indian Association. The Anjuman and the Madras Muslim League. The Chamber of Commerce. The Landholders' Association. The Catholic Indian Association of South India. The Indian Christian Association. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee.
4-30 P.M.	..	Visit Fort and Harbour, and drive through Georgetown.
9-45 P.M.	..	Reception.

Friday, 10th.

7-30 A.M.	..	Presentation of Colours to the Dorsetshire Regiment at Government House, Madras.
11 A.M.	..	Her Excellency visits the General Hospital and the General Hospital.
11-30 A.M.	..	Receive visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

- 11-45 A.M. .. Receive visit from His Highness the Raja of Cochin, G.C.S.I.
- 12 NOON .. Receive visits (informally) from—
1. Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
 2. Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore.
 3. The Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
 4. M.R.Ry. Raja Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargul, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.
 5. The Raja of Vizianagram.
 6. Raja V. Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam.
 7. The Raja of Pithapuram.
- 4-30 P.M. .. *Her Excellency visits the Victoria Technical Institute.*
- 4-30 P.M. .. Return the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- 5 P.M. .. Return the visit of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, G.C.S.I.
- 8 P.M. .. Banquet.

Saturday, 11th.

- 7-45 A.M. .. Lay foundation stone of Municipal buildings, and receive Municipal address.
- 11 A.M. .. *Her Excellency receives visits from Native ladies.*
- 4-45 P.M. .. Entertainment at the Cosmopolitan Club.
- 6 P.M. .. Leave for Guindy.

Sunday, 12th—Halt at Guindy.

Monday, 13th.

- 7-30 A.M. .. Visit King Institute and St. Thomas' Mount.
- 5-6 P.M. .. Garden Party at the Prince of Arcot's residence (Ameer Mahal).
- 8-15 P.M. .. Dine at Madras.
- 10-30 P.M. ... Private departure.

THE PUBLIC ARRIVAL AT THE BANQUETING HALL.

At the Banqueting Hall.

The Viceregal procession arrived at the Banqueting Hall at 8-45 A.M. A guard-of-honour of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, 100 Rank and File with Band and King's Colour, was drawn up opposite to the main entrance to the Banqueting Hall. As Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Sir Arthur Lawley drove up, the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. Sowars of the Governor's Body Guard lined the steps of the Banqueting Hall. The grand staircase and the entrance itself were carpeted with red baize. A pathway was roped off down the centre of the hall up to the dais and on each side of this those who had not the right of private *entree* were assembled. At the foot of the steps were Brigadier-General J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., Commanding the Madras Brigade, Major

F. W. H. Walsh, Brigade Major and Captain Worgan, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, who accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy and his staff in the inspection of the guard-of-honour. At the head of the staircase were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Collector of Madras, and the Under Secretary to Government in the Political Department. Lord Minto shook hands with those present at the head of the stairs who were presented to him and after a few minutes' conversation a procession was formed. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor, followed by Their Excellencies the Countess of Minto and Lady Lawley walking up the hall to the dais. Here were gathered His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness the Raja of Cochin, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Honourable Members of Government, the Chief Secretary to Government, the members of the Board of Revenue, the Prince of Arcot and the Presidency Port Officer. His Excellency the Governor introduced those present on the dais to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto who shook hands with them.

THE ADDRESSES.

Applications for permission to present addresses to His Excellency the Viceroy were dealt with by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. He was furnished with notes on addresses by the departments of the Secretariat. Persons on the Private *Entree* list were invited by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor to be present on the occasion of the presentation of addresses and others were admitted by ticket.

Shortly after 10-30 A.M., on the 9th December, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor, accompanied by their staffs, reached the

Reception of addresses.

Banqueting Hall where the Viceroy received addresses of welcome from the deputations of various local bodies and institutions who were assembled in the body of the Hall. The Chief Secretary to Government stepped forward and announced that the various deputations, in consideration of the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy had been furnished with copies of the addresses, suggested that only the first and last paragraphs of the addresses should be read. He then introduced the deputations and their respective spokesmen read the addresses. At the conclusion of each address, it was presented to His Excellency and the members of the deputation were then presented by their respective spokesmen. The addresses were read in the following order:—

- (1) The address of Anjuman-i-Mufid-iAh-i-Islam, Madras Presidency Muslim League and the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.

- (2) The address of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
- (3) The address of the Madras Landholders' Association.
- (4) The address of the Madras Mahajana Sabha.
- (5) The address of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.
- (6) The address of the Indian Christian Association, Madras.
- (7) The address of the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India.
- (8) The address of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to all the addresses in one speech after all had been presented. The officers present wore morning dress. It was at first arranged that the Chief Secretary and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should wear frock coats. But subsequently they were asked by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to appear in undress uniform.

The addresses and the Viceroy's reply together with a brief description of the various caskets in which the addresses were presented are printed in Appendix C to this pamphlet.

THE STATE DRIVE.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto went out for a State Drive on the evening of the 9th December. His Excellency the Governor was with His Excellency the Viceroy in the first carriage, while Her Excellency Lady Minto drove with Her Excellency Lady Lawley in the next carriage. Lady Eileen Elliot and the Countess of Antrim drove in another carriage and the entire procession was escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and a detachment of Gordon's Horse. By the side of the Viceroy's carriage rode the Commissioner of Police and the Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard. The route lay through the Government House Bridge past Munro's statue and through the Fort. The route through the Fort from Wallaja gate to south sea gate was lined by the police and the men of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment. The same regiment furnished a piquet of two non-commissioned officers and ten men in review order to mount two men on each outer gate of the Fort. The party drove past the Secretariat offices, passed out of the Fort by the south sea gate and drove along the north beach road to the harbour. After visiting the harbour Their Excellencies drove down the Esplanade along the Moore's road past the Central Station, the Penitentiary, and the Body Guard lines to Government House.

THE STATE RECEPTION.

The State Reception held at the Banqueting Hall on the evening of the 9th December was largely attended. A guard-of-honour of one company of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment with band and colour was drawn up in front of the grand staircase and the Lancers of

the Governor's Body Guard lined the entrance on either side. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto drove up in State from Government House to the Banqueting Hall, where, on their arrival, the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. Preceded by the Members of the Viceregal staff, Their Excellencies entered the Banqueting Hall and were received on the dais by Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, the Governor's band playing the National Anthem the while. The guests including His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin were then presented to the Viceroy and Lady Minto. The presentation over, the Viceroy and Lady Minto left the hall in procession with the same ceremonies as they entered it.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 2ND BATTALION, DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

On the 10th December His Excellency the Viceroy presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment. The function took place on the open space to the east of the Banqueting Hall. The Battalion was drawn up in this place at 7-15 A.M. His Excellency Lord Minto arrived at 7-30 A.M. He was in white military uniform and was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, the General Officer Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and the respective staffs. The presentation ceremony commenced with a general salute to His Excellency the Viceroy and the old colours having been lowered for the last time were taken by the escort down the line, the band and drums following and playing "Auld Lang Syne". The Battalion then formed a hollow square and the drummers, entering from the centre and beating a lively measure, halted in front of the saluting base and piled their drums. The new colours carried by two Colour-Sergeants were brought to the front and four officers uncased them and placed them by the side of the piled drums. The Lord Bishop of Madras, wearing the scarlet Convocation robes and carrying his pastoral staff and attended by his Domestic Chaplain, then read the prayers for the consecration of the colours, after which a Major handed the King's colour to Lord Minto and His Excellency presented it to a Lieutenant who received it kneeling on one knee. The regimental colour was then handed to His Excellency who similarly presented it to another Lieutenant who also received it kneeling. The officers then rose, the drums were removed and His Excellency addressed the Battalion. The officers bearing the colours then raised them aloft and the battalion presented arms while the band and drums played the National Anthem, the officers carrying the colours to their places in the line. This most impressive ceremony ended with the new colours being lowered to His Excellency the Viceroy and cheers being given to His Excellency called for by Colonel Bonus.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY MINTO'S VISIT TO THE VICTORIA CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Minto accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lawley and Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, paid a visit to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital at 11 A.M. on the 10th December. Their Excellencies were received at the entrance by the Members of the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and conducted to a specially erected pavilion where they were garlanded by the Zamindar of Ettayapuram. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, Mr. G. Narayana-swami Chetti offered, on behalf of the governing-body of the hospital, a few words of thanks to Her Excellency Lady Minto for having consented to open the Lady Lawley ward erected and presented to the hospital by the Zamindar of Ettayapuram and requested Her Excellency to open the ward. Her Excellency replied briefly and then opened the door of the ward with a silver key presented by the Zamindar and walked round the various wards of the hospital in company with the Members of the Committee. After nearly half an hour's inspection, Their Excellencies drove to the General Hospital, where they were received by the Surgeon-General, the Senior Medical officer and other Officers and the Matron of the hospital. Their Excellencies were conducted and shown round the various wards. They spoke to some of the patients and expressed themselves pleased with the cleanliness and order and care with which the institution was maintained.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE AND THE RAJA OF COCHIN.

On the 21st October 1909 the Government of India forwarded to the Madras Government draft programmes of the ceremonies to be observed at the formal exchange of visits at Madras on the 10th December between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Chiefs of Travancore and Cochin. The Supreme Government requested that the draft might be returned with any remarks that might be called for. They also desired an officer to be deputed to represent the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department at the various functions.

The draft programmes were returned to the Government of India on the 10th November 1909 and they were informed that the Under Secretary in the Political Department of the Madras Government would represent the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department.

draft programmes.

Foreign Dept. letter No. 2089-I.B., dated 21st Oct. 1909, in G.O., No. 527, Pol., dated 10th Nov. 1909.

Letter to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., No. 528, Pol., dated 10th Nov. 1909.

The programmes as finally settled are recorded in G.O., No. 573, Political, dated the 7th December 1909. As His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Raja of Cochin were to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy in succession on the same day and at the same place, it was decided that in connection with the reception of the Raja of Cochin there should be no deputation as in practice in such cases the honour is accorded to the superior chief alone. As His Highness the Raja alighted from his carriage, His Highness was to be received by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, who would remain at Government House after the reception of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and by an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Programmes as finally settled.

Deputation in connection with the reception of the Chiefs by the Viceroy.

Paragraph 2 of Foreign Dept. letter No. 2089-I.B., dated 21st Oct. 1909, in G.O., No. 527, Pol., dated 10th Nov. 1909.

With reference to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Raja of Cochin, the arrangement in regard to the deputation was that His Highness' deputation should proceed to Government House to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy along with the deputation sent by the Maharaja of Travancore and be introduced to His Excellency after the Travancore deputation had been introduced. Both the deputations were then to conduct His Excellency to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore's residence, the Cochin deputation waiting outside the gate when His Excellency entered the residence of His Highness the Maharaja. After the visit to the Maharaja was over, the Cochin deputation was to join the procession of carriages outside the gate, the Travancore deputation waiting outside during His Excellency's visit to Cochin and both deputations then returning with him to Government House.

Deputations in connection with the Viceroy's return visits to the Chiefs.

D.Os. to and from the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 7th and 8th Dec. 1909, at pages 4 and 5 of notes to G.O., No. 573, Political, dated the 7th Dec. 1909.

In connection with these visits, the question was raised as to the position to be assigned to members of the staff of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. The decision was that they should sit in line with, and beyond, the Viceroy's staff and not behind the Resident.

Paragraph 4 of Foreign Department letter No. 2089-I. B., dated 21st Oct. 1909, in G.O., No. 527, Pol., dated the 10th Nov. 1909.

Position assigned to Resident's staff at the darbars.

Paragraph 4 of D.O. to the Foreign Department, dated 7th Dec. 1909, and D.O. from the Foreign Department, dated 9th Dec. 1909, at pages 4 and 5 of notes to G.O., No. 573, Pol., dated the 7th Dec. 1909.

If sufficient troops were not available to provide infantry guards at the residences of both the chiefs on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's return visit to them, the guard at the residence of the Raja of Cochin was to consist of Native Infantry.

Guards-of-honour at the visits.

INTERVIEWS WITH ZAMINDARS AND OTHERS.

Page 17 of
Confidential
Dis. No. 15-A,
Pol., dated
22nd March
1910, and
newspaper
report.

His Excellency the Viceroy received informal visits from the following persons on the 10th December :—

- (1) Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkataswetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili.
- (2) Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore.
- (3) Raja Sir Velugoti Sri Rajagopala Krishna Yachendruvaru Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Venkatagiri.
- (4) The Raja of Vizianagram.
- (5) The Raja of Kalahasti.
- (6) The Raja of Pithapuram.
- (7) Raja Vasudeva Raja Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.
- (8) Raja V. Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, Zamindar of Kuruppu.
- (9) The Zamindar of Anegundi.
- (10) The two "grandsons" of the Senior Rani of Tanjore.
- (11) M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikrama Raja as representative of the Zamorin of Calicut.

[Note.—The last named gentleman read a letter which the Zamorin of Calicut had sent in a silver casket to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency expressed regret that he had not seen the Zamorin and asked his representative to convey to him His Excellency's best wishes.]

Confidential
Dis. No. 4-A,
Pol., dated
17th Jan.
1910.

The Prince of Arcot had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday the 11th December.

Brief notices regarding the native Chiefs and others who were to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy were furnished to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for the information of the Viceroy.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY MINTO'S VISIT TO THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Her Excellency Lady Minto, with the Countess of Antrim, and Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley accompanied by His

Newspaper report. Excellency's Private Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp visited the Victoria Technical Institute in the afternoon of the 10th December. On alighting at the hall the Countess of Minto and party were received by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I., the President of the Council of the Institute, and by the members of the Council of the Institute, to whom alone invitations had been issued. Lady Minto shook hands with those present and was then conducted into the hall, where there was a fine display of exhibits, embracing almost every branch of Indian Industry. Both Lady Minto and the Countess of Antrim were much interested in the beautiful specimens of Indian sarees with exquisite gold borders. They made several purchases of cloths, carpets, works of art and curios of various kinds and left the hall after spending almost an hour there.

THE STATE BANQUET.

A State Banquet was held at the Banqueting Hall at 8 P.M. on the 10th December when there were about a hundred gentlemen present.

Before dinner His Excellency the Governor presented all present to His Excellency Lord Minto who shook hands with them. Two tables were arranged down the length of the Hall, the Viceroy presiding at the one and the Governor at the other. The tables were decorated with a profusion of magnificent arum lilies specially brought from Ootacamund. During the dinner the Governor's Band played an attractive programme of music. After dinner, the toast of the King-Emperor, the only toast of the evening, was proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin arrived after the dinner was over and sat for some time next to Lord Minto, on either side.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW CORPORATION BUILDINGS AND THE PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY THE CORPORATION.

One of the most important functions in connection with Lord Minto's visit to Madras took place on the morning of the 11th December, viz., the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Corporation buildings at the south-west corner of the People's Park. Additional interest was centred in the function, because the address of the Corporation of Madras, which, as originally arranged, was to have been presented at the Banqueting Hall on the day of the Viceroy's arrival, was specially postponed to the 11th December in order that the two functions might be combined into one. At the entrance to the Park on the Poona-mallee road, a beautiful arch was put up and from the Park gate right up to the pandal, the place was decked with streamers of bunting and flags. At the entrance to the pandal there was another arch representing the gateway and bearing the inscription "Long live Lord and Lady Minto". From this arch the interior of the pandal presented a very pretty sight. It was fully draped in white and most artistically decorated with artificial flowers and festoons. On the ceiling just above the Viceregal chair, a canopy resembling a Japanese umbrella was put up from the centre of which hung a huge green paper bell. The dais was neatly carpeted and the whole length of the passage from here to the entrance was covered with red baize. The supports which held the foundation stone in position were also neatly draped in red and white and just above the stone was put up a silk shield-shaped flag bearing the inscription "Stet Fortuna Domus". Outside the pandal proper over the entrance was the inscription "Loyal Greetings to His Excellency the Viceroy from the Corporation and Citizens of Madras".

Guards-of
honour.

There were two guards-of-honour, one furnished by the Madras Volunteer Guards, with band and colour, in front of the entrance and another by the Madras Artillery Volunteers who took up their position in the passage between the archway and the pandal.

Reception
of Their
Excellencies
the Viceroy
and the
Governor at
the entrance.

His Excellency Lord Minto and His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and party drove up shortly before 8 A.M. At the entrance Their Excellencies were received by Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., President of the Corporation, Brigadier-General J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade, and Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commissioner of Police. The guards-of-honour greeted Lord Minto with a royal salute. His Excellency then inspected the troops with General Evatt after which the party entered the pandal amid cheers. His Excellency the Viceroy having taken his seat, the President and Commissioners of the Corporation advanced and stood in front of the dais and the President read the address of the Corporation. The address was presented in a handsome silver casket elaborately carved and mounted on tiny elephants. It was handed to the President by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. Subramanyam, the Senior Commissioner, and the President presented it to the Viceroy. The Commissioners were then introduced to His Excellency one by one and returned to their seats, after which His Excellency replied to the address.

Presentation
of address.

Laying the
foundation
stone.

The President then advanced and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone. His Excellency descended from the dais and approached the foundation stone. Mr. Mahoney, the Clerk of the Works, handed to His Excellency a bottle containing the current coins of the realm and copies of the leading Madras newspapers and His Excellency deposited the bottle in the receptacle prepared for it. M.R.Ry. Loganatha Mudaliyar, contractor, then presented His Excellency with a gold trowel with ivory handle and an ivory mallet. The mortar having been spread, the stone was lowered into its place, and His Excellency having given the stone three taps with the mallet declared it well and truly laid amidst loud cheers. His Excellency the Viceroy then returned to the dais and resumed his seat when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. Subramanyam garlanded him while His Excellency the Governor was garlanded by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetti. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Excellency the Viceroy called for by the President of the Corporation.

RECEPTION OF INDIAN LADIES BY LADY MINTO.

Her Excellency Lady Minto received a number of Indian ladies

Newspaper report.

at the Banqueting Hall on the morning of the 11th December. The visitors numbered about twenty-five and special arrangements had been made for the *pardanashin* ladies. Her Excellency Lady Minto and the Countess of Antrim were also present and Mrs. Firth undertook the duties of interpreter. Lady Minto spoke to all

visitors and made several kindly enquiries of them. The visitors presented lovely bouquets to Her Excellency and left the Hall after accepting *pan supari* and attar. The Maharaj Kumarika Sahiba of Vizianagram and the Rani Sahiba of Vizianagram had interviews with Her Excellency Lady Minto at noon. Her Excellency Lady Minto accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lawley paid return visits to the Princess of Arcot and Ahmad Muhi-ud-din Khan Bahadur's wife, and her sister in their respective residences in the afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Minto and the Countess of Antrim accompanied by Mrs. Firth and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy paid visit to Nawab Kurshid-un-nisa Begam at the Shadi Mahal, Triplicane, in the afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto were the guests of the members of the Madras Cosmopolitan Club on the 11th evening. A grand

entertainment was organised in honour of the distinguished visitors, who were met at the premises of the Club by a large number of local and mofussil members, besides a select gathering of the most prominent representatives of the European community. The Club premises were charmingly decorated and at nightfall the garden in front was brightly illuminated with a series of tiny gas jets. A triumphal arch was put up at the entrance to the Club and the Governor's Band was in attendance in front of the portico. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, followed by Their Excellencies Lady Minto and Lady Lawley with the whole Viceregal party and the personal staff of the Governor, arrived at 5-15 P.M. and, as Their Excellencies drove in, a Guard of Honour presented arms, the Band playing the National Anthem. As His Excellency the Viceroy alighted from his carriage, he was received at the portico by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nayar, C.I.E., the President, and the members of the club, the President introducing to His Excellency the principal members assembled there. The Viceroy and party were then conducted to the hall on the first floor, where the large gathering present rose to receive Their Excellencies. The hall was finely decorated and was hung with flags of all nations. There was also a varied and beautiful collection of foliage plants arranged about the hall.

As soon as Their Excellencies had taken their seats, a number of Hindu girls, the daughters of leading Indian gentlemen, sang a song of welcome to the accompaniment of the violin, harmonium and *veena*. Next an Indian orchestra comprising half a dozen instrumental performers gave three Hindu airs and a Hindustani piece, which were much appreciated. Their Excellencies were then conducted to the upper floor, where, on the front terrace, was erected a pandal, the ceiling and pillars of which were draped and

ornamented with artificial flowers. From the ceiling was suspended a number of Japanese umbrellas, the pandal was lighted with chandeliers, and the decorations altogether presented a picturesque appearance. Their Excellencies witnessed a scene from a Tamil drama entitled *Manohara*, which was played on a temporary stage improvised for the occasion, by the members of the Suguna Vilasa Sabha, a well-known local Amateur Dramatic Society. This was followed by a series of *tableaux vivants* illustrating the story of *Harischandra*, with musical accompaniment. Their Excellencies then adjourned to one of the spacious rooms, where they inspected the picturesquely arranged Malabar floral carpet which was the work of artificers specially brought from Cannanore. This clever and artistic decoration was greatly admired by the gathering. Their Excellencies and party then partook of light refreshments in the main hall. An interesting souvenir in the shape of a photographic album containing views of Southern India was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy. The album was bound in solid silver and embossed on one side with figures representing the Viceroy with a council of five European and five Indian members. The other side bore a representation in relief of the Cosmopolitan Club buildings. Before taking leave of the members of the Club, Their Excellencies were garlanded.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE, ADYAR.

From the Cosmopolitan Club Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor drove to the Government House at Guindy and halted there on Sunday. The Brothers in charge of St. Patrick's Orphanage at Adyar availed themselves of the occasion of the drive to assemble the children of the institution on the Guindy road in front of the orphanage entrance and south of the Elphinstone bridge to welcome the Viceroy and express their loyalty to the representative of the Crown. His Excellency's car stopped there and His Excellency spoke to the Principal of the institution and made kindly enquiries about the inmates. At the request of His Excellency, the children were granted two holidays. Their Excellencies thanked the Principal and the staff for the cordial welcome accorded to them and then left for Guindy amid loud cheers.

THE STATE SERVICE.

By special request of His Excellency the Viceroy, matins at St. George's Cathedral on Sunday the 12th December was sung at 11 A.M. instead of in the early morning. Admission was by ticket, all seat-holders being entitled to tickets, while applications for accommodation from non-seat holders were complied with so far as space permitted.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Her Excellency Lady Minto, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and a distinguished party from Government House, Guindy, arrived in motor-cars, but His Excellency the Viceroy was, owing to fatigue, unable to be present. The service was sung by the Rev. H. C. Loashy, Joint Chaplain, the Lectors being the Rev. L. E. Cox, Acting Archdeacon of Madras, and the Right Rev. A. A. Williams, Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras who was attended by the Domestic Chaplain. After the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop of Madras, the first verse of "God Save the King" was sung by all present and the congregation then slowly dispersed.

THE VICEROY AT THE KING INSTITUTE.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in company with His Excellency the Governor, visited the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy on the morning of the 13th December and spent nearly an hour there. They were received by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and by the Superintendent of the Institute and his Assistant and shown round the various sections. The Viceroy inspected the Vaccine section, the loading room, the vaccine despatch room and the bacteriological section, and was very much interested in the work carried on.

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT'S GARDEN PARTY AT THE AMIR MAHAL.

The Garden Party given by the Prince of Arcot at the Amir Mahal on the 13th evening was a brilliant function, marred only by the disappointment felt by the host and the numerous guests present, at the unavoidable absence of His Excellency Lord Minto, who was again slightly indisposed and was compelled to take a brief rest, prior to his departure from Madras. Lady Minto, however, graced the occasion with her presence accompanied by a party from Government House, Guindy, including the Countess of Antrim, Lady Eileen Elliot, Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, Miss Lawley, Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and Captain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey. In the unavoidable absence of Colonel R. F. R. Formby, the guests were received at the entrance to the garden by Colonel W. H. Lowry and presented to the Prince who shook hands with each guest. The Prince's brother was also present.

The spacious gardens presented quite a festive appearance with streamers of bunting fixed to posts covered with foliage and

coloured paper with innumerable chinese lanterns, suspended from them. The guests were first conducted to a magnificent pandal built in moslem style and rendered very attractive by lavish gold and silver decorations, pretty lamps, and handsome furniture. Here the guests were entertained by a buffoon who initiated birds and animals very cleverly. The party then adjourned for refreshments which were served in the gardens where long lines of little tables were conveniently arranged. There were other amusements also provided in the way of Dr. Harley's physiognomy feats which were greatly enjoyed, Indian jugglery, a Muhammadan singing party on a decorated raft in the tank, etc. At nightfall when the numerous lamps were lit the whole place presented a brilliant and dazzling scene. One of the attractions of the evening was an archway in the middle of the garden with tiny gas lights and the device presenting the words "Welcome" by means of gas-light at the entrance. The band of the 83rd Wallajahad Light Infantry played an excellent programme of music during the evening. Lady Minto and the Government House Party left about 6-30 P.M. after taking leave of the host and the numerous guests followed.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

Pages 3 and 4 of G.O.,
No. 124, Pol., dated 7th
March 1910.

The following notification regarding the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy was published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 11th December:—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 11, 1909.

No. 621.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will take his departure from Madras by special train leaving the Central Station at 10-30 P.M. on Monday the 13th December 1909. His Excellency's departure will be private.

2. His Excellency the Governor with his personal staff, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, the General Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade with his staff, the President of the Corporation of Madras and the Commissioner of Police will be present at the Railway Station for the purpose of taking leave of His Excellency.

3. The Officer Commanding Madras Brigade will be requested to arrange for the usual salute on the morning of the 14th December.

4. Mess dress will be worn by military officers.

In connection with above notification it was decided that the same officials who were present at the Railway Station on the arrival of the Viceroy should be at the station on the occasion of His Excellency's departure. As the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 9th Division who

Page 4 of notes to G.O.,
No. 124, Pol., dated 7th
March 1910.

was the highest Military officer present at the station on the arrival had left Madras, the next Senior officer present in Madras, viz., the General Officer Commanding Madras Brigade, was present at the Railway Station when His Excellency departed.

The Viceregal party together with Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and the Members of His Excellency the Governor's staff motored down to the Central Station from Guindy shortly before the hour fixed for departure. The Railway Station platform was covered with red baize. As His Excellency the Viceroy's departure was private there were very few present besides the officers mentioned in the above notification. After Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto had taken leave of those present, the train steamed out of the station, Mr. W. B. Wright, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mr. C. G. Clogstoun, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, proceeding in charge.

EXPENSES OF THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

It was decided that all charges incurred by departments and heads of offices in the Madras Presidency in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit in 1909 should be debited to the head 25. Political—Miscellaneous—Imperial and that a separate account of such expenditure should be maintained with a view to the necessary application being made to the Government of India for an additional allotment, the case being treated as following under article 296 of the Civil Account Code.

The total expenditure booked by the Accountant-General, under 25. Political was Rs. 31,080-7-1, which was distributed under the following principal items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Travelling allowance of Police officers and of other departments	22,000	7	10
Hire of motor cars	500	0	0
Housing the Police	1,509	15	10
Special trains	2,676	1	0
Batta to Paiks and Sirdars to guard railway lines	600	0	0
Contingent charges such as making of garlands, articles of diet supplied to the escort, lighting charges, freight charges, notice boards, erecting sheds, latrines, etc.	3,793	14	5
	31,080	7	1

Besides the above amount, a grant of Rs. 11,447 was sanctioned by the Government of India from Provincial Revenues as a special addition to the contract allowance of His Excellency the Governor for the year 1909-1910 to meet the excess expenditure incurred in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

The following statement shows in detail the expenditure met out of this amount :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Cost of extra servants	1,094	7	8
(2) Cost of extra lighting	179	13	0
(3) Hire of furniture	1,093	9	2
(4) Entertainments	2,201	10	10
(5) Camp charges (hire of carts for the conveyance of tents and pitching).	223	14	4
(6) Postage and telegrams	158	11	0
(7) Advertisements	802	6	0
(8) Repairs to carriages and maintenance of horses	2,724	0	0
(9) Hire of motor cars	2,036	0	0
(10) Transport coolies, etc., between Madras and Guindy	518	4	2
(11) Stationery and printing	415	9	10
Total ..	11,447	6	0

APPENDICES.

A

NOTICES ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "MADRAS MAIL."

Dated 1st December 1909.

NOTICE.

The arrival of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, on Thursday, the 9th December 1909, at 8-30 A.M., will be public.

Those desirous of being present on the occasion are requested to apply to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for tickets of admission not later than the 3rd December 1909.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUINDY,
15th November 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

To have the honour of meeting Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto.

His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of all officers of His Majesty's Civil, Naval, Military and Ecclesiastical Services with the ladies of their families, at a Reception at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, at 9-15 P.M. on Thursday, the 9th December 1909.

All persons included in the above who are desirous of attending the Reception are requested to intimate the fact not later than the 3rd December 1909, to the undersigned, who will issue tickets of admission.

(By Order.)

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUINDY,
15th November 1909.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Viceroy will present Colours to the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, in Government House Grounds on Friday, the 10th December 1909, at 7-30 A.M.

Application for tickets to witness the ceremony should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd December 1909.

All Officers of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Volunteer Services in uniform will be admitted without tickets.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUINDY,
15th November 1909.

NOTICE.

All persons desiring to be present at the presentation of Addresses to His Excellency the Viceroy in the Banqueting Hall at 10-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 9th December 1909, are requested to apply to the undersigned not later than the 3rd December for tickets of admission. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of tickets available, preference will be given to members of the public bodies by whom the Addresses will be presented.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUINDY,
22nd November 1909.

Dated 6th December 1909.

NOTICE.

All persons, whether official or otherwise, attending the Reception at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Thursday, the 9th December, will require to be furnished with a ticket to admit them through the Police Lines to the Grounds of Government House.

All officials who propose to attend and all non-officials to whom cards of invitation have been issued who propose to attend are therefore requested to apply for tickets of admission not later than the 6th December.

Ladies and gentlemen attending the Reception are requested to bring cards with them with their names clearly written thereon to be given to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before being presented to Their Excellencies.

The following directions regarding dress to be worn on different occasions are issued for the guidance of officials:—

Public arrival and Reception at Banqueting Hall on the 9th instant: *Full Dress Uniform.*

Presentation of Colours to the Dorsetshire Regiment and the laying of the Foundation Stone on the 10th and 11th, respectively: *Morning Dress.*

Banquet on the 11th instant: *Evening Dress.*

For Officers of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Volunteer Services the following dress should be worn:—

Public arrival, Presentation of Colours,
Laying the Foundation Stone .. *Full Dress, White.*
Reception *Levee Dress.*
Banquet *Mess Dress.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUINDY,
2nd December 1909.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

B

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL J. T. EVATT, D.S.O., COMMANDING
MADRAS BRIGADE.

667. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—Arrival.*—His Excellency the Viceroy arrives at the Central Station at 8-30 A.M. on the 9th December.

(ii) *Guard of Honour.*—A guard-of-honour of the 83rd Walaja-bad Light Infantry, 100 Rank and File, with band and King's colour, will be formed up on the platform of Central Station by 8-15 A.M., and a guard-of-honour of the Madras Railway Volunteers, of the same strength, will be formed up under the clock of the Central Station by 8 A.M.

Commanding—Captain
T. G. J. Torrie.

Troops—

H.K. the Governor's
Body Guard.
Detachment XX Deccan
Horse.
Mounted Section—
Madras Volunteer
Guards.

(iii) *Escort.*—The troops detailed for escort (as in the margin) will be formed up ready outside Central Station by 8-15 A.M.

The escort will march formed in the following order from front to rear:—

Two European Mounted Police.

Distance 50 yards.

Two Privates, Madras Volunteer Guards' Mounted Company.

Distance 30 yards.

Mounted Company, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Distance 30 yards.

Half His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.



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Distance 30 yards.

His Excellency the Viceroy's carriage with Officer Commanding escort on right-hand side.

Officer Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards' Mounted Company on left.

Distance 30 yards.

Two Non-Commissioned Officers and two Sowars. } H.E. the
Adjutant and Trumpeter. } Governor's
Body Guard.

Distance 4 feet.

Her Excellency Lady Minto's carriage.

Distance 30 yards.

Half His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Distance 30 yards.

Detachment, XX Deccan Horse.

Distance 30 yards.

Other carriages containing Staffs of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor.

Distance 30 yards.

Two Sowars, XX Deccan Horse.

The procession will proceed at a slow trot.

(iv) *Route*.—The route from the Central Station will be *via* Poonamallee Road, General Hospital Bridge, the Penitentiary, Body Guard Road, and Mount Road to Government House.

(v) *Lining Streets*.—The streets will be lined from the Central Railway Station at about 3 paces interval and divided into sections as follows :—

Section No. 1—83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry.	230 men.	{ From Central Station to Level-Crossing (inclusive) in Body-Guard Road.
Section No. 2—Madras Railway Volunteers.	200 men.	{ From Level-Crossing (exclusive) Body Guard Road north-east corner of wall St. Mary's Cemetery.
Section No. 3—Madras Volunteer Guards.	400 men.	{ From St. Mary's Cemetery to south-east corner Body Guard Lines.
Section No. 4—Madras Artillery Volunteers.	100 men.	{ From south-east corner of Body Guard Lines to north-east end of Government Bridge.
Section No. 5—2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.	300 men.	{ From north-east end of Government Bridge to Gate of Government House.

Troops will be in position by 8 A.M.

Officers Commanding Units will select places for their bands.

Distances and numbers are approximate, Officers Commanding Units will adjust what is necessary so as to make lining continuous.

Troops will salute by companies.

Company Commanders will be on flanks nearest Central Station.

Bands will play the first part (5 bars) of the National Anthem as His Excellency passes, commencing when the first half of His Excellency's Body Guard, arrives level with band.

Troops will march to quarters under their own arrangements, ten minutes after His Excellency's procession has passed.

(vi) *Guard-of-Honour*.—A guard-of-honour of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, 100 Rank and File, with band and King's colour will be drawn up opposite to the main entrance to the Banqueting Hall by 8-30 A.M.

On arrival at the Banqueting Hall the part of the escort in front of His Excellency's carriage will form up on the right of the guard-of-honour, the rear part of the escort will form up on the left of the guard-of-honour, both facing inwards.

(vii) *Officers to be at Banqueting Hall*.—The following Officers should be present at the Banqueting Hall :—

Brigadier-General J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., Commanding Madras Brigade.

Major F. W. H. Walshe, R.F.A., Brigade-Major.

Captain B. C. Kauntze, Garrison Quartermaster.

Lieutenant T. H. Stainton, Embarkation Staff Officer.

Major R. F. Sorsbie, A.C.R.E., Madras Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cree, R.A.M.C., S.M.O., Madras Brigade.

Captain E. G. Anthonisz, R.A.M.C., Staff Surgeon.

Major F. C. Rampini, S. and T. Corps, Station Supply Officer.

Major C. A. E. O'Meara, Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory.

Captain H. S. K. Snowden, Ordnance Officer I/C Arsenal.

Captain H. Bowen, Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Workshops.

Colonel H. E. Monck-Mason, Pension Paymaster.

Colonel W. J. Bonus, D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Dorset Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. W. Erck, Commanding 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry.

Captain W. O. Wright, Commanding Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Colonel R. F. R. Formby, Commanding Madras Volunteer Guards.

Colonel W. R. Wright, V.D., Commanding Madras Railway Volunteers.

All other officers not on duty are invited to attend.

668. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—State Drive*.—His Excellency will visit the Fort, entering at Wallajah Gate and leaving by South Sea Gate for the Harbour, leaving Government House at 4-30 P.M., 9th December 1909.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will arrange for his Regiment to line the route through the Fort from Wallajah Gate to South Sea Gate direct.

The Officer Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will arrange for a full escort to be in attendance at Government House at 4-15 P.M.

The 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will furnish a picquet of 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and ten men in Review Order, to mount two men on each outer gate of the Fort at 8-30 P.M. on the 9th December

1909. The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge to report to the Garrison Quartermaster Sergeant for orders at 11 A.M.

Orders will be given to dismount this picquet when the Viceroy leaves the Fort.

669. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—State Reception.*—At the State Reception to be held at 9-45 P.M. on the 9th December 1909, a guard of honour with band and King's colour will be furnished by the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, to be drawn up outside the Banqueting Hall at 9-30 P.M.

670. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—Dress.*—During the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy the following dress will be worn:—

For all guards Review order (Summer clothing).
Cloth after retreat.

For British Non-Commissioned Officers and men walking out. White. Cloth after retreat.

For all parades Review order (Summer clothing).
Cloth after retreat.

For officers attending State Reception.	Review order—Cloth.	{ (Volunteer officers are permitted to wear white uniform in lieu of cloth.)
For officers attending State Banquet.	Mess Dress—Cloth.	

For officers attending the Garden Party. Review Order, white (helmet will be worn).

671. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—Honours and Salutes.*—The following Memorandum, dated 24th December 1906, from the Adjutant-General in India, is republished for information and guidance:—

When the National Anthem is played on the occasion of a salute given either by troops on parade, or by a guard of honour, and His Viceroy is present, His Excellency alone salutes.

On such occasions Officers in uniform stand attention, and others take off their hats.

672. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—Honours and Salutes.*—The Officer Commanding Madras Artillery Volunteers will arrange to fire a Royal salute of 31 guns at, or about 8-30 A.M., on the 9th December 1909, on the arrival at Madras (Central Station) of His Excellency the Viceroy, and a similar salute at or about 8-45 A.M. on the arrival of His Excellency at the Banqueting Hall, Government House.

Signallers to be posted by Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.

673. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—Guards and Duties.*—The following guards will be furnished:—

(i) *At Government House, Madras.*—To mount at 7 A.M. on the 9th December and dismount after His Excellency the Viceroy has left for Guindy:—

British Infantry.

1 Officer.
3 Non-Commissioned officers.
1 Bugler.
30 Privates.

2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regiment will provide a guard (strength as per margin) finding sentries as follows:—

- (1) A double sentry on the Main Gate.
- (2) A double sentry on the front door.
- (3) Five sentries as directed by the Brigade-Major.

Indian Infantry.

1 Native officer.
3 Non-Commissioned officers.

1 Bugler.
30 Sepoys.

The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will furnish a guard as per margin to guard the enclosure finding sentries as follows:—

- (1) A sentry, Chepauk gate.
- (2) A sentry, Marine Villa gate.
- (3) Seven sentries as directed by the Brigade-Major.

(ii) *At Government House, Guindy.*—To mount at 5 P.M. on 11th December and dismount after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy.

British Infantry.

1 Officer. 1 Bugler.
3 Non-Commissioned officers and 30 men.

A guard, strength as per margin, will be provided by the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment finding sentries, as follows:—

- (1) A double sentry on front door.
- (2) Seven sentries as directed by the Brigade-Major.

Indian Infantry.

1 Native officer.
3 Non-Commissioned officers.

1 Bugler.
33 Sepoys.

The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will furnish a guard as per margin to guard the enclosures finding sentries as follows:—

- (1) A double sentry on the Main Gate.
- (2) Eight sentries as directed by the Brigade-Major.

Arrangements will be made by the Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment to pitch and strike guard tents, as required, at Government House, Madras. At Guindy tents will be provided by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Indian Infantry occupy the ordinary guard rooms.

The outer limits of the enclosures to Government House will be guarded by the Civil Police. Commanders of guards should therefore ascertain exactly what arrangements the latter have made, and co-operate with a view to prevent confusion arising between the Military and Police guards.

ORDERLIES.—Orderlies will be detailed as under—

By the Officer Commanding XX Deccan Horse—4 sowars.

By the Officer Commanding 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry—6 sepoy.

They should report themselves to the Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for orders.

These orderlies will be required from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., unless other instructions are given. Arrangements should be made to relieve them during the day as convenient.

674. *Boards.*—The usual Monthly Medical Board for Indian Troops and Followers composed as under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Fort St. George, at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 11th December 1909, to report upon the state of health of such men as may be brought before it:—

President:

Lieut.-Colonel G. CREE, R.A.M.C.

Members:

Major J. W. BULLEN, R.A.M.C.

F. W. H. WALSH, M.D.

Brigade-Major, Madras.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

B BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. T. EVATT, D.S.O., COMMANDING
MADRAS BRIGADE.

Fort St. George, Thursday, the 9th December 1909.

675. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—Presentation of Colours to Battalion, 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.*—At Art of War. 7-30 A.M., on Friday the 10th December 1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will present colours to the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, in Government House Grounds.

The Battalion will be drawn up in the open opposite the Banqueting Hall facing west by 7-15 A.M.

Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will be permitted to enter Government House Grounds without tickets provided they are in Review Order (Summer Clothing).

All other persons, including families, will require tickets; a ticket will be required for each individual.

676. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—Visits of Indian Princes—*

(i) *Visit of His Highness The Maharaja of Travancore to His Excellency The Viceroy.*

At 11-30 A.M., on Friday the 10th December 1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, at Government House.

Escort.—His Highness will be escorted to and from Government House by a party of Cavalry consisting of two non-commissioned officers and twelve sowars.

The Officer Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will arrange for the escort.

Guard of Honour.—The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colour, to be drawn up outside Government House at 11-15 A.M.

The band will play outside during the interview.

Salutes.—The Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will arrange to fire a salute of 21 guns at or about 11-30 A.M., on the arrival of His Highness at Government House, and a similar salute on His Highness' departure; signallers to be posted.

(ii) *Visit of His Highness The Raja of Cochin to His Excellency The Viceroy.*

At 11-45 P.M., on Friday the 10th December 1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a visit from His Highness the Raja of Cochin, at Government House.

Escort.—His Highness will be escorted to and from Government House by a party of Cavalry consisting of two non-commissioned officers and twelve sowars.

The Officer Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will arrange the above.

Guard of Honour.—The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will furnish a guard of honour of 50 rank and file, to be drawn up outside Government House and salute His Highness on arrival and departure.

The Band of the 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will play outside during the interviews.

Salutes.—The Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will arrange to fire a salute of 17 guns at or about 11-45 A.M., on the arrival of His Highness at Government House, and a similar salute on His Highness' departure; signallers to be posted.

(iii) *Return Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.*

His Excellency the Viceroy will return the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on Friday the 10th December 1909 at 4-30 P.M.

Escorts.—His Excellency the Viceroy will be escorted to and from Government House by a Field Officer's escort.

The Officer Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will arrange for the escort.

Guard of Honour.—The 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and King's colour, to be drawn up at the residence (Tawker's Gardens) of His Highness at 4-30 P.M., and salute His Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival and departure.

Salutes.—The Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will arrange to fire a Royal salute of 31 guns at or about 4-30 P.M., on the arrival of His Excellency at Tawker's Gardens, and a similar salute on the departure of His Excellency; signallers to be posted.

(iv) *Return Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Raja of Cochin.*

His Excellency the Viceroy will return the visit of His Highness the Raja of Cochin on Friday the 10th December 1909 at 5 P.M.

Guard of Honour.—The 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and King's colour, to be drawn up at the residence (Tulloch's Gardens) of His Highness at 4-45 P.M., and salute His Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival and departure.

Salutes.—The Officer Commanding 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will arrange to fire a Royal salute of 31 guns at or about 5 P.M., on the arrival of His Excellency at Tulloch's Gardens, and a similar salute on the departure of His Excellency; signallers to be posted.

677. *Visit of His Excellency The Viceroy—State Banquet.*—A banquet will take place at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 8 P.M., on Friday the 10th December 1909.

The 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and King's colour, to be drawn up at the Banqueting Hall by 7-45 P.M.

678. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—Laying the Stone of the Municipal Buildings.*—At 7-30 A.M., on the 11th

1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the Municipal Buildings, People's Park.

The Officer Commanding His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will arrange for a full escort to be in attendance at Government House.

The Madras Artillery Volunteers and the Madras Volunteer Guards will each furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file which will be drawn up at 7 A.M., at People's Park at places to be pointed out by the Brigade-Major.

The Band and King's colour of the Madras Volunteer Guards will be with their guard of honour. The rest of the Corps (Madras Volunteer Guards) will line the route from the Central Station to the gate of People's Park.

679. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy—Garden Party.*—At 4 P.M. on the 13th December 1909, His Excellency will attend a Garden Party at the Prince of Arcot's House.

Dress.—Review Order, White. (Helmets to be worn.)

F. W. H. WALSH, Major,
Brigade-Major, Madras Brigade.

C

THE ADDRESSES.

THE MUHAMMADAN ADDRESS.

The Muhammadan Address was read by Sir Ghulam Mohamed Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot. The other members of the deputation were :—Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Saib Bahadur, Muhammad Abdul Aziz Badsha Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Lajpat Rai, Sait Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Ahmad Mohi-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Mr. A. Hameed Hasan, B.A., LL.B., (Alig.), Hajee Moulvi Ziauddeen Muhammad Sahib, Yakub Hasan Sait Sahib, Rauf Ahmad Khan Bahadur Puthoo, and the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.

The address was as follows :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ah-i-Islam, the Madras Presidency Muslim League and the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, beg most respectfully on our own behalf and on behalf of the Muhammadan community of this Presidency, to accord our cordial welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Minto, on this your first visit to Madras, and to assure Your Excellency, as the representative in India of our gracious Sovereign, of the loyalty and attachment of our community to the British Throne.

The aim of the Anjuman is to ameliorate the condition of the poor classes in the community by giving a certain number of boys technical training in some useful industries such as carpet-making, carpentry, etc., hand in hand with elementary instruction. It has on its rolls boys who are not only so trained and educated, but supplied with meals and given wages on a graduated scale. The Anjuman has thus been the means, since the date of its foundation in 1884, of rescuing nearly a thousand destitute boys from want and ignorance and enabling them to become honest and useful citizens. We may assure Your Excellency that no measure of the Government has met

unqualified appreciation of our people than the institution of elementary schools and technical and industrial class in the country. The action of the Government in this direction has at once found a sympathetic echo in the religious sentiments of our community, which regards the teaching of a common brotherhood as the cardinal doctrine of Islam and care of the poor and the unfortunate as a fundamental part of its sacred laws. The education statistics of the Presidency show that the Muhammadans have eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity afforded by the Local Government in the matter of education and training of the masses and we fervently hope that this subject will continue to absorb an increasing share of Government's attention. The Anjuman, we wish gratefully to bring to Your Excellency's notice, receives the liberal grant of Rs. 5,000 a year from the Local Government made on condition of the Muhammadan community, raising by subscriptions a sum of Rs. 3,000, and with Your Excellency's kind permission, we further beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable guidance and help which the Anjuman has been continuously receiving from many English and Hindu friends of the community, and to mention in particular the name of the late Mr. Justice Boddam, the memory of whose signal services to the Muhammadans of this Presidency in connection with the Anjuman and the Educational Association and in various other ways is cherished by them with feelings of deep affection and gratitude.

The Educational Association was founded in 1902 as the direct outcome of the meeting of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference held in Madras and has been mainly engaged along with its 18 branches in the Presidency in endeavouring in diverse ways to advance higher education in the community. It has hitherto granted, at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000, scholarships to more than 100 poor but capable students who, without such help, would have been unable to carry on their studies. We have, however, to admit with regret that the progress of Muhammadans in this Presidency in the field of higher education has been lamentably slow and falls below the requirements of the community. We have, therefore, lately been investigating with some care the causes of this phenomenon and have submitted, the other day, our views and suggestions on the subject to the Government of Madras for their kind consideration; but we crave Your Excellency's permission to mention here one or two of the more important causes which, in our opinion, are responsible for the striking difference between the abundant flow of Muhammadan students in the primary schools and the paucity of their number in the secondary schools. In the primary schools, founded both by the community and by the local bodies, special facilities exist for the instruction of Muhammadan boys through the medium of Urdu language, which is the vernacular of the Muhammadans in many parts of the Presidency, and these schools are therefore largely availed of by the community; while with the exception of the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and Harris High School, both of which are situated in the town of Madras, secondary schools in the Presidency do not provide such facilities, and in many of them there are no arrangements for the teaching of Arabic or Persian languages, which Muhammadan boys must learn if they are to read anything of the sacred and classical literatures and history, and even for the teaching of Urdu. The result is that these schools do not attract as many Muhammadan students as the primary schools.

The Muhammadans, as Your Excellency is aware, are not only a large community in any part of India, and are distinctly a

community in this Presidency. Otherwise they would not have been slow in the matter of higher education, the cost of which, however, has considerably increased within recent times, to help themselves to a more adequate extent than they are able to do. The non-recognition of Urdu as a vernacular for purposes of public service has also had, we may be permitted to observe, a most injurious effect on the educational progress of Muhammadans. We beg at the same time to assure Your Excellency that the Muhammadans of this Presidency have been for some time fully alive to the necessities of the times; and we are not, therefore, without strong hopes that with continued and liberal encouragement on the part of the Local Government supplementing the efforts of the community itself and with the removal of such special difficulties as stand in the way, the cause of higher education will, in the near future, gain greater ground among our community than has been the case hitherto.

It is a fact, which does not admit of dispute that educated Muhammadans of India have been uniformly steadfast in their loyalty to the British Government, and it is further well known to Your Excellency that they had a long and bitter struggle with the harmful ascendancy of ill informed and bigoted persons in their own community which for years constituted a most serious obstacle in the way of Indian Musalmans adapting themselves to the modern conditions of life. The educated Muhammadans feel a proud satisfaction that they have by patient and organised efforts displaced the influence exercised at one time by such persons over the thoughts and actions of the community. In the present day the educated Muhammadans have remained equally firm in the cause of peace and order amidst the newly arisen forces of sedition and anarchy in the country, and have successfully withstood the manifold insidious arts of persuasion and coercion which the leaders of such movements know so well how to employ. The educated Muhammadans are clearly persuaded that the designs of dangerous politicians can in no way tend to the benefit of the people and will find no permanent foothold in the country. We, however, fully recognise that political disorder is infectious, and as the leaders of the Muhammadan community are anxious that no section of the community should be influenced by the efforts of enemies of the Government, tending to destroy the good work that has been built up in the community through years of patient endeavour, they are naturally solicitous that the number of educated Muhammadans should increase as fast as may be possible and their ranks be strengthened.

The Madras Muslim League was set on foot only last year, and before its establishment there did not exist for a long time any political organisation of the Muhammadans in this Presidency. We may be permitted to express the gratitude of the community to Your Excellency for inaugurating the scheme of reforms, which will mark a new era in the history of India by admitting the people to an effective part in the administration of the country. The Muhammadans are especially thankful to Your Excellency for laying down in clear and definite terms that their political interests as a distinct community will not be overlooked from a mere consideration of any political theory unsuitable to the conditions of India and for ensuring, under the Regulations issued by Your Excellency's Government in connection with Reform scheme, the return of a number of Muhammadan representatives to the new Councils by means of separate electorates. In thus broadening the base of Indian Government and at the same time repressing with a relentless hand all seditious attempts against the Government, Your

Excellency has, we are thankful to acknowledge, enabled the people of this country to realise the high dignity and responsibility of being an important unit of the great British Empire.

One of the most important questions connected with internal administration of the country which call for urgent and careful consideration of the Government is the abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs all over India, and which in this Presidency especially has told with great hardship not only on the poorer classes but on classes of men who had not hitherto felt the pinch of want in the ordinary necessities of life. We note with gratitude that Your Excellency's Government have in contemplation the institution of an enquiry into the cause of this economic problem, and it is to be hoped that as a result of such enquiry when instituted the Government will be in a position to cope with the evil as far as it may lie in their power.

One of the questions in which the Muhammadans, like other Indian communities, feel keenly interested concerns, as Your Excellency is aware, their position in the service of the Government, and we feel bound to inform Your Excellency that their status in this respect in this Presidency is by no means such as to satisfy the legitimate expectations of the community. This may be to a small extent due to the fact that there are fewer men among the Muhammadans possessed of high educational qualifications in comparison with other communities, and in so far as that is the case we can have no reasonable complaint to make. We further recognise to the full that the Government must be the sole judge of the qualifications required in the interests of the service, but we venture to submit that there are many young men in the community who have properly qualified themselves for Government employment and cannot find a suitable opening. We are also aware, if we may, say so, that it is not possible for any Government to find employment for all men who have received the advantage of English education, but all that we pray for is that the heads of departments may, in making the appointments, keep in view the policy enunciated by the Government from time to time that no particular class should have the monopoly of public patronage, but that State patronage should be as fairly distributed among different communities as may be possible consistently with the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency.

Your Excellency has in a special manner earned the gratitude of the Muhammadan community by recommending the appointment of Muhammadan Judges in the Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts and in the Punjab Chief Court, and we may assure Your Excellency that the presence of a Muhammadan Judge among us has greatly served to stimulate the hopes of the Muhammadans of this Presidency. Your Excellency has further laid claim to the gratitude of the entire people of India by recommending the appointment of an Indian Member to Your Excellency's Council, and while the Muhammadans regret that it was not possible to find place in the Imperial Council for a Muhammadan as well, they may be allowed to express the hope that in making appointments in the Executive Councils of Madras, Bombay and Bengal the claims of the Muhammadans will not be overlooked. The Muhammadan community do not believe that there are not men among them of high attainments, character and ability worthy of holding such office, and fervently pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to see that their just aspirations are not disappointed in this respect.

We cannot conclude without giving expression to our gratitude for the great benefits which the gosha ladies of India, including ladies

belonging to the Muhammadan community, have derived from Her Excellency Lady Minto's able administration of Lady Dufferin's Fund and from the Nurse's Institute recently founded by Lady Minto, whose concern for the welfare of Indian women has enshrined her name in their grateful affections.

Once again we beg to tender our sincere thanks to Your Excellency for according to us permission to present this address on behalf of the Muhammadans of Southern India and to assure Your Excellency of their sincere appreciation of the various blessings of peace, security and progressive government which they enjoy under the British rule.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce address was read by Mr. W. B. Hunter, the Chairman. The other members of the deputation were:—Mr. C. B. Simpson, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. A. B. Jackson, Mr. A. Scholl, Mr. W. Ure and Mr. A. E. Lawson (Secretary).

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Madras Chamber of Commerce desires cordially to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Minto to this ancient city, and to express its appreciation of being allowed to present Your Excellency with this address.

The Chamber takes the present opportunity of bringing to Your Excellency's notice a few of the more important matters affecting the welfare of Madras, in the hope that they may receive favourable consideration.

It is most gratifying to record that after many vicissitudes, the scheme, so carefully elaborated by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., for rendering the Madras Harbour safe and convenient, has largely materialised, and it is not too much to hope that in the course of a few years Madras will possess an up-to-date harbour provided with all the latest appliances for handling cargo. In this connection, the Chamber desires to express its gratitude to Government for the liberal manner in which the proposals of the Port Trust Board have been received and sanctioned. It is probable, however, that further large developments will shortly be required, and the Chamber trusts that they will receive the same liberal consideration.

The Chamber respectfully submits that the time has now arrived when, in the interests of the trade of the Presidency, steps should be taken to provide up-to-date harbours at some of the coast ports, more especially at Cochin and Vizagapatam. Cochin has already a large trade, and in the opinion of many, with the help of its backwaters, a good harbour could be easily provided. With regard to Vizagapatam, the Chamber trusts that, before long, it will be found possible to commence operations, and thus hasten the day when the Central Provinces will have an outlet for their produce within reasonable distance.

The most important construction work effecting this Presidency is the line from Raipur, in the Central Provinces, to Vizianagram, but this work, the Chamber understands, is practically in abeyance pending the solution of the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. The Chamber hopes that ere long both works will be proceeded with. In

view of the early falling in of the South Indian Railway Contract, the Chamber would urge on Your Excellency's notice the desirability of consulting the Chamber as to any changes that may be contemplated in connection with the working of the Railways in Southern India before any final decision is arrived at.

When, in December 1900, Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Curzon, visited Madras, it was the pleasant duty of this Chamber to express its appreciation of the sympathy and help extended by Government to sugar producers in this country through the medium of the countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar. With the advent of the Brussels Convention the need for countervailing duties ceased to exist and they were abolished, but the Chamber believes that for the time they were in force they were largely instrumental in saving the industry in this country from annihilation. To-day, the Chamber has to point out to Your Excellency that the industry is seriously threatened by the enormous and growing exports of Java refined sugar to this country. In the opinion of the Chamber, the problem is entirely agricultural, for until the Indian agriculturist can grow more sugar to the acre he must inevitably be beaten out of the field by his scientific Java competitor. The Chamber believes that in the matters of climate, soil and labour, Java has little, if any, advantage over many parts of India, but by their system of central factories and State-aided scientific control, Java sugar growers have brought their industry in a comparatively few years to a very high state of perfection. The assistance now being given by the Madras Government experimental cane farms and the introduction of new varieties of cane is much appreciated, but the process of development is necessarily slow, and unless stronger measures are taken to vitalise the industry, this assistance will ultimately prove of little, if any, benefit. This Chamber would earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the necessity for some measure of protection, at least until the industry has had time to establish itself on modern scientific lines. It does not presume to say exactly how this protection can best be afforded, but ventures to suggest that were the present import duty enhanced, with a countervailing duty in the form of a tax per acre on the basis of present normal production, equivalent to the enhancement, it would remain for the indigenous industry to help itself by taking advantage of the benefit which must automatically accrue from centralised and intensive cultivation. This Chamber believes it to be by no means outside the bounds of possibility that instead of, as at present, importing over half a million tons of foreign sugar annually, this country, under a reasonable measure of protection, may in the course of a few years be at least entirely self-supporting. The Chamber would point to the immense assistance given to the industry by the Government in Java in the matter of scientific aid, and particularly to the recent action of the Government of Japan in connection with the building up of a sugar industry in Formosa. The effect of the latter must, in a few years, be to shut out Java sugar from Japan markets, when it seems certain that even larger quantities will be shipped to India, with the result that the industry here will be finally extinguished, with the loss of the large capital invested in it. It is the avowed policy of the Government of India to assist and develop indigenous industries, and the Chamber submits that the sugar industry, on which tens of thousands of people in this Presidency alone are entirely dependent for their existence, and which has such enormous possibilities of development, is eminently deserving of assistance.

The Chamber understands that enquiry is being made by Your Excellency's Government into the causes of the prevailing high prices of food stuffs, and trusts that at no distant date the report on such enquiry may be made public.

The Chamber regrets the arbitrary manner in which compliance with the strict letter of the rules regarding "registered addresses" on telegrams has been insisted on. The Chamber considers that though the compulsory registration of abbreviated addresses may be legitimate, it is unreasonable that the Telegraph Department should decline to deliver telegrams to well-known addresses. A small penalty imposed on such messages, like the surcharge on insufficiently stamped letters, would be infinitely preferable to the withholding of the telegrams altogether. The Chamber would urge upon Your Excellency's notice the serious consequences that would arise in cases of shipwreck or serious illness through non-delivery of telegrams.

For many years the Chambers of Commerce in India have urged legislation to deal with registration of partnerships, but unfortunately the passing of a Bill has been indefinitely postponed for want of unanimity between the Bengal and Bombay Chambers. With interests and conditions so widely conflicting, unanimity between the various Chambers of Commerce can hardly be expected, and this Chamber submits that it is now for Government to choose between them, and introduce a Bill at an early date. In such a Bill a place might be found for a clause placing some restrictions on the adoption of pseudonyms by trading firms, an evil which has been increasing largely of late years.

In conclusion, the Chamber begs to congratulate Your Excellency on the providential escape from the murderous attack on Your Excellency at Ahmedabad, and once more begs to thank Your Excellency for having graciously accepted this address, and trusts that the present tour may not only be agreeable to Your Excellency and Lady Minto personally but also of lasting benefit to those places which have been privileged to offer Your Excellencies a hearty welcome.

THE LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The address of the Madras Landholders' Association was read by the Raja of Venkatagiri. The other members of the deputation were:—The Maharaja of Bobbili, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Raja of Vizianagram, the Raja of Kurupam, the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram, the Zamindar of Chikati, the Zamindar of Salur, the Zamindar of Dharakota, the Zamindar of Shulagiri, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetti and Mr. G. Venkataranga Rao.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Madras Landholders' Association, beg respectfully to offer to Your Excellency and Lady Minto our most loyal and hearty welcome on this occasion of your first visit to the capital of the Southern Presidency.

The proprietary class, whose interests our Association is constituted to represent, appreciate with deep thankfulness the manifold blessings which have been conferred upon the people of this land under the benevolent sovereignty of Britain. They value in particular the generous recognition which has been accorded to their own historic status, and feel specially happy to have this opportunity to give expression to their abiding and unswerving loyalty to the British Throne.

It is not simply the loyal homage which is due to the representative of the Crown holding sway over this vast continent that is evoked by Your Excellency's gracious visits to the various parts of the country, but the keenest and the most profound appreciation of the high and liberal statesmanship which has throughout marked Your Excellency's benign rule. The people of India cannot too highly congratulate themselves on the happy conjunction of events which has brought together Your Excellency as Viceroy and that staunch liberal Statesman, Lord Morley, as Secretary of State, to work strenuously and hand in hand for their advancement in the direction of uniform progress and equal justice. The substantial reforms initiated by Your Excellency and of which Your Excellency has helped forward statutory formulation, so as to give a fuller practical effect to the noble pledges of Queen Victoria of revered memory, and of her august son, our King-Emperor, fill us with the most hopeful anticipations regarding the future destiny of our land. In this connection we feel it our duty to express our warmest gratitude to Your Excellency for the generous spirit in which the proprietary class has been enabled to participate in the benefits of Your Excellency's scheme of reforms.

While striving with a whole-hearted sympathy to mark your rule with ameliorative and progressive reforms, Your Excellency has had, by an irony of fate, to encounter anarchical outbursts of unrest in certain parts of the country. The firm hand which Your Excellency has shown in dealing with this unhappy situation indicates an administrative resourcefulness which is equal to emergencies. We beg to assure Your Excellency that the anarchist propaganda is held in deserved abhorrence by the bulk of the naturally loyal and law-abiding population of this country, it being their established conviction that real progress can only be achieved by moving along the paths of peace and righteousness.

Speaking about ourselves, we have only recently emerged from the deep and engrossing controversy over the first comprehensive measure of substantive legislation relating to proprietary estates which has been undertaken by the Government of Madras since the permanent settlement, and has resulted in the enactment of the Madras Estates Land Act (Act I of 1908). Many a representation had to go forth from us to Your Excellency and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in connection with this measure. The Act with its many novel provisions has already been brought into force, and is now being watched in its actual working. It is perhaps too soon to make any statement regarding the results of its operation, apart from what has already been urged in anticipation of the probable consequences of its underlying principles. It is not, however, unlikely that suggestions for its improvement may have to be made in the light of the experience gained from its working. We earnestly hope and trust that, when such a contingency arises, the prayers of the landholders will meet with that sympathetic treatment which is due to the undoubted importance of the interests concerned.

It only remains for us once more to bid Your Excellency and Lady Minto a most cordial welcome, and pray that Your Excellencies may be blessed with a long, happy and prosperous life.

THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

The address of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was read by Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. The other members of the deputation were:—Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, Rao Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah, Messrs. P. Nagabhushanam Pantulu, P. Lakshimanasu Nayudu, T. V. Muthukrishna Aiyar, T. Rangachariar, P. Sambanda Mudaliyar, G. A. Vaidyarama Aiyar, V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, and A. C. Parthasarathy Nayudu.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In the name and on behalf of the Mahajana Sabha, we beg to offer a most respectful and cordial welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Minto, on the occasion of your first visit to Madras. It is as gratifying to us, as it must be to Your Excellency, that you come amongst us after four years of your office, with the satisfaction of having done so much for the well-being and advancement of the people; and that we, for our part, are able to welcome Your Excellency with a very lively sense of satisfaction and gratitude for your great achievements which will endure in history to your credit and to our benefit. The people of all classes are animated by one feeling, and that is of the most sincere appreciation of the sympathetic statesmanship which has guided the destinies of India during the last four years, of the sedate firmness, wisdom and wide outlook which have characterised your rule amidst difficulties of an unforeseen nature. The work that Your Excellency has achieved will be sufficient to commend your great name and that of Lord Morley to the reverential remembrance of succeeding generations in this country.

If our welcome may appear lacking in magnificence and grandeur, it does not, we beg to assure Your Excellency, lack in heartiness and enthusiasm. The commencement of Your Excellency's rule synchronised with the first indications of difficulties whose seeds had been sown before. Your Excellency had to grapple with those difficulties and to overcome them; and you did this with a degree of patient forbearance and foresight which must be a lesson in statecraft to those who may have to manage the concerns of a large Empire. The methods of violence and crime resorted to in certain parts of the country are so utterly repugnant to the instincts and traditions of the Indian race that they have been detested and deplored by the whole country.

We owe Your Excellency an immense debt of gratitude for the generous measure of reform which but for Your Excellency's initiative and unflinching resolve could not have been achieved. The time had long arrived for such a measure of reform; and that the reform was not further delayed is due entirely to Your Excellency's sympathetic insight and statesmanlike efforts supported and stimulated by the great Minister who controls the destinies of this country from the India office in London. These reforms, supplemented by the further reform of Local Boards and Municipalities, will have made a large advance towards constitutional development. On the foundation laid by Lord Ripon, Your Excellency will have constructed a superstructure that will serve as an enduring monument of the noble instincts and traditions of the British race. As Lord Ripon's name is dear to the people of this country, so will Your Excellency's be to present and future generations.

There are many matters of grave importance on which public opinion in the country is strong and pronounced but which we abstain from bringing to Your Excellency's notice on the present occasion.

In conclusion, we venture to express our hope that Your Excellency will retain a pleasant remembrance of your visit to Madras, which yields to no other Province in the loyalty of its inhabitants to their King-Emperor whom Your Excellency has nobly represented and whose Message to the people of India Your Excellency has faithfully endeavoured to give effect to in spirit and form, in the policy and measures which it has been Your Excellency's privilege to initiate and inaugurate for the extension of their rights and for the elevation of their status. We pray that Your Excellency may be long spared in health and strength to continue your interest in this country and its people and in the operation of those beneficial reforms which will endure in history happily blended with your great name.

We cannot close this address without conveying to Your Excellency our heartfelt congratulations on the providential escape of Your Excellency and of Her Excellency Lady Minto from the dastardly outrage attempted at Ahmedabad, an outrage which has sent a thrill of horror from one end of the country to the other.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-Indian Association's address was read by Mr. A. E. Rencontre.

The other members of the deputation were:—

Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Mr. J. R. Coombes, the Rev. J. Breeden, the Rev. J. Meyer, Mr. J. W. H. Ellis, Mr. A. J. Rebeiro, Captain V. J. Staggs, I.R.M.D., Mr. E. A. Smith, Dr. J. R. Wilkins, Mr. F. A. D'Cruz, and Mr. J. R. Curtis.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, beg respectfully, as the representative of the domiciled community, to welcome Your Excellency to this our Presidency. We feel deeply grateful for the opportunity that Your Excellency's visit has afforded us of addressing in person the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, and of assuring Your Excellency of our devotion to His Majesty and our loyalty to His Government, a loyalty that will ever remain unshaken.

Not long ago we had occasion to address Your Excellency's Government on behalf of those born in this country who enlisted in the Army, and who by a local rule had been deprived of the privilege they had hitherto enjoyed of entering the College of Engineering for the purpose of qualifying for the Public Works Department. We have now to thank Your Excellency's Government for the consideration that our representation received. Our thanks are also due to the Local Government for having readily acceded to Your Excellency's wishes in having the offending rule modified, thus maintaining one of the avenues through which our community in the past had obtained access to the Public Service but which we feared would be closed to them in the future.

Your Excellency is aware of the fact that the domiciled community is still labouring under many disadvantages, which particularly aroused the sympathy of Lord Curzon, your worthy predecessor, who expressed himself in words we cannot refrain from quoting. "No Viceroy of India," he said, "can be indifferent to the fortunes of a section of the population increasing in numbers but not increasing *pari passu* in wealth, contentment or opportunity." So fully did your predecessor realise the situation, that he not only felt that it was one which must sooner or later be faced by the State, but also gave practical effect to what appeared to him the best solution of the difficulty in that remarkable Resolution of the Government of India regarding its educational policy. As a result of this liberal policy we have to thank Your Excellency's Government for placing the many European schools scattered throughout the country on a more satisfactory basis; for saving many of the institutions originally intended for the domiciled community from degenerating into mixed schools and for fixing their specific character by a Code of Regulations; for appointing an Inspector in each Province charged with the duty of inspecting European schools; for establishing a College at Sanawar, in the Punjab, for the training of teachers in these schools; for revising and fixing the grants-in-aid and scholarships on a more liberal basis; and for establishing an annual State Scholarship of £200 a year to enable pupils who have attended a European school to proceed to an English University.

The increased attention paid to European schools has served to bring to notice more clearly than formerly their defects, which, the Director-General in the last Quinquennial Report stated were almost entirely due to their poverty and to the very great difficulty found in providing, with their present financial resources, a sufficient supply of properly qualified teachers. Thus Your Excellency will perceive that although the grants provided in the Code of Regulations for European schools have been fixed on a more liberal scale than what they were previously, yet they are insufficient to meet the actual needs of the case.

Further, we learn from the said Report, that the number of children of the domiciled community under instruction shows no tendency to increase, although the number of children of the community must have increased. The Director-General notices the increase in the tendency of Europeans of the middle class in the country to send their children home to England for education as those of the higher class invariably do; but this cause, the Director-General thinks, cannot have operated sufficiently to balance the increase in the total number of children, and that the probable conclusion is that a greater proportion of the community of the lower class are growing up outside the reach of our school system than was the case ten or fifteen years ago. This, in our opinion, is mainly due to the high fees charged by aided institutions, a state of things necessitated by the insufficient grants allotted. This is especially the case in orphanages and poor schools, where the grants have been considerably restricted on the plea of want of funds, although provision is made in the Code of Regulations for more liberal aid.

While thanking the Government for its increased aid, we respectfully submit that, as an integral part of the educational scheme and necessary for its success, special provision should be made for the supply of qualified teachers, by lending them from Government service to aided institutions as is done in the case of local bodies, or by the

establishment of a first-rate Government School in this city. We would further bring to notice the urgent necessity for the establishment of a hostel here, where there are at least four colleges resorted to by the youth of the community, who are at present scattered in different and, at times, undesirable parts of the town, without proper supervision and discipline.

We have no doubt that the Government must be anxious to see its own scheme succeed and must be glad to consider from time to time the ways and means for furthering the objects of that scheme. But amidst so many conflicting interests of this vast Empire the claims of a community like ours, who, as Lord Curzon has put it, "are not so powerful as to have many friends of their own," are not unlikely to be lost sight of, unless pressed upon the attention of Government by some influential representative of the class. There is also the danger that the liberal intentions of the Supreme Government may, to a large extent, be frustrated in the working of a scheme through indifference, apathy or prejudice on the part of authorities for the time being in power. An association like ours might be the means of bringing to the notice of Government grievances under which the community labours which need to be redressed, but its influence will necessarily be limited. We feel, therefore, that its hands must, where possible, be strengthened and that this can best be done, now that an opportunity offers itself, by having the interests of our community represented on the enlarged Legislative Councils. The scheme in connection with the Councils' Reforms, we observe, provides for all the more important interests being represented. It is true a few seats have been reserved in the Provincial Councils for selection by nomination, by His Excellency the Governor, of non-officials to represent particular interests, and that possibly a representative of the domiciled community might find a place in Council by one such nomination. But this is at best an uncertain arrangement, as Governments so frequently change and the interests of an admittedly neglected community are likely to be overlooked amid the conflicting claims of more influential classes. To provide against any such contingency we earnestly beg that a seat in such Provincial Council may be especially provided for a representative of the domiciled community, if not by election, at least by nomination, as is at present done by Statutory Regulations in this Presidency in the case of the Corporation of Madras, the Chamber of Commerce and the Senate of the University of Madras. It has been urged before now that the European element already in the Councils was sufficient to safeguard the interests of the domiciled community. Experience has, however, shown that the very existence of the domiciled community has practically been ignored in all past deliberations of the various Councils. Further, under the new scheme, the official majority which in the past might have been regarded as a guarantee that all interests would be impartially considered, is no longer assured, while the non-official members will be frequently drawn from other communities, whose interests are often in conflict with ours.

Sir Richard Temple has placed it on record that when he first came to India, almost all the subordinate appointments in the great Public Departments were filled by Europeans and East Indians (the term generally used in those days for the domiciled community of mixed descent), but that as a consequence of the rapid spread of education those classes had been replaced by natives before he left the East in the early eighties. This fact considered along with the

rapid increase in the numbers of the domiciled community creates a grave situation. It is a matter of common knowledge that most of the Government officers are now manned and managed by Indians with the result that qualified members of the domiciled community find it practically impossible to obtain admission into such offices. If, however, the composition of the various public offices is from time to time scrutinised, this condition of things would be gradually removed.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that the question of the formation of a regiment from the domiciled community has been time and again ventilated in the Press, and the Government has before now been addressed on the subject. We are aware of the objections that have been advanced by the Military Authorities, the principle of which seems to be an unnecessarily increased expenditure but we fear that sufficient weight has not been given to several considerations which we venture to think would weaken the force of such an objection, if not entirely remove it. The cost comparatively of maintaining a local long service regiment would be less than that of a British regiment. Saving would be effected in the expenses of bringing out frequent drafts and sending back time-expired men, of maintaining various sanatoria and of acclimatising the young soldier. The outlet which such a regiment would afford for a large number of men who elect to remain permanently in the country and who would considerably strengthen the material for such a regiment, is a further point to be considered in its favour. Apart from any question of sentiment, it is difficult to see why any section of His Majesty's subjects should be practically debarred from entering military service.

Thanking Your Excellency for the very patient hearing afforded us, and confident that the interests of our community will receive due consideration at Your Excellency's hands, we pray that Your Excellency's rule in this country may, with God's help, be blessed with every success and result in the greater happiness and prosperity of all classes of His Majesty's subjects committed to your care. Also wishing Your Excellency, personally, every happiness and prosperity we beg respectfully to subscribe ourselves.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Address of the Indian Christian Association was read by Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam, Barrister-at-law. The other members of the deputation were:—The Rev. A. Theophilus, Messrs. Joseph Satya Nadar, E. S. Hensman, S. E. Ranganathan, P. T. Thariyan, Paul Appaswamy, the Rev. W. D. Clarke, Messrs. W. L. Venkataramiah, S. D. Cornelius, S. Gnanamuthu, and M. D. Devadoss Pillai.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Indian Christian Association, Madras, representing all sections of the Protestant Indian Christian community in Southern India, we beg to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Minto to Madras and take this opportunity of conveying to His Majesty the King-Emperor, through Your Excellency, the sentiments of affection and unswerving loyalty to the British Throne which have always characterised the members of our community.

We are fully alive to the inestimable blessings of peace and prosperity, of security of person and property and liberty of conscience which British rule has conferred upon the various peoples of India, and gratefully acknowledge the policy of the Government to give to the people of this country a gradually increasing share in the administration of its affairs.

It will not be out of place, we trust, on an occasion like this to lay before Your Excellency a few facts relating to the Indian Christian community in Southern India. It has, in recent years, grown so rapidly in numbers, that we cannot do better than quote a few lines from the Census Report of 1901 on this subject. Speaking of the rate of increase among Christians, the Report says:—“Taken by themselves and excluding Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians have advanced by 19 per cent. In the decade between 1881 and 1892 the increase among them was even more striking, being 48·8 per cent. and during the last thirty years it amounts to 99 per cent. against an increase in the population as a whole of 22·1 per cent. In other words, Native Christians have multiplied between four and five times as fast as the population generally.” And judging from the Reports of the various churches in South India, we have reason to believe that the increase since the last Census has been no less remarkable.

Our numerical increase, though so great, is, however, not so striking a feature of our present position as the steady and rapid progress we have made in education. Here, again, we beg leave to quote the following extract from the last Census Report:—“In every age-period and in both sexes they (the Christians) easily surpass all others. Of the total population 2·7 per cent. are Christians, but of the total literate population 6·1 per cent. and of the female literate population 26·5 per cent. are followers of that religion. The predominance is not merely due to the inclusion of Europeans and Eurasians among the Christians. Even if these two races are excluded, the remainder, the Native Christians, still maintain a long lead. It will be seen below, moreover, that they are the only religious community in which any progress worth mentioning has taken place during the decade.”

While we are proud of the progress we have made in every direction and of the position we now occupy among the various communities of Southern India, we feel that we have not had that amount of recognition at the hands of Government to which we are entitled, especially in regard to appointments in the higher grades of the Public Service. We beg to bring to Your Excellency's consideration that while there are four Indian Christians in the Indian Civil Service of this Presidency, which is recruited by competition in England, not one was ever appointed to the Statutory Civil Service; nor has any one ever been appointed either as a Collector or as a District Judge in the Provincial Service.

We desire to point out, again, that while the Sheriffs of Madras have been chosen from among the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Muhammadan communities, the claim of Indian Christians to that post of honour have been completely overlooked. The four appointments of Presidency Magistrates have also been systematically filled by a European, a Eurasian, a Hindu and a Muhammadan, but never by an Indian Christian. Another noteworthy fact we beg to place before Your Excellency is that we have never had an Indian Christian Member in the Local Legislative Council, except once, for a short time, on the recommendation of the Corporation of Madras.

While we appreciate the benefits that are likely to accrue to the country from the reformed Legislative Councils, which Your Excellency has done so much to inaugurate, we keenly regret that no provision has been made for the representation of Indian Christians on the Imperial or Local Councils. The Muhammadans of this Presidency, who number only a little over twice as many as the Indian Christians, have been accorded two representatives in the Local Legislative Council, while we are wholly unrepresented.

We have taken the liberty of placing before Your Excellency some of our grievances, and pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to redress them.

Thanking Your Excellency for having given us this opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Minto to Madras, and hoping that your visit to this historic city may be a source of pleasure to Your Excellencies.

THE CATHOLIC INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The address of the Catholic Indian Association was read by Mr. G. Vaidynatha Aiyar, Assistant, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The other members of the deputation were—

The Rev. P. M. Aloysius, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Messrs. T. T. Arumainatha Pillai, V. Mahadeva Aiyar, V. J. Sami Pillai, A. Pushpanatha Pillai, Carasala Arlayya Nayudu, D. Arulanandam Pillai, C. M. Anthoni Muthu Pillai, Roche Victoria and M. P. Kulandaiarwin Pillai.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India, beg leave to approach Your Excellency and to welcome you on behalf of the Catholic Indian community to our Presidency.

This Association, formed in the year 1899, counts on its rolls over a thousand members, but its work spreads itself over the whole of the Catholic Indian population of Southern India, numbering over a million souls, and including the considerable Catholic populations of the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The several communities constituting this population have been converted to Christianity at different times, beginning, if tradition is correct, from the first century of the Christian Era; and being separated from one another by great distances of space as well as by such caste scruples as they still observed, they have been strangers to one another, while all alike were excluded from the Hindu caste system as well as from Hindu society. Our Association was formed for the purpose of bringing these scattered communities into closer touch with one another and of teaching them the value and the importance of self-help and mutual co-operation as a means of raising their status and preserving their social rights. The Association seeks to accomplish these objects by means of local branches of which there are some twenty in the chief centres of Southern India, of general mass meetings which are held as far as practicable successively in these centres and of addresses and pamphlets which are issued in the principal vernaculars as well as in English.

In the present political circumstances of the country, the Association has not failed to use its opportunities for disseminating, by all the means enumerated above, healthy ideas of loyalty to the British Throne and gratitude to the British Administration in India. In this connection it may be mentioned that during the first-half of the current year a series of numerous signed Memorials affirming Catholic Indian loyalty were addressed to the Government of Madras by the Catholic Indians in several towns and villages of Southern India, beginning with Mayavaram, where the movement was started at the last General meeting of this Association held in January 1909. The Association believes that it is performing a useful mission in circulating a current of loyalty and political contentment among the different peoples in whose midst the Catholic Indians of Southern India dwell. It was in reference to the moral influence of Christianity in this and other directions that Lord Curzon, remarked in the course of his very sympathetic reply to the Indian Christian Address presented to him at Madras on the 11th December 1900:—"What impression is made upon the ethnological formation into which, like a wedge, this stratum of rival thought and belief has pushed its way it is not for me to determine. It is sufficient for me to recognise its existence, to admit its claims to consideration and to admire the practical work that it has done."

In the address just referred to we prayed the Supreme Government to grant some relief in regard to the death duties which weighed heavily, not so much in a pecuniary sense as in point of personal convenience, upon the Indian Christian community. We gratefully record the fact that by Act VII of 1901, the Government of India have granted us the full measure of relief then prayed for.

Referring to another of our prayers, namely, for an adequate representation of Indian Christians in the higher ranks of the Public Service, Lord Curzon remarked:—"From the enquiries that I have made I gather that you are not badly off in respect of your share of Government employment. Out of the 7,240 graduates in the Presidency, 590 or 8 per cent. are Native Christians; and I suspect that if you were to look closely into the matter, you would not find your share of posts in the Public Service to be in an inferior proportion." In a matter of so much importance, and more particularly because Lord Curzon left the question open to further enquiry, we trust we shall not be considered importunate if we reiterate our prayer that the Government of India will be pleased to consider the claims of the Indian Christian community to adequate representation in the higher ranks of the Public Service. Assuming the proportion of Indian Christian graduates to the total number on the rolls of the University to be the same as during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty,—it is probably somewhat higher at present—we beg leave to observe that the proportion of the Indian Christians in the higher ranks of the Public Service is not anything like 8 per cent. To be quite specific, we beg Your Excellency to note that in the gazetted ranks of two important services where Indians are largely employed, namely, those of Deputy Collectors and District Munsifs, the proportion of Indian Christians, according to the latest Quarterly Civil List, is just about 5 per cent. in the case of Deputy Collectors and about 4 per cent. in the case of District Munsifs. We have to go back a good many years to find a larger proportion of Indian Christians in the gazetted ranks of the Judicial and Revenue Services. We trust that Your Excellency will, if these statements are found correct, be pleased to take steps to grant the Indian Christians an adequate representation in the higher ranks of the Public Service.

In conclusion, we beg to assure Your Excellency of the continued loyalty of the Catholic Indian community to the British Crown, represented by Your Excellency, and beg once more to welcome Your Excellency to our Presidency.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The address of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was read by Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar. The other members of the deputation were:—Messrs. P. N. Muthusawmy Nayudu, T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, V. Ryrn Nambiar, G. A. Natasa Aiyar, C. Karunakura Menon, C. P. Ramasawmy Aiyar, P. N. Raman Pillai, Dr. M. Krishnasawmy Aiyar, Messrs. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, V. Masilamany Pillai, and N. Subba Rao.

The address was as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, we beg to accord to Your Excellency our most cordial and respectful welcome on this occasion of your first public visit to the capital of Southern India. The Committee is the mouth-piece of twenty-nine district and twenty taluk Congress Committees existing throughout the Presidency and affiliated to it.

We beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Minto our most hearty congratulations on your providential escape from the attempt on the lives of Your Excellencies at Aluredabad and to assure you that nowhere is the feeling of abhorrence and detestation at such dastardly attempts keener and more pronounced than in this part of India. We recognise the signs of anarchism visible in certain parts of the country and the necessity that exists for putting it down with a firm and determined hand. We admire and gratefully appreciate the courageous statesmanship that has refused to hold the people of the country responsible for the occasional manifestations of anarchical tendencies on the part of certain misguided individuals or to stay the hand of reform demanded by the expanding national consciousness of the country.

Your Excellency's tenure of office marks an epoch in the history of India. The measures of reform inaugurated by Your Excellency constitute the first liberal attempt on an extensive basis towards redeeming the promises made by Queen Victoria of blessed memory. We feel grateful that these necessary reforms have now become part of the established constitution of the country, and we hope that they are but the beginnings of a policy calculated to bring the people of this country into intimate and responsible association with the Government, and that the generous spirit which actuated Your Excellency and Lord Morley in the initiation and the carrying out of these measures will continue to animate the statesmen who will from time to time be called upon to determine the destinies of this vast Empire. We recognise the care and foresight with which the Rules and Regulations under the new Indian Councils Act have been framed. We are nevertheless humbly of opinion that there are defects and shortcomings in them some of which have already attracted public attention. This is not the occasion to discuss them but we feel confident that with experience the Rules and Regulations will be so modified as to give full effect to the liberal spirit that has inspired the Act.

When, about three years ago, Your Excellency's Government made proposals for the imparting of free Primary education to the people of this country and invited the opinions of the Local Governments thereon, it was felt that at last the real solution was at hand of the many difficulties that confront this country, whether political, special or industrial: and there was nothing but enthusiastic approval of the proposals from one end of the country to the other. We are aware that financial and other difficulties have necessitated the keeping of those proposals in abeyance, but now that conditions are more favourable it is our earnest and fervent hope that Your Excellency will further signalise your viceroyalty and strengthen the foundations already laid of a liberal and progressive administration by assuring to the people of this country a sound and enduring scheme of free Primary education.

The separation of judicial and executive functions, the expansion of Indian industries and the development of agriculture by lightening the burden on the land are among the questions on which public opinion has been unanimous and strong. The soundness of public opinion on some of these matters has long been recognized by the Government itself and we hope and trust that time may be found by Your Excellency during the remainder of your term of office successfully to grapple with some of these problems.

There are other questions of grave importance on which Indian public opinion is clearly pronounced, and we shall avail ourselves of other opportunities to press them on Your Excellency's attention.

We feel grateful to Your Excellency for, having been pleased to allow us to approach Your Excellency with this humble address: and we beg to assure Your Excellency of our deep attachment, and unswerving loyalty to the throne and person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and hope that Your Excellency and Lady Minto will be able to carry lasting and pleasant recollections of your tour in this Presidency.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy made the following joint reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad of this opportunity of receiving the representatives of the various influential bodies which you represent, and I thank you for the warmth of the welcome you have extended to me on my first official visit to the capital of this great Presidency as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

My family have been so peculiarly connected with Madras that it is all the greater pleasure to me to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of its citizens of to-day. It is a little more than 100 years ago since my great-grandfather landed here from the frigate *Modiste* to take up his appointment as Governor-General of Bengal, and he subsequently resided here for a considerable time during the difficulties that arose from the mutiny at Vellore. His brother, Hugh Elliott, was subsequently Governor of the Presidency, whilst his daughter married the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Sir Thomas Hislop, who also commanded the Army of the Deccan and brought the Mahratta War to a close at the battle of Mahidpore in 1817, and his daughter was my mother. So that many recollections

of bygone days have been handed down to me, which still further increase the interest of my visit to you.

I have listened attentively to the addresses which you have presented to me, and if in my reply I find myself unable to refer to particular points raised by individual Associations, I am sure you will understand that, in expressing my best thanks for the reception you have given me, I can hardly accept the present occasion as one upon which I could fittingly discuss contentious questions, which necessarily must, in the first place, reach me through your distinguished Governor, who, if the subject should be one affecting the policy of the Government of India or of His Majesty's Government, would forward your requests with such remarks as he might think they called for. I can, therefore, only refer very generally to a few of the points to which you have alluded.

As a landholder myself I can thoroughly sympathise with the interests of the Landholders Association in respect to any legislation affecting proprietary estates, and I am glad to hear that they recognise the careful consideration given to the Estates Act by the Governments of Madras and India, as well as by the Secretary of State, and I can assure them that the working of the new enactment will be watched with careful attention. The prosperity of landed proprietors is directly connected with the agricultural interests to which the Mahajana Sabha have referred, and with which the question of the high prices of food-stuffs is interlarded, constituting a great problem which is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

I am glad to hear from the Chamber of Commerce of the development of shipping facilities in Madras. The assistance, however, given by Government in the past has been so liberal that I am afraid I can scarcely hold out hopes of any further financial assistance. As to other harbours, the Local Government will doubtless consider any question of their improvement, but as yet no representation has reached the Government of India.

I notice the Chamber refers also to the registration of partnerships. I can only say that the question has been fully considered, and that until a greater degree of unanimity prevails in regard to it among the Indian as well as the European mercantile community, it is scarcely possible for the Government to deal further with the matter.

I am very glad to hear from the Anglo-Indian Association of the natural eagerness of Anglo-Indians to take their share in the service of the country. The Government of India is not at all unmindful of their claims, as I think has been recently demonstrated in the case of admissions to the Madras Engineering College. And I may say the same in respect to the remarks of the Indian Christian Association, and the Catholic Indian Association, and can assure them that from enquiries I have made I am satisfied their interests will not be lost sight of.

I have been much interested in listening to the Muhammadan Educational Association's description of the lines upon which it is carrying out its work. I am a great believer in the practical good to be derived from technical training in useful industries, and I am well aware of the difficulties the Muhammadan community has had to face in matters of educational advancement. I can assure the Association that they have my sincere sympathy in the furtherance of the objects

they have in view, and I must thank them for their generous recognition of Lady Minto's efforts on behalf of the women of India.

It is very encouraging to hear from the Provincial Congress Committee of the growing cordiality of the relations between the people of India and the Government. The Committee is professedly a political organisation, and it is also, as its representatives have told me, the mouth-piece of many districts and of a large body of political opinion in this Presidency. All they have to say is, therefore, of special interest at the present moment, when a great scheme of political reform has just been launched. That scheme has aimed at granting to the people of India the fulfilment of principles of administration, but it cannot, in the early days of its introduction, be expected to be perfect in all its details. I would venture to advise the Committee that they can best serve the political interests of their fellow-countrymen, at the present moment, by assisting the Government to ensure the success of the scheme in its early stages, and by leaving alone for the present the academic discussion of small points, until the public has had some experience of the practical working of the new machinery. It is upon the good sense of political committees, such as that which has addressed me to-day, that the Government must largely rely for broad-minded assistance.

I cannot sufficiently thank you, gentlemen, for the many kind words which you have addressed to me on behalf of your associations, and for your appreciation of the work I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to carry out on behalf of India and her many communities. If I have in any way contributed to their future happiness and the better administration of this country, I shall have earned the reward I most value.

I cannot tell you how great a disappointment it has been to me to be obliged to cancel a portion of my visit to Southern India. I had so much looked forward to seeing something of the beauties of Madras, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, of which I have heard so much, and to making acquaintance with their people and I sincerely regret the fruitless trouble and expenditure which, I am afraid, I am answerable for. I very fully share with them in any disappointment I have unavoidably been the cause of. I must thank you, again, gentlemen, for the heartiness of your greeting to Lady Minto and to myself, and I assure you we shall carry away with us very warm recollections of our reception by the citizens of Madras.

THE CASKETS.

The following is a brief description of the various caskets containing the Addresses presented to the Viceroy:—

The Chamber of Commerce presented a handsome silver mounted ebony casket bearing the Viceroy's Coat-of-Arms, and a plate with inscription, etc., surmounted by a beautifully modelled large solid silver statuette of St. George and the Dragon. The Madras Landholders' Association enclosed their address in a handsome cylindrical casket mounted on two oxidised bronze elephants on an ebony stand. Both these caskets were manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.

The casket containing the address of the Muhammadan community took the form of a finely chased mosque, designed and manufactured

by Messrs. Framjee P. Bhumgara. It stands on an ebonised plinth having four silver miniature pillars. Between the pillars is a draw which holds the Address and this is opened by means of a device representing stars and crescents, the Muslim insignia.

The Indian Christian Association presented a sandal wood casket heavily overlaid with ivory and carved with swami work, while the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India enclosed their address in an embossed cylindrical silver casket. The casket of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India is made of ebony with silver mountings the front view of the habitation being chased prominently on it. The handles on either side represent lions' heads. It was designed and made by Mr. H. W. Nair, Mount Road. The Mahajana Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee both presented handsome caskets of artistic Oriental designs.

THE ADDRESS OF THE MADRAS CORPORATION.

His Excellency having taken his seat, the President and Commissioners of the Corporation advanced and stood in front of the dais when Mr. E. S. Lloyd read the following address :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Corporation of Madras, beg to offer Your Excellency a most hearty and loyal welcome to this city. Our satisfaction in doing so is accentuated by the gracious presence of Lady Minto, who we trust will derive equal pleasure with yourself from this your visit to the oldest of the Presidency cities in India.

Madras, as Your Excellency is well aware, cannot compare with Calcutta or Bombay in wealth or importance. The problems of Municipal administration are, however, of much the same character in all Indian cities and Your Excellency will not be surprised to hear that the most essential requirements of the City of Madras are, as in many other places, a purer and more copious supply of drinking water and a more satisfactory drainage system. At present Madras is dependent for its water on an open channel which derives its supply from the Red Hills Lake, distant about 7 miles from the city. This supply, besides being subject to contamination and being unfiltered, is no longer sufficient for the growing needs of a city which contains a population of over half-a-million inhabitants. A scheme has been sanctioned and is in course of execution for replacing the open channel by a brick conduit and for filtering and pumping the water. The distributary system within the city is also under investigation.

The new drainage scheme has been the source of much anxiety. An extensive project estimated to cost about Rs. 48 lakhs was some years ago sanctioned and put in hand. When, however, a considerable portion of the work had been completed it was found to contain many radical defects, and further construction was therefore stopped pending the arrival of a Special Engineer with high qualifications, who was appointed in England. This officer has now prepared plans and estimates for draining the northern portion of the city on a more scientific method and his proposals are undergoing the scrutiny of the Government of Madras.

A city so flat and so extensive in area as Madras presents peculiar difficulties in the matter of drainage, and whatever may be the eventual decision as to the best course to pursue it is evident that, before Madras can be supplied with really satisfactory drainage and an

abundant water-supply, a very large sum of money will have to be spent. At the same time, other schemes such as those to provide for the removal of congestion, the improvement of lighting and the development of Elementary education have to be financed. While gratefully acknowledging the substantial assistance which we have from time to time received from Government, we fear that we may have to pray for further help. We feel sure that any such request will meet with favourable consideration if our burden proves to be heavier than we can bear.

We esteem it a very high honour that Your Excellency should have so graciously acceded to our request to take the opportunity of this visit to lay the foundation-stone of our new Municipal offices. Our present offices, which are situated in the middle of Georgetown, have for many years been felt to be incommodious and unsuitable and are now quite insufficient to accommodate the largely increased establishment necessitated by the growth of the Municipality. A central site for the new offices has been handed over to us by Your Excellency's Government in the People's Park. The building has been designed by Mr. G. S. T. Harris, late Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, and will be one of the most handsome and commanding structures in Madras and an ornament to the city, of which the citizens of future generations may well feel proud.

We, in common with all other public bodies of this country, have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Your Excellency's predecessor, the first Marquis of Ripon, whose far-sighted and liberal statesmanship gave to this country the first beginnings of a system of Local self-Government based on the elective principle. We have resolved to call the new offices the Ripon Buildings, in memory of this great benefactor of India. We consider it a most auspicious event that the foundation stone should be laid by Your Excellency, under whose regime and by whose efforts that principle has been developed and extended, and who has done so much to endear yourself to the hearts of the people by measures calculated to give them a real share in the administration and progress of this great country.

In conclusion, we beg to again assure Your Excellency of the profound loyalty of the citizens of Madras and trust that You and Lady Minto will carry away and retain kindly and pleasurable recollections of your visit to our city.

THE CASKET.

The address was presented in a handsome silver casket elaborately carved and mounted on tiny elephants. It was handed to the President by Diwan Bahadur N. Subramanyam, the senior Commissioner, and the former presented it to the Viceroy.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Commissioners were then introduced to His Excellency one by one and returned to their seats, after which His Excellency made the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—The reception Lady Minto and I have received from the citizens of Madras has been so cordial that it is difficult for me to

thank you sufficiently, and I can only tell you we sincerely appreciate the friendly greetings which have met us on all sides.

I have listened with interest to all you have told me of the ministrative problems with which your Municipality has to deal, to which I hesitate to refer, requiring as they do technical and knowledge in which I am of course deficient. I know, however, the difficulties which have confronted you in respect to your water supply, and I trust that the scheme which has now been sanctioned for filtering and pumping the water will prove successful. You had even greater troubles to face in the inauguration of a new drainage system. It is easy to understand that the drainage of a city built upon peculiarly flat ground and covering a very extensive area must of necessity constitute a serious engineering problem—a problem which has already caused you much anxiety—whilst attempts to correct it on mistaken lines have, I am afraid, committed you to very considerable and fruitless expenditure in the past. I hope, however, that the new scheme to which you have alluded will fulfil the expectations that have been formed and raise the standard of sanitation in Madras to a level thoroughly worthy of the capital of your Presidency. Also, I trust it may not be unreasonable to believe that the growing prosperity may possibly justify an expansion of revenue from your Municipal assessments, may assist your sources of income, and enable you to meet without further assistance the costly charges of the improvements which the public very naturally look forward to.

I am grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me of laying the foundation stone of your new Municipal offices, designed by Mr. Harris, and am glad to hear from you that they will, both in architectural beauty and modern arrangements, meet all the increasing demands of your city—and also that they will perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon. The bestowal upon them of his name is particularly appropriate, inasmuch as the introduction of Local self-Government in India was due to him and no Viceroy ever laboured as earnestly as he did to encourage the people of India to interest themselves in the management of their own affairs. He fought hard against much opposition in those early days and I trust the seeds which he sowed may be about to bear useful fruit at last.

I heartily thank you again, Gentlemen, for your address. I assure you that Lady Minto and I will never forget the beauties of Madras and the loyal and cordial welcome of her citizens.

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