

THE FIFTH TOUR OF
H. E. THE HON.
SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.



MALABAR.

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The Fifth Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Madras.



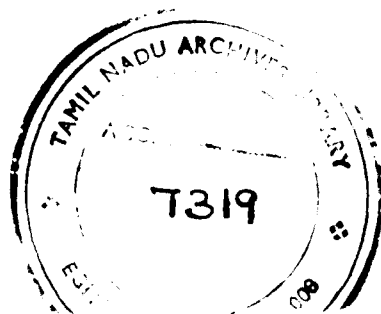
MALABAR.



September 13th to 24th, 1907.

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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency to Nilambúr was —

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

Mr. G. LEATHAM.

„ H. LEATHAM, *Acting Aide-de-Camp.*

His Excellency was accompanied to Calicut by —

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

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Sept. 13	Fri.	Ootacamund. Edakara.	Government House.	Dep.	...	2-30
			Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-0
Sept. 14	Sat.	Edakara.	Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	...	...	...
Sept. 15	Sun.	Edakara.	Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	...	...	...
Sept. 16	Mon.	Edakara.	Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	...	...	...
Sept. 17	Tues.	Edakara.	Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	...	...	...
Sept. 18	Wed.	Edakara.	Tirumalpad of Nilambúr's bungalow.	Dep.	...	...
		Nilambúr.	District Forest Officer's bungalow.	Arr.	...	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
54½	Arrival private.
...	Shikar.
...	...
...	Shikar.
...	Shikar.
..	By motor-car.
8	Shikar.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Sept. 19	Thurs.	Nilambūr.	District Forest Officer's bungalow.	...	...	4-0
		Ootacamund.	Government House	Dep.	...	2-30
		Coomoor.	Railway Station	...	Arr.	...
				Dep.	...	4-5
		Mettur.	Junction	...	Arr.	6-20
		palaiyam.		Dep.	...	7-0
		Padanūr.	Junction	...	Arr.	9-17
				Dep.	...	9-37
Sept. 20	Fri.	Nilambūr.	District Forest Officer's bungalow.	Dep.	6-40	...
		Calicut.	Railway Station	...	Arr.	8-45
		Calicut.	East Hill	...	Arr.	9-20
				Dep.	11-15	...
			Collector's office	...	Arr.	11-30
				Dep.	...	...
			East Hill	...	Arr.	1-30
						3-0
						3-15
						3-30
						3-45
						4-0

NOTE.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Shikar.
...	His Excellency received the Valia Tirumalpad.
...	Her Excellency and party drove from Government House, Ootacamund.
11	By ordinary train.
17	Dinner. Changed to broad-gauge saloon.
26	By ordinary train.
...	
...	By motor-car.
112	Her Excellency and party drove to East Hill.
48	Arrival private.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
3	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to addresses from—
...	1. Municipal Council, Calicut.
...	2. District Board, Malabar.
...	3. Jenmi Sabha.
...	By motor-car.
3	
...	Luncheon.
...	Private interviews with—
...	1. The Eralpad Raja of Calicut.
...	2. The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.
...	3. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar.
...	4. M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal.
...	5. Mr. J. H. Munro, I.C.S., District Judge, South Malabar.

when Her Excellency was not accompanied by His Excellency.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1907.						
Sept. 20	Fri.	Calicut	East Hill	Arr.	...	4-15
						4-30
						4-45
						5-0
						8-0
Sept. 21	Sat.	Calicut	East Hill	Dep.	7-30	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	7-45	...
				Dep.	8-10	...
			Women and Children's Hospital.	Arr.	8-13	...
				Dep.	8-40	...
			Government School of Commerce.	Arr.	8-43	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			East Hill	Arr.	9-35	...
					10-0	...
				Dep.	11-30	...
			Lepet Asylum	Arr.	11-50	...
				Dep.	...	12-10
			Lunatic Asylum	Arr.	...	12-20
				Dep.	...	12-40
			East Hill	Arr.	...	1-5
			East Hill	Dep.	11-15	...
			Basel Mission Girls' School.	Arr.	11-20	...
			The Maidan	Arr.	...	12-10
				Dep.	...	12-20

NOTE.—Entries in italics relate to His Excellency's movements

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Private interviews with—
...	6. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. T. Vurghese Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
...	7. M.R.Ry. C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal, Headquarters Deputy Collector.
...	8. M.R.Ry. P. Kunhayan Avargal, Deputy Collector on Treasury training, lately in charge of Wynad Division.
...	Garden Party at East Hill.
...	Dinner Party at East Hill.
...	By motor-car.
3	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Her Excellency distributed prizes.
...	By motor-car.
3	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
4	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car.
...	Drove.
3	Her Excellency saw the poor fed by Mr. Rarichan Moopan opposite the Basel Mission Girls' School.
...	Drove.

when Her Excellency was not accompanied by His Excellency.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.			
					A.M.	P.M.		
1907.								
Sept. 21	Sat.	Calicut ...	Roman Catholic Con- vent and Girls' School.	Arr.	...	12-30		
				Dep.	...	1-0		
			East Hill	...	...	Arr.	...	1-25
			East Hill	...	...	...	...	1-30
			Municipal Market	Dep.	...	4-0		
				Arr.	...	4-15		
			European Club	Dep.	...	4-55		
				Arr.	...	4-58		
			Mappila Sabha	Dep.	...	5-35		
				Arr.	...	5-38		
			East Hill	Dep.	...	6-15		
				Arr.	...	6-35		
			East Hill	Dep.	...	8-0		
				Arr.	...	9-30		
Collector's Office	Dep.	...	9-45					
	Arr.	...	10-30					
			Dep.	...	10-45			
	Sept. 22	Sun.	Calicut...	East Hill	...	7-30	...	
...					8-30	...		
Dep.				...	12-0			
				...	1-30	...		
				Dep.	...	5-50		
English Church				Arr.	...	6-0		
				Dep.	...	...		
East Hill				Arr.	...	...		
				...	...	8-0		

Note.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	Drove.
3½	Luncheon.
3	By motor-car.
3	His Excellency opened the market.
3	By motor-car.
1½	Tea at Club.
3	By motor-car.
4	Received and replied to Address from the Mappila Sabha.
4	By motor-car.
3½	By way of sea front, pier, etc.
3	Dinner party at East Hill.
3	Fireworks.
...	By motor-car to see the Port. Their Excellencies returned by the South Beach Road and Kallai.
...	Breakfast.
...	Her Excellency drove in the motor-car along the Wynaad Road.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
...	Divine Service.
...	Dinner (no guests).

when Her Excellency was not accompanied by His Excellency.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1807.						
Sept. 23	Mon.	Calicut	East Hill	Dep.	7-0	...
			Zamorin's College ...	Arr.	7-20	...
				Dep.	8-15	...
			Basel Mission Weaving Establishment.	Arr.	8-25	...
				Dep.	8-50	...
			Basel Mission High School.	Arr.	9-0	...
				Dep.	9-40	...
			East Hill	Arr.	10-0	...
					10-15	...
					1-30	...
					3-0	...
					3-15	...
					3-30	...
					3-45	...
					4-0	...
					4-15	...
					4-30	...
					4-45	...
			East Hill	Dep.	...	5-55
			Native High School.	Arr.	...	7-10
				Dep.	...	7-40
			East Hill	Arr.	...	7-50
				Dep.	...	8-15
			Railway Station	Arr.	...	6-0
				Dep.	...	6-30
		Shoranur.	Railway Station	Arr.	...	8-25
				Dep.	...	9-0
Sept. 24	Tues.	Podanur.	Junction	Arr.	...	1-38
				Dep.	...	9-0
		Méttu-pálaiyam.	Railway Station	Arr.	5-15	...
				Dep.	6-15	...
		Ootacamund.	Government House.	Arr.	9-5	...

NOTE.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
24	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
4	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Luncheon.
...	Private interviews with--
...	1. The Revd. P. Seangle of the Basel German Mission.
...	2. M.R.Ry. F. Muttakoya Thangal Avargal.
...	3. Mr. J. Christie of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.
...	4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avarga, First grade Pleader.
...	5. M.R.Ry. Rarichan Moopan Avargal.
...	6. Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S.
...	7. S.R.Ry. B. Kamaran Nayar Avargal, Chairman, Calicut Municipality.
...	8. Mr. M. Waite, Deputy Collector, Wynad.
...	By motor-car.
34	Her Excellency met the Ladies' Association.
...	By motor-car.
34	By motor-car.
34	By Madras Railway special train. Departure Public.
54	Dinner.
58	
26	
...	Chota hazri.
32	By motor-car.
...	Arrival private.

when Her Excellency was not accompanied by His Excellency.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF MALABAR.

MALABAR is situated on the West Coast of India between N. lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$ and $12^{\circ} 18'$. Its sea-board is 150 miles long. The district is bounded on the north by South Canara, on the east by Coorg, Mysore State, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and on the south by Cochin State. British Cochin, which was visited by His Excellency in January 1907, is included in Malabar. The Laccadive Islands are also administered by the Collector of Malabar. Excluding these islands the area of the district is 5,787 square miles.

The hills known as the Western ghats along which the eastern boundary of the district runs, rise to over 7,000 feet. The Nilgiri hills form part of the range. There are several passes through them. The road by which His Excellency entered the district to Nilambūr is known as the Karkūr Ghat. The most important break in the range is the Palghat Gap—about 25 miles broad—through which the railway passes. HILLS.

Except in the Attipadi valley, in which the streams flow to the Cauvery, and in most of the Wynad taluk, the rivers flow westward to the Arabian Sea. WATER-SHED.

The majority flow into backwaters, many of which have been linked together by canals forming an inland waterway extending to Travancore. BACK-WATERS.

A peculiarity of the coast is the existence of mud-banks at intervals along the sea-board. The mud MUD-BANKS.

MUD-
BANKS.

contains oil and the banks afford safe and smooth anchorages during the monsoon. It is supposed that the banks are caused by the backwaters—swollen during the monsoon—having to find an egress and so forming subterranean rivers under the land intervening between them and the sea. The most important bank is a few miles north of Cochin at Narakkal through which the bulk of the trade of Cochin passes during the monsoon when Cochin port is dangerous. There is a smaller bank at Calicut.

RAINFALL.

The average annual rainfall for the district is 116 inches. The damp is so great that books, guns, leather goods and the like must be kept in hermetically sealed cases or in cupboards in which lamps are kept burning.

CLIMATE.

The temperature is remarkable for its uniformity throughout the year. The hottest months are March, April and May and the coolest are July and August. At Calicut the highest average maximum temperature is 91·3 in April. The climate is not altogether unhealthy except in the Wynaad during the hot weather and in the Attipadi valley.

GEOLOGY.

The plains of Malabar are chiefly laterite and the hills are gneissic. Before the laterite period Malabar lay 500 feet below its present level and the sea washed the foot of the Western ghats. Gold is found in the Wynaad, but on the whole the ore is of too low a grade to make mining remunerative. In 1880 several Companies with an aggregate capital of over £1,000,000 were floated to work the mines in the Nilgiri and Malabar-Wynaad, but much of the machinery then sent out has never been erected and there is no mine working now. Gold is also found in the Nilambúr valley. The Tirumalpad of Nilambúr still pays a small

royalty for the privilege of washing for gold in the Beypore river. Iron ore exists in large quantities. In 1848 iron-works were started at Beypore but failed. Mica is fairly common and seams of carboniferous strata occur.

No systematic investigation of the flora of the district, in the light of modern science, has been made although the *Hortus Malabaricus* was compiled at Cochin by a Dutch Commander and a Carmelite monk and published at Amsterdam in twelve volumes between 1686 and 1703. The hills are covered with primeval forests. On the coast, the most notable trees are the cocoanut-palm, which came from Ceylon, jack, mango, cashew-nut, talipot palm and casuarina. The custard-apple, guava, pineapple, papaya and cashew-nut were introduced by the Portuguese from Brazil in 1500 A.D. Along the shores of the backwaters the screw-pine and the *Dilavaria ilicifolia* are conspicuous. In gardens, plantains, wild arrow-root, calladiums, yams and other vegetables grow luxuriantly.

FLORA.

The climate of Malabar is unsuited to horses and cattle. The indigenous cattle are of poor quality: good cattle are imported from Coimbatore and Mysore. There are no sheep in the district except in parts of Palghat. Herds of elephants are common in North Wynaad along the ghats and in the Nilambúr valley. Rogues are rare, but a few years ago a single tusker stopped traffic on the Karkúr ghat for weeks. Bison have suffered in the past from murrain. In the monsoon they descend from the upper slopes to the Nilambúr valley and other jungles to feed on the tender grass. Sambhur are to be found in the same places as bison. There are cheetal in large numbers in

FAUNA.

FAUNA. Nilambur but not elsewhere. Tigers are to be found wherever there are deer. Panthers abound in the hills. Bears are not uncommon on the ghats. Ibex is now rare, except in the Attipadi valley. Wild dogs, monkeys and lemurs are common. There are three fine species of squirrel—two varieties of the Malabar squirrel and the flying squirrel. Hares are common on the low hills. Otters and crocodile are to be found in the streams and backwaters. Duck, teal, curlew, spoonbill, snipe, quail, peafowl (especially in the Nilambur valley) the pelican ibis and pigeons are common. Eight hundred couple of snipe fell to one gun near Calicut a few seasons ago. The most important freshwater fish are mahseer and carp; the former sometimes exceed 150 pounds. The most valuable sea-fish are the sardine, promfret and seer.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE history of Malabar District is particularly interesting because trade with European and other countries in the west was carried on in early times from ports on the Malabar Coast. Indeed there is reason to suppose that the navies of King Solomon visited these shores and that Ophir is identical with Beypore; the Hebrew names for apes and peacocks are practically the same as the Tamil. Similar philological reasons point to an early trade between Greece and Malabar, probably *via* Egypt and Aden. Considerable impetus was given to trade between Europe and India by the discovery of the existence of the regular south-west monsoon by Hippalus early in the first century A.D. Pliny the Elder writing in A.D. 77 refers to the extensive trade between the Roman Empire and India and an interesting description of Southern India is given in the *Periplus Maris Eyrthraei*, the work of an unknown author perhaps contemporary with Pliny. Roman coins, belonging to the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero have been found at various places on the West Coast.

ANCIENT
TRADE
WITH
EUROPE.

At that time Malabar formed part of the Chera Kingdom. Little is known of its history. The date of famous copper plate in the possession of the White Jews at Cochin setting forth the privileges granted to them by one of the Chera kings is doubtful and has been considered by some authorities to fall in the second century A.D. and by others in the eighth century.

CHERA
KINGDOM.

TRADE
WITH
CHINA.
ARABS.

Trade between India and the West was checked by the dissolution of the Roman empire. Relations with China were opened about the sixth century and when the Red Sea route was temporarily closed by the Muhammadan conquest of Egypt in 638 A.D., China became the chief market for Malabar produce. Although Arab merchants again returned to Malabar in the ninth century, Marco Polo in 1292-3 A.D. found that the Chinese practically monopolized the trade with Malabar.

THE
PERU-
MALA.

Early in the third century the Brahman colonists decided to establish a monarchy and in A.D. 216 installed the first Perumal at Cranganore. At first each Perumal was appointed for a term of twelve years but later they became permanent. According to tradition the last of the Perumals became a Muhammadan and divided his kingdom among the great nobles including the Rajas of Travancore and Cochin; to the Zamorin he gave a small village and his sword with advice 'to die, kill and annex.' The sword is still preserved in the Zamorin's palace. The last Perumal probably lived in the first half of the fourteenth century.

ZAMORINS
OF
CALICUT.

With the disappearance of the Perumals, the Zamorin became the protagonist on the Malabar stage. Hailing originally from Nediyruppu in Ernad Taluk—a village through which His Excellency passed *en route* to Calicut—the Zamorins established a well-organised Government, making Calicut their capital, encouraged trade and enabled the Arab merchants to drive the Chinese out of the market. They extended their suzerainty over neighbouring Rajas and were constantly at war with the Rajas of Cochin.

In 1487 Bartholomew Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape and discovered the direct sea-route from Europe to India. The first point sighted was Mount Delhi in the north of Malabar. Da Gama obtained permission from the Zamorin to open a factory in Calicut. Da Gama returned to Portugal later in the year. In 1500 a second expedition under Cabral set up a factory at Calicut but, being expelled by their rivals the Moors, the Portuguese sailed south and discovered Cochin, which then became their head-quarters. In 1501 they established a small factory at Cannanore. Meanwhile Cabral returned home and the king of Portugal on receiving his report sent out da Gama again. The latter declared pepper a royal monopoly, claimed the sovereignty of the seas for Portugal and forbade native craft to ply without Portuguese passes. On da Gama's departure to Portugal however the Zamorin took and burnt Cochin, driving the Raja and the Portuguese to Vypeen: the situation was relieved by the arrival of the two d'Albuquerque who built at Cochin the first European fort in India. The Zamorin made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to capture Cochin in 1504. In the following year Almeida the first Viceroy of India arrived. He continued the struggle with the Moors and the Zamorin. He established a fort at Cannanore which was besieged by the Raja of Cannanore in 1507 and only saved by a miraculous shoal of crabs and the arrival of a Portuguese squadron. In 1509 he defeated a fleet sent by the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt; the sovereignty of the sea was never again disputed either by India or Egypt. He was succeeded later in the year by d'Albuquerque who in 1510 occupied Goa which became the Portuguese

PORTU-
GUESE.

1487.

1498.

1500.

1501.

1502.

1503.

1504.

1505.

1507.

1509.

1510.

PORTU-
 GUESE.
 1513. head-quarters. In 1513 he made peace with the Zamorin and in 1515 he dealt the final blow at Moorish trade by capturing Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. He died at Goa later in the year and after this time the Portuguese administration declined owing to corruption. Da Gama was sent out as Viceroy in 1534 to put matters right but died at Cochin three months after his arrival. War with the Zamorin followed and lasted till 1559. The Zamorin took the Calicut Fort in 1525 but in 1531 the Portuguese built another at Chaliyam, six miles south of Calicut. They occupied and fortified Cranganore in 1536. In 1559 the Moors having lost their trade took to piracy. Attempts to convert them forcibly to Christianity further alienated them from the Portuguese. The fall of the Vijayanagar Empire in 1585 struck a severe blow at the trade of Goa, and Portuguese influence in the East declined after the incorporation of Spain and Portugal in 1580; it was finally crushed by the Dutch and English. Goa was blockaded in 1623 and 1639; and finally the Dutch took Tangasseri in 1661, Cranganore in 1662, and Cochin and Cannanore in 1663.

DUTCH.
 1721. The Dutch inherited the difficulties of the Portuguese and found that ruinous military operations against the Zamorin prevented their trade from being remunerative. In 1721 they withdrew from interference in native wars. The result was that the Rajas who were friendly to them were subdued by the native allies of the English, especially Travancore. In 1739 the Dutch entered the field again on behalf of chiefs friendly to them but the Travancore army overran Cochin State and a peace was made in 1753 by which the Dutch abandoned their allies to Travancore. Although they

retained Cochin for 42 years more this treaty extinguished their influence in Malabar for ever. DUTCH.

Meanwhile the French had obtained a footing in Malabar by the capture in 1725 of Mayyali, a town four miles south of Tellicherry. It was renamed Mahé after Captain Mahé de Labourdonnais who devised the plan of attack. The long struggle between the French and English for supremacy on the West Coast began then. In 1728 Tellicherry and Mahé combined to keep down the price of pepper, but in 1740 desultory fighting between the French and English was resumed and continued till the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1749. In 1756 war broke out between France and England but neither Tellicherry nor Mahé assumed the offensive till news was received in 1761 of the fall of Pondicherry. Mahé was then surrendered to the British, but was restored to the French in 1765. When Haidar invaded Malabar in 1766, the French supported him. In March 1779 however, in spite of assistance from Haidar, Mahé was again taken by the English and their allies. This was a severe blow to Haidar, as from Mahé he received arms, ammunition and French reinforcements. He sent a large force against the English, who evacuated Mahé in November 1779 and were besieged in Tellicherry for eighteen months. In 1782 the English succeeded in destroying the Mysore army and recapturing Mahé. Mahé was finally restored to the French in 1817, the *loge* at Calicut was restored in 1819 and certain *aldées* or scattered portions of French territory round Mahé in 1853.

In 1766 Haidar invaded Malabar and took Calicut; he secured his communications by a series of block-houses and appointed a Civil Governor. Haidar's departure was a signal for revolt and he had to return

FRENCH.
1725.

1728.

1740.

1749.

1756.

1761.

1765.

1779.

1782.

1817.

1819.

1853.

MYSORE-
 AN CON-
 QUEST.

1766.

MYSORE-AN CON-QUEST. in the middle of the monsoon. He defeated the Nayars and pacified Malabar by converting it into a desert. Nayars especially were remorselessly hanged and their wives and children sold as slaves. Another outbreak followed in 1767 and Haidar's troops had to retire. From 1767. 1780 to 1782 the Mysoreans invested Tellicherry but were finally driven off. Later in the year Tippu invaded Malabar and drove back the English to Ponnani, but on the death of Haidar he had to return to Mysore to secure his throne. As one effect of the peace of 1784 1784. Tippu's influence in Malabar became paramount, but his affairs were ill-managed and he had to interfere personally in 1788. He attempted to transfer the capital of Malabar from Calicut to Feroke but on his departure the people returned to Calicut. Later he entered on his campaign of proselytism to Islam by force. His army in consequence spread desolation throughout the land. This led to the downfall of his power in Malabar. 1790. He had to withdraw personally in 1790. The Raja of Cochin and the Zamorin joined the English. Tippu's forces were defeated, the Palghat fort—the key to Malabar—was taken, and finally Cannanore was captured in December 1790.

BRITISH SUPREMACY. The first English settlement on the West Coast was founded at Cranganore in 1615. A few Englishmen settled in Cochin in 1635, but at the fall of Cochin in 1663 retired to Ponnani. The English opened a factory at Calicut in 1664. The Tellicherry factory was founded sometime before 1699. They had to struggle with Dutch, French and Mysoreans, but by the treaty of Seringapatam, 1792. Coorg, Cochin State and the whole of Malabar except the Wynnad were formally ceded to the British. The Wynnad was ceded after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. In that year Coorg

was placed under a separate political officer and Cochin State under the British Resident in Travancore. Cochin and Tangasseri had been seized in 1795 from the Dutch who then finally disappeared from Malabar. **BRITISH SUPREMACY. 1795.**

The administration of Malabar was at first in the hands of five joint Commissioners. When they took charge, trade was at a standstill and the country in a state of anarchy in consequence of Tippu's persecutions and ravages. The Commissioners were unfortunate in their land revenue system. They farmed for a lump sum to the Rajas the collection of revenue in their former dominions at first for one year and then for five years. The 'Palassi' Raja as he was called disputed the ascendancy of his uncle the Raja of Kurumbranad to whom Kottayam was leased in 1793 and for five years in 1794. The Palassi raised the standard of revolt and with Tippu's assistance was so successful that the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief came down to the district, canceled the agreement with the Kurumbranad Raja, pardoned the Palassi and gave him a pension of Rs. 8,000 a year. **First Palassi Rebellion. 1792.**

After the fall of Seringapatam the Palassi claimed the Wynaad and again revolted. Malabar was transferred in 1800 to the Madras Presidency and Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was appointed commander of the forces in Malabar, South Canara and Mysore. The plan of campaign which he drew up was carried out successfully in 1802. The rebellion was put down and the Palassi fled to the jungles. In consequence of a revision of the table of exchange, enhancement of the land assessments and an attempt to disarm the district, the rebellion soon broke out again. It was not till November 1805 that the **Second Palassi Rebellion. 1800-1805.**

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MALABAR.

BRITISH
SUPRE-
MACY.Mappila
outbreaks.

Palassi was destroyed by the Sub-Collector with 100 police and 50 sepoys.

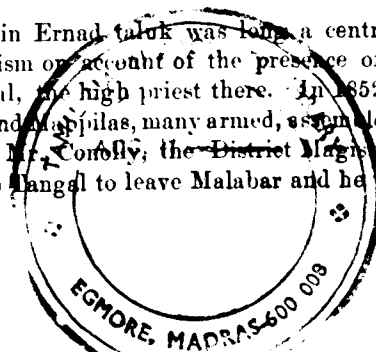
Mappila outbreaks had been known in Tippu's time and the danger of outbreaks still calls for the unremitting attention of the district authorities. The Mappila brooding over some fancied slight to his faith or some petty tyranny determines to wash out the wrong in blood. Others join him and the Sahids or Saints predestinate prepare for death; they set their houses in order, divorce their wives and clad in the white robes of martyrs go out to die fighting against the unbeliever. The murder of a landlord or his agent or of an apostate is the signal for rising and the fanatics throw away their lives in desperate rushes upon the troops and police called out against them. Few have ever been taken alive. In 1853 Mr. Strange, a Judge of the High Court, was placed on special duty to investigate the causes of the disturbances and to suggest remedies. He concluded that their cause was religious fanaticism fanned by the preaching of ambitious priests, like the Mambram Tangals. He advocated a repressive policy and Acts were passed rendering the possession of war-knives illegal (7,561 were surrendered) and empowering the authorities to fine the Mappila population of villages implicated in outrages and to take stringent measures against persons suspected of being concerned in them. In 1880 Mr. Logan, the Collector, and Mr. Wigram, the District Judge of South Malabar, reported to Government that they both considered that Mr. Strange had given too little weight to agrarian discontent as a cause of disturbances. Mr. Logan was then appointed to enquire into land tenures and tenant right in Malabar and to consider the best means of

removing another Mappila grievance—the difficulty of getting from Hindu landlords sites for mosques and burial-grounds. On his recommendation the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act was passed and Government decided to consider proposals for the compulsory acquisition of sites for Mappila cemeteries in special cases.

The 'fanatical zone' in which the outbreaks generally occur is the tract within a radius of fifteen miles from Pandalur hill near Manjeri in Ernad taluk, through which His Excellency passed *en route* to Calicut; a detachment of troops is still stationed at Malappuram about six miles south of Manjeri. The Arab strain, strong on the coast, is here very faint and the Muhammadans are, for the most part, proselytes drawn from the very dregs of the Hindu population. They are poor and ignorant.

The first outbreak under the British Government occurred in 1836 and between that date and 1853 there were twenty-two outbreaks. One of the worst tragedies occurred in 1849 at Manjeri and Angádipuram when 32 Mappilas seized the Manjeri Káranamulpad's temple overlooking the Taluk office hill. The sepoys fled before their charge and Ensign Wyse who commanded them was killed. The Mappilas retreated to Angádipuram in the night and sixty-four fanatics were there cut to pieces.

Tirurangadi in Ernad taluk was long a centre of Mappila fanaticism on account of the presence of the Mambram Tungal, the high priest there. In 1852 ten or twelve thousand Mappilas, many armed, assembled at Tirurangadi but Mr. Conolly, the District Magistrate, prevailed on the Tungal to leave Malabar and he went to Arabia.

BRITISH
SUPRE-
MACY.Mappila
outbreaks.

BRITISH
SUPRE-
MACY.
Mappila
outbreaks.

In 1855 Mr. Conolly was murdered by four escaped Mappila convicts when he was sitting one evening after dinner in the verandah of his house at Calicut on the hill where the barracks now stand.

Other outbreaks followed but in the last twenty years there have been only three outbreaks. The last was in 1896 when a band of 20 Mappilas set out murdering Hindus, summarily converting them to Islam, desecrating and burning temples and looting houses. Their numbers increased and being hard pressed, the bulk of them took refuge in the Manjeri Káranamulpad's temple. The District Magistrate arrived with troops, and at once opened fire from a hill overlooking the temple about 750 yards away. The fanatics courted death by coming out on the platform of the temple. When the troops entered the temple, they found ninety-two dead or dying Mappilas, some of whom had been murdered by their companions to prevent their being taken alive.

The most hopeful sign is the failure of the attempted outbreak in 1898. The Pukkoya Tangal who, as a descendant of the Prophet, has great influence persuaded the fanatics to surrender without a struggle. He has issued a pamphlet sternly denouncing outbreaks and the most enlightened Mappilas are now enlisted on the side of law and order. The repressive policy and the Tenants' Improvements Act have had a salutary effect. Education, however, has made little progress among the community. Good roads have been opened up throughout the fanatical zone. Special precautions are taken at Ramzan to watch the area, the various detachments being kept in touch by signallers.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

MALABAR is divided into six divisions and ten taluks. **Divisions.** The three northernmost taluks on the coast—Chirakkal, Kóttayam and Kurumbranád—form the Tellicherry division; the Wynaad and Calicut taluks each constitutes a division in itself; Ernad taluk—which stretches from the borders of the Nilgiri district to the sea—and the inland taluk to the south of it—Walavanad—form the Malappuram division; and the Palghat division includes the two taluks in the south—Palghat and Pon-náni. British Cochin forms a division of less than two square miles. The divisional officers of Tellicherry, Malappuram and Palghat are ordinarily members of the I.C.S.; the other three divisional officers and the officer in charge of the Treasury are Deputy Collectors.

In Malabar there are no villages but a series of homesteads and farms, where the owner of the land and his servants reside separate and apart in single separate huts or in scattered collections of huts. An 'amsam' is a division of a taluk similar to an English parish. The headman of an amsam is called an 'adhikári' and his accountant a 'menon.' There are 673 amsams in the district. A 'desam' is a hamlet of an amsam. **Amsam.** **Desam.** The district contains 2,065 desams. The desam was taken as the unit of survey and settlement and separate revenue accounts are maintained for each.

AGRI-
CULTURE.

Arable lands are divided into 'wet,' 'dry' and 'garden,' the area of each class of land in the eight taluks on the plains being 495,000 acres wet, 399,000 acres garden, 213,000 acres occupied dry and 1,194,000 acres unoccupied dry, which include large blocks of uncultivable rock and lantana.

Wet
lands.

Three crops a year are grown on a few wet fields. Nearly half the wet lands are registered as 'double-crop' lands. The first crop is sown in April or May and reaped in September or October; the second crop is sown at once and harvested in January. On 'single-crop' lands seedlings are planted in August and the crop is reaped in January. Paddy is the staple crop on wet lands, but cucumbers, pumpkins, gourds, brinjals, water-melons, chillies and other vegetables are often raised in the hot weather on 'single-crop' lands. Horsegram, sweet potatoes, ragi and plantains are also grown on wet lands. The agricultural implements used in Malabar are primitive. Manure is plentiful. In some parts it is necessary to pump the water off the land during the monsoon and on low-lying lands near the coast, the soil is heaped into small mounds on which seedlings are grown so as to avoid the salt water of the backwaters; the seedlings are planted out when the monsoon keeps the water comparatively fresh.

Gardens.

The characteristic 'garden' products are the cocoa and areca-palms, the jack-tree and the pepper-vine. Betel-vines, talipot and sago-palms, bread-fruit, mango and tamarind trees and many species of vegetables are also grown in gardens. The cocoanut-palm thrives best on the alluvial deposits of silt and sand found on the coast. Pepper was the most important product of the district when the Portuguese, Dutch and English

AGRI-
CULTURE.

founded their 'factories' on the West Coast. Twenty years ago the planters of the Wynaad took up its cultivation and for years it yielded large profits: but recently a mysterious disease, apparently of a fungoid origin, has made its appearance in the taluk. Government has opened an experimental garden near Taliparamba to investigate it.

The most important 'dry' crops are punam and modan—both species of hill rice—gingelly, millet and ginger. Coffee and tea are grown in the Wynaad. Ragi, cholam, cumbu, castor are also grown in parts. Punam is grown on forest-clad hills and its cultivation is ruinous to forest growth; a patch of forest is cleared and burnt, trees too big to be burnt being girdled and left to die. A single crop is grown and the ground is left fallow for some years, the cultivators repeating the process in a new patch. Ginger is a very valuable crop. The Ernad taluk, through which His Excellency passed on his way to Calicut, produces the most and the best ginger. It is sold green or dry. Dry ginger is sent to Calicut to be cured and bleached. The best is exported to England and other European countries.

No irrigation works are maintained by Government. The rainfall is so heavy that there is little need of artificial irrigation, wet cultivation being carried on on terraces on the hill-sides. Dams are necessary in certain places to keep out salt water. Sometimes the second crop is irrigated by baling water from rivers and there are a few tanks in Palghat taluk. Gardens are very frequently irrigated from private wells.

The land tenures in Malabar differ from those in the eastern districts. In accordance with modern

IRRIGA-
TION.LAND
TENURES.

decisions 'janmam' may be defined as full proprietary right in the soil subject to the payment of assessment: 'kánam' as a usufructuary mortgage, generally for a period of twelve years, by the conditions of which a definite share of the estimated produce of the land is reserved for the mortgagee as interest on the money advanced to the landlord, and the balance is payable, in the shape of rent to the mortgagor. On renewal a fee has to be paid to the land owner. 'Verumpáttam' is rent and a 'verumpáttam' lease is a simple lease generally for one year. There are other forms of tenure, but these are the most important. The holder of the janmam right is called the 'janmi' and his share of the produce is known as the 'páttam'. The holder of kánam right—the mortgagee—is called the 'kánakkár'.

The following statement, taken from the census report of 1901, shows how widely the distribution of the adult agricultural population in Malabar differs from the distribution elsewhere:—

	Percentage	
	in Malabar.	in Presidency.
Cultivating land owners	3.3	46.3
Non-cultivating land owners	2.2	1.9
Cultivating tenants	31.0	19.5
Field labourers	60.0	29.0

The land is concentrated in the hands of a small minority which includes the Rajas, the Nambúdris and the big Nayar tarwads. More than one-sixth of the total land-revenue in the plains is paid by forty janmis. Their land is scattered in small patches and personal supervision of these large estates is impossible, and the káriyastan or land agent has to be employed who, it is alleged, frequently makes improper use of his power. In 1883 Mr. Logan showed that the tenants were suffering from rack-renting, extortionate renewal fees and inadequate compensation for improvements. Legislation has been undertaken to secure to the tenant the full market value of improvements effected by him and the landlord cannot contract himself out of the obligation to pay for them. The janmi has also been deprived of the power of recovering rent by summary process under the Rent Recovery Act of 1865.

There is little doubt that when the British first occupied Malabar the land-tenures were misunderstood. The janmam right was the prerogative of the Rajas as ruling chiefs and should have passed with their sovereignty to the Company after the treaties of Seringapatam. But the Company's officials recognised the janmis as proprietors of the lands occupied by their tenants and kánakkárs and failed to assert the right of the State to unoccupied lands. They concluded that all land in Malabar was private property and the greater part of the magnificent forests of the district were irretrievably lost to Government. The kánam was probably originally a feudal tenure, the kánakkárs being usually Nayars. The kánam advance was not a loan but a token of fealty and there is no evidence that the janmi could return the advance and resume

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MALABAR.

LAND TENURES. the lands. But British courts converted the kánam tenure into practically a usufructuary mortgage.

SETTLEMENT. These misconceptions of the tenures also gave rise to difficulties in collecting land-revenue. The Mysorean Government had fixed its demand as a share of the 'páttam.' The British Government leased the country to the chieftains for a sum approximating to the Mysorean demand; but arrears accumulated and between 1796 and 1801 the quinquennial leases were cancelled by the Company. As compensation one-fifth of the revenues of the district in 1800-01 was set apart for the Rajas. These allowances or 'Malikhanas' are 'perpetual during good conduct,' but 'subject to revocation on proof established of flagrant misbehaviour or rebellious conduct.' The amount still paid annually by Government as Malikhanas is more than Rs. 2,57,000.

1802. An attempt to enhance the assessment in 1802 led to an insurrection and the new rates had to be cancelled in 1803. In 1805 a proclamation containing the terms of settlement to which the principal janmis had agreed was published. On wet lands after deductions for seed and cost of cultivation, one-third of the remainder was to be allotted to the cultivator, and the other two-thirds or 'páttam' was to be divided in the proportion of six-tenths to the Sirkar and four-tenths to the janmi. On garden lands one-third of the produce without deduction was allotted to the cultivator, one-third to the Sirkar and one-third to the janmi. On dry lands the Sirkar was allotted one-half the amount payable to the janmi on what was actually cultivated. The words 'unalterable assessment' in the proclamation gave rise to a misapprehension that the amount

payable on each field was fixed in Malabar; but it was the proportion of the Government demand to the produce which was fixed by the proclamation. No general settlement was introduced on these lines. SETTLEMENT.

In 1818, as the result of a visit of Sir Thomas Munro 1818. to the district, Mr. Graeme was sent to introduce a new system of police and magistracy and to consider improvements in land revenue administration. He reported in 1822, proposing certain alterations in the principles of 1805 which were calculated to reduce the demand on wet lands by 22 per cent. and on garden lands by 7 per cent. The settlement of garden lands in Mr. Graeme's lines was not completed till 1840. Although Mr. Graeme had proposed a periodical revision every twelve years, the assessments remained practically unaltered till the recent settlement. Gardens. 1810.

Mr. Graeme's scheme for the revision of assessments on wet lands was a failure and after several abortive attempts at revision till 1843, it was determined to revert to the accounts of 1800-01. These were ultimately based on the Mysorean assessments and had many inequalities but they remained in force till the recent settlement. Wet lands. 1843.

Up to 1879 only modan, ellu or gingelly, and punam were the only dry crops in Malabar subject to assessment. Dry lands. The same plot of land is cultivated with these crops only once in 3 or 4 years. The assessment was fixed at one-fifth of the gross produce till 1861, when Government fixed an acreage assessment.

The survey of the plains was not ordered till 1883; it was then in progress in Wynaad taluk and was not taken up in the plain taluks till some years later. Survey.

SETTLEMENT.
Present
Settlement.

Mr. Castle Stuart began the classification of Palghat in 1889. Mr. Moberly submitted a revised scheme for four typical taluks in 1894 and in 1900 the Government passed orders on the principles and rates to be adopted in the new settlement.

Janmam
Registration.

It was further decided that the settlement should be with the janmis. For this purpose the Janmam Registration Act was passed in 1896 and from 1895 to 1901 special officers were employed to prepare the janmam registers.

Introduc-
tion of
Settle-
ment.

The new settlement, which was introduced into the plain taluks between September 1900 and June 1904, has brought the revenue system into line with that in other districts. The principal departures from the old system were the abolition of the tree tax on garden lands, the abandonment of the practice of levying assessment on dry lands only for the certain specified crops and the assessment of occupation instead of cultivation, except in the case of fugitive crops raised on 'unoccupied dry land.' The new wet rates vary from twelve annas to six rupees, dry rates from four annas to two rupees and garden rates from one rupee to seven rupees an acre. The financial result of the new settlement has been to increase the land revenue demand by 77 per cent., but under the 'increment remission rules', by which increments are imposed by instalments, it will be many years before the full settlement demand is collected. The general rules regarding remissions which had not been in force in Malabar before were introduced with the settlement.

Wynaad.

In 1806 the assessment on wet lands in the Wynaad was introduced on the basis of the seed actually sown.

SETTLEMENT.

The system required modification in practice to remedy inequalities, but subsisted in a modified form till 1888. No revenue was levied on dry lands till 1862 when acreage rates of Rs. 1-4-0 on land inspected annually and 10 annas on land in permanent occupation were sanctioned. Coffee and cinchona were taxed Rs. 2 an acre from the third (later extended to the fourth) year after planting. In addition on Government janmam lands the janmabhogam had to be paid.

In 1805 the estates of the Palassi and his principal adherents had been confiscated, but no attempt was made to ascertain completely the area confiscated till 1859 when the conservation of forests was under consideration. A survey was undertaken, but by 1882 only one-third of the taluk was mapped. The gold boom in 1880 again drew attention to the necessity for the survey. It was decided to introduce a settlement and the principles were defined in 1886 and the settlement introduced between 1886 and 1889. On wet lands the assessment varied from eight annas to Rs. 2-8-0, on dry lands from 8 annas to 2 rupees the rate on forest, coffee and cinchona land. Special rates were fixed for estates held under private janmies. As results of the survey and settlement in North Wynaad the land revenue was increased by 154 per cent. and the occupied area by 289 per cent. and in South Wynaad the percentages were 120 and 226 respectively. There was also a large increase in janmabhogam. The assessment was levied on occupation, not cultivation, and pattas were issued to actual occupiers. The High Court's decision that a settlement in Malabar with any one but a janmi was illegal upset this arrangement and janmam investigation had

SETTLEMENT.

to be undertaken; it was some years before the land registers were rewritten. In 1904 pepper was exempted from assessment for three years after planting. A similar concession has been extended to rubber.

Inams.

Inams in Malabar are either personal or subsistence grants or endowments for the support of religious and charitable institutions or for the maintenance of service in them. Their total extent is only 13,410 acres, rather more than one per cent. of the occupied area of the district.

Classification of land.

Out of a total area of 3,700,000 acres, 367,000 acres were classed as forest in 1904-05, 1,003,000 as not available for cultivation, 1,025,000 as cultivable waste other than fallow, 1,63,000 as fallows and 1,142,000 acres were cropped, of which 271,740 acres were cropped twice. Rice was grown on 816,000 acres and cocoanuts were the crop on 300,000 acres. No fodder crops were grown.

Rent-roll.

In 1903-04 the total number of pattas was 198,200, of which 92,000 were for amounts varying between one and ten rupees and nearly 42,000 for amounts less than a rupee; only 200 were for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000.

FORESTS.

Owing to the misconception already mentioned regarding the janmam tenure, most of the splendid forests of Malabar have been lost to Government. The unscientific forestry of the janmi, whose main idea is to turn his trees into money as quickly as possible, the ravages of the timber-thief and 'punam' cultivation are denuding the hills of valuable timber.

The forest growth in the district falls into five well marked zones:—

(1) The deciduous forests of the plains and lower ghat slopes, the most valuable trees being the teak, Bombay blackwood or East India rosewood, and ventek.

(2) The moist evergreen sholas of the hill sides up to an elevation of 4,000 feet; among the trees in these are white and red cedars, ebony, jack, ironwood, the wild areca tree, rattan and bamboos.

(3) Evergreen sholas on higher slopes interspersed with grass lands; too inaccessible to be of much commercial value.

(4) The bamboo forests of the Wynad plateau, in which there are not many valuable timber trees left now. Bamboo and lantana are common.

(5) The deciduous forests of the Wynad plateau and the Attipadi valley. Teak grows luxuriantly in the Wynad and can be exported through Mysore.

In 1903 the area of reserved forests in Malabar was 453 square miles and it was proposed to reserve 79 square miles more. There are two District Forest Officers—one for North Malabar and the other for South Malabar. The Nilambur Teak plantations in South Malabar were started in 1840, the land being leased for the purpose by Government; some of it has since been bought by Government. The seed is planted at the beginning of the rains in shaded beds covered with earth and straw. Planting began in 1842 and has been continued annually except in 1843, 1877-85, 1895 and 1896. On laterite hills the teak has failed. The young plantations are weeded. Thinning began in 1852, working plans have been drawn up under which at 63 years of age a plantation will have been thinned

Government forests.

FORESTS. ten times and the number of trees reduced from 1,040 to 74 an acre. The plantations are divided in thirteen blocks covering 15,000 acres, of which 5,400 acres have been planted. The receipts from the plantations since they were started amount to Rs. 17,42,000 and the disbursements to Rs. 15,32,000 but if interest at 4 per cent. be added, there is a balance against the plantations of nearly two lakhs. Experiments have been tried with mahogany and rubber, those made with *Hevea Brasiliensis* being fairly successful.

As the State forests cover so small a proportion of the forest land of the district, forest offences are not common.

In 1905-06 the net loss of revenue from forests in North Malabar was nearly Rs. 62,000 and in South Malabar over Rs. 5,000.

SALT. The salt monopoly was introduced in 1807 and the private manufacture of salt which had been previously carried on along the coast subject to a light land-tax was prohibited. Owing to the inferiority of the salt its manufacture was abandoned in 1823 and salt for the district has since been imported from Bombay. Till 1877 the salt was imported by Government contractors, but since that date the revenue has been realized by an excise duty levied at the place of manufacture, the importation being left to private enterprise. The crime of possessing salt earth has been almost stamped out recently. Since 1899 landowners have been induced to plough up dangerous tracts at the beginning of the season and in the Northern taluks, the Mappilas, who were the worst offenders, have been made by their Tangals to take oaths in their mosques to abstain from salt crime.

Malabar and South Canara together form a sub-division under one Assistant Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department whose head-quarters are at Calicut. **SALT.**

For the last 25 years fish-curing has been supervised by the Salt Department. Curing yards were first opened in 1877-78 and there are now 32 yards in the district at an average distance of five miles apart. In the Malabar and South Canara districts in 1903-1904 the weight of fish brought in to be cured was 1,073,331 maunds and the value of salt sold Rs. 1,32,595. The quantity of fish cured in these two districts was nearly treble that dealt with on the East Coast of the Presidency. **Fish-curing.**

The desirability of developing the fish-industry has been recently brought prominently to the notice of the Government. Sir Frederick Nicholson has pointed out that the industry "leaves almost everything to be desired in the methods of capture, preservation and distribution; cultivation is not yet even thought of; methods are primitive and rude and the produce far from first-rate, whether considered as food or as an export fit for foreign markets or as a warrantable manure. On the other hand there is abundance of excellent fish in the sea for the greater part of the year, and at certain seasons a superabundance." On Sir F. Nicholson's suggestion the Government have sanctioned the establishment of an experimental Fishery Station on the West Coast preferably at Tellicherry. The objects of the station will be—

(1) The building of small (5 to 10 tons) sea-going fishing boats, safe, roomy and comfortable enough to

FORESTS.

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MALABAR.

- SALT.** shelter a crew for a week or more and to house their catches in salt-holds or in wells or live chests ;
- (2) The introduction and use of new and better nets, especially the purse seine for deep sea use on the shoals of sardine and mackerel, and the trawl ;
 - (3) To experiment in bringing fish to shore or into the curing yard in better condition than at present ;
 - (4) The more rapid transport of the fish to the factory or the shore, by means of a sea-going steam or motor-boat of 7 or 8 knots sea-speed ;
 - (5) The better curing of fish ;
 - (6) The development of the canning industry ;
 - (7) The study of important questions relating to food-fishes of the coast, *e.g.*, habits, food, habitat, spawning periods and places.

ABKÁRI.

A tax on intoxicating liquors was levied under the Native rulers by means of a knife and still tax. Under the British administration the tax was continued, that on the toddy knife varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0 and on the arrack still from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3. From 1810 to 1860 the revenue remained almost stationary and never exceeded Rs. 70,000. When the right to collect the tax was farmed out the revenue rose to Rs. 2,28,000 in 1869, and Rs. 2,77,950 in 1872.

Toddy.

The toddy revenue is now raised on the tree-tax system. Toddy is drawn from the cocoanut, sago, and palmyra palms. The tax on each tree tapped has been recently raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 in the case of the cocoanut, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8-0 in the case of the sago palm and from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of the palmyra. The right to sell toddy is

sold by separate shops annually. In 1905-06 the tree-tax amounted to Rs. 1,99,800 and the rentals to Rs. 3,00,700.

ABKÁRI.

The system of farming out the privileges of manufacturing and selling toddy and arrack conjointly has been abolished, the independent sale of arrack shops being finally introduced in 1895-96 throughout the district except in Wynaad, Cochin and the Attipadi valley. Up to that time the only arrack in the district was toddy arrack. Owing to the change of system it was found necessary to allow the importation of jaggery or molasses arrack from outside the district. There is now a Government distillery at Chávakkád in the Ponnáni taluk, where arrack is manufactured by contractors who are bound to sell at fixed rates to licensed vendors. The retail shops are sold separately by auction every year. In 1905-06 the revenue from still-head duty was Rs. 1,81,000 and from rentals Rs. 77,700. Since 1906 toddy arrack has been excised at full tariff rates and treated as foreign liquor.

Arrack.

The poppy has never been grown in Malabar ; the hemp plant was cultivated in the Wynaad till 1896 when its cultivation was prohibited. The right to sell preparations of hemp and opium is sold by separate shops by auction annually.

Opium and hemp drugs.

Under the Hindu Rajas Sea Customs were levied. The Muhammadans introduced Land Customs, but these were abolished by the British in 1793. Land Customs are however collected on dutiable goods imported from Mahé. There are now eight Sea-Customs-Houses in the district open to foreign trade and four open only to coasting trade.

CUSTOMS.

JUSTICE.
Histori-
cal.

Trade was encouraged by the Zamorins of Calicut by the justice they administered and the security and protection they afforded to merchants and their goods. Civil disputes were referred to arbitration. The method of recovering debts was curious. If the debtor would not pay, the creditor took a green branch and drew a circle round the debtor on the ground and commanded him 'by the head of the Brahmans and the king' not to leave the circle till he had paid. If the debtor left the circle without paying, the ruler put him to death. For criminal offences death, mutilation and fines, but not imprisonment, were the ordinary punishments. No criminal was put to death till he had pleaded guilty; if he declined he was "made uncomfortable for eight days" and then recourse was had to trial by ordeal which generally took the form of taking a coin out of a pot of boiling oil, touching or licking a red-hot hatchet or wading across a piece of water swarming with crocodiles.

Civil
Justice.

There are twenty-five civil courts in the district, - more than in any other district - namely, two District Courts at Calicut and Tellicherry for South and North Malabar, three Subordinate Judges' Courts and twenty District Munsiffs' Courts. Village courts are not popular. Litigation is heavy in Malabar on account of its prosperity, its immunity from famine and the complexity of its land-tenures. In 1905 the percentage of suits filed in Malabar to the number filed in the Presidency was 11, a figure only exceeded by Tanjore (13) and the ratio of population to suits in North Malabar was 50, the lowest figure in the Presidency, excluding Madras.

Criminal
Justice.

There are two Sessions Courts at Calicut and Tellicherry; the District Magistrate, six Divisional Magis-

trates and the Treasury Deputy Magistrates have first-class powers. All Tahsildars have second-class powers but try only cases specially transferred to them. There is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate with second-class powers in each Taluk except Wynaad and Cochin where their places are taken by Sarishtadar-Magistrates. The various Deputy Tahsildars have second-class powers. There are four benches of Magistrates for the trial of petty cases in Calicut, Cochin, Palghat and Tellicherry and Sub-Registrars have been appointed Special Magistrates to try certain petty offences in eight towns. Agrarian depression has led to outbreaks of violent crime in the past but the ratio of grave crime to population is comparatively small.

JUSTICE.
Criminal
Justice.

North and South Malabar each has its own Superintendent of Police. There are two Assistant Superintendents, one at Palghat and the other at Malappuram; the latter has charge of the special force for dealing with Mappila outbreaks. This is a particularly fine body of men. Recruiting presents no difficulties. During Ramzan the special force and the Calicut reserve are mobilized and distributed to certain centres and kept in touch by elaborate signalling arrangements.

POLICE.

The only Central Jail in the district is at Cannanore. It was built in 1869 on the association block system with accommodation for 1,062 prisoners. The chief industries are furniture, wood and cocoanut shell carving, the weaving of coarse rugs and blankets and printing. There are 21 subsidiary jails in the district.

JAILS.

The special feature of the administration of the Arms Act in Malabar is that the four taluks of Calicut, Ernad, Walavanad and Ponnani have been 'disarmed.'

ARMS
ACT.

ARMS ACT.	Licensed guns are stamped every year. The possession of the Mappila war-knife was declared illegal by Act XXIV of 1854.
REGISTRATION.	The Registration department has heavy work and the number of offices (59) far exceeds that in any other district. There are two District Registrars, one for North and the other for South Malabar.
LOCAL SELF- GOVERN- MENT.	Outside the five municipalities of Calicut, Palghat, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Cochin, local affairs are managed by the District Board and five taluk boards, there being a taluk board for each revenue division except Cochin. There are no unions in Malabar.
Local Boards.	Besides the Collector who is <i>ex-officio</i> President, there are 32 members of the District Board, of whom 15 are elected by taluk boards.
Receipts.	The chief source of revenue of the local boards is the land cess. This was specially raised to As. 2 in the rupee in 1878 under the Malabar Cess Act on account of the insolvency of the District Board (which up to that time required Provincial grants varying from Rs. 1,79,000 to Rs. 2,38,000 a year) and on account of the low assessment of land revenue. As the settlement recently introduced will raise the demand of land-revenue by nearly 80 per cent., the Government ordered in 1902 that the rate of cess should be gradually lowered to As. 1-3 in the taluks on the plains; it will still be levied at As. 2 in the rupee in the Wynad and Cochin. The average receipts from land cess in the three years preceding the settlement were Rs. 2,43,000. It is estimated that finally the effect of the settlement and the order quoted above will be that the income from land cess will be Rs. 2,72,000 a year without allowing

for extension of the occupied area. In 1906-07 the land cess collected amounted to Rs. 2,57,900. Other important receipts were tolls (Rs. 95,000) and ferries (Rs. 61,000), but of the tolls nearly Rs. 20,000 were paid to municipalities and Rs. 18,500 to the Public Works Department; the income from ferries declines as new bridges are built. Contributions from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 1,75,000 and included Rs. 74,000 for roads and bridges and nearly Rs. 1,00,000 for education. The incidence of local fund taxation per head of population is low, being As. 2-2 including, and As. 1-7 excluding tolls in 1906-07 as against As. 3-7 and As. 3-2 respectively for the Presidency in 1905-06.

The receipts in 1906-07, excluding the opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,90,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,24,000. The maintenance of communications is expensive in Malabar on account of the numerous rivers and the heavy rainfall. The Calicut-Mysore and Tellicherry-Coorg roads are now maintained by Government. The local boards spent Rs. 3,00,000 on communications in 1906-07. Till Tippu built roads for his artillery, wheeled carriages were unknown and even pack bullocks were not used till comparatively recent times. The backwaters and rivers were almost the only means of communication and when a merchant left them he had to have his goods carried by men. The expenditure on education was nearly Rs. 1,25,000. The expenditure in the Wynad taluk generally exceeds the income from it by about Rs. 50,000.

Calicut and Tellicherry elect half their Municipal Councillors; Palghat, Cochin and Cannanore elect three-fourths of the Councillors; the Calicut and Cochin Councils elect their Chairmen and the Cochin Council

LOCAL
SELF-
GOVERN-
MENT.

Local
Boards.
Receipts.

Expendi-
ture.

Municipi-
palities.

LOCAL
SELF-
GOVERN-
MENT.

may also elect a Vice-Chairman. Calicut and Tellicherry have had their elective privileges curtailed in 1890 and 1898 respectively on account of inefficient administration. Palghat is the best managed municipality, the Council's educational policy having been remarkably successful; the Victoria College now yields considerable profit to the Council.

EDUCA-
TION.

Malabar takes a high place educationally among the districts of the Presidency and in the education of women is second to none. At the census of 1901, ten per cent. of the whole population were literate and 3 per cent. of the women. The educational institutions include three second-grade Colleges—the Brennen College founded in 1862 at Tellicherry and now managed by the Municipality, the Victoria College, Palghat, started in 1866, also a Municipal institution, and the Zamorin's College at Calicut—13 high schools and 49 lower secondary schools, of which 3 are for girls; of these the Basel German Mission maintains three high schools and nine lower secondary schools. On the 31st March 1907, the Local Boards were maintaining 104 primary schools. The number of schools aided by Local Boards was 674. Special efforts have been made to educate the Mappilas who are included among backward classes. There are three Government training schools for masters and an unaided training school maintained by the Basel Mission at Nittur; the Malappuram school trains masters for Mappila schools only. The only training school for mistresses in the district is at Calicut. There is a small industrial school at Palghat under Municipal control, but otherwise the only technical educational institution in the district is the Government School of Commerce at Calicut.

MEDICAL.

The Government maintain Police Hospitals at Calicut and Malappuram, the Lazaretto at Pallipport—a legacy from the Dutch with accommodation for 48 lepers—and a dispensary at Androth in the Laccadive Islands. Each municipality maintains a hospital and Palghat and Tellicherry have each a branch dispensary, that at Palghat being for women and children only. The local boards provide seven hospitals and eight dispensaries; nearly 150,000 patients were treated in them in the year 1906-07. The Basel Mission maintains a hospital at Calicut, a Leper Asylum at Chevayur near Calicut and two dispensaries. There is a hospital for women and children at Calicut. Sanitation is practically non-existent. Diseases which have their origin in dirt and contaminated water are endemic in the district. Outbreaks of cholera and small-pox are common.

Vacci-
nation.

Vaccination has been recently made compulsory in 14 amsams and is to be made compulsory in 11 more this year; vaccination has made rapid strides lately; in 1900-01, 56,732 persons were vaccinated in the district excluding municipalities; in 1906-07 the number of vaccinations had risen to 112,212, excluding revaccinations; the vaccination of infants is however still backward.

A District Medical and Sanitary Officer is stationed at Calicut and Civil Surgeons at Cannanore, Cochin and Tellicherry.

RAILWAYS.

In 1861 the Madras Railway was extended to Chálilyam, but it was not till 1888 that the Beypore river was bridged and the railway completed for the remaining six miles to Calicut. The extension of the broad gauge line to Mangalore has been recently completed. From

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MEDICAL.

Vaccination.

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS. Shoranur a branch line on the metre gauge goes to Ernakulam and there is a small branch line on the standard gauge from Olavakot to Palghat.

**INDUS-
TRIES.**
Oil.

Oil-pressing is an important industry in Malabar, but the hereditary oil-pressers with their primitive mills are unable to compete with the steam mills which have been set up recently in Cochin and its vicinity and in Calicut. The most important oil is that of the cocoanut. Copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, from which the oil is extracted is of two kinds, white and black; the oil expressed from the former is exported to Europe and that from the latter is used locally. The refuse or 'Poonac' is shipped to Hamburg to be made into oil-cake for cattle and is used locally as cattle food and as manure. Gingelly and castor oils are also extracted. There has lately been a considerable demand for lemon-grass oil for export to Europe as an ingredient in perfumes; it is extracted by boiling the grass.

**Coir
yarn, etc.**

The manufacture of coir yarn, rope and matting is another great and expanding industry. The yarn is obtained by burying the husks of coconuts in pits for periods ranging from six to eighteen months as near as possible to the water line of rivers, backwaters or creeks; the water should be running and fresh; after removal from the pits the yarn is beaten out with short sticks and dried in the sun for twelve hours and is then ready to be twisted into yarn. Excellent ropes and mats are made in Cochin and a coarser quality in Calicut.

Timber.

The timber trade is important. The Government forests are worked departmentally, but timber trees in private forests are felled by Mappila merchants on

payment of a stump fee, and dragged by elephants to the nearest road or river to be taken to the coast. The chief timber mart is at Kallayi near Calicut, where there are three steam saw-mills. There is another at Cochin where excellent casks and barrels are made.

At Tellicherry and Calicut pepper, coffee and ginger are garbled, cured or bleached as the case may be.

**INDUS-
TRIES.**

Coffee,
pepper
and
ginger.

Bone-meal and other manures are manufactured at Kallayi. **Manure.**

Malabar and South Canara are the only districts where tiles are made by machinery. The Basel Mission were the pioneers of this industry. Their first factory was opened in 1874. **Tiles.**

Although calico takes its name from Calicut, weaving is not an important industry now in Malabar. There are practically no silk-weavers. Very little dyeing is done except by the Basel Mission, who have established weaving-mills at Cannanore and Calicut. **Weaving.**

Fishing and fish-curing have been referred to above. The fisherman is not generally the curer. Fish form an important item of food in the west coast. In good seasons they are cheap; 200 sardines can be had for a pie. A Frenchman has started a canning factory at Mahé. **Fishing.**

Other industries are cap-making, toddy-drawing, the manufacture of jaggery from sweet-toddy, the manufacture of palm-leaf umbrellas, palm-leaf hats, mats, winnowing fans and baskets, and working in bell-metal. Excellent grass-mats are made at Palghat. Iron-smelting by a primitive process is still carried on in parts of Ernad and Walavanad taluks and gold-washing in Nilambúr valley.

INDUS-
TRIES.

Malabar is pre-eminently the home of priestcraft, astrology, necromancy and black magic. At the last census (1901) nearly 2,000 persons claimed to be wizards, witches and cow-poisoners.

PORTS.

The most important ports are Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry, the value of imports and exports passing through them in 1905-1906 being Rs. 3,50,00,000. Rs. 2,02,00,000 and nearly Rs. 1,43,00,000. In value of trade Cochin is the third and Calicut the sixth port in the Presidency. The trade at Cochin and Tellicherry was larger than in any previous year. The principal trade at Cochin consists of imports of rice (Rs. 43,00,000 in husk and Rs. 43,00,000 not in husk) and exports of coir (Rs. 55,00,000) and coconut-oil (Rs. 80,00,000). At Calicut the exports of coffee and tea amounted to Rs. 33,55,000 and Rs. 23,44,000. The chief export from Tellicherry was coffee (nearly Rupees 50,00,000).

At Cochin and Tellicherry no Landing and Shipping fees or Pier tolls are levied; there are no piers or harbour works at either port. But at Cochin expensive works have been necessary from time to time to preserve the port from danger of destruction by the breaching of the sea into the backwater through the Vypeen foreshore and to protect Cochin town from erosion. During the monsoon, the Cochin trade passes through Narakkal, a small port about 6 miles north of Cochin where there is a mud-bank which affords protection to shipping. At Calicut there is a pier. In 1882 it was leased to a Company formed by the merchants of Calicut, but in 1897 it was resumed by Government as it had fallen into a state of disrepair. Pier tolls were then credited to Government. The ordinary receipts in 1905-1906 amounted to Rs. 4,667, but the

PORTS.

Pier fund owed Port Funds Rs. 19,250 at the close of the year. Landing and Shipping fees are to be levied from October 1st, and the question of building a new pier or otherwise improving the port is now under consideration. The Coote reef affords some protection to native craft at Calicut.



CHAPTER IV.

THE PEOPLE.

THE population of the district in 1901 was 2,800,555; it had increased 15.6 per cent. in the decade 1891 to 1901. The density of population was 481 per square mile, the density for the Presidency being 270. The density in Ponnāni taluk was 1,122, and in the Wynnad only 92.

Of the total population 1,905,213 were of Hindu or Animist castes, 813,233 Mussalmans, 51,193 Christians and 480 Jains. It included 33,584 Brahmans, 552,573 Tiyanas, 391,391 Nayars, 245,896 Cherumans, 108,874 Iluvans, 100,890 Kammābans and 805,727 Mappilas. In Ernad taluk more than half the population are Muhammadans.

NAM-
BUDRIS.

The Nambudri Brahmans, more than any other class of Brahmans, have retained their sacerdotal position and have been less influenced than others by contact with Europeans. They are perhaps the truest Aryans among the native races of Southern India. The Nambudris follow the Makkattāyam law, i.e., inheritance devolves in the male line. Only the eldest son inherits, younger sons being only entitled to maintenance, and only the eldest son marries; should he die the next son marries. Contrary to the custom among Brahmans in eastern districts, marriage does not take place till after puberty. The parties must not

belong to the same 'gotram' nor be related through father or mother. The bride's parents or guardians give the bridegroom a heavy dowry. Nambudri women are gosha. The 'tarwad' or family is the unit for purposes of inheritance. Self-acquired property lapses to the tarwad on the death of the owner and becomes part of the impartible estate of the 'tarwad.' Nambudris look with horror on a voyage across the sea. A Nambudri may be polluted by the proximity of persons of lower caste. A Nayar should not come nearer than six paces to a Nambudri, a Tiyan thirty-six and so on. A man of high caste shouts occasionally as he goes along so that people of low caste may get out of his way; people of inferior races sometime travel parallel to the road instead of along it; this custom however is undergoing modification.

NAM-
BUDRIS.

The Nayars were the fighting men of the west coast. They are not Brāhmans but rank next after Nambudri Brahmans except for one or two small castes. They follow the Marumakkatāyam law of inheritance, i.e., inheritance is through females. The tarwad estate is held in trust for the support of the females and of their descendants in the female line. The trust is placed in the hands of the senior male member of the tarwad who is the legal guardian of every member of it; his control over the property is absolute. In South Malabar, a man's sisters' sons live with him and his sisters, but his own wife and family live in another house belonging to the tarwad of his wife. In North Malabar husband and wife live in the same house. Persons belonging to the same tarwad or related through a female ancestor may not marry. The children belong to their mother's tarwad. A peculiarity of

NAYARS.

NAYARS. Malabar is serpent-worship. The family serpent has a shrine in a corner of the compound, where vegetation is allowed to grow unchecked except for a path to the shrine. The family serpent is sold with the property and is taken into consideration in dividing family property.

TIYANS. The Tiyans, the numerically strongest section of the Hindu population, hold the monopoly of toddy-drawing. In South Malabar they are called Iluvans. In North Malabar they generally follow the Marumakkatáyam law of inheritance, but in South Malabar property usually descends from father to son.

CHERUMANS. The Cherumans are agricultural serfs. Their forefathers were slaves. Slaves were emancipated on Government lands in 1836 and in 1843 the Government of India passed an Act for the abolition of slavery in Malabar. Cherumans are of two classes; members of one are allowed to approach the eaves of a Tiyán's house, but the others pollute all they meet or approach.

KAMMALANS. Kammálans are artisans, but form a polluting caste. They are not allowed to enter temples or Brahman houses. They do not claim to be Brahmans or ordinarily wear the sacred thread; but men of the highest sub-division, the asári, who are carpenters, wear the thread at certain ceremonies connected with house-building. In some places fraternal polyandry prevails among them.

MÁPPILAS. Máppilas are Mussalmans. They are either partly of Hindu parentage or are converts to Islám. From the seventh century onwards Persian and Arab Muhammadan traders settled in large numbers in the ports on the west coast and married women of the country. The original Máppilas are their descendants,

but many Máppilas are converts or the descendants of converts. The conversion of a low caste Hindu raises him in the social scale. As a rule they are frugal, thrifty and industrious; occasionally they are fanatical. Generally a Máppila marries only one wife. The women, who do not wear veils, enjoy a certain amount of freedom. They are chiefly Sunnis. Owing to their fanatical outbreaks the possession of a Máppila war-knife was prohibited by Act XXIV of 1854 and by Act XX of 1859 it was enacted that the property of Máppila murderers and of Máppilas taking part in out-rages resulting in murders is liable to forfeiture; they may be treated as State prisoners and fines may be levied on all the Máppilas of the amsam to which they belong.

MÁPPILAS.

CHAPTER V.

GAZETTEER.

NILAM-
BUR.

NILAMBUR is the head-quarters of the District Forest-officer of South Malabar. There are a hospital, a police station, a travellers' bungalow and a post and telegraph office in the village. The 'kovilakam' of the Nilambūr Tirumalpad is close to the bungalow. There is excellent fishing for carp in the river; in the pool below the Tirumalpad's house where they are considered sacred and fed daily they attain a great size. There are abandoned gold mines here and there in the amsam and gold washing is still carried on in the river. There is an inscription in unknown characters on a block of gneiss in the Karimpuzha river. The remains of old temples and tanks are scattered in the Nilambūr forests and there is a tradition that the amsam was once inhabited by a large colony of Nambudris who were driven away by the unwelcome attentions of a demon to their women; to this day the Nambudri women of the village refrain from wearing the jingling bangles worn by other Nambudri women throughout Malabar. On the banks of the river near the travellers' bungalow is the grave of Lieutenant S. R. Clogston of the 23rd Madras Native Infantry who was drowned in 1843.

ERNAD
TALUK.

The Ernad taluk through which His Excellency passed on his way to Calicut is the largest and most typical taluk in the district.

The head-quarters of the taluk are at Manjeri. A District Munsif and a Sub-Magistrate have their courts at Manjeri. There are a hospital, a travellers' bungalow, a chattram, a sub-registrar's office, a police-station and a post and telegraph office in the village. The temple on a low hill about a quarter of a mile from the taluk office was built in 1652. It was the scene of two Mappila outbreaks. There are three rock-cut caves in the amsam.

Ferok is six miles south of Calicut. Half-a-mile south-west of the village are the ruins of Ferokabad on an excellent site. It was built by Tipu as his capital of Malabar in 1788; but on his troops withdrawing in 1790, the people returned to Calicut. Two miles above the ferry on the south-east side of the river is a laterite hill containing numerous ancient tombs in which agate beads and pottery are found in abundance. Messrs. Henke & Co.'s tile works are on the north of the river.

Calicut taluk is the smallest but, after Ponnani, the most thickly populated taluk in the district; there are 674 inhabitants to the square mile. Nearly one-fourth of the taluk is covered with private forests.

The situation of Calicut is low, flat and unhealthy: it lies at the mouth of the Kallayi river. The town has an area of thirteen square miles and stretches for six miles along the coast, the Collector's house, and the West Hill barracks being on the north. The Mananchira tank and maidan are in the centre of the town, and round or near them are the Collector's office, the District Court, the Madras Bank, the Municipal hospital, the Basel Mission High School, and the railway station. The warehouses and mercantile offices fringe the shore

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MALABAR.

CALICUT. from the Malabar Club to the Kallayi river and some of the bungalows of European residents lie facing the sea between the pier and the club: others are on the low hills on the north and north-east of the town.

Port. There is no harbour and steamers have to lie in the open roadstead two miles from the coast. Close to the shore the anchorage is rendered dangerous by Coote's reef, under the lee of which native craft find anchorage; in gales they take refuge behind the mud-bank off Várakkal to the north of the town. There are a lighthouse and a pier. The latter is in bad condition. Proposals have been made for the construction of a new pier at the site of the present pier or to the south of it opposite the old lighthouse or the construction of a break-water or of a boat harbour. During the last two years there has been considerable erosion by the sea during the monsoon. Landing and shipping fees are to be levied from the 1st October 1907.

Municipality. The population of the town was nearly 77,000 in 1901. Calicut was constituted a municipality in 1866. In 1882 half the councillors were elected; the proportion was raised to three-fourths in 1886; the privilege of electing the Chairman was conferred on the council in 1885; but in 1890 owing to the inefficiency of the municipal administration all the elective privileges were withdrawn. The privilege of electing half the councillors was restored in 1896 and that of electing the Chairman in 1900. Since 1898 there has been a paid Secretary to the council.

Water-supply. The chief sources of water-supply are the Mananchira tank and wells. The preparation of a comprehensive scheme of water-supply has been deferred, because the result of investigations in 1900-01 was

disappointing and in the present state of the municipal finances there is not much hope that the council will be able to carry out a scheme in the near future. No scheme of drainage has been considered.

On the 31st March 1906, the council maintained the lower secondary and ten elementary schools and aided with grants two secondary and sixteen elementary schools.

With the aid of a contribution for the local boards, the council maintains two hospitals, one of which is exclusively for women and children. The council contributes to the upkeep of the Leper Asylum managed by Dr Stokes.

In 1905-06 the receipts of the council were Rs. 85,178 and the expenditure was Rs. 94,540, and on the 31st March 1906 the council was in debt to the extent of Rs. 39,199. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population is As. 12-3.

Besides being a municipality, Calicut is a cantonment and the head-quarters of all branches of district administration. The District Judge of South Malabar has his court here and the offices of the Registrar of South Malabar, the Executive Engineer of the West Coast Division, and Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari and the Land Records Superintendent of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara have their head-quarters at Calicut. There are also a Port officer, a Subordinate Judge, two District Munsifs and a Currency office at Calicut.

The Zamorin's family is divided into three main branches known as the Eastern, the Western and New palaces. The family enjoy malikhana as

60

MALABAR.

CALICUT. to Rs. 1,32,162. The New and Western branches have their principal palaces at Calicut and the Eastern branch at Kottakal in Ernad taluk. The senior lady and nominal head of the whole family has her own stanam known as the Ambadi Kovilakam. The palaces of the Zamorin and the Ambadi Kovilakam both stand on the banks of the Taili tank but are no longer in use. The out-houses of the Zamorin's palace are used by the Zamorin's College and the Ambadi Kovilakam is inhabited by Brahmans. The Eralpad lives at Karimpuzha in Walavanad taluk.

Churches. The Anglican and Basel Mission churches date from 1863 and 1855, respectively. The Roman Catholic Church of the 'Mother of God' was built in 1725, and endowed by the Zamorin who also gave it a bell. When the Vicar returned in 1792 after Tipu's withdrawal, he found that the English company had cut down 500 of his coconut trees as they rendered the English factory close and unhealthy and impeded the sight of the flagstaff; the Vicar demanded compensation for them and rent for houses on church ground. The matter was compromised for a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 which is still paid to the Vicar. The great bell is dated 1750, the older bell having been recast in 1843. The images of the Virgin Mary and the Crucifixion and a painting of the Madonna and child were brought out by the Portuguese for their chapel at Tanur and were removed thence to Calicut. They are reputed to be the work of the best artists of the age and are still in good preservation. In 1878 the church was placed under the jurisdiction of the Jesuits.

French
Loge.

The French loge is situated north of the Native club on the sea-front. It is the site of the original French

factory and was restored to the French in 1819. The travellers' bungalow close by stands on the ground granted by the Zamorin to the Danish nation in 1752. The Danish factor fled in 1788 and till 1817 the factory buildings were used as a hospital.

There are numerous ancient temples but they call for no special remark. There are over forty mosques in the town. Educational institutions are numerous and include the Government School of Commerce, the Zamorin's College and two high schools. There are two clubs, one for Europeans and the other for Indians. Calicut is the head-quarters of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles which were raised in 1885.

CALICUT.
French
Loge.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

Sept. 13, 1907. His Excellency accompanied by Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., Military Secretary, Mr. Gordon Leatham and Mr. Hubert Leatham, Acting Aides-de-Camp, left Ootacamund at 2-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th September 1907, for Edakara by motor-car. The journey was most successfully accomplished without any stop *en route*, except at Gudalur, where His Excellency called a halt in order to thank the Deputy Tahsildar for the decorations which had been carried out in honour of the occasion. Although His Excellency was merely passing through that little town, every effort was made by the inhabitants to show their loyalty and respect. The journey was continued down the Karkur road, a most beautiful ghaut covered with interesting vegetation of which palms and bamboos are the principal features. The road had been put into very good order considering the amount of rain which had fallen shortly before His Excellency's journey. In the Malabar district, the road was patrolled by the Police. The journey to Edakara, 54½ miles, was accomplished in a little over 3 hours and 30 minutes.

EDAKARA. On arrival at Edakara, His Excellency was met by the Elaya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, on behalf of His Excellency's host the Valiya Tirumalpad of Nilambur, by Mr. A. B. Jackson, the District Forest officer, Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., Divisional officer, Malappuram,

and Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram. A guard-of-honour was mounted from the Punitive Police force who are posted at Malappuram. The bungalow had been arranged with every comfort. A motor-house had been specially erected for the motor-car and there was opened a temporary Post Office, the work of which was carried out most satisfactorily by its staff under the supervision of the Postal Superintendent.

On the following morning news having been received that a rogue elephant had killed a forest guard two days previously and that he was distinctly a dangerous beast, His Excellency decided to go in pursuit of him accompanied by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hubert Leatham. Major G. C. Glyn and Mr. Gordon Leatham went after a bull bison which had been tracked the day before. The first party were unsuccessful in getting at the elephant although undoubtedly he was close by; but he got among a herd and it was impossible to find the rogue. In the meantime another large elephant had been tracked and coming up towards a cooly carrying a tiffin basket chased him. The second party got up to the bison a few minutes after 10-30, and being a fine bull, Major Glyn shot him; he did not go more than 50 yards before he fell. On returning to camp, the second party went through the paddy fields round the bungalow and succeeded in getting seven brace of snipe in something over an hour.

The following morning the whole party proceeded in the direction of the rogue elephant but Major Glyn and Mr. Gordon Leatham again went off to shoot bison and at noon hearing the shots which notified the death of the rogue, they re-joined His Excellency who had

Sept. 13,
1907.
EDAKARA.

Sept. 14,
1907.

Sept. 15,
1907.

Sept. 15, 1907. EDAKARA. succeeded in getting up to the rogue elephant and killing him with the first shot. The animal was not a very large one, but at the same time he was a dangerous beast and it was a very good thing that he was killed.

Sept. 16, 1907. The following day His Excellency again went in pursuit of an elephant with Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hubert Leatham and although he was successful in getting up to the tusker, it was in very thick jungle and the ballet which knocked him over did not kill him. After tracking him for some distance, the pursuit had to be given up. Meantime Major Glyn and Mr. Gordon Leatham went over to the river about 12 miles away and the former was unlucky in not obtaining a very fine bull bison which he got up to after 10 hours tracking to get a shot at him. Mr. Gordon Leatham was unfortunate in not getting some fine cheetal, Mr. Hubert Leatham was successful in getting a bison with a fair head.

Sept. 17, 1907. On the following day, the various guns met at the rendezvous at Nilambur, but before doing so, His Excellency, who had gone in pursuit of an elephant regarding which the information was unsatisfactory, was fortunate enough to obtain information of another very large tusker close to the Edakara bungalow. By a combination of Mr. Ellis' use of his motor bicycle to bring the Governor the news and of His Excellency's use of his motor-car, His Excellency was able to get back and kill the elephant within three miles of Edakara bungalow. His Excellency's first shot was effective. This elephant was, in the opinion of Mr. Jackson, the District Forest Officer, the same one that pursued the

cooly with the tiffin basket; he measured just under 10 feet high and his tusks weighed 75½ lbs.

At Nilambur His Excellency and party stayed in the District Forest Officer's bungalow. Some drives had been arranged for spotted deer but without much success. His Excellency received a visit from the Tirumalpad of Nilambur and expressed his gratitude for the arrangements that had been made for his stay whilst on his estate. The Elaya Tirumalpad had taken the part of host in place of his uncle and had shown every courtesy possible.

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, left Government House, Ootacamund, at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th September, and drove to Coonoor where Her Excellency was met by Mr. LeMarchand, the District Traffic Superintendent of the Madras Railway, Podanur. They left Coonoor by the ordinary train at 4-5 p.m., and arrived at Méttupálaiyam at 6-20 p.m. Mr. LeMarchand dined with Her Excellency in the refreshment room at Méttupálaiyam. Her Excellency continued her journey in His Excellency's saloon which was attached to the ordinary train which left Méttupálaiyam at 7-0 p.m.

Her Excellency arrived at Calicut at 8-45 A.M. on Friday morning, the 20th September, and was met on arrival by Mrs. Francis, Mr. E. F. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Palghat, Mr. B. C. Leggatt, the Superintendent of Railway Police. Her Excellency, Mrs. Francis and Mr. Campbell drove to East Hill, arriving there about 9-5 A.M. They were

Sept. 18 and 19, 1907.

NILAMBUR.

Sept. 19, 1907. Her Excellency's journey.

CALICUT. Sept. 20, 1907.

Sept. 20, 1907. received there by Mr. Francis and Mr. P. B. Thomas, the District Superintendent of Police.

CALICUT.

On Friday morning, at 6-10 A.M., His Excellency, accompanied by Major Glyn, Mr. H. Leatham and Mr. G. Leatham proceeded to Calicut by motor-car *via* Manjeri and Ferök.

His Excellency arrived at 9-20 A.M. at East Hill Calicut, the residence of Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., the Acting Collector of Malabar, whose guests Their Excellencies and party were during their stay in Calicut.

Public reception.

After breakfast, at 11-15, Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Francis and Mr. G. Leatham left by motor-car for the Collector's office, whither the rest of the party had preceded them. The office is 3 miles from East Hill. About 1,500 schoolboys were drawn up under the banners of their respective schools on either side of the road past the maidan just before the Collector's office was reached and cheered Their Excellencies as they passed. His Excellency's arrival at the office was public.

Municipal address.

After His Excellency had inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the reserve police, the party proceeded upstairs to the District Board meeting room where the public were waiting to receive Their Excellencies. Mr. Francis presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. B. Kamaran Nayar Avargal, Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council of Calicut, beg leave, on behalf of our fellow-townsmen, to offer Your Excellency and Lady Lawley a hearty welcome to our town.

"Calicut, with its historic importance, its natural beauty, and the peculiar customs and manners of the people which inhabit it, may give Your Excellency a special interest.

"When his Excellency Lord Amthill visited this town in 1901, in our address of welcome, we lamented the absence of any fine buildings to be shown to His Excellency, but with the generous assistance of the Madras Government, we have just built a market which we may fairly claim to be one of the best in the Presidency. With the kind help of the Government and the philanthropic aid of persons in and out of the town, we have also been able to build a hospital for women and children and thus afford medical relief to a class which out of social prejudices was hitherto unable to avail itself of it. We also thank Your Excellency's Government for the loan sanctioned for the erection of a decent Municipal Office building in the town.

"Municipal requirements, of course, we have, but we prefer to urge them before Your Excellency's Government at the proper time and through proper channels.

"We beg to assure Your Excellency that in our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British throne, we yield to none, and we respectfully beg Your Excellency to convey our loyal sentiments to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

"We trust that Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley will find pleasure in visiting Malabar and its variegated scenery in a season of the year when the country is at its best."

After reading the address, the Chairman gave His Excellency a copy of it enclosed in a sandalwood casket and presented to His Excellency the following gentlemen who are members of the Municipal Council :—

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, B.A., B.L.

Mr. W. Stokes, M.B. & C.M.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S.

M.R.Ry. M. A. Krishna Aiyar Avargal.

Mr. T. W. Barboza.

M.R.Ry. O. Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L.

Mr. J. S. Wilson.

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CALICUT.

Municipal Address.

Market.

Hospital for women and children. Municipal Office.

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CALICUT.
Municipal
Address.

Mr. K. D. Mugasetti, L.M. & S.
M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Menon Avargal, M.A., B.L.
" C. Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" E. S. Thann Pillai Avargal.
" Thomas Mathai Avargal.
Mr. J. W. Gomes.
M.R.Ry. K. Rarichan Muppan Avargal.
" Cooverjee Ardeshir Avargal.
" P. A. Krishna Menon Avargal.
" P. Somasundaram Chettiar Avargal.
" Rao Bahadur M. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal.
" P. A. Ammu Sahib.
" V. Sankara Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" B. V. Imbichi Mammad Avargal.
" T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal, B.A., B.L.

District
Board's
Address.

Mr. Francis next presented M.R.Ry. C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board :—

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,— We, the members of the District Board of Malabar, on behalf of the inhabitants of this district of all creeds and castes, beg to offer to your Excellency and Lady Lawley a most hearty and loyal welcome to this historical land of ours.

" We beg to assure Your Excellency that we yield to no part of the Presidency in our grateful and affectionate devotion to the British Crown, and the presence in our midst of the representatives of our Sovereign, His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, gives us genuine happiness.

Financial
prospects.

" We are glad too to have this opportunity of expressing in person our deep sense of gratitude for the liberal assistance extended to our District Board by Your Excellency's Government. The financial condition of the Board is not very hopeful, but the munificent grants that it has been receiving in recent years from Provincial Revenues have enabled it to effect

" improvements to some of the worst roads and bridges in the district and also to show much progress in education. Sept. 20, 1907.

" Malabar has peculiarities of its own which differentiate it from other districts and call for exceptional treatment at the hands of the authorities, and we pray that Your Excellency's Government will ever bestow upon it the same considerate attention which has been shown in past years. CALICUT, District Board's Address.

" We regret that Your Excellency's stay here is to be so short and that Your Excellencies will not therefore have an opportunity of seeing more of our beautiful district, but we trust that this visit will always be connected with pleasant memories and we pray that Your Excellency will convey to His Imperial Majesty King Edward the grateful and loyal sentiments of the people of Malabar towards his throne."

The copy of the address which was given to His Excellency was enclosed in a polished and carved sea-cocoonut which was much admired by Their Excellencies. M.R.Ry. C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal then presented the following members of the District Board to His Excellency :—

M.R.Ry. K. Eapen Avargal.
Mr. J. L. Jacques.
M.R.Ry. S. Selvanayagam Avargal.
" P. Unni Kutti Kidavu Avargal.
" S. Anantha Pattar Avargal.
Cheriyar Orakateri Muhammad Keyi Sahib.
Rev. Immanuel Ferdinand Ludwig Weisman.
M.R.Ry. M. R. Kelappan Avargal.
" K. T. Kelapan Nambiyar Avargal.
" K. Raman Unni Valia Nayar Avargal.
" C. Karunakaran Avargal.
" V. Madhava Elaya Nambidi Avargal.
" S. Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal.
" P. Sukumaran Avargal.
" C. Kunhi Raman Menon Avargal.
" K. Chantan Avargal.
" C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.

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CALICUT.

M.R.Ry. M. K. Raman Unni Nayar Avargal.
P. Kunhi Ahmad Koya Sahib.
M.R.Ry. I. L. Kumaraswami Nayudu Garu.
" Rai Sahib A. Chandu Nambiyar Avargal.
" M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.

Janmi
Sabha's
Address.

The Collector then presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikraman Raja Avargal, who read the following address on behalf of the Janmi Sabha :--

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with profound feelings of loyalty and regard that we, the members of the Malabar Janmi Sabha, beg to welcome to this historic city the immemorial capital of Kerala, Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley. We welcome Your Excellency not only as the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, to whom we beg to convey through you our sentiments of deep and unswerving loyalty, but also as a Governor, determined at whatever personal inconvenience to make himself thoroughly acquainted at first hand with every part of the great Presidency whose destinies he has been chosen to control. And, Sir, we take it as no mean compliment that you should have decided for one of your earliest tours upon a visit to this important district, wherein, as you are well aware, the conditions of land tenure and the social manners and customs differ so widely from those obtaining beyond the ghats.

"The Sabha or Association, which has the honour of presenting this address to you, came into existence about two years ago, and is composed of the principal landholders, locally styled 'Janmis' of Malabar, and we believe it to be thoroughly representative of those classes whose interests it was created to safeguard. We have also for the objects of our Association the maintenance of good relations between landlord and tenant, especially important in a country whose chief wealth is the produce of the soil, and the encouragement of education on western lines of the sciences of the ancient aristocracy of the district, and especially of the Nambudri Brahman community, once a powerful theocracy, who

"though possessed of great wealth and influence have hitherto lagged behind in the march of progress.

"This is not the occasion to trouble Your Excellency by any recital of our wants and grievances, though we cannot pretend to be without them, for Your Excellency has graciously afforded us better opportunities of doing so by appointing one of our Vice-Presidents to be a member of your Legislative Council on which also two other gentlemen from this district have the honour to sit. We content ourselves with the assurance that the representations we may make through them or by memorials will always receive your sympathetic consideration.

"In conclusion, it is our sincere hope that the pleasure of your stay here may compensate you for its inevitable shortness and that both Your Excellency and Lady Lawley may carry away with you many agreeable recollections of your visit to Malabar."

After the address had been read, the Elaya Raja of Calicut gave His Excellency a copy of it enclosed in a silver casket. M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikraman Raja Avargal presented to His Excellency the following gentlemen representing the Janmi Sabha :—

The Eradpad Raja of Calicut.
The Valiya Raja of Kadattanad.
The Valiya Raja of Walluvanad.
The Third Raja of Calicut.
The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Elaya Raja of Palghat.
M.R.Ry. A. C. Sankara Varma Raja Avargal.
" Punulli Manakkal Tuppan Nambudiripad Avargal.
" Desamangalath Sankaran Nambudiripad Avargal.
" Vamancheri Manakkal Brahmaddattan Nambudiripad Avargal.
" A. Nilakantan Bhattathiripad Avargal.
" M. M. Narayanan Nambudiri Avargal.
" Punmasseri Nilakanda Sarma Avargal.
" Vengayil Kunhi Krishnan Nayanar Avargal.

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CALICUT
Janmi
Sabha's
Address.

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CALICUT.

His
Excellency's
reply to
addresses.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses in the following words :—

" Mr. Chairman of the Calicut Municipality and gentlemen,—
" The welcome which we have just received at the hands of
" the representatives of this town and district, as well as of the
" landed aristocracy of Malabar, has been very gratifying to
" both Lady Lawley and myself. We thank you very sincerely
" for the kind and courteous words with which you have greeted
" us. We appreciate very highly the evident pains which you
" have taken in decorating your beautiful town to make manifest
" your determination that nothing should be wanting to do us
" honour on this the occasion of our first visit to Calicut. And
" to me, in my capacity of Governor of this Presidency, the
" sentiments of loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Majesty
" the King-Emperor to which you give expression are peculiarly
" gratifying, and it will be my pleasure as well as my duty to
" convey to His Majesty a message of loyal greeting from his
" subjects in Malabar.

" I can assure you that it is with great pleasure that we find
" ourselves here to-day in this town of exquisite beauty, rich in
" the memories of a historic past, unique in its maintenance of
" traditions and customs which have been handed down from cen-
" tury to century and which, I hope, may long withstand the
" levelling and stereotyping influence of modern fashion. And
" the pleasure of anticipation with which I have looked forward
" to my visit to the West Coast has been whetted and intensified
" by the recollection of my experience in Cochin and Travancore
" at the beginning of this year.

" That is an experience which I shall never forget. The
" marvellous beauty of land and water, the richness of specta-
" cular display, above all the courtesy and generous hospitality of
" the two distinguished rulers whose guest I had the honour to be
" — these have left on my mind an impression which will never
" be erased.

" And now I come from the heart of the Malabar Forests and
" I am not sure that to a stranger coming freshly to them as I
" have done the charm of their beauty and their grandeur is not

" greater than to those who know them well. There I have again
" experienced the generosity of Indian hospitality at the hands
" of the Tirumalpad of Nilambur who had left nothing undone
" which could make my stay there as delightful as it could possi-
" bly be and whose courtesy and consideration I appreciate most
" highly.

" So that while I am confident that so far as my own personal
" pleasure is concerned my visit here will bring me no disappoint-
" ment. I hope that it may be of practical utility in enabling me
" to realize the actual conditions of Malabar life, as well as to
" appreciate some of the disabilities and difficulties of the inhabi-
" tants, so that haply I may be in some slight measure instru-
" mental in helping to reduce, if not to remove, some of them.
" I grieve to know that in some of the taluks of Malabar the
" death rate from cholera has been regrettably high. I have
" also been anxiously watching the reports as they came in of
" the unusually heavy rainfall this season. I deeply deplore the
" damage and loss which have been caused in some parts by the
" floods consequent on an excessive monsoon. I cannot help
" hoping that it may ultimately prove that in other parts of the
" district there will be benefits resultant from an ample rainfall
" which may afford some measure of compensation and that
" nature has been ' cruel only to be kind.'

" In one at least of the addresses which I have just received
" allusion is made to the limitations put on progress in adminis-
" tration by restricted financial resources, and the hope is
" expressed that the Government will not fail to give generous
" consideration to the requirements of this locality. I think I
" may assure you that we realize fully your difficulties in that
" revenue shows a tendency to dwindle rather than to expand and
" that you have demands upon your resources which you cannot
" ignore, particularly in the matter of education and road-making.
" Your roads are subjected to severe treatment owing to an in-
" ordinate rainfall and also to heavy timber traffic, and their
" maintenance must always be a source of anxiety and also of
" expense, but facilities of communication are of paramount
" importance to agriculturists and we are as keenly alive to this
" fact as the ryots themselves.

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CALICUT.

His
Excellency's
reply to
addresses.

Sept. 20,
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CALICUT.
His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.

"In the past the attitude of the Government has not been illiberal, and I see no reason to think that so long as they have the power they will be lacking in the will to help you in the future. I am glad to know that since the last visit of a Governor to Calicut the town has been embellished and benefitted by two such excellent institutions as a fine market and a hospital for women and children. I know how prejudicial to the interests of your citizens is the want of a good water-supply and drainage scheme. The attempts to find a remedy for these defects have been hitherto disappointing, but convinced as I am of their importance to the community I hope that ere long some satisfactory and practicable scheme may be devised for the removal of these disabilities.

"May I say how much gratified I am that the members of the Janmi Sabha (one of whose Vice-Presidents is my colleague in the Legislative Council and whom I am glad to hail as a personal friend) have come forward to welcome me here to-day.

"I need hardly say that the landlords of this country are an element of great importance in our social system, and it would indeed be deplorable if between them and the Government there existed any feelings but those of alliance, sympathy and friendship. I reciprocate most warmly your kindly expressions and I do indeed wish you well in the task which, as you tell me, you have set before yourselves and that is to exert the influence which your position rightly gives you towards the maintenance of good relations between landlord and tenant, the promotion of education and the improvement of agricultural and other industries.

"I wish the Sabha every success.

"Finally I would again thank you all very sincerely for the way in which you have welcomed Lady Lawley and myself."

Their Excellencies and party then moved to the verandah where they lingered for a few minutes in conversation with friends among the audience who came up to give them an informal and personal welcome to Calicut. The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode, explained to Their

Excellencies the allusions to the principal features of the district in the scenes depicted on the silver casket in which the Janmi Sabha had presented its address. Before leaving the office Their Excellencies were shown a 'flower-carpet.' This 'carpet', which was on a table, was made entirely of petals and leaves arranged in a pretty pattern. The manufacture involved the patient industry of half a dozen workers for three days. It was about three yards square. Their Excellencies were much interested in it and congratulated the makers on their skill and artistic taste.

After luncheon His Excellency granted private interviews to the following gentlemen :—

The Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar.

M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal.

Mr. J. H. Munro, I.C.S., District Judge, South Malabar.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. T. Vurghese Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.

„ C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

„ P. Kunhayan Avargal, Deputy Collector on Treasury training, lately in charge of Wynaad Division.

At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Francis gave a Garden Party at East Hill, to which the principal European and Indian residents of Calicut had been invited. All the guests were introduced to their Excellencies.

At 8 p.m. a Dinner Party was given at East Hill by Mr. and Mrs. Francis, at which the following were present :—

Mr. J. H. Munro, I.C.S.

Mr. J. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake.

Captain and Mrs. Dunlop.

Captain Crossley.

Rev'd. H. N. Bridge.

Mr. B. Dawson.

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CALICUT.

Inter-
views.

Garden
Party.

Dinner
Party.

Sept 21, 1907.	Mr. C. W. Thevenard.	Mr. Waite.
	Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S.	Mr. and Mrs. Binne.
Calicut.	Colonel Sanjana, I.M.S.	Mrs. Malcolm.
	Mr. Bruce.	

On the following morning Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Francis, left East Hill by motor-car at 7-30 to visit the Municipal Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children and the Government School of Commerce.

Municipal Hospital. The Civil Hospital was first located in the building now used as a Travellers' bungalow, which was originally a Danish factory and was acquired by Government in 1845. The hospital was maintained by Government until the year 1863, when the public were invited to subscribe towards the maintenance and clothing of the sick, and a sum of Rs. 26,500 was collected. The institution was managed by a committee from this date up to August 1872, when it was handed over to the Municipal Council. It was subsequently decided to remove the hospital to a more suitable locality and the present site was selected. The foundation stone of the new building was laid in 1891 by the then Collector of Malabar. Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue, I.C.S., and the buildings were completed in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 14,620. An additional Lying-in Hospital, consisting of two wards, was subsequently erected at a cost of Rs. 1,580, raised by public subscription, and a third ward was added at the same time by Mr. Danjibhoy Maneckjee at his own cost in memory of his daughter. An out-patient department was built in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 2,780. The main building is arranged in six wards with an operation room in the centre. Since the opening of the new Women and Children's Hospital in

April 1904, the old Lying-in Hospital, which formerly served for the accommodation of 12 female patients, has been utilised as a septic ward for males. The present accommodation is 50 beds for males.

The following statement shows the attendance of patients during the years 1905 and 1906.

			1905.	1906.
In-patients	..	..	809	854
Out-patients	..	..	27,883	28,919
		Total	28,692	29,773
Daily average number of				
in-patients	..	..	41.82	40.56
Daily average number of				
out-patients	..	..	203.55	231.19
		Total	245.37	271.75

The office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is located in an upper storey over the front part of the hospital.

Their Excellencies arrived at the hospital at 7-45 and were received by Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who conducted Their Excellencies round the wards and showed them the more important cases.

Before leaving the hospital His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

" I am very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting this hospital and seeing the admirable order in which it is maintained. The administration of the hospital reflects great credit on Colonel Sanjana and his staff."

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1907.
Calicut.
Municipal
Hospital.

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CALICUT.
Hospital
for
Women
and Chil-
dren.

The party left the hospital about 8-10 and proceeded to the Women and Children's Hospital, which is about half a mile from the Municipal Hospital.

This institution is situated in the heart of the town and consists of a series of wards, in separate blocks, for Brahmans, Nayers, Europeans, Eurasians and other castes, besides septic sheds, an operation room and an out-patient department and dispensary. It was built from public subscriptions raised as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, at a cost of Rs. 34,079, of which Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar gave Rs. 10,000, on the understanding that the hospital should bear his name, and the Calicut Municipal Council and Malabar District Board each subscribed Rs. 6,000. The balance of the amount was raised through the unremitting and strenuous efforts of three ladies--Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Hackett-Wilkins and Mrs. Welsh.

The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Lord Ampthill in October 1901, and, on its completion, the management of the institution was handed over to the Municipal Council. It was opened for public use in April 1904. A Lady Apothecary is in medical charge. The hospital is appreciated and is freely resorted to by all classes of people, except the Brahmans, the ward for whom has very rarely been used.

A ward for Panchamas was built in 1905, but has not been completely put in order and fitted up.

The number of beds available is 20.

The following figures show the work of the hospital during the years 1905 and 1906 :—

			1905.	1906.	Sept. 21, 1907.
Number of in-patients	..	..	353	418	CALICUT.
Do. out-patients	..	..	10,123	* 8,337	Hospital for Women and Children.
		Total	10,476	8,755	
Daily average number of in-patients.			17-50	13-62	
Do. do. out-patients.			98-09	82-82	
		Total	115-59	96-44	

Their Excellencies were received and shown round the wards by Miss L. Coshan, the Lady Apothecary. After the inspection the Visitors' Book was brought to His Excellency who wrote the following remarks :—

"This is an excellent institution admirably designed and equipped and it is gratifying to see in what very good order it is maintained. The hospital is evidently highly appreciated and largely used. This is abundant testimony to the care and attention bestowed upon the patients."

Their Excellencies left the Women and Children's Hospital at 8-10 for the Government School of Commerce, about half a mile away.

This school is the only institution of its kind maintained by Government in the Presidency. It does not prepare young men for examinations qualifying for Government service, but strives to divert them from the beaten tracks to other walks in life. There are three private schools at which commercial subjects are

* Decrease was due to male Hospital Assistants being put in charge of the institution for about 4½ months prior to the entertainment of the present Lady Apothecary.

Sept. 21, 1907. CALICUT. School of Commerce. taught, namely, Pachaiyappa's Commercial School, Madras (five subjects), Young Men's Christian Association, Madras Commercial Class (four subjects) and the National School of Commerce, Trichinopoly (four subjects).

On the reduction of the Government Training College at Calicut to the status of an Upper Secondary Training School in 1894, Government sanctioned a proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to utilise a portion of the funds thus set free for establishing this school to impart instruction up to the intermediate grade in the following five commercial subjects embraced in the Government Technical Examination Scheme under the head of "Commerce", namely, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Banking and Economics, Commercial Geography, and Shorthand.

The School was located in the northern portion of the building occupied by the Upper Secondary Training School, and since then two more rooms in that building have been handed over to meet its growing requirements. When it was started, on the 1st February 1895, the scale of establishment sanctioned was a Headmaster on a monthly salary of Rs. 140 and an Assistant on Rs. 70. In 1896, classes for the advanced grade tests in Book-keeping, Commercial Practice and Shorthand were opened, a class was sanctioned for teaching typewriting which is now included in the syllabus as a sixth commercial subject, and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of a Second Assistant on Rs. 50.

The school is now divided into an "English Section" and a "Vernacular Section." In the English Section instruction is imparted in all the six commercial

Sept. 21, 1907. CALICUT. School of Commerce. subjects up to the highest grade in each and students are prepared for the diploma and group certificates in Commerce.

English Composition—with special reference to writing business letters—and Hand-writing form an integral part of the curriculum of the School of Commerce, and special classes were first held in these subjects in 1902. In 1903 a Fourth Assistant had to be appointed to cope with the increasing work of the school.

In 1899, Government sanctioned the opening of a Vernacular Commercial Class intended primarily for the benefit of young men of the Mappila community, of whom a large proportion are merchants and traders. This rendered necessary the appointment of a Third Assistant. This class is now so much appreciated that young men of other communities also seek admission into it. The syllabus for this class was revised last year so as to make the instruction imparted very comprehensive and the work practically useful. It comprises the following four sections or subjects, all taught in the vernacular and adapted to the requirements of Native traders—Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Commercial Practice and Commercial Geography.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the school in September 1907 was 303, the highest since the school was started. Some of the classes were so large that they had to be divided into two sections, and the Director of Public Instruction had been asked to sanction the appointment of a Fifth Assistant. From February 1895 to 31st December 1906, 1,195 students have been admitted to the English section; of these 339 continued at school till they passed in one or more commercial

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School of
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subjects. They came from all parts of the Presidency and even from Hyderabad, Bombay, Bengal, Rangoon and East Africa. The passed students include five traders, four commission agents, two bankers, one journalist, 30 shorthand writers, two reporters, 25 typists, 27 book-keepers, 92 general clerks, 10 teachers in commercial schools and ten teachers in other schools. The usefulness of the institution has been recognised by the mercantile community.

On arrival at the school, Their Excellencies were received by the Headmaster M.R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal. In the north room Their Excellencies saw the school library and had an opportunity of inspecting some exercises done by the pupils. On the 31st December 1906 the library contained 620 volumes besides bound volumes of commercial periodicals and magazines. The reading-room is maintained by the students and members of the staff. Their Excellencies next proceeded to the south hall, where the students were assembled. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the Headmaster read portions of the Annual Report of the School for 1906. The following is a summary of the Report.

Report.
English
Section.

The report showed that during 1906 there was a remarkable increase from 122 to 172 in the strength of the English Section. The strength of each class increased, the increase in the Book-keeping class from 63 to 121, being especially noteworthy. The students in the English Section came from all parts of the Presidency including Travancore and Cochin; 98 of them were Brahmans 54 non-Brahman Hindus, 18 Native Christians, one Parsee and one Muhammadan. Their

ages varied from 13 to 34 years. Three had passed the First Examination in Arts in the Madras University and 28 others were Matriculates. Of 87 students who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in April 1906, 71 or 81.6 per cent. passed. The results were very satisfactory, the percentage of passes in each grade of every one of the subjects being far higher than the corresponding percentage for the Presidency. This was particularly noticeable in shorthand and type-writing. Eighty-five per cent. of the candidates in the Presidency for the advanced examinations came from this school. Twenty-four students secured suitable appointments during the year, of whom three were sent to East Africa. One was editing an Economic Journal in Malayalam and another, a graduate, started a business of his own at Cochin.

The strength of the Vernacular Section fell from 49 to 40. The pupils included 27 Mappilas, 2 Pathans, 1 Brahman, 4 Nayers and 6 Tiyyas. Three were traders, one a mercantile clerk, and the guardians of 19 were traders. There are no Government examinations for students of this class, but a final examination was held in April 1906, at which 18 out of 33 candidates passed.

Verna-
cular Se-
tion.

The income from fees rose from Rs. 2,233-8-0 in 1905 to Rs. 2,978 in 1906, being five times the amount collected in 1899. The net cost to Provincial Funds fell from Rs. 2,530 to Rs. 1,899.

After the report had been read, at the request of the Headmaster, Her Excellency distributed the prizes to the successful students. When the prizes had been distributed, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

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merce.
Report.
English
Section

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Commerce.
*His Excellency's
speech.*

"Mr. Vaidyanatha Aiyar and members of the School of Commerce. Let me, in the first instance, express my congratulations to all of those who have just received at the hands of my wife the prizes which have been generously given by the friends of this institution. The standard of work here has during the past year been exceptionally good, and the greater credit is therefore due to those who have surpassed their comrades in the various branches of study.

"This is at present the only School of Commerce in the Presidency which is maintained wholly by Government, and I cannot help hoping that the want of other similar institutions may be felt and met before long by the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere.

"There has been during the past ten years a very remarkable expansion of the sea-borne trade in Malabar, and I venture to think that there is every prospect of a further increase. That being so, the number of mercantile and commercial houses must increase and the demand must grow for men qualified to conduct commercial business on up-to-date lines and according to modern methods.

"I would ask you to consider for a moment what is the attitude of Government towards indigenous enterprise. The main industry of the Presidency is, I need hardly say, agriculture. Vast sums of money have been expended in the most obvious and essential aims for the assistance of agriculturists, viz. —

- "(1) The improvement of facilities of communication by road and rail; and
- "(2) Irrigation.

"At the present moment we are engaged in the building of a College for scientific research and experiment at Coimbatore. We hope, by careful study of the conditions of this country, by the possible adaptation of modern science to methods which are successfully carried on by the ryots, from whom I may say we have much to learn, to be in a position to expound the doctrines of scientific agriculture to numbers of students, who will go out from the College capable of making practical use of the lessons which they have learnt and of imparting their knowledge to others. We hope to be able to improve the

"productive capacity of the soil. We hope to improve gradually the various breeds of stock. We are assisting ryots in well-boring operations. And we hope in these and other ways to enable the agriculturists to achieve a greater degree of material prosperity than he can to-day.

"Sir Frederick Nicholson, in his 'Note on the fisheries in Japan', says that the Madras fishing industry, even on the West Coast, leaves almost everything to be desired in the methods of capture, preservation and distribution, and he goes on to suggest various ways in which the Government may develop this important industry.

"The suggestions which he has made commend themselves to Government, and we hope to establish before long an experimental station on the West Coast, probably at Tellicherry.

"It will be the business of the station to introduce sea-going fishing boats of greater capacity and improved catching and storing power than those now in use, to demonstrate the advantages to be derived from the use of new and better nets, to experiment in bringing fish to shore or to the curing-yards in better condition than at present, to introduce methods of rapid collection at sea and quick transport to shore and finally to teach the best processes of curing, pickling and canning fish. Thus we hope to inspire with life an industry which I am sure is capable of great development and in so doing to find employment for many men in these parts, to expand trade and increase vastly the food-supply of the country.

"By the creation of factories for the working of aluminium and leather and by the setting up of a weaving school we are endeavouring to give an impetus to private enterprise. These latter schemes are in only an experimental and initial stage and it is difficult to say at present how far they are going to fulfil the purposes for which they were initiated. But these various endeavours are at least indicative of a desire on the part of Government to develop the material prosperity of the country. I personally welcome any prospect of the growth of industrial enterprise which we hear much spoken of. In the establishment of an institution such as this we make manifest our desire to enable men to become qualified to take advantage of the growth of industrial activity.

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School of
Commerce,
*His Excellency's
speech.*

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Commerce.
*His Excellency's
speech.*

"Now I have read the report of the last year's work in the school. Briefly it shows--

"that the opportunities which the school offers are being taken advantage of not only in Malabar but in nine districts of the Presidency, many of them remote;

"that the school community is cosmopolitan, representing many castes and creeds;

"that the numbers are growing; and that the quality of the work is remarkably good.

"The results of the recent Technical Examinations show that the pupils of the school in every grade have acquitted themselves so well in comparison with other candidates as to reflect the greatest credit on the teachers who have directed their studies and on themselves for the way in which they have availed themselves of the opportunities thus put within their reach.

"To the Headmaster whose zeal and self-devotion to the interests of the pupils committed to his care have been mainly instrumental in achieving these satisfactory results and to those who have been fellow-workers with him, I offer my sincere congratulations.

"To the pupils themselves I express the hope that the success which has marked their career at school may also attend them in their after-life and that they may leave the walls of this school so well equipped to fight the battle of life as to attain for themselves prosperity, happiness and honour."

A vote of thanks was then proposed to Their Excellencies by the Head Master in the following speech:--

*Head-
master's
speech.*

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES,-- I feel it a matter of the utmost difficulty to find words to adequately express the pardonable pride and the deep gratitude of my staff, my boys, and myself at the gracious condescension which Your Excellencies have shown in devoting so much of the time of an arduous and trying tour to a visit to our Institution. This will evermore be a red-letter day in our annals, and teachers and pupils alike will long continue to remember it and be

"stimulated by the memory of your presence in our midst, by the very encouraging and wise words you have addressed to us, and by the ineffable grace and benignance with which Her Excellency has performed the duty she so generously imposed upon herself at my humble and respectful request. It was indeed with the greatest diffidence that I made up my mind to solicit of Your Excellencies to do us the rare honour of presiding at our prize-giving this year; for I felt that I would be guilty of adding to the strain of a tour already crowded with many important public and social engagements. But, I was emboldened by remembrance of several inspiring addresses delivered by Your Excellencies to the young, and I also thought that Your Excellency having personally witnessed the mighty developments of commerce and industry in many parts of the vast and wondrous British Empire, is interested in an Institution which is working in its own modest way to speed the cause of Commercial and Industrial Education in the Province in which Your Excellencies are now labouring for the progress of the Empire. I am proud to think that my temerity has succeeded, and I beg once again to gratefully thank Your Excellencies for the great honour our school has enjoyed to-day."

Their Excellencies after being garlanded by the Headmaster returned to East Hill.

At 11-30 His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Francis, Mr. Campbell and Mr. G. Leatham, started by motor-car for the Chevayur Leper Asylum, which is 4 miles from East Hill.

The Calicut Municipality, unable to maintain their old Leper Asylum any longer, passed a resolution on the 17th June 1894 deciding to comply with the request of the Superintendent of the Basel Medical Mission and to hand over their asylum to him. Government approved of the Council's proposal and the institution was handed over accordingly on the condition that it should be carried on as an asylum.

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School of
Commerce.
*Head-
master's
speech.*

Chevayur
Leper
Asylum.

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CALICUT.
Chevayur
Leper
Asylum.

The "Mission to Lepers in India and the East," which works as an auxiliary to other missions, made itself responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the asylum, and the Basel Medical Missionary is responsible for the immediate management.

The old Asylum in Calicut, situated in a crowded locality near the beach, proved to be insufficient for the large number of lepers seeking admission. The mission to Lepers therefore resolved to erect new buildings in a healthy locality outside the municipal boundary. With the help of the Municipality and the Collector of Malabar a site, consisting of about 15 acres, was acquired at Chevayur, 3 miles out of Calicut—a beautiful and ideal spot for the purpose—the Municipality and the Leper Asylum each bearing half the cost of acquisition. The whole property is registered in the name of the "Leper Mission Trust Association," incorporated under Act XXI of 1860 in Dublin, on the condition that it shall be carried on as an asylum.

Buildings.

The new buildings were erected in 1903. They consist of two main buildings—one for men and one for women—each accommodating 20 patients; one separate block with eight beds to accommodate less severe cases and an isolation ward for very bad cases with four beds. Later on a chapel and a special house for the caretaker with a godown and a dispensary were built. An additional shed had to be built in 1907, as the men's ward was overcrowded and many lepers came seeking admission during the rainy season. The building cost altogether about Rs. 15,000, the Leper Mission, the Basel mission and friends contributing.

*Cost of
main-
tenance,*

Towards the upkeep of the institution Government contributes Rs. 500 per annum and the municipality

Rs. 350 per annum. The rest (about Rs. 3,000) is paid by the Leper Mission. The average cost of maintaining one leper (including food, clothing and medicines) amounts to Rs. 6 per mensem.

Since the Mission has taken charge of the asylum from 1894 to July 1907, 460 lepers have been in-patients in the asylum and 639 lepers came to the Mission Hospital in Calicut as out-patients. Many of these latter did not desire to go into the asylum, and others could not be admitted for want of accommodation.

The greater part of the admissions are from Calicut and from the Muhammadan community.

The treatment consists chiefly in ameliorating the patients' condition by oil-baths and measures of general cleanliness, as it is most important that the skin be kept in a healthy condition. Leprolin was tried, but the supply was not sufficient to admit of any definite opinion regarding its efficiency. Eucalyptus oil is administered daily, and seems to improve the general system.

Those amongst the lepers who are able to use their fingers are taught needle-work; others work in the garden and grow their own vegetables.

The untainted children of leper patients are supported by the Mission and cared for until they can earn their own living.

The "Mission to Lepers in India and the East" works on undenominational and international lines. Its object is to preach the Gospel to the lepers, to relieve as far as possible their dreadful sufferings and to provide for their simple wants.

Its methods are (1) the establishment and maintenance of asylums for lepers and homes for their

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CALICUT.
Chevayur
Leper
Asylum.
Statistics.

*Medical
treatment.*

Occupation.

Leper
Asylum.
*Mission to
Lepers.*

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Lep-
Asylum.
Mission to
Lepers.

untainted children; (2) grants-in-aid to asylums connected with other Missionary societies; and (3) the maintenance of Christian instruction in asylums where it is not otherwise provided.

At the Decennial Missionary Conference held at Madras in 1902, the work of the above mentioned society was most favourably received and two important resolutions were passed—

(1) That this Conference is much interested to hear of the remarkable development which has taken place in work for the benefit of lepers in many of the Mission stations in India during the past decade, recognising it as one of the most beneficial forms of Christian activity, and takes this occasion of urging on the Government of India and the public generally its claim upon their support and co-operation.

(2) That this Conference has learnt with much appreciation of the help already given by the Government of India to some of the Society's Asylums, but realising the great need there is for the expansion of this beneficent work, would urge upon the Governments of the various provinces the importance of more largely supporting and encouraging the Society's operations in future—

(i) by granting a capitation sum for each inmate of the Society's Asylums,

(ii) by giving liberal grants for the erection of buildings, the supply of medicines and the carrying on of school work among lepers,

(iii) by declaring part of the existing asylums to be Government retreats under the Act, defraying the expenses incurred and leaving to the Missionary in

charge the general supervision of the whole institution with such safeguards as may satisfy public opinion on the subject.

His Excellency was received on arrival at the asylum by Mr. W. Stokes, the Medical Missionary in charge, and Mrs. Stokes and was conducted round the three wards and the chapel. The compound and walls were prettily decorated for the occasion, the decorations having been made by the inmates themselves. Some of the lepers had shown some skill in painting on the walls and making pictures out of coloured paper. Mr. Stokes explained the work done at the asylum and the lepers paraded outside their wards. His Excellency was much struck by the excellent work which is being carried on. A champak tree was planted in the compound in honour of His Excellency's visit.

Before leaving, His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting the Leper Asylum in company with Dr. and Mrs. Stokes and of seeing something of the splendid work which they are doing for the relief of the unfortunate men and women afflicted with the terrible disease of leprosy. May God prosper them in their noble work!"

His Excellency left the hospital at 12-10 for the Lunatic Asylum, one and a half miles away.

The Calicut Lunatic Asylum, which was founded on the 28th May 1872, is situated on a slight eminence in one of the healthiest suburbs of the town and covers an area of about 22 acres. At the time of its foundation, the asylum had accommodation for only 30 patients, but additions and improvements have been made from time to time which have increased the space available and the

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Asylum.

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Asylum.

general comfort and health of the inmates. Certain of the older buildings which do not come up to present standards have been condemned and estimates for more suitable structures are in course of preparation.

The following statement gives details of the patients treated from the foundation of the asylum up to the end of 1906 :—

Total treated	..	..	..	..	1,105
Discharged cured	..	..	..	..	506
Handed over improved	..	..	..	..	69
Handed over not improved, transferred, etc.	..	..	..	..	99
Died	..	..	..	..	330
Remaining on 1st January 1907	..	..	..	..	101

The maximum number treated and the maximum daily average strength in any one year were 184 and 141, respectively. The oldest inmate has been resident in the asylum for over 33 years. As is the case elsewhere in India, males predominate and the majority of the admissions are between the ages of 20 and 40. The institution contains accommodation at present for 143 persons and receives only civil lunatics, the Madras Asylum being the only one in the Presidency which admits criminal lunatics.

Practically the whole population of the asylum is recruited from among the poor labouring classes, so that the institution may be likened to the pauper asylums of England. The wealthy classes are seldom persuaded to take advantage of the benefits it affords.

The treatment of the inmates consists chiefly in providing them with suitable occupation, insisting upon physical exercise and maintaining strict but gentle

discipline. The psychic effect of pastimes and amusements is also kept in view, and the Government allotment for amusements and recreations is occasionally supplemented by gifts from the charitable public. From time to time the inmates are taken out for picnics in the surrounding country, being provided with various amusements followed by a meal. These little changes from the monotony of asylum existence are of great benefit to them.

The chief industries carried on in the asylum are weaving, gardening and goat-rearing. The daily average number of yards of material woven has risen from half yard in 1875 to twelve yards at the present day, and in addition to meeting its own requirements, the asylum supplies clothing and bedding to all the hospitals and dispensaries in South Malabar. Considerable improvement has of late been effected in vegetable gardening, and the asylum now supplies itself with all the vegetables it needs and has a surplus for sale to the public. Within recent years, numbers of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted. Many of these improvements were carried out in the time of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Hackett-Wilkins, I.M.S., who was Superintendent from 1895 to 1903. Goat-rearing has been found very remunerative. The net profit on asylum manufactures in 1875 was Rs. 40, whereas in 1906 it amounted to Rs. 1,005.

The asylum establishment comprises a Superintendent (who is also the District Medical and Sanitary Officer), a Hospital Assistant, a Steward, a Storekeeper and 28 warders and servants. The institution is also under the supervision of 10 official visitors.

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CALICUT.
Lunatic
Asylum.

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CALICUT.

Lunatic
Asylum.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S., the Superintendent, and Mr. P. B. Thomas, the District Superintendent of Police, and an official visitor of the asylum. Lieutenant-Colonel Sanjana took His Excellency round the various wards. His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitor's Book :—

" I find the Lunatic Asylum very clean and in good order
" The physical appearance of the patients is good. They appear
" to be well fed and well cared for. In structural matters the
" desirability of a new female ward and a new hospital is apparent
" I am well pleased with what I have seen of the management of
" this Institution."

On leaving the asylum His Excellency returned to East Hill.

Meanwhile Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Francis and Mr. H. Leatham, left East Hill at 11-15 and drove 3 miles to the Basel German Mission Girls' High School.

Basel
Mission
Girls'
High
School.

The school was started by the first Basel Missionary in Calicut, the Revd. J. Fritz, in 1816. For 37 years it was a Boarding School, in which the daughters of Christian families and also a number of orphans were educated for their tasks as wives and mothers. Elementary instruction in the reading, writing and arithmetic was imparted, and the girls were trained well in needle-work and the fulfilment of household duties. Special attention was paid to scripture lessons and a sound moral training. In course of time the curriculum was enlarged; the school was placed under Government inspection and earned a very fair amount of grant under the results system. In 1872 pupils were for the first

time prepared for the Government Teachers' Examinations and the usefulness of the school increased, as it sent out teachers to serve in other places. In 1875 there were 65 boarders and about as many day pupils.

In 1883 the boarding department had to be abolished for various reasons; but the school continued its existence as a day school, to which also Hindu girls began to seek admission. In 1887 it was raised to the Middle School standard, and a few years later it began to send up pupils for the English Lower Secondary Examination, soon securing satisfactory results. In 1902 the IV and V Forms were opened and on the 31st of March 1904, the school was recognised as a complete High School. In 1905 as well as in 1906, 50 per cent. of those sent up passed the Matriculation Examination. In 1903 a boarding-house was again established in connection with the school; it has at present 40 inmates.

In January 1907 the school was divided into two sections, a Secondary school and an Elementary school each of which is trying to impart the best kind of education desirable for the girls for whom it is intended.

The strength of the school was 95 in 1887, 103 in 1897, 172 in 1902, and 233 in 1907.

The strength of the Secondary School, which includes classes from the Infant class to the Sixth Form, is 176, of whom 28 are in the Upper Secondary, 61 in the Lower Secondary and 87 in the Primary Department. Fifty-five are Hindus and 121 Native Christians.

In addition to Miss Metzger, the Headmistress, the staff includes ten assistants, a drawing-master and a munshi. With the exception of the munshi all are trained teachers.

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CALICUT.

Basel
Mission
Girls'
High
School.

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Basel
Mission
Girls'
High
School.

The curriculum of the Secondary School includes kindergarten teaching (in the lowest classes), drawing, drill, and singing. Needle-work of course takes an important place. Opportunity is also offered for lessons in instrumental music (piano and harmonium).

A Literary Association and a Students' branch of the Y.W.C.A. hold weekly meetings.

The total cost for the year 1907-1908 was expected to amount to Rs. 6,000, Rs. 1,800 being covered by fees, Rs. 1,400 by the Government grant, and the rest—*i.e.*, one-half—by a contribution from Mission funds.

The Elementary School includes the Infant to Fifth Standards. Its strength was 107, of whom only 7 were Hindus.

The staff includes a Headmistress, Miss Maria Thomas, five assistants and a sewing mistress.

The Elementary School is intended to provide a sound vernacular education for such girls as have neither the means nor the capacity for a higher education. English is, therefore, not largely taught, but such subjects as develop power of observation and mental as well as physical activity—Kindergarten subjects, singing, drill—receive special attention. Great care is bestowed on the teaching of needle-work, and in the fifth standard a beginning has been made with regular industrial training which will enable the girls to earn a decent livelihood after leaving school.

Nearly one-half of the pupils are free scholars and the rest pay fees at very low rates so that the expenses of the school are almost entirely met from the funds of the Basel German Mission congregation. Substantial help from Government in the shape of a grant-in-aid is expected for this new branch.

Her Excellency was received by Miss Metzger, the Headmistress, and was welcomed by a short song and presented with flowers. A short entertainment, including a selection of music, action songs and musical drill, was given by the various classes. Her Excellency was then garlanded and shown the drawings, needle-work, etc., done by the pupils. At the close of the visit the National Anthem was sung.

On leaving the school Her Excellency and party proceeded to see the poor fed by Mr. Rarichan Moopan in honour of Their Excellencies' visit to Calicut. The number fed amounted to 3,000. Her Excellency was received by Mr. Rarichan Moopan and others and conducted round the maidan, which is opposite the Basel Mission Girls' School.

At 12-20 Her Excellency and party drove on to the Roman Catholic Convent and Girls' School, where she arrived at 12-30.

The Convent of St. Joseph at Calicut was founded in March 1862 by the Right Reverend Michael Antony, Vicar Apostolic of Mangalore, who brought with him two European—French and Italian—nuns from the Mother House at Mangalore, in order to open the schools which the Catholic population in Calicut had been desiderating for a long time. On the 27th April 1862, St. Mary Veronica, who had been sent from Europe to found this new Convent, arrived with another French nun from Mangalore, where they had been detained a short time. She was a London lady, a convert to the Catholic Faith.

Before long, schools were opened, and their strength increased rapidly. It consisted then, as at present, of day scholars, boarders and orphans, whose number

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Basel
Mission
Girls'
School.

Feeding
the poor.

Roman
Catholic
Convent
and Girls'
School.

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CALICUT.
Roman
Catholic
Girls'
School.

rose to nearly a hundred within a year. In 1870, a new school hall was raised at a cost of Rs. 5,000, half of which was paid by Government and half by the Mission.

In 1871, the Right Reverend Mary Ephrem, who had succeeded Bishop Michael Antony, brought along with him another batch of European nuns, who belonged to the Third Order (Teaching Order) of Carmelites. Their number soon increased. It now exceeds eighty-five in the four Convents of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut. The Reverend Mother Marie des Anges of Toulouse, France, whose residence is the Mother House at Mangalore, has been out in India for the last 37 years, during which she has been working with her sisterhood for the cause of education, under the guidance chiefly of the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who are in charge of this mission.

In 1904, a fine two-storeyed building was raised, at a cost of more than Rs. 17,000, one-third of which was met by a Government grant. This building was greatly needed to accommodate the increasing number of day scholars and boarders. The upper storey is occupied by the boarders, who numbered about 36 that year.

The institution includes two recognised schools—a High School, working under the Code of Regulations for European schools; and a Primary School for Natives, working under the Madras Educational Rules.

The teaching staff consists mainly of the sisterhood, whose number is 17 at present. All the mistresses either hold Trained Teachers' certificates, or are otherwise qualified by many years of approved service.

In 1875, this school began to send up pupils for the Government departmental examinations. The percentage of successful candidates has always been high.

Since 1894, Government scholarships have enabled many a deserving pupil to prosecute her studies. Up to 1906 such scholarships had been granted to 51 pupils, of whom 20 were Europeans, 8 were Native Christians and 23 were Hindus.

In 1906, this school had exceptionally good results. In the Matriculation examination, eight were successful out of ten; and in the competitive European scholarships' examinations held last November, "this school carried off the lion's share" as the Inspectress put it, eight being found eligible for scholarships out of ten, while in the whole Presidency only 33 were found eligible.

The Annual Inspection Reports have been always favourable. Last year the Inspectress reported that exceptionally good work was being done in this school, that the tone and discipline were excellent and the dress and manners very good.

Her Excellency was received by Sister Ange, the Lady Superior, Father Cavaliere, the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, and others and was welcomed "in song and verse." After an entertainment, which included recitations, action songs and musical drill, Her Excellency was shown some of the pupils' work. After the National Anthem had been sung, Her Excellency returned to East Hill.

At 4 o'clock Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Francis left East Hill for the new Municipal Market, which they reached at 4-15. They were received on arrival by M.R.Ry. B. Kamaran Nayar Ayargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and conducted round the stalls. Mr. Nayani Kutti, the

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CALICUT.
Roman
Catholic
Girls'
School.

Municipal
Market.

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CALICUT.
Municipal
Market.

contractor who built the market, was presented to His Excellency; much credit is due to him for having completed the market in time for His Excellency's visit in the short time at his disposal. Mr. Nayani Kutti fed a hundred poor boys of the Malaparamba Board School in honour of His Excellency's visit to Calicut. When Their Excellencies and party had proceeded to a specially erected pandal in which the public was assembled, the Chairman read the following account of the market:—

Account
of the
Market.

"The present General Market in Calicut has been repeatedly condemned by successive District officials, the Sanitary officers of Government and the Municipal Council itself ever since 1883. In March 1895 the Municipal Council resolved that a loan of Rs. 25,000 be raised to erect a market and suitable slaughter-houses. Government would not, however, sanction the raising of a loan and asked the Council to provide the necessary funds by other means. In September 1898 an application was made to Government for a loan of Rs. 20,000. Government replied that in the then state of their finances they could not hold out any promise of a loan from Provincial Funds in the near future. The Municipal Council, therefore, requested Government to authorize it to raise the required amount by means of a debenture loan, and, in reply, Government directed the Chairman to submit an application and to state whether the plans and estimates had been approved by competent authority. The Council eventually, however, contented itself with resolving to convert part of its office building into a market. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided by the Council and sanctioned by Government for the purpose and the necessary plans and estimate were prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board for approval. The Board, however, declined to approve of the proposal and suggested the advisability of constructing a new market after a type-design and in a suitable position. This was considered by the Council with the result that the construction of a proper general market was decided upon. The necessary plans and estimate were approved by the Sanitary

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"Board and, in 1905, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 36,700 repayable in ten years, for the construction of the institution. The loan was received by the Municipal Council on 31st March 1905 and the work was given out on contract for Rs. 28,855. The land for the market was acquired at a cost of Rs. 9,344-9-10. There was some delay in the acquisition of this land, and as the monsoon then intervened the work could not be begun till June 1906. The names of Messrs. A. F. Pinhey, I.C.S., and A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Collectors of Malabar, and of the late M.R.Ry. M. A. Subramania Aiyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman, are intimately associated with the project."

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CALICUT.
Municipal
Market.
Account
of the
Market.

At the Chairman's request His Excellency declared the market open in the following words:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a very great pleasure to comply with the request that has just been made to me and I now formally declare the new market to be open.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

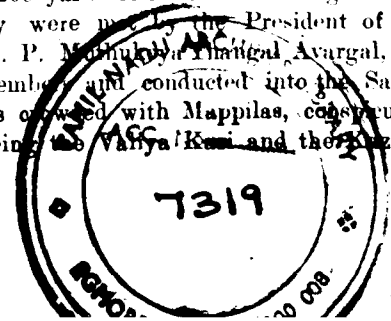
"I hope very sincerely that in it and around it the trade of Calicut may flourish and expand. I hope that a new era of great and continuous prosperity may dawn from this day for this town and this district."

After Their Excellencies had been garlanded the party drove on to the Calicut Club, which is on the seafront about half a mile from the market. Their Excellencies arrived at the Club a few minutes before 5 o'clock. They were met by the members of the Club Committee, and had tea on the tennis courts.

Calicut
Club.

At 5-35 Their Excellencies left the Club and drove along the beach road to the Mappila Sabha which is situated about 200 yards south of the old lighthouse. On arrival they were met by the President of the Sabha, M.R.Ry. P. Mathukutty, Avargal, and others of its members, and conducted into the Sabha Hall which was crowded with Mappilas, conspicuous among them being the Vanya Kani and the Kani of

Mappila
Sabha.



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CALICUT.
Mappila
Sabha's
Address.

Calicut. M.R.Ry. P. A. Ammu Avargal read the following address of welcome:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President and members of the Himayat-ul-Islam Sabha, Calicut, representing the Mappila community of the district, most respectfully beg to offer our hearty welcome to our district and sincere thanks for Your Excellency's condescension in honouring us with this visit to our Sabha. Before proceeding further we take the liberty to solemnly repeat the assurance that our community yields to none in sincere loyalty to the British Throne and that its members are individually and collectively ever ready to sacrifice everything they can command or at their disposal in the interests of our Paternal Government to which they are ever grateful for the solicitude with which they have from time to time devised measures for the bettering of their backward lot and conferred favours on individual members and the community in general for their encouragement. The latest instance of it, that of the appointment of a member of our community to the coveted and honoured post of a Deputy Collector—the first appointment of its kind, but not, it is earnestly hoped the last—has placed us under still deeper obligation to the Government and to Your Excellency in particular.

"Our Sabha was started in the year 1890. Its members represent all kinds of interests among the community. The object of the Sabha is to devise and undertake measures for the amelioration of the spiritual and temporal condition of the community. Politics have no place in the programme of the Sabha and we have never felt that our political interests can be entrusted to better keeping than that of our benign Government. This hall, in which we have been blessed with the favour and honour of welcoming Your Excellency and the adjacent Mosque, were built out of the funds of the Sabha. Several old Mosques—Calicut has the largest number of Mosques for a town in the Presidency—were repaired and a Madrasa for religious instruction established and maintained out of the funds of the Sabha. During the time of scarcity, the Sabha grants relief to the poor without distinction of caste or creed. The Sabha also undertakes the maintenance of destitute children.

"The Sabha has often been consulted by successive Collectors on subjects affecting the welfare of the Muhammadan community and willingly rendered whatever assistance it could in all matters.

"We earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to favour us with such help and timely counsel as will enable us to reach the goal we are toiling for.

"We fervently pray that Lady Lawley and Your Excellency may enjoy long life and unalloyed happiness and prosperity."

M.R.Ry. P. Muthukoya Thangal Avargal presented His Excellency with a copy of the address enclosed in a box which was covered with a very pretty tracing of silver set in black wax: the design was Indian and the box was made at Quilandi. Pavar Kunhi, the oldest Mappila in Calicut, garlanded and shook hands with Their Excellencies. His Excellency then replied to the address in the following words:—

"MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MAPPILA SABHA,—I thank you very sincerely for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted my wife and myself this afternoon and the beautiful box with which you have been good enough to present me containing the words of your welcome will always be to me a souvenir of this happy visit.

"I am very glad, indeed, to have had the opportunity of coming here to-day. Indeed, I feel that my programme would not have been complete if it had not included a visit to this hall which is the head-quarters of the representatives of the Mappila community. And that is a strong community—strong individually in courage and manly vigour and in powers of physical endurance, strong as a body, strong numerically, strong in your loyalty, and devotion to the Throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, strong in your determination—as you tell me in your address this afternoon, in your determination to ameliorate the conditions of your co-religionists and especially to aid the more backward of them to attain to a higher standard of life both moral and material than that which they have yet reached.

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CALICUT.

Mappila
Sabha's
Address.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
Mappila
Sabha's
Address.

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CALICUT.
His Excellency's
reply to
Mappila
Sabha's
Address.

"Yes, indeed, I am glad to be here : for, the objects with which this Association has been started have my entire sympathy. And, if I may presume to give you counsel in compliance with the request therefor, I would say this : 'Do not weary in well doing.' Because, gentlemen, the task which you have set before yourselves is, if I may say so, by no means an easy one. You have walls of prejudice to scale ; you have barriers of ignorance and poverty to break through before you can take by the hand those whom you tell me you are anxious to help, and bring them to the light of knowledge to the conception of a higher life and nobler ideals than those by which they are actuated to-day. Though the goal may seem distant, I am confident that by patience and courage and perseverance--qualities with which you as a community have shown yourselves to be well endowed--by the exercise of these qualities I feel confident that the goal is capable of attainment.

"And indeed, Sir, believe me, from the bottom of my heart I wish you success in the work that you have undertaken. I hope that the work of this Association may grow and may prosper.

"I thank you, Sir, once again for the kind words which you have addressed to my wife and to myself. I appreciate very highly the expressions of loyalty contained in your address knowing that they are as genuine and sincere as they are generous, and I can assure you that while I shall always look back upon my visit to Calicut as one of intense pleasure, this visit here to this Association of yours will be one of the incidents which I shall always regard with great gratification and great satisfaction.

"I thank you once again on behalf of Lady Lawley and myself."

After His Excellency had replied to the address, Their Excellencies were shown by M.R.Ry. P. A. Ammu Avargal some Mappila ladies' jewels in which they were much interested.

The party returned to East Hill along the sea-front and past the pier.

At 8 o'clock there was a Dinner Party at East Hill; Sept. 21,
at which the following were present.— 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman.	Mr. A. C. S. Hind.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Ferguson.	Mr. D. Brodie.
Mr. J. S. Wilson.	Mr. Buhner.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Stokes.	Mr. Langley.
Captain Boas.	Mr. Falle.
Mr. R. H. Ellis.	Mr. J. F. Hall.
Mr. R. E. S. Branson.	Mr. Clere.

CALICUT.
Dinner
Party.

At 9-30 Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Francis, left East Hill by motor-car to see a display of fireworks provided by the people of Calicut. The rest of the party had preceded Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies and party and many other European and Indian ladies and gentlemen obtained an excellent view of the fireworks from the verandah of the Collector's office overlooking the Mananchira maidan on which the display took place. Round the maidan there were large crowds, estimated to number 30,000 to 35,000 ; many people had come in from neighbouring villages for the occasion. The fireworks, all of which were made in Calicut or the neighbourhood, were excellent and the display was a great success.

On Sunday morning Their Excellencies, accompanied Sept. 22,
by Mr. Campbell and Mr. G. Leatham, left East Hill 1907.
about 7-30 to see the port.

They were received by Captain Boas, the Port Officer, Port, and Mr. J. S. Wilson, the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. The party first walked to the end of the pier and on their return to the shore end went up the new light-house ; it was not possible to see much of Calicut town from the top on account of the numerous palms.

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1907.
CALICUT.
Port.

Captain Boas accompanied Their Excellencies southwards along the Beach road, and pointed out *en route* the French loge—7 acres 55 cents in extent—on which the French flag was flying. Near the old lighthouse and sea-customs house, whither Mr. Wilson had preceded Their Excellencies, the party left the motor-car again. The party inspected the new stone groin which was partially built and the repairs to the Beach road which had been necessitated by the erosion during the recent monsoon. Captain Boas explained to His Excellency the several proposals connected with the port. Their Excellencies took the opportunity of inspecting the 'number' boats used for landing goods and Her Excellency saw a 'pattimar' on the stocks. At the conclusion of the inspection, Their Excellencies and party returned to East Hill by the South Beach road and Kallai. The Beach road was very pretty with groves of cocoanut palms on both sides. Some coir rope warps were passed and at Kallai Their Excellencies saw some timber depots. The party returned to East Hill through the bazaar.

After breakfast Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Francis, Mr. Campbell and Mr. G. Leatham, went for a drive in the motor-car along Conolly's canal and the Wynaad road to about the 9th mile from Calicut. On the return journey Her Excellency took photographs of some of the many pretty views to be seen along the route.

After lunch Mr. J. S. Wilson brought up some interesting old china, which he had collected in the neighbourhood, for Their Excellencies' inspection. Mr. Blake at the same time showed His Excellency a copy of a photograph album which he had presented to Lord Wenlock, containing photographs of scenes in Madras

and among them a photograph of Lord Wenlock's plate. M.R Ry. C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal brought some Nayar jewellery, part of which came from the Zamorin's palace, for Their Excellencies to see.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at the English Church. The service was conducted by the Revd. H. N. Bridge.

At 7 o'clock on the following morning Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Francis, drove to the Zamorin's College, where they arrived at 7-20.

In June 1817 the late Sir Manavikrama Raja, K.C.S.I., the Zamorin of Calicut, acting in conjunction with the senior members of his family and on the advice of Mr. Logan, then Collector of Malabar started an English school for the education of the boys of the leading families of the district. This small institution was opened in the Zamorin's Palace at Tali in Calicut with the late Mr. Cecil M. Barrow (a graduate of Oxford and afterwards Headmaster of the Victoria College, Palghat) as Headmaster. At the beginning of 1878 it was named the Kerala Vidya Sala, and thrown open to all caste boys. In August of the same year, the Government of Madras expressed "the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action" of the Zamorin, and "in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of native society in Malabar," made a gift of Rs. 1,815 for "the purchase of a small library, physical science apparatus and physiological diagrams and models." In February 1879, the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second-grade college.

Ordinarily only caste boys are admitted to the institution; but since the abolition of the Calicut

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Zamorin's
College.

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Zamorin's
College.

Government College, admission to the College and High School classes is granted, with the special permission of the Zamorin, to Christians and other non-Hindus.

In 1900, the institution was named the Zamorin's College. Up to 1904 the college had no definite constitution and the management was in a most unsatisfactory condition, but through the intervention of the Collector and the Educational Department its management was handed over by the Zamorin on the 20th January 1904 to a Board of Management of five members. Three of the members represent the three families in which succession to the Zamorin's stanom lies. The other two must be a Brahman and a Nayar, one a Government official nominated by the Zamorin with the Collector's sanction and the other the Chairman or a member of the Municipal Council. The Collector is official visitor.

The Zamorin now contributes Rs. 2,000 annually to the college. The institution receives no aid from Government.

The staff includes, besides the Principal, seven graduate assistants, two pandits and a gymnastic instructor.

The buildings, which afford fairly satisfactory accommodation, are the property of the Zamorin and have been lent to the Board of Management. They are close to the Zamorin's Palace.

A temporary hostel has been opened in a rented building. When the Madras University Commission inspected it in August 1905 there were ten boarders, of whom two were College students. It is proposed to

construct a permanent hostel as a memorial to the late Zamorin who died in 1900.

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CALICUT.
Zamorin's
College

The Commission placed the College in the second group of colleges, *i.e.*, among those "in which there are defects so numerous or so serious as to make it doubtful in some cases whether they should or should not be included along with those in the third group" in which colleges were placed, in which it was considered that "thorough reform is necessary if they are to continue as affiliated colleges."

On arrival at the College, Their Excellencies were received by the Eralpad Raja of Calicut, the 3rd Raja of Calicut, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, M.R.Ry. C. Gopalan Nayar Avargal, M.R.Ry. P. A. Krishna Menon Avargal, who are members of the Board of Management, and by the Rev. E. B. Hill, the Principal. They visited the class-rooms in which the students were at work and the gymnasium where they witnessed a gymnastic display by the boys. They then crossed the compound to the hall where N. Subramania Aiyar, one of the boys, read the following address which was drawn up by the boys themselves :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of the Zamorin's College, Calicut, assembled here to-day, beg to offer Your Excellency a respectful welcome to our midst.

"We are fully conscious of the high importance that attaches to Your Excellency's tour as a public function and we congratulate ourselves on having secured this rare honour and privilege of welcoming Your Excellency under the roof of our college during your short stay in this town: it is for us the proof of the great interest Your Excellency takes in the educational matters of this Presidency

"We know that it is only by the education of the people that permanent national good can result, and we are grateful to

Sept. 23, 1907. "see that the British Government has the good of the people of India at heart as is proved by the efforts it makes to educate the people.

CALICUT. "Our *Alma Mater*, the Zamorin's College, which claims the honour of Your Excellency's visit, owes its origin and maintenance to the liberal and charitable spirit of that illustrious family of Malabar, of which the Zamorin of Calicut is the present head. This college, like her sister colleges in this Presidency, has to take a new lease of life from the year 1909, when the new University Regulations come into force. We feel sure that it will be a gratification to Your Excellency to know that our patron has expressed his earnest desire that our college may continue to flourish and his intention to maintain it, under the new conditions, in a manner worthy of his name and its reputation.

"We rejoice at Your Excellency's visit to our college to day, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity of expressing our loyalty to the British Raj. From earliest times the people of the East have come to invest Royalty with almost Divine sanctity, and this traditional conception has behind it the historical records of an immemorial past. On this solid foundation, cemented by love and gratitude, has grown that huge and magnificent superstructure of loyalty to the British Raj, which stands out as a glorious landmark in the Indian national character. It would have been the achievement of one of our grandest ambitions if we could have welcomed His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of India, into our midst and could have conveyed to His Majesty our feelings of deep-seated loyalty and reverence for the British Throne. But, impossible as it is for us to attain this cherished desire, we beg to embrace this opportunity to convey our devotion and attachment to the British Crown through Your Excellency, the representative of that Mighty Crown on whose realms the sun never sets.

"Once more expressing our warmest thanks to Your Excellency for this gracious visit and avowing our loyalty to the Paramount Power, we earnestly pray for the long life and prosperity of Your Excellency and Lady Lawley."

Mr. Hill then read a letter from the Muktiar to the Zamorin of Calicut promising Rs. 2,000 as a special

donation in honour of His Excellency's visit. Mr. Hill acknowledged the gift on behalf of the Board of Management in a few words.

His Excellency then replied to the address in the following words:—

"MR. PRINCIPAL AND STUDENTS OF THE ZAMORIN'S COLLEGE AND GENTLEMEN, — You have been good enough to greet Lady Lawley and myself on this our first visit to your College with a welcome as generous as I am sure it is sincere, and on her behalf and my own I thank you for the kindly words and manner in which you have received us both.

"Your College bears the name of the Zamorin of Calicut—a name which for over a thousand years was a power in the land of Malabar. Through centuries of strife and struggle the Zamorins played a great and important part, and when the days of internecine warfare were ended the name of the Zamorin of Calicut still was revered as a leader of thought and an influence for the good of his people. It was for the good of his people that Sir Manavikrama Raja founded this College, and the same motive has prompted the present Zamorin to contribute generously to its support. I feel confident that the objects of the College being what they are, neither the interest nor the generous support of the Zamorin will ever be withheld. I am the more confident of this in view of the announcement just made of the Zamorin's munificent donation, made on the occasion of my visit to the funds of the College. I can sincerely re-echo the wish that it had been possible for him to be present on this occasion.

"I hope sincerely that the objects with which the College was founded will be amply fulfilled.

"You have taken advantage of the occasion of my visit to give expression to the sentiments of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Raj by which you are animated.

"I appreciate your words very highly and none the less because I am confident that those sentiments are shared by the vast majority—by far the vast majority—of my fellow-subjects in India. If I were to think otherwise because of the braggart utterances of a noisy few, then indeed I should be unjust to the whole of this great continent; unjust to the great nobles of

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CALICUT.

Zamorin's College.

His Excellency's speech.

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CALICUT.
Zamorin's
College.
*His Excellency's
speech.*

"India; unjust to the educated classes, many of whom I venture
"and am glad to claim as my personal friends: unjust to the vast
"masses, who many of them, alas! toil in a poverty, which we
"would fain remedy if we could, but who all of them toil secure
"in the protection which British law and order afford!

"Yes! I am unshaken in my belief that the expressions of
"loyalty with which I have been greeted in this Presidency are
"genuine and sincere, deeply and widely felt, and I welcome
"them exceedingly!

"You allude to the great interest which I take in the edu-
"cational matters of this Presidency. Indeed it would be strange
"enough if I failed to do so.

"There is an ever increasing and a natural desire on the part
"of the rising generation to take a greater and more effective part
"in the direction of public affairs. The British Government,
"desirous of giving play to these aspirations, have recently
"promulgated a scheme of measures designed to that end.

"The Government of India, in enunciating their proposals,
"have said:

"The classes which will be enabled, under the present scheme,
"to take a more effective part in shaping the action of Govern-
"ment, may reasonably look forward, as the necessary outcome
"of the measures now in contemplation, to a larger share in the
"actual work of administration and more extensive employment
"in the higher offices of the State. The Government of India
"recognise the essential justice of the claim that is put forward,
"and they are convinced that it is possible, without neglecting
"the other interests and obligations involved, to move gradually
"forward towards the fulfilment, in no grudging spirit, of a
"pledge which the peoples of India are entitled to regard as
"inviolable."

"And upon this widened stage the school-boys of to-day will
"soon be called upon to play their part in the drama of public
"life. And if I should like to give you a word of advice
"to help you to play your part successfully.

"I can claim but scant familiarity with the schools in the
"western districts, but I say frankly that what strikes me most in
"respect of those schools, of which I have some knowledge, is the

"lack among the students of self-control and discipline. When
"I tell you that before a man can govern others he must first
"learn to govern himself I speak a truism.

"A compatriot of yours, who has just returned to India after
"a brilliant career at Cambridge, said not many months ago:
"Discipline does not count as a virtue in India."

"These words were hardly uttered before their truth was
"demonstrated in certain quarters in what seemed to me a
"curiously senseless and foolish fashion.

"Boys, blown about by every wind of doctrine, so lost their
"sense of propriety as to indulge in an organised defiance of
"properly constituted authority to bring discredit on their school,
"shame upon their parents and contempt upon themselves.
"And as an inevitable result they have had to pay the penalty.
"The penalty was severe, but it will not have been in vain if
"only it has enabled some of the student community to realise
"that reverence for law and order must be maintained and that
"there is the widest possible difference between liberty and
"license.

"The student of to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow,
"called on to take his part in affairs of grave public concern.

"I am sincerely desirous of seeing the sphere of his activity in
"public affairs widened, but at the same time I am desirous of
"seeing him evince a capacity to play his part with more sobriety
"and greater sagacity than have lately been manifested by some
"of the students in this Presidency. If I have dealt sternly with
"those who have been guilty of misconduct, it is not from any
"vindictive feelings towards them, but because I want to inculcate
"in the minds of others the doctrine that reverence for law and
"order is the first qualification of citizenship.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said but a short time ago: 'You
"should build up a new type of character—a type which the
"country now most needs—a manly self-respecting type, a spirit
"of self-restraint, discipline and comradeship of disciplined
"work.'

"I am glad to know that the reputation of this College is that
"it has in the past recognised the need of which Mr. Gokhale
"speaks and that in a conspicuous degree and with conspicuous
"success it has nurtured among its pupils a spirit of self-restraint

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CALICUT.
Zamorin's
College.
*His
Excellency's
speech.*

Sept. 23, 1907. "and discipline, which has been reflected in the character of those whom it has sent out into the world.

CALICUT. "In this way the traditions of the school are such that you may well be proud of them."

Zamorin's College. "You, whom I am addressing to-day, are the sons of men of His Excellency's speech. "influence and position and will soon be called on to fulfil the "responsibilities which are entailed by the positions to which "you will succeed. Your influence, your example for good or "evil will make itself felt by all of those among whom you will "live and move and have your being. And so I bid you be true "to the traditions of your College. Be true to the sentiments to "which you give expression in your address."

Rebecca Curia, a student in the senior F.A. class and niece of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. T. Varghese Avargal, Deputy Collector, garlanded Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies left the school at 8-15 A.M. for the Basel German Mission's Weaving establishment.

This weaving establishment, like all the other industrial establishment of the Basel Mission, owes its existence to the difficulty which the Missionaries met with in finding suitable means of livelihood for their converts. Those among these latter who had learnt a trade were unable to continue it, because their former relatives and friends broke off all connection with them; and those who had formerly been coolies could no longer find work as such.

The weaving establishment was thus begun with the object of providing a living for converts, to prevent their roaming about the country and being lost to the influence of the Mission and to provide a period of trial for inquirers about Christianity regarding the sincerity of whose beliefs the Mission was doubtful.

Its beginnings were very small. The Annual Mission Reports mention it for the first time in 1858

and say that the "six looms proved profitable." In 1859 four more looms were added, and the outturn in that year was 4,532 yards of cloth.

A trained European had already been appointed to superintend the work and soon, in spite of many difficulties, the heavy orders which came pouring in from all parts of the Empire, necessitated the increase again and again of the number of looms at work.

In 1896 the old premises, which already for a long time had been overcrowded, were pulled down and the present weaving shed constructed. At that time 170 looms were working, and the number has since been increased by 20, so that in 1907, 190 looms were at work, the outturn of which during the year 1906, amounted to 274,542 yards against the 4,532 yards of 1859.

In 1892 a Tailoring department, under European management, was attached to the weaving establishment, and in 1902 Banian and Embroidery departments were added. These have prospered, especially the latter.

As many as 524 men and women, of whom only 24 are non-Christians, now find employment in the different departments.

Their Excellencies were received by Messrs. Hoffman and Frohling and shown the various looms weaving different fabrics, the Jacquard card-cutting machine, the net-weaving machine and the Embroidery department. Their Excellencies were much interested in all they saw.

About 9 o'clock Their Excellencies left for the Basel German Mission High School, which is about half a mile from the Weaving establishment.

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CALICUT.

Basel
Mission
Weaving
Establishment.

Basel
Mission
Weaving
Establishment.

Basel
Mission
High
School.

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Basel
Mission
High
School.

In 1848 the Basel Mission established an Anglo-Vernacular School at Kallai, a suburb of Calicut. It contained five classes, in which Reading, Writing, Vernacular and English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography were taught.

The school was moved in 1859 to the spacious compound east of the Mananchira tank, in the centre of the town, where the Mission then carried on every branch of its work. The same classes were maintained till 1872. The number of pupils rose from 80 in 1859 to 198 in 1862 and fell again to 86 in 1864. In 1867, however, the school was "recognised" under the grant-in-aid rules, and the stability of the school was assured.

In 1872 the Government school gave up several classes of its lower departments in favour of the Mission School and opened instead collegiate classes. The Middle School classes of the Mission School were "recognised" by Government in 1873; the school then had seven classes and 180 pupils.

The building, now occupied by the Girls' High School in the old compound, was opened in 1875. Its cost was Rs 6,137, of which Government paid Rs. 3,370.

Upper Secondary classes were opened in 1879 and 1880 and the institution thus became a High School. This was during the Headmastership of Mr. G. T. Vurghese, now Deputy Collector; in his time the number of pupils rose from 165 in 1878 to 409 in 1883. The number had fallen to 196 in 1891. From that date, however, the numbers rose and reached 300 in 1893, 400 in 1896, 500 in 1899 and 600 in 1903. The strength in September 1907 was 619.

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In 1892 a gymnastic hall was erected. An extension of three rooms was built in 1899, but the accommodation was found insufficient for the rapidly growing school. In 1904 land was acquired for new buildings, including one block for the secondary and another for the primary classes, a gymnastic hall, tiffin-rooms, etc., and a residence for the Manager. Their cost amounted to Rs. 60,000; funds were provided by the Industrial Aid Society attached to the Basel Mission. The primary building was occupied in August 1905 and the main block was formally opened in January 1906. Another building has since been added containing a literature depot and a reading-room for students.

The Mission has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to nearly Rs. 11,000, to erect a students' hostel, and an application has been made to Government for a grant. It is also desired to improve the library, which now contains 1,200 volumes, and the science apparatus and to establish a scholarship fund. For several years 6 per cent. of the income from fees has been set aside for scholarships, but the amount is found insufficient.

The Revd. W. Muller is the present Manager of the school and Mr. J. Kurian is the Headmaster.

Their Excellencies were received by the Revd. I. L. Weisman, Revd. P. Sengle, Revd. W. Muller and Mr. J. Kurian, the Headmaster. They were shown the classes at work and their attention was specially drawn to the Science, Sanskrit and Artist classes. Two crayon portraits of His Excellency made by two of the students were presented to Their Excellencies as souvenirs of their visit.

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High
School.

In the primary building the boys in the primary classes did some wand-drill.

Their Excellencies afterwards proceeded to the main hall, where they were welcomed in Sanskrit slokas, of which the following is a translation :—

"1. Your Excellency, having attained the rare and unique distinction (formerly enjoyed by one of your family) conferred by the Great Sovereign, who is both an honour and an ornament to the unsullied British Royal House, rendered doubly illustrious because served by the guardian angel of the Indian Empire, is now touring in Kerala, with a view to improve, by intelligent personal observation, the condition of the territories committed to your care.

"2. Our ears have been enjoying the happiness of perennially imbibing the sweet nectar of the fame of the King-Emperor, revered by the Wise on earth as Indra. And our eyes, which have been pining for a long time, even as the celestial bird—Chakorika—thirsting for moonlight, for an opportunity to see His Gracious Majesty, are now gratified by beholding Your Excellency as the representative of the King-Emperor.

"3. Just as the sun, in his diurnal movements, illumines different places at different times by means of his constantly flowing and cheerful rays, gives life and vigour to the animal kingdom, opens the lotus buds and dispels the darkness of the world, so does Sir Arthur Lawley, in his tours through the Province, diffuse hope and encouragement by his mellifluous and delightful eloquence, promote, by judicious application of public funds, the prosperity and well-being of the people entrusted to his charge, open up the hidden resources of the country and banish ignorance and misery from the land.

"4. So long as the sun shines in this world like a neverfading celestial lamp, so long as the moon sheds her lustrous rays at night, so long as the earth, with its luxuriant vegetation, endures, so long may Sir Arthur Lawley live among us through his fame!

"5. We, the students of this institution maintained by the learned society of Missionaries who are ever solicitous of

"promoting the education of the boys and girls of a foreign-land, pray that God grant a long life of prosperity and happiness to Their Excellencies Lady and Sir Arthur Lawley."

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This was followed by an English recitation. Mr. Müller then read the following address on behalf of the council, masters and students of the school :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—This being the first time for us to welcome to our school the first representative of the Crown in this Presidency, we cannot let this opportunity pass without publicly and solemnly acknowledging our deep sense of the honour Your Excellency has bestowed on the school by expressing a wish to visit the classes. It is not only the open declaration we gladly appreciate that this institution has grown to be a factor in the public life of this district; it is much more the kindly and gracious interest thus conspicuously shown which cheers our hearts in our work which is not without its own difficulties. To the authorities and the masters of the school, who are labouring day by day to train the rising generation of the land to become pious and useful citizens, this day is one of great rejoicing, and to the students who belong to the Basel German Mission High School, Calicut, it will be a great day which will for long be vividly remembered by them and will retain an inspiring influence on their minds that never can fade away.

"From the little 'History of the Basel German Mission High School,' which your Excellency was graciously pleased to receive Your Excellency will have observed how much we owe to the protection and assistance we enjoyed from Government. It is a plain fact that the policy in the earlier stages of this school often had been wavering till the introduction of Government grants-in-aid placed the school on a workable basis. The generous rates received improved its condition so much that without it the present flourishing status of the school cannot be properly understood. If we, therefore, as a Mission attribute any value to schools like this, it is to us a sacred duty to own our obligation to such a strong friend and ally. To this feeling

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School.

"of genuine gratefulness, it is our pleasure to give public testimony before Your Excellency to-day.

"All friends of the Indian nation, who are observers of present-day events around them, must wish that this co-operation of Government and the Missions in the field of education be not only upheld but even strengthened. In the inevitable process which has set in and in which now all of us must take out part, i.e., in the shaping of the India of the Future, the Mission School is an indispensable element. With its friendly and paternal attitude towards the children of the land on the one side and its sympathy with the Christian Government of the ruling country on the other side, the Mission School, we believe, is daily fulfilling the important office of being the exponent of the East to the West and of the West to the East, thus proving a mighty bond of union between the rulers and the ruled; and every power tending to this result needs deliberate strengthening to-day.

"We finally beg to express to-day before Your Excellency that we shall discharge any other public duty that may happen to be laid upon us in that spirit of God-fearing loyalty which has such a distinct note in the Holy Bible, which is daily being taught in this school. This school shall always hold up the word of the Apostle, 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power out of God: the powers that be are ordained of God.' And this we are doing not for any man's sake, but for the sake of God.

"Your Excellency has personally added to the obligation we have been under before by Your Excellency's kind stay among us this morning. With our thanks we beg to combine our good wishes for Your Excellency's approaching departure from our midst and offer most sincerely our 'God speed.'"

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"MR. MULLER, MASTERS AND STUDENTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—I cannot help being flattered by the kind way in which you have alluded to the fact of my presence here to-day. I can only assure you that it is a very great pleasure to find myself within the walls of your school, and I thank you sincerely for bidding me welcome. I do not come here as a critic. I come as

His
Excellency's
speech.

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High
School.
His
Excellency's
speech.

"a friend. I would fain be regarded as your comrade and fellow-labourer, for every institution of this kind is, as you say, a factor in public life. It is in your case, I am certain, a factor for good and as such cannot fail to evoke my sympathy and interest. It has come as somewhat of a revelation to me to realize in how many directions, by how many organizations, with what care, forethought and generous self-devotion the members of the Basel Mission are striving to promote the welfare and raise the standard of life of thousands of the community of Calicut. This cannot but evoke my sincere sympathy and admiration and I pray that God may prosper their work. Every day the men of this country are taking a more vigorous part in shaping the destinies of India, and what her destinies may be will largely depend on the character of her citizens.

"And as the moulding and the training of the mind so will the character be formed.

"You, Sir, tell me that you are labouring day by day to train the rising generation of the land to be pious and useful citizens.

"There is no task more responsible, none more arduous, none requiring more self-devotion, patience and perseverance, but there is no task more noble, and it is one in which indeed I wish you well. You are good enough to allude in generous terms to the help which Government have been able to accord to this school, and I for my part should be found wanting if I failed to express my high appreciation of the splendid work which has been achieved by the members of this and other Missionary Societies in the educational field in India. We—the Missionaries and the Government—are fellow-workers in that field, and to no more statesmanlike or lofty a purpose can that work be devoted than to the strengthening of the bond of union between the rulers and the ruled.

"If at times it seems as though there were a weakening of the bond, is it not largely due to misunderstanding? Misunderstanding sometimes of fact, or of motive, oftener a lack of understanding, a want of mutual personal knowledge, the one of the other, between man and man, between official and non-official, between those who give orders and those who take them, between those who guide and those who follow?

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"Does it not perhaps begin between those who teach and those who learn?"

"I know that in some schools as the numbers increase it is difficult, it is sometimes impossible, for masters to keep in close personal touch with their pupils. But how different is the view taken by different teachers of their duties to their pupils!"

"I am afraid that it not unfrequently happens that a man will take up the profession of teaching merely as a stop gap to bring grist to the mill till something better turns up. To them and to others, I fear even to some of those who take up teaching as their life-work, the sacred nature of their calling is but dimly appreciated. How perfunctory is the attitude of those whose work begins and ends in the class-room! To them the very names of the scholars are hardly known, their characters are a sealed book! They seem to regard their functions in life as those of a machine for cramming into a certain number of other mechanical contrivances a certain amount of statistical information!"

"Soulless, lifeless, useless cram! What understanding the one of the other can there be between such teachers and their pupils?"

"But do not think that this is the only type of teacher whom I know. I know of many men who view their profession (and rightly so in my opinion) as one of the highest which a man may follow, whose attitude towards their pupils is one of affectionate regard and constant concern for their welfare, whose work only begins in the class-room and extends right on into every detail of life. The ideals and the aspirations of the man become those of the boy. And the relationship of the two is one of affection, confidence and mutual self-respect."

"This is the understanding which I would fain see prevailing in every school and college of this country. And the knowledge that it is so in this school makes me feel that it is good to be here where the work is fervent and aglow with the vitalising energy of human interest and human love—God's best gift to man! Most earnestly I hope that this may ever be the spirit animating those in authority here."

"And for you, boys, I hope that you may have understanding—understanding of those to whose care you are committed,

"understanding of the care and devotion which they bestow upon you—so that you may realize how great a debt you owe to them and understand how you may repay that debt as useful citizens."

"Try to understand the history of your country—the true history and not a gurbled version distorted to fit into the arguments of an unscrupulous demagogue—understand the motives of those who have made that history for the past century. I think you will find those motives to be a resolute determination to maintain justice and to promote peace, civilization and good-will, and you will do well, believe me, to make these the guiding principles of your life."

"And if you ask me what is the best lesson you can learn, I would answer, in the words of President Roosevelt: 'the lesson that, after a certain not very high level of material well-being has been reached, the things that really count in life are things of the spirit. Factories and railroads are good up to a certain point, but courage and endurance, love of wife and child, love of home and country, love of beauty in man's work and in nature, love and emulation of daring and lofty endeavour—are the homely work-a-day virtues and the more those are cultivated the better. To those who are lacking in them no piled up riches, no roaring, clanging industries, no feverish and many-sided activity shall avail either individual or nation. I do not undervalue those things of a nation's body. I only desire that they shall not make us forget that beside the nation's body there is also the nation's soul.'"

After the National Anthem had been sung, Their Excellencies and party returned to East Hill.

His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

"I am very glad to have seen the B.G.M. High School. In the matters of building, equipment and management it is worthy of the Basel Mission whose work in Calicut is altogether admirable."

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views.

After luncheon His Excellency granted interviews to the following gentlemen, the first of whom arrived at 3 P.M. :—

The Revd. P. Sengle of the Basel German Mission.
M.R.Ry. T. Muttakoya Thangal Avargal.
Mr. J. Christie of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal,
First-grade Plender.
M.R.Ry. K. Rarichan Moopan Avargal.
Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S.
M.R.Ry. B. Kamaran Nayar Avargal, Chairman, Calicut Municipality.
Mr. M. G. K. Waite, Deputy Collector, Wynad.

At 3-55 Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Francis and Mr. G. Leatham, drove to the Native High school, to meet the Calicut Ladies' Association.

Ladies'
Associa-
tion.

In October 1902 Mrs. Macrae, wife of one of the leading merchants of Calicut, and many other European and Hindu ladies of Calicut held a meeting in the Brahman Girls' School at Talli, a suburb of Calicut, to consider the advisability of forming a Ladies' Association in Calicut, the object of the Association being to provide means for intellectual improvement and a better mutual understanding between the ladies of the town, irrespective of nationality, caste or creed. At the preliminary meeting Mrs. Macrae read a paper on "The Benefits of Zenana Lectures and Social Inter-course between Hindu and English Women," a Malayalam translation being afterwards read by Mrs. Zachariah, wife of the present Municipal Secretary. It was then agreed to form the Association and many of the ladies present joined as members. Since that time, monthly meetings have been held and lectures given on the lives of great men and women, foreign

travel, health, training of children, sick-nursing, etc. Sometimes no lectures are given, and the meetings are purely social with music and games.

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tion.

Mrs. Macrae acted as Honorary Secretary until 1906, when she left the station, and the present Honorary Secretary (Mrs. Hill, wife of the Headmaster of the Zamorin's College) took her place. There are now 100 members of the Association.

When Her Excellency arrived, she was welcomed by Mrs. Vaidyanatha Aiyar. The following ladies were then introduced to Her Excellency :—

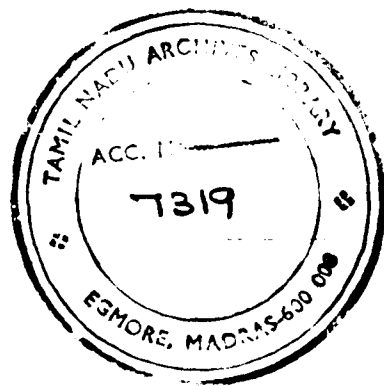
Ammalu Amma, wife of the 3rd Raja of Calicut.
Mrs. C. Gopalan Nayar.
Mrs. P. Narayana Menon.
Narayani Kutti Amma, daughter of a Munsif.
Mrs. Narayana Nayar.
Mrs. Ganpat Rao.
Kunji Lakshmi Amma, wife of Manavedan Raja (one of the minor Rajas).
Mrs. Gopalan.
Mrs. Eapen.

An Indian lady played on the vina and afterwards an Indian song was sung. On leaving the school Her Excellency drove to East Hill.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Francis, left East hill at 5-45 P.M., and arrived at the railway station at 6 P.M.

His Excellency's departure being public, all the leading European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were assembled on the platform to bid farewell to Their Excellencies. His Excellency first inspected the guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles with band. Their Excellencies

Sept. 24, 1907. then conversed with several ladies and gentlemen present on the platform till 6-30 when they left Calicut by special train. Mr. LeMarchand, the District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, and Mr. B. C. Loggatt, the Superintendent of Railway Police, travelled with the party. Dinner was served in the refreshment room at Shoranur. The special reached Méttupálayam at 5-15 A.M. Their Excellencies and party after chota hazri at the Railway Refreshment Room left Méttupálayam for Ootacamund by motor-car at 6-15 A.M. and arrived at Government House, Ootacamund, at 9-5 A.M. His Excellency's arrival at Ootacamund was private.



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