



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PARTY	1
TIME-TABLE	2
 CHAPTER I.—CUDDAPAH—	
Public arrival	22
Municipal Address	22
District Board's Address	25
His Excellency's reply	28
Municipal Hospital	36
Municipal High School	38
Feeding of the poor	39
District Association's Deputation	40
Interviews	47
Garden Party	47
Dinner Party	47
Departure	47
APPENDIX—List of persons presented to His Excellency	48
 CHAPTER II.—KURNOOL—	
KURNOOL—	
Arrival	52
Municipal Address	52
Nandyal Municipal Address	55
His Excellency's reply	58
Khandani pensioners	64
Coles' Memorial High School	64
Water-works	73
Aqueduct	80
Entertainment	80
Dinner Party	80
Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb	80

CONTENTS.

KURNOOL—cont.	PAGE
Municipal Hospital	82
King Market	84
Municipal High School Hostel	85
Feeding of the poor	90
Interviews	90
APPENDIX—List of persons presented to His Excellency	91
CHAPTER III.—BANGANAPALLE—	
Arrival	95
Diamond Mines	96
New Municipal Market	97
Municipal Address	97
His Excellency's reply	98
Installation of the Nawab	101
Nawab's visit to His Excellency	108
His Excellency's return visit	108
Public Entertainment	108
State Dinner	108
Departure	112
APPENDIX—List of persons presented to His Excellency	113
CHAPTER IV.—NANDYAL—	
Arrival	115
Hospital	115
Divine Service	118
S.P.G. High School	118
Departure	122
APPENDIX—List of persons presented to His Excellency	123
CHAPTER V.—GUNTUR—	
GUNTUR—	
Public arrival	124
Municipal Address	124
District Board's Address	126
Ongole Municipal Address	130

CONTENTS.

GUNTUR—cont.	PAGE
His Excellency's reply	133
A.E.L.M. Hospital	144
Municipal Hospital	150
Interviews	154
Garden Party	154
Public entertainment	156
Dinner Party	156
Departure	156
APPENDIX—List of persons presented to His Excellency	157

PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency was--

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

Captain the Hon'ble O. E. VESEY, *Aide-de-Camp.*

The Eleventh Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

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

Governor of Madras.



CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL AND GUNTUR.



December 15th to 22nd 1908.

CUDDAPAH.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 15	Tues.	Guindy...	Government House. Central Station ...	Dep. Arr. Dep.		... 9-10 9-15
Dec. 16	Wed.	Cuddapah.	Railway Station ... Collector's Office ... Hospital ... Municipal High School. Collector's Bungalow.	Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. 10-0 11-5	3-30 7-40 7-45 8-45 8-50 9-10 9-15 9-40 9-50 ...	 12-15

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	...
...	By Madras and Southern Mahratta mail train. Departure private.
162	By motor-car.
...	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to addresses from— (1) Cuddapah Municipal Council. (2) Cuddapah District Board.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car. Drove through town of Cuddapah.
2	Breakfast.
...	Received a Deputation of the District Association.
...	Interviews with— (1) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. S. Srinivasa Chari Avargal, Superintendent of Police. (2) M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib S. Subramania Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer. (3) M.R.Ry. C. M. Maduranayagam Pillai Avargal, District Forest Officer, East. (4) M.R.Ry. T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Sidhout. (5) M.R.Ry. T. M. Narasimha Chariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah. (6) Hakim Saiyid Abdul Majid alias Manjumiyan Sahib Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 17	Thur.	Gooty ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	5-32	...
					6-30	...
		Kurnool.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-0	...
				Arr.	12-0	...
			Collector's Office ...	Dep.	...	12-50
				Arr.	...	1
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	1-40
					2-0	...
			A. B. Mission High School.	Dep.	...	4-15
				Arr.	...	4-20
			Water Works ..	Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	5-35
			Aqueduct ...	Dep.	...	5-50
				Arr.	...	5-53
			Maidan ...	Dep.	...	5-55
				Arr.	...	6-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	7-15
				Arr.	...	7-20
			Judge's Bungalow ...	Dep.	...	7-50
				Arr.	...	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	10-45
				Arr.	...	10-55
Dec. 18	Fri.	Kurnool.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-0	...
			Wahab Khan's	Arr.	8-10	...
			Tomb.	Dep.	8-17	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	8-25	...
				Dep.	8-40	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
96	Early breakfast.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.
59	Arrival private. Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
1	Arrival public.
	Received and replied to addresses from—
	(1) Kurnool Municipal Council.
	(2) Nandyal Municipal Council.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Reception of Khandani pensioners.
...	By motor-car.
1	Opened new building.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	By motor-car.
1	Public entertainment.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{3}{4}$	
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{3}{4}$	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.

KURNOOL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 18	Fri.	Kurnool.	Municipal Market ...	Arr.	8-42	...
				Dep.	8-45	...
			Site of new Hostel.	Arr.	8-50	...
				Dep.	9-10	...
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	9-15	...
					9-30	...
					10-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-0
						1-45

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
$\frac{1}{8}$	
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{4}$	Laid the foundation stone.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	Breakfast.
...	Private interviews with—
	(1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu.
	(2) " S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu.
	(3) " S. Sesha Sastri Avargal.
	(4) " Rao Bahadur D. Subba Rao Garu.
	(5) Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Khan Sahib.
	(6) M.R.Ry. G. S. Rama Aiyar Avargal.
	(7) Mr. C. A. Eber Hardie.
	(8) Rev. W. A. Stanton.
	(9) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Subbanna Chettiar Avargal.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.

CUDDAPAH.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 18	Wed.	Cuddapah.	Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	12-15
			District Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	2-0
				Arr.	...	4-55
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-0
				Arr.	...	6-30
					...	6-35
					...	8-0
			Railway Station	Dep.	...	10-30
				Arr.	...	10-35
Dec. 17	Thur.	Cuddapah.	Railway Station	Dep.	1-20	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interviews with— (7) M.R.Ry. Arula Baliagari Krishna Reddi Garu of Gundlur, landowner. (8) M.R.Ry. Yaddalla Papiiah Garu, Municipal Councillor.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor-car.
1	Garden party.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Slept in saloon.
...	
...	By train.

BANGANAPALLE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 18	Fri.	Banganapalle.	New School House	Arr.	...	6-0
			Nawab's Palace	Dep.	...	7-55
				Arr.	...	8-0
			School House	Dep.	...	10-55
				Arr.	...	11-0
Dec. 19.	Sat.	Banganapalle.	School House	Dep.	7-30	...
			Diamond Mines	Arr.	8-0	...
			School House	Dep.	8-15	...
				Arr.	8-45	...
			Site of Municipal Market.	Dep.	8-55	...
				Arr.	9-25	...
			School House	Dep.	9-45	...
				Arr.	10-5	...
				Dep.	10-10	...
			Nawab's Palace	Dep.	11-55	...
				Arr.	12-0	...
			School House	Dep.	...	12-30
				Arr.	...	12-35
				Dep.	...	1-20
			Mr. Molony's House.	Arr.	...	1-30
				Dep.	...	2-30
			School House	Arr.	...	2-40
					...	4-15
			Nawab's Palace	Dep.	...	4-50
				Arr.	...	5-0
				Dep.	...	5-10

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
58	His Excellency was met at Virappa's mutt by the Nawab, and drove with him in his carriage to the School House.
...	By motor-car.
...	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car and rode.
3	Rode and by motor-car.
3	By motor-car.
...	Received and replied to Banganapalle Municipal address.
...	Laid foundation stone of the new Municipal Market.
...	By motor-car ; drove round the town with the Nawab.
...	Breakfast.
...	By carriage.
...	Installation of the Nawab.
...	By carriage.
...	By motor-car.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
...	Nawab of Banganapalle paid a State visit to His Excellency.
...	By carriage.
...	His Excellency's return visit to the Nawab of Banganapalle.
...	By carriage.

BANGANAPALLE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Dec. 19.	Sat.	Banganapalle.	School House ...	Arr.	...	5-20
				Dep.	...	5-28
			Taluk Cutcherry ...	Arr.	...	5-30
				Dep.	...	6-0
			School House ...	Arr.	...	6-2
				Dep.	...	7-55
			Nawab's Palace ...	Arr.	...	8-0
				Dep.	...	10-30
			School House ...	Arr.	...	10-35
Dec. 20	Sun.	Banganapalle.	School House ...	...	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-30	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
...	Witnessed sports, etc.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	State dinner.
...	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	His Excellency drove with the Nawab in his carriage to Virappa's mutt and then proceeded by motor-car.

NANDYAL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1906.						
Dec. 20	Sun.	Nandyal.	Hospital	Arr.	10-30	...
				Dep.	10-45	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	10-50	...
				Dep.	10-55	...
			S.P.G. Church ...	Arr.	11-0	...
				Dep.	...	1-40
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-45
				Dep.	...	1-55
		Dona-konda.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	8-43
				Dep.	...	9-5

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
27	Arrival private.
...	By motor car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
½	Divine Service. After Service His Excellency visited the S.P.G. High School and lunched with Mr. Bird at 1 P.M.
...	By motor-car.
½	
...	By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Departure private.
94½	Dinner at Railway Refreshment room.
...	

GUNTÚR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Dec. 21	Mon.	Guntúr...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	2-27	...
					7-15	...
				Dep.	8-5	...
			American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital for Women and Children.	Arr.	8-15	...
				Dep.	9-0	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	9-5	...
				Dep.	9-45	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-55	...
					10-0	...
					11-0	...
				Dep.	...	5-55

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
74½	Remained in railway carriage.
...	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to addresses from--
	(1) Guntúr Municipal Council.
	(2) Guntúr District Board.
	(3) Ongole Municipal Council.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	By carriage.
¾	
...	By carriage.
1½	
...	Breakfast.
...	Private interviews with--
...	(1) M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Rao, Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
	(2) " K. Pandarikakshudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntúr.
	(3) " B. Lakshminarayana Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole.
	(4) Rev. G. N. Thomssen, American Baptist Mission.
	(5) M.R.Ry. C. V. Subramania Sastri Pantulu Garu, Pleader and Chairman, Tenali Union.
	(6) " V. V. Seshavataaram Garu, Union Chairman, Narasaraopet.
	(7) Mr. R. P. Gill.
	(8) M.R.Ry. Jagarismudi Lakshmayya Nayudu Garu, Landholder, Bapatla.
	(9) Sheikh Noursaddin Sahib, Taluk Board Member.
	(10) Rev. Dr. H. Huizinga.
...	Luncheon.
...	Mr. Toleti Appa Rao's garden party in the compound of Collector's bungalow.
...	Walked.

GUNTÚR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Dec. 21	Mon.	Guntúr ...	Bungalow adjoining	Arr.	...	6-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	6-40
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-45
					...	7-30
				Dep.	...	9-0
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	9-15
				Dep.	...	9-20
		Bezwada.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	11-0
Dec. 22	Tues.	Bezwada.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	0-50	...
		Ponnéri ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	9-58	...
				Dep.	10-20	...
		Madras ...	Central Station ..	Arr.	11-35	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
100 yds.	Public entertainment.
...	Walked.
100 yds.	Dinner party.
...	By carriage.
...	By train. Departure private.
18½	Changed to broad gauge.
...	
246	Breakfast in Railway Refreshment room.
...	
23	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

CUDDAPAH.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey, Aide-de-Camp, left Madras on his eleventh tour for Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntūr by Mail train starting from Madras Central station at 9-15 P.M. on Tuesday the 15th December 1908. Dec: 15th, 1908.

The following were present on the platform of the Central Station:—

- (1) Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commissioner of Police;
- (2) Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., President of the Corporation;
- (3) Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector of Madras;
- (4) Col. W. H. Lowry, Ag. Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government;
- (5) Mr. W. D. Smith, Sheriff of Madras;
- (6) Mr. W. B. Wright, Traffic Manager, M. & S. M. Ry.;
- (7) Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Superintendent, Government Railway Police.

His Excellency arrived at Cuddapah at 3-30 A.M. on Wednesday the 16th December and disembarked from the train at 7-40 A.M. His arrival was private. His Excellency was met on the station platform by Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S., the Collector, whose guests His Excellency and party were during their stay in Cuddapah, Mr. M. Ghose, I.C.S., Ag. District Judge, and by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. S. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, the District Superintendent of Police.

Dec. 15th, 1908. Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, accompanied His Excellency from Madras to Cuddapah.

Dec. 16th, 1908. His Excellency left the Railway station in Mr. Ghose's motor-car at 7-40 A.M. accompanied by his Staff and Mr. Partridge and proceeded to the Collector's office. A Guard-of-honour, furnished by the Police, was drawn up in the compound of the Collector's office. After His Excellency had inspected the Guard-of-honour, Mr. Partridge conducted him upstairs to a large room where the public were awaiting him. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Partridge presented M.R.Ry. Krishnam Ramalingiah Chetti Garu, Vice-Chairman of the Cuddapah Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the Municipal Councillors for the town of Cuddapah, respectfully beg to welcome Your Excellency with expressions of deepest loyalty and devotion to our beloved and Gracious Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor and of our entire confidence in Your Excellency's government.

"2. We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude for the many benefits and blessings conferred on this municipality by the British Government and we confidently trust that the Government will be pleased to show the same kind consideration in the future as it has done in the past.

"3. This ancient town of Cuddapah or 'Kadapa' meaning in Telugu a 'gate', derives its name from being the entrance to the famous shrine of Tirupati in the North Arcot district. It was the principality of a Nawab who was overthrown by Haidar Ali in 1779 and was ultimately ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam in 1800, when Major (afterwards Sir) T. Munro was appointed as its first Collector whose dear and revered memory is still fondly cherished and sung by people in country ballads. This town was made the headquarters of the district in 1817 and was a military cantonment

Municipal
Address.

History.

"until 1868. It was constituted a municipality in 1868. This town is surrounded on three sides by rocky hills and is the hottest place in the Presidency, its temperature in hot weather ranging from 110° F. to 118° F. Its level is only 507 feet above the sea. Its population on account of its unhealthy condition has been gradually going down,—being in 1881—18,982; in 1891—17,379 and in 1901—16,432. The average income and expenditure of the municipality for the last ten years have been Rs. 52,671 and Rs. 51,233, respectively.

"4. We beg to assure Your Excellency of our deep abhorrence of the anarchical outrages and other acts of violence committed by misguided persons in some parts of India and we fervently hope that peace and order which are essential for India's progress and prosperity will continue to prevail uninterruptedly.

"5. The town of Cuddapah has long been known as one of the most unhealthy towns in this Presidency and, though the Government has been graciously attempting to minimise its ill-health from time to time, still there can be no doubt that the present insanitary condition of the town demands the kind consideration of the Government for speedy and effective remedial measures.

"6. Though we are aware that the question of constructing a general open drainage system for the town, a subsoil drain round the town and a trench drain in Sayapet has for some time been under the benign consideration of Your Excellency's Government, still we venture to urge that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to sanction the drainage scheme and carry it out at a very early date and thereby confer an everlasting boon on the inhabitants of this town.

"7. We feel grateful to the Government for the grant of Rs. 35,100 towards improvements in water-works which we earnestly trust will be carried out ere long and prove a real blessing to the inhabitants of the town by way of alleviating the distress that is being felt year after year in the hot weather during the last decade.

Dec. 16th, 1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Municipal
Address.
Popula-
tion.
Finances.

Loyalty.

Sanita-
tion.

Drainage.

Water-
works.

CUDDAPAH.

Dec. 16th, 1908, "the occasion of your first visit to our district. As loyal subjects we wish to express the gratitude felt by all the inhabitants of this large tract of country for the benefits conferred by Government in numerous ways, for the protection of life and property, the improvement of the public health, and the extension of education, and we hold in the greatest abhorrence the acts of violence which have occurred in other parts of the country. We trust that the peace and the material progress of our district may never be disturbed."

Elective System.

"2. While thanking you for having sanctioned the introduction of a system of electing some members of the Taluk Boards by the principal ryots and rate-payers, and for allowing the Vice-President of the Taluk Board to be elected from the non-official members, we request that when an opportunity occurs the Vice-President of the District Board may be elected or nominated from the non-official members."

Primary Education.

"3. It is our desire to secure free primary education throughout the district, but as we have insufficient means to carry out the scheme we request that the Government will be pleased to allot funds for the purpose. The district is backward and the income we have to administer will not increase for many years, while the state of higher education may be gauged by the fact that there are only three High schools in the district, two of which depend on private enterprise. If however our demand cannot be complied with, we suggest that funds may be allotted to open some new schools."

Industrial Schools.

"4. In dealing with our educational needs we advocate the opening of Industrial schools to introduce improved methods in weaving and dyeing cloths, and we suggest that the experiment may be tried at Jammalamadugu, Razampeta, Proddatur and Madanapalle."

Medical Staff.

"In this connection it may be possible to attach a carpentry class to some Primary schools."
 "5. Our district is not as fortunate as some of its neighbours in having any Lady Doctors or Hospital Assistants. The Municipality of Cuddapah would, we think, entertain a Lady Doctor, but is unable to afford the pay necessary for

CUDDAPAH.

Dec. 16th 1908. "the purpose, and the District Board is willing to contribute towards that object if its funds permit."

"We consider that a Lady Hospital Assistant at Proddatur, a large town, and another at Madanapalle, the head-quarters of the sub-division, would prove of much service to the inhabitants."

Cudda-PAH. District Board's Address. Medical Staff.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our hope that a Commissioned Medical officer may be appointed and retained in the district henceforward, as changes have hitherto been frequent and the District Surgeon cannot acquire the necessary knowledge of the district and its language."

"6. We respectfully beg to be informed whether the route for a new railway between Yerragudipad station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Nandyal in the Kurnool district has been finally settled or whether it is open to us to suggest a new alignment from Cuddapah station through Cuddapah, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks."

"If the railway is constructed through some of the canal-fed villages, the Board anticipates that the income of the line may be increased though the distance would at the same time be enhanced; and it would be a great improvement if the metre gauge were adopted."

"7. Between Yerraguntla railway station and Proddatur the road crosses the bed of the Pennér river which is about one mile in width."

Causeway over the Pennér.

"As the traffic on the road is considerable and the water in the river very shallow, the Board would, in case the Government is pleased to assist it, like to consider the feasibility of constructing a causeway, in case the new railway through Proddatur is not likely to be constructed in the near future."

"8. The Board is aware that the Government for administrative reasons proposes to transfer the three taluks, Kudiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, to the next district, and, if not too late, we would respectfully urge the retention of Madanapalle in the Cuddapah district, as it is now a good sanitarium for the whole district, and is easily accessible from other taluks by the South Indian Railway. We beg to point out that the

Redistribution of districts.

Dec. 18th,
1908.

CUNDA-
PAH.
Municipal
Address.
Old Supply
channel
to Patha
Cuddapah
tank.

Hospital.

High
School.

Primary
education.
Industrial
training.

"8. The old supply channel to the Patha Cuddapah tank has been a great source of danger to health in this town and it is impossible to over-estimate the necessity and importance of filling it up as early as possible. The Government in G.O. No. 1730, dated 17th August 1907, was also pleased to state that orders would be issued in the Public Works Department in regard to the early execution of the work. The work is very urgent and demands the immediate attention of the Government. We now ardently pray that Your Excellency's Government will be graciously pleased to direct the Public Works Department to take up the work at an early date.

"9. The necessity for an obstetric ward in the Municipal Hospital of this town has been greatly felt and, owing to the financial inability of this municipality, this Municipal Council has requested the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras to get it constructed by obtaining a Provincial grant at an early date. We now earnestly request Your Excellency to sanction the proposal and to provide for a grant to construct the ward.

"10. While fully appreciating and feeling highly grateful for the kindness of the Government in undertaking to bear the entire net cost of our Municipal High School, we beg to point out that, for want of sufficient accommodation inside the school building, some of the classes are being held in the verandah of the main building and in a thatched shed, thereby subjecting the pupils and teachers to the inclemency of weather and to great personal inconvenience. To remedy this hardship we propose to move through the proper authorities Your Excellency's Government for sanction of a building grant from the Provincial fund; and we earnestly hope that Your Excellency will bestow your kind consideration on the subject when so moved and be pleased to sanction the same at an early date.

"11. We venture to suggest that considering the backwardness of education in this district, free primary education may be given in all the Primary schools attached to this Municipality and that such branches of industrial training as are suited to the requirements and conditions of this locality may

"be introduced in these schools and we earnestly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give effect to our humble suggestions as early as possible.

"12. The improvements suggested above, however necessary and beneficial they might be, are still of a magnitude which places them far beyond our means and which can only be surmounted by the State help. For this reason and on account of the unhealthy condition of the town we fervently hope that during Your Excellency's regime these suggestions will become realised and accomplished facts.

"13. We are happy to inform Your Excellency that the scheme of Local Self-Government introduced into our Municipality by the British Government has been making a steady progress and is gratefully appreciated by the people; and we doubt not that, under the fostering care of Your Excellency and of our present Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, it will acquire additional strength and vigour and prove a permanent blessing to the people of this Municipality.

"14. We beg to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the great honour conferred on this town by Your Excellency's visit.

"15. In conclusion, we fervently pray for the long life, health and prosperity of Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley.

"16. With a renewal of our expressions of deep loyalty, devotion and gratitude to the British Throne and Your Excellency's Government, we beg to subscribe ourselves."

After reading the address, the Vice-Chairman presented the remaining members of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Partridge next presented M.R.Ry. J. Narayana Reddi Garu, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board:—

"1. We, the Members of the District Board of Cuddapah, beg to extend the heartiest welcome to Your Excellency on

Dec. 18th,
1908.

CUNDA-
PAH.
Municipal
Address.

Local
Self-Gov-
ernment.

District
Board's
Address.

Loyalty.

28

CUDDAPAH.

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.District
Board's
Address.
Telegraph.

"attraction and importance of the district would materially suffer, by the transfer of the three taluks which have belonged to it from the time the district was first constituted.

"9. The head-quarters of several taluks are now unconnected with the telegraph system: and we think that telegraphs should be constructed to Pulivendla, Sidhout, Rayachoti and Badvel, whereby communication may be facilitated without any loss to the Government.

"10. In conclusion, we beg once more to offer our most cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this happy occasion and hope that you may honour us with a longer visit at another time, and inspect another part of the district."

After the address had been read, M.R.Ry. J. Narayana Reddi Garu presented the remaining members of the District Board.

His Excellency then replied to the two addresses as follows:—

"I have been looking forward for some time with pleasure to my visit to Cuddapah, and I had hoped that my arrangements would have allowed of my seeing something of the district before I actually reached this place. I have been disappointed in that, because I think it is a great advantage to a person occupying the position which I hold to see for himself the various portions of this presidency, to make himself familiar with their conditions, to ascertain the aspirations of the people, and to endeavour, if he can, thereby to assist them to realise their various aspirations and overcome the difficulties by which they are beset. That could not be, and I am sorry.

"The pleasure of my arrival here has been enhanced by the warmth of the welcome which you have accorded to me and I cannot but thank you sincerely for the very kind words which have been addressed to me this morning.

"It is also a source of great gratification to be greeted by representatives of the people of Cuddapah, whether of the town or of the district, to be greeted with expressions, which I know are as sincere as they are cordial, of loyalty to the

"throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor. These expressions are in unison with the universal outburst of loyalty which recently found such eloquent expression on the occasion of the celebration of the Proclamation Day. On that occasion, as now, we called to mind the condition of things in this country some fifty or hundred years ago, and traced the marvellous results of British administration in this land.

"In one at least of the addresses which I have received this morning allusion has been made to the troubles by which this country was distracted in days gone by, and an appreciation was rendered of the fact that now peace prevails. Indeed, gentlemen, I think you do well to give expression to the feelings, which I am sure you share with the whole of the civilised society, of abhorrence at the dastardly outrages which recently shocked us, Anglo-Indians and Indians alike. It is the primary function of Government to maintain law and order, and I cannot help hoping that if the Government fulfil their duty, as I am sure they mean to do, in this respect, these episodes will soon be episodes of the past—forgotten, I hope, never to return again.

"In both addresses to which I have just listened are sentiments of gratitude to Government for the help which has been accorded to the Municipality and to the District Board. Well, gentlemen, I look upon you as partners in the work of administration—we as the central Government, you as the local Government. We are engaged upon similar tasks, and believe me the degree to which the central Government would be ready to assist you is limited not by our wishes but by our resources. It is to me—and I am sure to my colleagues also—a matter of great satisfaction when we are able to assist local Governments in carrying out any schemes for the amelioration of their town or district; but it is always difficult for a Government to determine how far they are justified in applying the general taxes of the country for the needs of a particular locality or district. Moreover, it is a fact which, I think, is very often lost sight of or forgotten, that the resources of Government are limited, and that therefore we cannot very often help you so far as we wish, because the

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.Loyalty.
Mainte-
nance of
Law and
Order.Govern-
ment and
Local
Bodies.His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
and
District
Board's
Address-
ses.

Loyalty.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
Tirupati.

Disabili-
ties of
Cuddapah.

"necessary funds are not at our disposal. It is not always, believe me, a question of desire.

"I have listened with some interest to the history, sir, which you have given me of Cuddapah and of its associations with the town which it was my privilege to visit two years ago, and that is, the town of Tirupati. I was interested to hear that Cuddapah was associated with that place, because I still cherish, and will always cherish, a kindly recollection of the manner of my reception there by the Mahant, of the generous hospitality which was extended to me, and of the warmth of the welcome with which I was greeted there.

"Now, gentlemen, I can assure you that we as Government realise very fully the disabilities under which the citizens of this town have laboured in the past and have necessarily still to labour. You call my attention to the fact that this is the hottest district in the presidency and that, by the conditions of climate and the conditions of sanitation surrounding the town, the unhealthiness of the town is unduly great. Unfortunately, the days of magic have gone by; the Governor of this presidency is not supplied with magic wands to remedy these evils, or indeed it would be my pleasure to do so. And moreover, as I have told you just now, the powers of the purse are limited, and it is impossible to carry out schemes of great magnitude in the matter of water-supply or drainage without very considerable expenditure. You tell me in your address—and I know it myself—that this is not a very wealthy community, and that goes to add to the difficulties of the problem, how those schemes to which I am about to allude are to be carried out.

image. "The first most crying need, I understand in this place, is a good system of drainage, and so far as I can ascertain, a really satisfactory system of drainage would involve an expenditure of something like Rs. 4½ lakhs. As, no doubt, you are aware the Government have adopted a principle from which it is difficult to depart, viz., that the grants to Municipalities, whether for water-supply or drainage schemes, shall be limited to 50 per cent. of the capital cost. Even assuming that Government see their way to provide the town of

"Cuddapah with a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the drainage scheme, I am aware that it would be a serious difficulty for the Municipal Council of this town to find the remaining sum. That is the first difficulty by which we are faced. Then in regard to the other schemes to which you call attention, such as, for example, the trench drain in Seyapet, it is a little difficult for me to give any definite assurance or promise, for the reason that, so far as I can understand, the schemes are still in embryo. No plans or estimates have yet been submitted to us, and, until we know definitely what the cost of any scheme may be, it is quite impossible to say whether it would be possible for us to give any aid, if so, how much help towards its achievement.

"Again, your water-works are hung up. I am sorry to hear, because it has been deemed necessary to make a hydrological survey of the valley of Cuddapah, and so it is only possible for the moment to consider what temporary measures can be introduced in order to improve the water-supply. Standing here as I do, I must confess that I do not at present see how these difficulties are to be overcome, but I will certainly make it my business, while I am here on the spot, to inquire as fully as I can into these matters, in the hope of being able to expedite in some degree the solution of the problems.

"Similarly, again, in regard to the Patha Cuddapah Tank, you are beset with delay in which you have my sincere sympathy. Schemes, I know, have already been submitted. The Superintending Engineer has just suggested a new additional scheme, whereby, in his opinion, it would be greatly improved, although the cost may be somewhat enhanced. I can only hope that he may be right in his prognostications, and that delay will only mean for you a greatly improved scheme when it is finally sanctioned.

"You ask that Government should aid you in the matter of an obsteric ward for the Hospital and, here again I must say that it is difficult for me to give any definite promise in aid of an indefinite scheme. I would ask you if you would be so good as to have prepared plans and estimates for the ward and submit them to Government in due course.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.

Water-
works.

Patha
Cuddapah
Tank.

Hospital.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
School.

Free
Primary
Education.

"In regard again also to your Municipal school, I think, as you are already aware, that the Government are about to take over this school as a model High School. I know that there is necessity for increased accommodation. I know that there years gone past the accommodation has proved inadequate and it is proving every day more and more inadequate, from the fact that the number of pupils in the school is constantly on the increase. But we must have plans and estimates before us before we can see whether we approve of the plans themselves and whether we are able to make any subsidy, and, if so, what, when the scheme is carried into effect.

"In both the addresses the policy of free primary education is urged upon me, and I think that it is not perhaps fully realised what such a policy must necessarily involve. The carrying out of a scheme of general free primary education must involve the Government that undertakes it a very vast expenditure. This matter has been put forward by the Government of India for criticism by the local Governments, and they, in their turn, have made known to the Government of India what it would involve in respect of each Presidency or Province, and the matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India. I would only say to you that it is a matter of very far-reaching principle, and in that way it would be impossible for us to make experiments unless we are sure that it will be possible for us to carry out the scheme as a whole. Until we have some knowledge of what the expenditure would be and as to whether we could, if we carried it out, equip our schools, not only with buildings but also with teachers qualified to teach efficiently, we cannot commit ourselves to a policy of this magnitude.

"My attention is also called to the desirability of promoting industrial education in one form or another. The proposals which are put forward by this Municipal town are somewhat vague, and it would be a little difficult for me to say whether or no it may be possible for us to meet the wishes of the municipality. You are all of you no doubt aware that quite recently at Ootacamund we held a Conference to discuss how far it may be possible for Government

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
Weaving.

"to assist in the industrial development of this Presidency and, as a result of that Conference, a long Government Order was recently published, defining the scheme and indicating the lines upon which we proposed to work in order to give effect to the Resolutions which were passed at the Conference. Among other things we contemplate the initiation of various weaving schools in different parts of the Presidency. The District Board in their address have suggested that we should start them in various places in the district, but I must remind you that these schemes cannot be carried out without considerable expenditure, and while I believe the policy to be sound, of starting these weaving schools in various parts of the country, we must, I think, treat the Presidency as a whole and we must go slowly. I would only tell you that Jammalamadugu is one of the places at which, in accordance with the Resolutions of the Conference, we propose to establish a school for weavers. Similarly, the question of developing the dyeing industry of this Presidency has not been lost sight of, but we are so much in the dark at the present time in regard to the question that we deem it advisable in the first place to secure the services of a dyeing expert, who shall make, so to speak, a survey of the condition of things in the Presidency and advise us as to what lines we should lay down for the future development of this industry.

Dyeing.

"I am glad to know that the progress of the Municipal government in Cuddapah has been satisfactory. I said just now that we are partners in the work of administration. It is to me a profession, so to speak; but to many of you the work of local government involves the sacrifice of your personal time and your personal leisure, and in my opinion it is a most honourable and creditable task for any gentleman to undertake to try and improve the conditions of his town and his fellow-citizens. Believe me, gentlemen, even though we sometimes criticise the methods of Municipalities in this country, indeed we do not fail to appreciate, and to appreciate highly, the civic patriotism by which you are prompted in coming forward to help us in the task of administration. I am glad to know that your work has been so satisfactory,

Municipal
Govern-
ment.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
Alteration
of District
bounda-
ries.

Telegraph.

"propose to take up your time by reading it now. I would
"only tell you that the *pros* and *cons.* were very fully put for-
"ward by Mr. W. S. Meyer, and I think that he discussed most
"thoroughly all the objections to his proposals. The chief
"objection seems to be the removal of Madanapalle especially
"as it is a sanitarium for this district. But surely the fact of
"its being included in another district does not lessen its
"accessibility to the people of this district. Whether it be
"their desire to reach it as a sanitarium, or whether it be their
"desire to attend Courts there, it seems to me that the inclusion
"of it in another district in no way makes it more inaccessible
"to the people of Cuddapah.

"As to the telegraph, I have no doubt that the Director-
"General of Telegraphs would be prepared to meet your wishes
"if only the necessary guarantee is forthcoming. That, as you
"know, is a matter which is dealt with by the Government of
"India, and I believe that I am right in saying that the Collector
"has the matter now in his hands.

"Gentlemen, it is impossible for me in the time at my
"disposal to deal as fully as I could wish with the various matters
"which are brought to my notice. I have a very full programme
"while I am here, and I am sorry indeed that my stay here should
"be so very short. I shall again this morning have an opportu-
"nity of discussing with some of the citizens of Cuddapah in
"deputation various other requirements of the town and district,
"and I shall not fail to give the fullest consideration to the
"representations that may be made by them as well as by the
"bodies who have presented me with the addresses this
"morning.

"I can only again thank you very much indeed for your
"courtesy in coming to welcome me here this morning, and I
"would again express my regret that my time should be so
"short, though it will be, I cannot help hoping, not altogether
"infructuous."

Hospital.

His Excellency next proceeded to the hospital where
he was received by Mr. V. Verghese, the Acting District
Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. Narasinga Rao,

the Assistant, who conducted His Excellency round the
building. His Excellency also inspected the Police
ward.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Hospital.
Statistics.

The number of patients treated in the hospital
during the six years 1902 to 1907 are shown below:—

Year.	In-patient.	Out-patient.
1902	534	17,787
1903	444	19,218
1904	486	20,393
1905	537	18,059
1906	495	19,908
1907	629	15,877

The dispensary at Cuddapah was established in
1842 in a house said to have been built by Sir Thomas
Munro as a private residence. The present hospital
is said to be built on the same site. This building was
constructed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 23,000
by withdrawing that amount from the original funded
capital of Rs. 36,000. It was opened for use in July
1881. The building in which the Out-patient depart-
ment is accommodated was built in 1905 for nearly
Rs. 5,000, for which a loan was raised. A poor-house
which was originally started as a relief house during
the great famine of 1876-77, used to be an adjunct
to this institution. It existed until 1888 when it was
abolished.

The main building is a very good one of Cuddapah
stone in a large compound and there is ample room for
building another ward which is recommended by the
District Surgeon and the Collector.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
Elective
system.

Non-official
Vice-
President
of District
Board.

Medical
Staff.

"and I can assure you that the Government highly appreciate it. I would only say to you—do not weary in well doing!

"And to the District Board I would like to say a few words. "and, that is, that I am extremely glad to hear that the proposed extension of the elective system in the matter of local self-government commends itself to you. As you are aware, we have put forward for criticism by the public draft rules for the control of that system, and I hope that advantage will be taken of it, and if interest in the efficiency of local-government is increased thereby, I hope it may be possible for the Government in the near future to extend the system still further.

"In regard to your request that we should appoint a non-official as Vice-President of the District Board, I can assure you that the Government are always very ready to do so in cases where gentlemen who have the capacity to fulfil the duties of the office efficiently are ready to come forward, and can give the time and leisure required therefor. I think sometimes it is forgotten how very arduous the duties of a Vice-President are, and it is asking a good deal of a non-official member—assuming he has the capacity, as I say, to carry out the duties efficiently—it is asking a good deal of him to devote so much leisure and so much time to the work. But we are always ready to appoint a non-official if he combines capacity with the willingness to give up his time and leisure for the work.

"In regard to your request for the appointment of a lady doctor I would here also ask that some specific proposal may be put forward in the right quarter, as hitherto no such proposal has been made by any of the local bodies and it has not therefore been under consideration by Government. I sympathise with you, gentlemen, in the disability which you complain of in the fact that you have no Commissioned Medical Officer here. I understand that one difficulty is that there is no very suitable house for him, but that I have no doubt might be overcome. It is also only right that I should tell you that the cadre of Commissioned Medical Officers for the Presidency is small and compared

"with Cuddapah there are several places where the demand for the services of a medical man are greater than here. I have, however, secured from the Surgeon-General a promise that he will, if he can possibly manage it, appoint a commissioned Medical Officer for Cuddapah in the near future.

"Then, as regards your railway, the position is that a survey is now being carried on for the construction of a line from Yerragudipad to Nandya, passing through Proddatur and Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah, and through Nossam and Koilkuntla in the Karnool district. That alignment has been chosen because the Board of Revenue, after discussing the matter fully with Collectors, and men who are supposed to possess local knowledge, came to the conclusion that it was the best and the cheapest possible. I am afraid that there is but little chance of this being altered now, but I would point out to you, if I may, that two of the places, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, which you desire to be linked by railway, are included in that alignment. As to the gauge, I may say that I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the District Board, and we have already urged upon the Railway authorities the desirability of not introducing a third gauge between the 5 ft. 6 ins. and the metre gauge, as the introduction of a third gauge is obviously most undesirable.

"As to the causeway over the Pennér River, an estimate of some Rs. 34,000 was included in the cost of construction, and as the railway is likely to be built soon, I hope that the construction of a causeway over the Pennér need not be taken up by the District Board.

"Now with regard to the withdrawal of certain taluks from the Cuddapah district in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. W. S. Meyer, I may say that in his report submitted to Government he deals very fully with the various objections raised by the members of the Cuddapah District Board against the proposal to carry out the alterations to which the Government have committed themselves. I have read his report to the Government which deals at length with these proposals and as it is a very lengthy one, I do not

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Address-
ses.
Railway
Communi-
cations

Pennér
river
causeway.

Alteration
of District
bounda-
ries.

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.Municipal
High
School.
History.

After leaving the hospital, His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal High School. His Excellency was received by the Headmaster Mr. C. Ramaiya, B.A., who conducted His Excellency round the school, and saw the boys in the class-rooms. The walls of school were decorated by the students themselves, one of whom read a Telugu poem composed for the occasion welcoming His Excellency to the school.

Afterwards His Excellency was conducted to the gymnasium where he witnessed some exercises on the parallel and horizontal bars performed by the students of the school, while in the compound of the school foot-ball and cricket were played.

The school was opened by the Government as a Zillah School in 1858 and continued under Government management till 1886, when it was handed over to the Municipality. For many years this was the only High School in the district. At the close of the first year, the number of pupils on the rolls was only 73 in all the classes including the lowest. The number gradually rose to 222 in the year 1870. The school had a Muhammadan Primary or Anglo-Vernacular department which has since been transferred to a separate building and now forms part of the Municipal Primary School. The number of pupils steadily fell in the years 1875 to 1877 and in 1878 reached the low figure 92. The school, however, regained its original strength in 1884-1885. But an unfortunate incident in the year 1887 resulted in the diminution of its strength so much so that the number on the rolls in the year 1888 was only 47 and the Inspector of Schools proposed the abolition of the High School department. After the appointment of M.R.Ry. A. S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar

Avargal, B.A., as Headmaster, however, the institution grew steadily and during his Headmastership the strength gradually rose to 148 in the beginning of the year 1900, when he was transferred to Tellicherry. The school continued to increase till it reached 217 on the 31st March 1904. The strength however slightly fell in the years 1905 to 1907, in consequence of the opening of a new High School in Proddatur, but it recovered more than its original strength in the year 1908.

The school was originally transferred to the Municipality with the promise that the net cost of the High School department would be borne by the Government. The cost to Government was high for a long time, but as the strength and the receipts from fees steadily increased, the cost borne by the Government decreased considerably. The net cost debited to Government in 1904-1905 was only Rs. 1,144. In order to give further relief to the Municipality, the Government have undertaken to pay the net cost of the whole school including the Lower Secondary and Primary departments.

During the previous two years the staff had been improved by the addition of two teachers.

There was provision for the teaching of Telugu and Sanskrit only for many years. Four years ago a Hindustani Munshi was added. This has resulted in an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the High School. The Muhammadan pupils in the school now number nearly forty.

M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Reddi Garu, an influential ryot of Suddapalle, fed a large crowd of poor in honour

His Excellency's visit.

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.Municipal
High
School.
History.

Financial.

Feeding
of the
poor.

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.Deputa-
tion.

His Excellency returned to the Collector's bungalow driving through the principal streets of Cuddapah.

At 11 o'clock His Excellency received a deputation of eight members of the Cuddapah District Association.

Besides the Collector and the Private Secretary, Mr. T. E. Moir, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer for Cuddapah and Kurnool, Mr. Roscoe Allen, Superintending Engineer of the Third Circle, and M.R.Ry. C. M. Maduranayakam Pillai Avargal, District Forest Officer, Cuddapah East, were present.

Experi-
mental
Agricultu-
ral Farm.

The deputation urged that an agricultural farm should be opened by the Government in Cuddapah district in order to bring home to the ryots the advantages of improved and scientific methods of cultivation. His Excellency explained that the Government aimed at the establishment of a permanent farm in each important and distinct agricultural tract. The Government considered that it would be too ambitious to attempt the establishment of a permanent farm in each district at present. The deputation urged that an experimental farm was particularly wanted for wet crops in Cuddapah. His Excellency replied that he would bring the matter to the notice of the Director of Agriculture.

Charge
for irri-
gated dry
crops.

The deputation next brought to notice a rule which had been recently promulgated that when a portion of a field was cultivated with irrigated dry crops water rate should be charged on the entire field, although the whole of it had not been irrigated. The deputation argued that it was reasonable to charge water-rate only for the portion actually irrigated. His Excellency agreed that the contention of the deputation was fair

and felt sure that the Government would be ready to recognise it. He could not, however, give a definite promise until the matter had been further dealt with in the Revenue Department.

On account of the late introduction of the re-settlement in the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks the Government directed that for fasli 1317 the appropriate dry assessment or dry assessment *plus* water-rate should be charged in the case of lands transferred from dry to wet during the re-settlement on which either no crop was raised or only dry crops, whether irrigated or unirrigated, were raised during that fasli. In the case of lands on which unirrigated dry crops had been grown, this order was interpreted to mean that dry assessment *plus* water-rate should be charged. To this ruling the deputation took exception. His Excellency explained that the orders of Government had been misinterpreted and that the Government intended that on such lands only the dry assessment should be levied.

The deputation next raised several points in connection with the administration of forests. They admitted they were not unmindful of the benefits of forest reservation and of the difficulties of the same, and His Excellency remarked that he was glad that the deputation recognised the advantages of forest reservation.

The deputation urged that the price of fuel, Rs. 5-8 a ton in Cuddapah town, was unnecessarily high and that if the present system was continued the Government should supply it at Rs. 4 a ton. His Excellency explained that a return to the unregulated permit system was out of consideration because it was impossible under it to check the denudation of forests. The District Forest Officer disputed the contention of the

Dec. 16th,
1908.CUDDA-
PAH.

Deputa-
tion.
Charge for
unirri-
gated dry
crops on
wet lands.

Forests.

High
price of
fuel.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Deputa-
tion.
High
price of
fuel.

Forest
tree
leaves.

Culture of
manure
leaf bear-
ing trees
by Forest
Dept.

deputation that the price of fuel in Cuddapah had been raised by the change of system. He stated that the old price was Rs. 7-8 a ton at 12 annas per bull-load. The deputation alleged that at times the price of fuel per bull-load was only 8 annas. The District Forest Officer further stated that it cost Rs. 4-8 per ton to get wood to Cuddapah, as the forests were now 17 miles from the town. The deputation urged that wood should be sold at that price, namely, Rs. 4-8 a ton. His Excellency pointed out, however, that that price included nothing for the value of the wood, nor was any allowance made in it for the cost of the Forest Department which was necessary for the preservation of the forests. He thought that the Government probably made very little profit if Rs. 5-8 a ton was charged for the fuel. Moreover, the price was low compared with the price of fuel in other towns.

The deputation next requested that ryots should be allowed to gather free of charge dry and other leaves from reserved forests. His Excellency explained that it was impossible to allow ryots free access to the forest as they would not content themselves with merely taking the leaves, and their action would render the scientific development of the forests very difficult.

The deputation then urged that the Forest Department should grow manure-leaf-bearing trees so as to provide manure for the ryots. The Collector stated that the Madanapalle ryots grew manure-leaf-bearing trees on dry lands for use on wet lands. His Excellency also explained that the Forest Department was actually making experiments in growing manure-leaf-bearing trees, while Mr. Roscoe Allen stated that *kanuga* trees had been recently planted along the

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and appeared to be doing well. He stated also that in Gódvári and Kurnool the ryots themselves grew manure crops, such as *januma*, *sun-hemp* and indigo.

The deputation further explained that if they grew indigo and ploughed it in as manure in this district they would be charged full water rate, although in Gódvári no charge would be made in such cases. In reply to a question put by the Collector the deputation admitted that no one of their number had ever grown indigo and ploughed it in the manner described. His Excellency said that he would inquire into the matter.

The deputation next complained that the ryots were unable to obtain wild indigo seeds from the forests and would be glad if the Forest Department would let the ryots have the seed at cost price to grow on their lands as manure. His Excellency asked the District Forest Officer to comply with this request.

The deputation next stated that they were aware of large tracts on hills over which in spite of forest reservation for over 30 years not a vestige of a tree existed and requested that such tracts should be disafforested. They were asked by His Excellency to specify the areas to which they referred. They mentioned two tracts. The District Forest Officer denied that the forest reserves had no growth at all on them and stated that the members of the deputation were probably confusing reserved forests with unreserved lands which had been denuded of all growth. One tract referred to was apparently an extension which was reserved six or seven years ago. The District Forest Officer stated that the growth on this extension was coming up well. Mr. Moir corroborated the District Forest Officer and said

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Deputa-
tion.
Cultivat-
ing
indigo as
manure.

Wild
indigo
seed.

Certain
tracts to
be disaf-
forested.

Dec. 16th, 1908. CUDDAPAH. might be tried in Municipalities and Unions, but His Excellency doubted the advisability of adopting this suggestion.

Deputation, Bridg over the Kundu. The deputation next requested that a bridge should be constructed over the Kundu river at Alladapalli in the Proddatur taluk. His Excellency pointed out that this was a matter for District Boards to deal with, and suggested that the deputation should first endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the District Board. If the Board considered the bridge necessary and were unable to find means for its construction, Government would then be ready to consider the possibility of assisting the Board with a subsidy.

Chepad project. The deputation suggested that the Chepad project should be extended and that the capacity of the canal should be increased. His Excellency informed the deputation that this question was now under investigation by the Superintending Engineer, but it was not possible at present to carry out any further extension until the Mittakondala cutting in Kurnool district had been widened. The difficulties, however, did not appear to be insurmountable.

House water service. The deputation next objected to the restriction imposed on the further extension of the house service in the water-supply of Cuddapah and pressed the opinion that as the Government and the Municipality were endeavouring to assure a better water-supply, there was no justification for the continuance of the restriction. His Excellency pointed out that the better supply had not yet been assured. His Excellency was sure that the Municipality did not impose the restriction merely to inconvenience the citizens and had no doubt that when a sufficient supply became available

the Municipality would not continue the restriction unnecessarily. Dec. 16th, 1908.

CUDDAPAH. The deputation thanked His Excellency for the patience with which he had listened to them.

At 12-15 P.M., His Excellency granted a few private interviews. Inter-views. Garden party.

At 4-55 P.M. His Excellency and party left by motor-car for the District Judge's bungalow, where Mr. M. Ghose, I.C.S., gave a Garden party in honour of His Excellency. He was received by Mr. and Mrs. Ghose and their children. After tea some photographs were taken. His Excellency took the opportunity of meeting many of the leading citizens of Cuddapah. At the close of the party there were some fireworks and the house was illuminated.

Dinner party. In the evening Mr. Partridge gave a Dinner party at which the principal European residents of Cuddapah met His Excellency.

Departure. At 10-30 P.M. His Excellency left the Collector's house for the Railway Station and slept the night in his saloon. His Excellency's saloon was attached to the train leaving Cuddapah at 1-20 A.M. on Thursday the 17th December and arriving at Gooty at 5-32 A.M.

Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, travelled with His Excellency from Cuddapah to Gooty.

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Deputa-
tion.
Certain
tracts to
be disaf-
forested.
Seignio-
rags on
cattle.

Minor
forest
fruits.

Restric-
tion of
liquor
traffic.

there was a marked contrast between the growth on reserved and on unreserved lands. His Excellency asked the Collector to look into the matter and see what was really the true state of affairs, but said that Government could not give up reserved forests as long as there was a chance of re-afforestation.

The deputation next complained that the rates of seigniorage on cattle were too high. His Excellency pointed out that the rates were the same as in other districts and he did not think that the Government should differentiate in favour of Cuddapah, and that in any case the rates were very low.

The deputation requested that fruits in the forests might be given to the ryots who should be allowed to collect them. The District Forest Officer pointed out that the fruits were at present included in minor forest produce. The deputation stated that the contractor who purchased the right to collect the minor forest produce did not take them into account, as it would not pay him to collect the fruits. His Excellency pointed out that in that case there could be no demand for the fruits, but in any case it would not be possible to admit the ryots to the forests indiscriminately. He thought it better that the fruits should be included amongst minor forest produce.

The deputation urged the necessity for further restricting the number of arrack and toddy shops and suggested that one arrack and toddy shop for every 10,000 population in rural tracts should be taken as the standard. His Excellency explained that the Government were in favour of restricting the number of shops. The deputation argued that the shops tempted people to drink, and if there were no shops there would be no

temptation. They stated that there were places in America in which no drink shops were allowed. His Excellency explained that experience everywhere showed that if there were no shops people took to illicit trading in liquor and secret drinking. It was deemed better to endeavour to control its manufacture and sale.

The deputation next took exception to the administration of the income-tax, alleging that the scrutiny of accounts was often left to clerks, and that the decision of the Assessing Officer was mainly based on statements which were not communicated to the assesses. His Excellency pointed out that it would be very difficult to discuss this complaint unless the deputation could bring forward specific instances. He stated that there was no desire on the part of Government to do injustice to any one. The deputation were not prepared to cite specific cases, and the Collector stated that during the last week he had carefully gone into the cases dealt with by the Divisional Officer and Tahsildar of Cuddapah. In some cases the accounts had been rejected for specified reasons. In every case the Collector considered that the Assessing Officer's decision was correct. The deputation said they were satisfied that they had drawn the attention of the Collector to the matter and accepted his opinion.

The next subject dealt with by the deputation was compulsory and free primary education. His Excellency explained that education could not be made compulsory until sufficient schools were provided for the education of all children of school-going age. That would involve considerable expenditure, but the matter was indeed under consideration by the Government of India. The deputation suggested that an experiment

Dec. 16th,
1908.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Deputa-
tion.

Income-
tax.

Compul-
sory and
free
primary
education.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT CUDDAPAH.WEDNES-
DAY.
Dec. 16th,
1908,
7-45 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CUDDAPAH.

1. M.R.Ry. Krishnam Ramalingiah Chetti Garu,
Vice-Chairman.
2. " J. Narayana Reddi Garu, B.A.
3. Mr. M. W. Elliot, Public Prosecutor.
4. M.R.Ry. Y. Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.
5. " K. Ramalingiah Chetti Garu.
6. Khaji Saiyid Mustapha Hussain Sahib.
7. M.R.Ry. Y. Papayya Chetti Garu.
8. " R. Kannayya Chetti Garu.
9. " P. Venkatakrishnayya Garu.
10. " C. Sreenivasa Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
11. " Sowcar Khadir Muhiuddin Sahib.
12. " Y. S. Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.
13. " K. Seshiah Garu.
14. " N. S. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Pleader.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, CUDDAPAH.

1. M.R.Ry. J. Narayana Reddi Garu, B.A. (Vice-President).
2. B. Muhammad Raza Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
3. M.R.Ry. T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Divi-
sional Officer, Siddhavattam.
4. Mr. M. W. Elliot.
5. M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, M.A., Treasury
Deputy Collector.
6. " S. A. Subramaniya Aiyar Avargal, Rai Sahib,
B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer.
7. Shaik Hussain Sahib.
8. M.R.Ry. Y. Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.
9. " T. M. Muniswami Aiyar Avargal.

WEDNES-
DAY.Dec. 16th,
1908,
7-45 A.M.

10. Khaji Saiyid Fakir Ahmad Sahib.
11. Rev. G. H. MacFarlane.
12. C. Mohidin Khan Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar of Proddatur.
13. Mir Azizuddin Ali Khan Sahib.
14. M.R.Ry. C. Ramachandra Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
15. " G. Subba Reddi Garu.
16. Muhammad S. Nazi Mohadin Sahib Bahadur.
17. M.R.Ry. W. Swamayya Garu.
18. Muhammad Khader Mohideen Sahib.
19. M.R.Ry. E. Giri Rao Garu, B.A.
20. " M. C. Kamatobiah Chetti Garu.
21. " C. Sobhanadri Rao Nayudu Garu.
22. Muhammad Hasarath Saiyid Shah Jamal Bashah Hus-
sain Sahib.
23. M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
24. " V. Vasanta Rao Garu.
25. " R. Seshagiri Rao Garu.
26. " J. Krishna Rao Garu.
27. " T. Vasudeva Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of
Cuddapah.
28. " T. Kanalayadam Mudaliyar Avargal.
29. " S. Rangish Nayudu Garu.
30. " C. Seshachella Aiyar Avargal.
31. " K. Ramacharla Garu.
32. " K. Ramachandra Reddi Garu.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, CUDDAPAH.

8-50 A.M.

1. Mr. V. Verghese, Acting District Medical and Sanitary
Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. Narasinga Rao Avargal, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, CUDDAPAH.

9-15 A.M.

M.R.Ry. C. Ramaiya Avargal, B.A., Headmaster.

DEPUTATION, CUDDAPAH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Ramachandra Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
2. " T. M. Muniswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High
Court Vakil, and Member, District Board.

11-5 A.M.

APPENDIX.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Dec. 16th,
1908.
11-5 A.M.

3. Sowcar Khadir Muhiuddin Sahib, Municipal Councillor.
4. Muhammad Nanna Meah Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
5. M.R.Ry. Murthi Venkata Subbiah Garu, Merchant.
6. " J. B. H. Venkoba Rao Garu, Pleader.
7. " A. Nanjundappa Avargal.
8. " T. M. Narasimha Chari Avargal.

12-15 P.M.

INTERVIEWS.

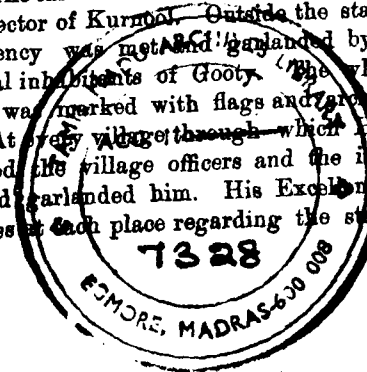
1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. S. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Superintendent of Police.
2. " Rai Sahib S. A. Subramania Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.
3. " C. M. Maduranayagam Pillai Avargal, District Forest Officer, East.
4. " T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Sidhout.
5. " T. M. Narasimha Chariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.
6. Hakim Saiyid Abdul Majid alias Manjumiyan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate.
7. M.R.Ry. Avula Baliagari Krishna Reddi Garu of Gundlur, Landowner.
8. " Yaddalla Papiiah Garu, Municipal Councillor.

CHAPTER II.

KURNOOL.

Soon after half past six His Excellency alighted from the train at Gooty. He was received on the platform by Mr. R. Morris, I.O.S., Collector of Anantapur, Mrs. Morris, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, who garlanded His Excellency, Mr. R. M. Powell, District Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. G. Suryanarayana Nayudu Garu, Divisional officer, Gooty, M.R.Ry. P. Narayana Rao Nayudu Garu, District Munsif, Gooty, and the Rev. F. L. Marler, the Rev. W. W. Stephenson and the Rev. S. Nicholson, of the London Mission, Gooty. Dec. 17th 1908.

After breakfast, which had been prepared for His Excellency and party in a room upstairs in the station buildings, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Campbell and Captain Vesey, left Gooty station at 7-10 A.M. by motor-car for Kurnool. The car in which the party travelled was a 30 H.P. Dennis, but a 9 H.P. De Dion, followed in case of accidents but fortunately was not required. The car had been hired by Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.O.S., Collector of Kurnool. Outside the station yard His Excellency was met and garlanded by some of the principal inhabitants of Gooty. The whole route to Kurnool was marked with flags and garlands at the villages. At every village through which His Excellency passed the village officers and the inhabitants met him and garlanded him. His Excellency made a few inquiries at each place regarding the state of the



Dec. 17th, 1908. "institution for Hindu girls in Kurnool like the one maintained for Muhammadan girls. We need hardly state that Kurnool, backward as it is in every direction, deserves the active sympathy and support of the Government in the matter of education. And Your Excellency will have done lasting good to the Hindu community of Kurnool by sanctioning the establishment of a Government Girls' School in furtherance of the cause of female education.

High School.

"4. We next feel it our pleasing duty to make a brief reference to our High School. We are glad to state that the school has during the course of the past few years so far risen in its popularity and usefulness that it has now become absolutely necessary to increase the accommodation in the building for meeting its growing requirements. The Council has therefore resolved to raise an upper storey over the present building with the generous aid of Government, which, we hope, will be liberally extended. The resolution of the Council has been approved by Your Excellency's Government and we now rely upon Your Excellency for some liberal assistance in our endeavour to provide sufficient and convenient accommodation in our High School.

Sanitary improvements.

"5. Our next representation relates to the improvement of the sanitary condition of our town. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Government for the introduction of excellent system of water-supply which has almost transformed Kurnool into one of the enviable stations in the presidency. We are further specially grateful to Your Excellency's Government for so adjusting the respective claims of irrigation and the Kurnool Municipal water-system over the water in the Kurnool-Cuddapah Irrigation Canal during the hot months of the year as to ensure a satisfactory supply of drinking water to the municipal town of Kurnool during the hot weather, without any further expenditure by the Municipal Council on fresh capital works in connection with its water system, and thus removing a source of great anxiety to our townsmen. The health of our town has marvellously improved with the introduction of our water-system. And while we are happy to state that the present sanitary condition of our town has on

"the whole been satisfactory, we beg leave to bring to Your Excellency's notice that there are improvements in certain directions which, in the interests of better sanitation, deserve to be carried out gradually as funds become available. We only refer to the congestion of the streets in some thickly inhabited parts of our town. It is hopeless, in the very nature of things, that we can ever think of undertaking a project of the kind with our own unaided resources. We therefore pray that Your Excellency's Government would be pleased to allot to us, from time to time, consistently with the claims of other municipalities, some amount from the recurring annual grant of the Imperial Government for sanitary improvements, in order that we might be enabled to open up the congested portions of our town.

"6. We, as members of a unit of local self-Government, beg leave to express our appreciation of the measures so far initiated by Your Excellency in the direction of extending the popular basis in the constitution of the local boards of our Presidency. We respectfully beg permission to state that, in our humble view, the time has arrived when Your Excellency may well entrust larger powers and greater responsibilities to the Municipal Councils in the administration of their affairs. Greater freedom from outside control can alone, after a certain stage of development, be conducive to the production of the best results. We hope and trust that it will be Your Excellency's privilege to signalise the tenure of your exalted office by measures which are calculated to further the cause of local self-Government in our Province.

"7. Wishing Her Excellency Lady Lawley and Your Excellency health and happiness and according Your Excellency once more a cordial welcome."

After reading the address, M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu presented the other remaining members of the Municipal Council to His Excellency.

The Collector presented M.R.Ry. K. Ekambara Aiyar Avargal, B.A., who read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council of Nandyal:—

Dec. 17th, 1908. KURNOOL. Municipal Address. Sanitary improvements.

Local self-Government.

Nandyal Municipal Address.

Dec. 17th, 1908. KURNOOL. crops and the condition of the village and was gratified to learn that the early crop had been 'bumper'. At Pyapalli M.R.Ry. K. Padmanabhn Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar of Pattikonda, met His Excellency. Among the people who met His Excellency there were some Singalies or Lambadies, members of a wandering gypsy tribe who had settled down to agriculture; some of them went through a tribal dance before His Excellency. The party arrived at the Collector's house soon after eleven o'clock. His Excellency's arrival was private and he was met by Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.O.S., whose guest he and his staff were during their stay at Kurnool, and by Mr. F. S. S. George, District Superintendent of Police.

Public
arrival.

Guard of
Honour.

Municipal
Address.

Loyalty.

At 12-50 P.M. His Excellency and staff accompanied by Mr. Hughes and Mr. George left the Collector's house for his office by motor-car. His arrival at the Collector's office was public. A guard of honour of Reserve Police was drawn up near the entrance. After His Excellency had inspected the guard of honour he went upstairs to the hall in which he was to receive addresses. Mr. Hughes presented M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Kurnool, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"1. We, the members of the Municipal Council of Kurnool, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our loyal and cordial greetings, and to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to our ancient town. And we respectfully crave permission to assure Your Excellency that the citizens of our town yield to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and Government, whose continued prosperity is inseparably associated with the further progress and advancement of this country.

Dec. 17th, 1908. KURNOOL. Municipal Address. Railway.

"2. We deem it our happy privilege to approach Your Excellency on the eve of the termination of the standing grievance of our townsmen, viz., want of direct railway communication. And we feel we cannot sufficiently express our sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the generous liberality which has prompted them to sanction the construction of a railway to our remote town at Imperial expense. We hope that Kurnool, once the seat of Hindu and Muhammadan Rulers, will henceforth rise in importance as a centre of commerce and industry under the beneficent sway of Britain.

"3. We are glad to state that we have hardly any grievances rightly so termed. We however consider it our duty to invite Your Excellency's attention to a few questions affecting the interests of our rate-payers and we trust Your Excellency would be pleased to give them the consideration they deserve. "The want of a Non-sectarian Hindu Girls' School maintained from public funds has come to be keenly felt by a large and influential section of our Hindu citizens. The Municipal Council, viewing it as its fundamental duty to provide adequate facilities for the elementary education of boys and girls resident within its jurisdiction, found itself called upon to meet the want by maintaining a girls' school out of its revenues. And accordingly the proposal of the Municipal Council, started last year, after passing through some stages, is now awaiting the final decision of Your Excellency's Government. We beg leave to state in this connection that there seem to be no two opinions as to the necessity of a Non-sectarian Girls' School in a backward town like ours, but that the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, supported by the views of the Manager of the Local American Baptist Mission Schools, thinks that our financial condition does not seem to justify the creation of an additional charge on our exchequer. Though we consider ourselves to be in a pretty safe position financially we believe it is unnecessary for our present purpose to enter into any defence of our position. And, in view of the importance of the need, we, as the representatives of our rate-payers, respectfully venture therefore to request Your Excellency to consider the desirability of maintaining a Government

Non-sectarian
Hindu
Girls'
School.

KURNOOL.

Dec. 17th,
1908.Kurnool.
Nandyal
Municipal
Address.
Railway.

"1. We, the undersigned Councillors and Citizens of Nandyal Municipality, beg to approach Your Excellency with a cordial welcome on your visit to our backward district.

"2. The railway line between Dhone and Kurnool which renders the head-quarters of the district easy of access to our town and which is almost an accomplished fact, entitles our benign Government to the lasting gratitude of the people of this district. We are further grateful to learn that there is a near prospect of our town being connected by rail with Atmakur, the nearest village to the shrine at Brisailam on the top of Nallamalai Hills, a spot sacred to the Hindu devotees all over India, and with Proddatur, which is a rising commercial centre. We have no doubt that these events, when completed, will be of great advantage to our town commercially and in other ways.

Loyalty.

"3. We beg leave to take this occasion to assure Your Excellency as the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor that the people of this district are second to none, among the subjects of His Majesty's world-wide Empire, in their loyalty to the British Throne. We feel it necessary also to express our emphatic condemnation of the anarchical events that have recently occurred in certain parts of India and of the dissemination of ideas entirely opposed to the universal current of feeling in this part of His Majesty's Indian Empire, where the word 'Sedition' is practically unknown.

Hospital.

"4. The Municipal Hospital, the foundation of which was laid by Your Excellency's noble predecessor Lord Ampthill, is already proving a great boon to the public and we are proud of this institution.

Sanita-
tion.
Epidemic.

"5. Our Council, which is not yet ten years old, continues to discharge its duties against great odds. The crooked lanes and irregular situation of the houses, with wet cultivation extending up to their very walls, built by people, who had, and we regret to observe, still have no clear idea of sanitation and of the duties pertaining to a corporate life, have resulted in several streets being narrow and ill-formed; and in spite of all our attempts at improvement, we have not been able to keep away malaria, while the epidemic of cholera continues

KURNOOL.

"to be a not infrequent visitor to Nandyal. It was quite recently that the town passed out of an unusually long and severe outbreak, which carried away many lives.

Kurnool

"6. A good water-supply and a properly constructed drainage system are an urgent necessity without which no improvement can be effected. These are matters which in an infant and resourceless Municipality, such as ours, cannot be effected without the substantial help of Your Excellency's Government. To this subject we invited the attention of Your Excellency's predecessor, and we feel it necessary, in our inability to help ourselves, to reiterate the prayer that Your Excellency will be pleased to enable this Council to secure a special grant for the above-mentioned important sanitary schemes, which alone will save the town from the pestilences to which it is regularly subject, resulting in so much loss of life.

Nandyal
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply
and drain-
age.

"7. We desire also to request Your Excellency's Government to accord to the rate-payers of this Municipality the privilege of electing a fair proportion of the councillors, all of whom now are nominated by Government. We can assure Your Excellency that this privilege will not be abused.

Elective
privileges.

"8. In view of the great reluctance of the parents to send up young boys of the lower secondary classes to the local Mission High School, whose distance from the town is felt to be a strain and a serious inconvenience, we take the liberty of requesting that Your Excellency may be pleased to reconsider the recent decision directing that the school maintained by this Municipality should only be an elementary school and to grant permission for its continuance as an incomplete secondary institution.

School.

"9. We beg to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity to meet Your Excellency and express our loyal sentiments and hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to find time to have a look at our town prior to Your Excellency's departure from the district.

"10. We conclude with the prayer that Your Excellency and Lady Lawley, will enjoy long life and prosperity."

Dec. 17th,
1908.
KURNOOL.
His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
Kurnool
and
Nandyal
Municipal
Addresses
Harvest.

M.R.Ry. K. Ekambara Aiyar Garu then presented the remaining members of the Nandyal Municipal Council.

His Excellency replied to the two addresses in the following terms:—

"I can assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me to find myself in Kurnool to-day.

"That pleasure is enhanced on two accounts. I am glad to say that all the way this morning along the road from Gooty right up to Kurnool, I was met with reports of abundant yields of harvest and bumper crops, which, I hope, spell prosperity to the people of this district. Nothing could have pleased me more than to have been greeted with such good news, and what goes still further to enhance my pleasure is the kindness and cordiality of the welcome of which I have just been the recipient at your hands. I desire to thank you very sincerely for your words, contained in the two addresses which have been presented to me, and I should also like to thank you for the beautiful caskets in which these addresses are enclosed, which will always be very charming souvenirs of my visit.

"There is also another thing which has added to the pleasure of my coming here and that is to receive the assurances of loyalty to the Throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, which, I am certain, come from the hearts of the people of this district and not merely from their lips.

"I am especially glad to hear that within your borders the monster of sedition has not raised its hideous head. I am certain that you who love India with a great love, as only the son of the soil can love her, will contemplate with feelings of grave dissatisfaction anything which can magnify or exaggerate the difference between the rulers and the ruled, and that you will share with me the opinion that nothing could be more disastrous than a widening of the gulf between them.

Loyalty.

Sedition.

Dec. 17th,
1908.
KURNOOL.
His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
Kurnool
and
Nandyal
Municipal
Addresses.
The
Dhond-
Kurnool
Railway.

"Now gentlemen, I will, if I may, turn to the few items which have been brought to my notice this afternoon. May I, in the first place, congratulate the citizens of this town on the advent of the railway? There is no one who can appreciate more fully than I do what that may mean to a town and to the community dwelling in it. It was my fate to live for some time in a remote portion of the globe, when my nearest railway station was exactly 460 miles away. That was decidedly disadvantageous, and the disadvantages were increased when the oxen which were our sole means of transport were one and all swept away by the deadly scourge of rinderpest, and we found ourselves relying for our necessities and conveniences of life and comforts upon the harmless necessary moke. Had it not been for the donkeys, I do not know what we should have done. There we were for a long and dreary time with 460 miles between us and the railway, and you may imagine with what satisfaction I greeted the coming of the railway into the town of Bulawayo. To you I can well understand what satisfaction it must be to see the iron horse snorting at your very doors in Kurnool; and for the district I am glad to know that further advantages in the matter of railway facilities are in contemplation, inasmuch as the survey from Nandyal to Koilkuntla is already in progress and there is every probability of the line being undertaken at no very distant date.

"There is another matter on which I should like to congratulate the citizens of Kurnool, because I find them in an absolutely unique position compared with the citizens of other towns, that they are entirely free, I am glad to say, from the malady which I look upon as universal in this country, that is, the malady of a grievance. In that their position is almost unique. I congratulate you, gentlemen, sincerely in presenting yourselves without a grievance to put before your Governor. You have, what all as good citizens should have, a desire to see improvements carried out in your town, and when you ask that the Government may give due consideration to any representation which you may have to make, I can assure you that we will do so most readily.

A town
without a
grievance.

KURNOOL.

Dec. 17th, 1908, "submit some definite scheme before that date, I am afraid
 Kurnool. "that next year your claim for a share in the grant cannot be
 "entertained.

"You next indicate the desirability of the extension of
 "the powers of the Municipality, but I do not quite apprehend
 "in what direction you think that these powers should be
 "increased. At the present time almost every Municipality in
 "the Presidency is coming constantly to Government for
 "financial aid. Therefore the responsibilities of the central
 "Government in matters of schemes for sanitary improvements
 "and so forth are considerable, and it is obviously necessary
 "that we should maintain some control over expenditure and
 "some supervision of the Municipal Budgets. The powers of
 "Municipalities in this country, it seems to me, are already
 "considerable, and the responsibilities are even greater than
 "the powers. I myself, as I think you are aware, have no wish
 "to hamper the spread of self-government on an elective basis
 "as you will have seen from the policy we are adopting of
 "extending the elective system to Taluk Boards and indirectly
 "to District Boards. But on a vague suggestion that the
 "Municipal powers of the town of Kurnool should be extended,
 "I find any positive assurance difficult, and at present I do not
 "see in what directions it will be of advantage to increase
 "those powers.

"Now, gentlemen, I should like, if I may, to say a word or
 "two to those gentlemen who have been good enough to come
 "here from Nandyal in order to greet me on my arrival here.
 "In spite of the railway communications, it is a lengthy and
 "tedious journey I know, and I should like them to understand
 "that I am highly appreciative of the courteous spirit which
 "prompted them to come and welcome me here.
 "I should also like to tell them how glad I am to hear that
 "the Hospital at Nandyal is proving so great an advantage to
 "the town.
 "I know full well, and my Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell,
 "has often told me, how great are the physical drawbacks
 "of Nandyal and how much is wanted there in the matter
 "of improvements to ameliorate the physical and sanitary

KURNOOL.

"conditions of the people of the town. I am aware that in the
 "last four seasons much has been effected. I know that you
 "are desirous of seeing improvements carried out on a greater
 "scale than has been attempted, and I sincerely hope that you
 "may not be balked in your desire. I understand that the
 "Government have invited the Municipal Council to put before
 "them some definite scheme, but as yet we have not received
 "any. I do not think it is, perhaps, quite fully understood how
 "difficult it is for us as Government to make any pronoun-
 "ment upon any contemplated improvement until we definitely
 "know what the scope of that improvement is intended to be
 "and what the cost of it will approximately be. I think we
 "have shown lately that, on good cause shown, we are not
 "disposed to adopt any mean or niggardly spirit towards the
 "Municipalities of this Presidency, and I can assure the
 "citizens of Nandyal, through their Councillors, that we shall
 "adopt a no less generous attitude towards them, when the
 "moment comes, than we have towards other towns.

"You then ask also that we should apply the elective
 "system in the case of the Nandyal Municipality. To that I
 "see no possible objection. If you will be good enough to
 "address the Government through the Collector, I think I may
 "assure you that your prayer will receive consideration.

"To the next proposal, for the retention of your Municipal
 "School as a Secondary institution, I am afraid it is difficult
 "for me to give so encouraging an answer, because I am afraid
 "that the proposal does not altogether commend itself to me,
 "and I fear that Government will find themselves unable
 "to reconsider the order. One of the difficulties which you
 "point out is the difficulty of the boys in getting to the S.P.G.
 "School owing to the fact that it is somewhat remote; but
 "unless the boys of Nandyal are considerably less active
 "in their physical habits than those of other parts of the
 "Presidency, I cannot help thinking that this difficulty has
 "been somewhat exaggerated. It seems to me, moreover,
 "that a boy can take up English in the Elementary school as a
 "second language and go on to the highest class and then,
 "when he is fit to go, to the next highest class in the S.P.G.
 "High School. In connection with this, I will remind you

Dec. 17th,
 1908.
 Kurnool.
 His
 Excellen-
 cy's
 reply to
 Kurnool
 and
 Nandyal
 Addresses
 Scheme for
 Improve-
 ment.

Elective
 System.
 Municipal
 Secondary
 School.

Hospital.

Scheme
 for
 Improve-
 ment.

Dec. 17th,
1908.

KURNOOL.

His

Excel-

lency's

reply to

Kurnool

and

Nandyal

Municipal

Addresses.

Govern-

ment and

Local

Bodies.

Educa-

tion.

"It was only yesterday that I was pointing out the fact that the central Government and the local Governments—the Government of Madras and the Municipality, be it of Kurnool or Nandyal—are engaged upon precisely the same task of administration. At times we do not always hold exactly the same view; at times we up in Madras may seem to be a little unsympathetic towards those who are struggling against difficulties in the mufassal. You must not on that ground believe that there is any spirit other than that of sympathy with your work. It is usually a lack of ability and not a lack of will which prevents us from meeting your requests.

"You put forward to-day a suggestion for consideration in the matter, firstly of a Hindu Girls' School in this town, and I think it is well to see such a progressive spirit on your part. I sympathise with you in your desire to strike off the fetters of ignorance from the members of the gentler sex, who have been hitherto debarred from the educational advantages which have been put within the reach of their more fortunate brothers. In that, I think, you are to be congratulated. I am sure that you do well to devise, if possible, some scheme for carrying your wishes into effect. Here we come upon a question of principle. I must confess that it seems to me that the elementary education of girls in a town is essentially one of the functions of the Municipal administration and not of the central Government in Madras. It may, however, be possible for you to carry out your desire in this respect by the fact the Government are now undertaking to pay the net cost of the Municipal High School here. That, I hope, will set free certain funds which you are bound at present to devote to that institution, and will enable you to spread your wings in the direction you have indicated in your address.

"I am fully aware, no less than you yourselves are, of the inadequacy of the accommodation of your High School, and the Government, I think, have already expressed themselves as fully in accord with the policy you have suggested of

Municipal
High
School.Dec. 17th,
1908.

KURNOOL.

His

Excel-

lency's

reply to

Kurnool

and

Nandyal

Municipal

Addresses.

Water.

supply.

"increasing the accommodation of and enlarging your High School. The general policy has been approved by the Government, and I understand the position to be that we are only waiting for the submission of the plans and estimates for carrying out the scheme which you contemplate before we are able to decide quite definitely to what extent we shall be able to help you from Provincial revenues. I think I may promise you that that help will not be withheld, especially in view of the fact that we contemplate the provincialisation of your High School and are prepared to relieve you in future of the net cost of that institution.

"Again, I may say how glad I am to hear how satisfactory has proved the introduction of the scheme of water-supply here. I should, indeed, be obtuse and lacking in intelligence if I failed to have learnt from my experience in other parts of the country how grievous are the disabilities which are inflicted on towns which have not the advantages of a good water-supply. You have suffered in the past and you know what they are. I rejoice to hear that your citizens are now in the position of commanding a good supply of water and are thus experiencing an improvement in health, greater comfort and greater convenience in life.

"There are, however, certain other sanitary improvements which are desirable here, and in regard to which you ask for our assistance. But we must know beforehand to what extent you propose to embark upon expenditure before we can give you any definite promise of aid—what are your improvements going to be; what is their cost to be; how do you propose to finance any scheme which you may introduce? These are facts which we must have before us before we go into the question of the degree to which Government aid may be forthcoming. We cannot earmark a sum for problematical contingencies either for Kurnool or any other town. I would only tell you that if you wish to participate in the distribution of next year's grants for improvements, you must at once endeavour to get your schemes before the Government before the 15th January. The time is short, if you wish to participate in the next year's distribution, and, unless you can

Sanitary
Improvements.

KURNOOL.

Dec. 17th, 1908. "that the Government have sanctioned some considerable relaxation in Rule 47 which was voted by some School Managers to be somewhat rigid. In view of the relaxation of this rule and the close proximity of the S.P.G. High School, I do not think the youth of Nandyal will be handicapped in their educational race.

"Now, gentlemen, I think I have touched upon all the points raised in the two addresses. I will only say once again how much I appreciate the warmth of your welcome manifested, not only within the walls of this institution, but also outside it; how pleased I am to hear that the season prospects are good, and how much I regret that my visit should be of so short a duration. I hope during my flying visit to Nandyal on my way to renew the acquaintance of those citizens of Nandyal who have been at such great pains to welcome me here to-day."

At 2 P.M. His Excellency received some of the principal Khandani pensioners. Muhammad Dand Khan Bahadur was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from being present at the time appointed, but he had a few minutes conversation with His Excellency at the public entertainment in the afternoon.

At 4-15 P.M. His Excellency and staff, accompanied by the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police motored to the Coles Memorial High School, which is managed by the American Baptist Mission. On arrival he was received by the Rev. W. A. Stanton and the Rev. J. Newcomb. The staff and pupils of the school and visitors were assembled in front of the school building. His Excellency was presented by Mr. Stanton with a silver-key and at his request formally opened the ground-floor of the building, His Excellency proceeded to the Assembly Hall upstairs where the following programme was carried out:—

KURNOOL.

- (1) Procession of school children.
 - (2) Dedicatory prayer by Rev. John Newcomb of Cumbum.
 - (3) Hymn by High School chorus.
 - (4) Telugu and Hindustani songs specially composed for the occasion.
 - (5) Wand drill by A.B.M. primary boys.
 - (6) Children's anthem and action song by A.B.M. boarding girls.
 - (7) Kolattam and song by A.B.M. Hindu girls.
 - (8) Address to His Excellency by the Manager of the High School.
 - (10) Response by His Excellency the Governor.
 - (11) Doxology and national anthem.
- The hymn and English songs sung were composed by the poet Abraham Coles, M.B., LL.D., in whose memory the building was erected.

Dec. 17th, 1908.
KURNOOL.
Coles Memorial High School.

The address presented to His Excellency by the Address.
Rev. W. A. Stanton was as follows:—

"Compared with many of the old historic institutions of this Presidency which Your Excellency has honoured with your presence and encouraged with your sympathy, the Coles Memorial High School is but an infant, but I trust it has shown, even in its brief career, that it is withal a strong and sturdy infant with promise for the future. Though so recently established, the school did not spring into being in a day. Through many years of toil and struggle the foundations on which it is reared were being slowly but surely laid. Sixteen years ago in yonder hall, a handful of rude village boys were learning to read and write. That, sir, was the beginning of this high school. The little school grew from primary to lower secondary, increasing steadily in strength and efficiency for a period of over ten years, and laying well the foundations for the larger work that was to come. At last the work of our Mission reached a stage that seemed to call for an advance step. With stations at Cumbum, Markapur, Nandyal and Gudwal in the Nizam's Dominions, with strong lower

Dec. 17th, 1908, "secondary schools at Cumbum and Kurnool, with twenty-five hundred children in our village primary schools throughout the district, and with a Native Christian community of over eighteen thousand, it seemed necessary to provide for the higher education of our Christian young men. Just at that time also a very urgent request came to us from many of the leading Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen of the town asking us to open a high school here. In response to this urgent request, therefore, and with a view to meet the educational needs of our rapidly-growing Christian community in the year 1905, the first high school class was opened, and in January 1907, with the opening of the Matriculation class, the high school was complete. In securing recognition for our school unexpected obstacles were encountered from the Educational Department, and it was not until appeal was made to the Governor in Council that recognition was obtained. The Government Order, granting recognition, was received here on the 21st of February 1907, and was an occasion of great rejoicing.

"In the meantime the school had out-grown its limited quarters, and the question of a new building became a serious one. When in America on furlough, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York, and his sister, Miss Emilie Coles, and of spending a day with them in their beautiful summer residence in Scotch Plains, N.J. Possessed of ample means and actuated by the deepest Christian love, their gifts and benefactions, both at home and abroad, are numberless. They became deeply interested in my plans for a high school, and I felt assured that when the time came we could look to them for help. After returning to India and securing the sanction of our Board for the establishment of a high school here, I submitted to Dr. Coles for his approval tentative plans of a building suited to our needs. On the 10th of April 1906, I received a cablegram from Boston, announcing that Dr. and Miss Coles had given 10,000 dollars or Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a high school at Kurnool. The work was at once put in hand. Mr. I. M. Lewis of Madras was chosen architect, ground was broken on the 1st of February 1907, the foundation stone was laid by our

"senior missionary, Dr. Downie of Nellore, on the 27th of March, and to-day, by the help of God, the building stands complete for Your Excellency's inspection.

Dec. 17th, 1908.
KURNOOL.

Coles Memorial High School.
Address.

"To his great gift of 10,000 dollars Dr. Coles has recently added a further gift of 1,000 dollars, nearly Rs. 6,000, for the furnishing and equipment of the building. The beautiful class-room desks have been specially brought out from America, and the aim throughout has been to equip the school in accordance with the very best educational standards of the day. Not content with all this, Dr. Coles is sending out from America a twenty-four inch bell weighing four hundred pounds and costing Rs. 600, which will be placed on the top of this building, to call the boys with its deep rich tones to their daily tasks. For the library also he has given a complete set of the Encyclopædia Britannica bound in half morocco; and being a patriot, a lover of his country, and a lover at the same time of the grand old Mother country, he has sent two beautiful flags—the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack—which we have twined together to-day in token of that indissoluble bond—stronger than bands of steel—that unite these two great nations of the earth.

"This building, as Your Excellency has seen from the name and the inscription on the beautiful marble tablet below, is a memorial erected by Dr. Coles and his sister to the memory of their beloved father, Dr. Abraham Coles, and their sainted mother, Caroline Ackerman Coles. The latter was a woman of sweet and heavenly spirit, gentle and sympathetic towards all, and a devoted friend of missions everywhere. Their father, Dr. Abraham Coles, was a remarkable man—a Doctor of Medicine by profession, a Doctor of Laws by attainment, a scholar of profound learning, an author of many books, a poet and singer, as Whittier says, of 'immortal songs,' a Christian, a mystic, and a seer. 'To the glory of God and in loving memory' of these sainted parents this building is erected in this far-off land by a devoted son and daughter, and our prayer is that it may ever teach the boys of this school through the coming years the beautiful lesson of filial love and reverence.

Dec. 17th,
1908.

KURNOOL.
Coles
Memorial
High
School.
Address.

"With the splendid accommodation and equipment thus provided by Dr. Coles with so lavish a hand, with a staff of highly efficient and experienced teachers working with heart and soul for the welfare of the school, with over two hundred boys enrolled in the various classes, and with the hearty co-operation of our good friends in the town, both Hindu and Muhammadan, who have stood so loyally by us in the past, we shall endeavour, Your Excellency, so far as in us lies, not only to impart a sound education, but to lay deep down in the hearts of these boys the foundations of a noble and exalted character. With this high purpose in mind we have asked our Board at home to send out an American Principal to be at the head of this institution, to give it that personal care and attention so necessary to such a work, and to impart the strength and vigour of his own personality to the whole life of the school; and it gives me great pleasure to announce, sir, that as soon as a man can be secured, our Board propose to make this important provision.

"In conclusion, I could only wish, in the midst of the joy of this day, that Dr. Coles himself were present to welcome Your Excellency in person and to express the sentiments of his heart in words more fitting than mine. But, sir, wide as seas roll between him and us and there is no probability that he will ever see the splendid monument which he has here erected. On behalf, therefore, of Dr. Coles and his sister, Miss Coles, I beg to thank Your Excellency for your gracious presence here to-day, for the honour you have conferred upon us in opening this memorial building, and for the deep interest Your Excellency has shown in the welfare of this school. On behalf of my colleagues also, who have joined me in welcoming Your Excellency here to-day, on behalf of the masters and pupils of this school who will ever remember with feelings of pride and satisfaction Your Excellency's visit to their school, and on behalf of the eighteen thousand Native Christians belonging to the American Baptist Mission in this district, all of whom, I assure Your Excellency, are most loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I beg to offer our heart-felt thanks, and to wish Your Excellency and Lady Lawley long life and happiness."

His Excellency replied in the following terms:—

"MR. STANTON, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—Before I reply to the address to which I have just listened with the greatest possible interest, I should like, if I may, to thank those who arranged and those who took part in the programme which was organized for our entertainment this afternoon—to thank them very sincerely and to congratulate them, if I may, on the excellence of their performance. The next item on the programme is what I believe is colloquially known as my 'turn,' and I only hope that I shall carry it out as efficiently as those who have preceded me.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have, as you are aware, wandered about the world in various directions and through various continents, and it has been my privilege to see (always with amazement and admiration) something of the missionary work of America in distant lands.

"I am proud to claim as a warm and personal friend Bishop Hartzell, who is carrying on a splendid work, aided and supported by his friends in America, in the darkest part of South Africa. I am glad to say, though I do not wish to boast, that I hope I was slightly instrumental in helping him in his work in Rhodesia.

"It has also been my privilege to see something of the work which is being carried on by Dr. Downie and his noble fellow-workers in Nellore—Dr. Downie, who laid the foundation stone of this building and whom I wish I could have met again this afternoon. I assure you that I esteem it a very great pleasure and a very great honour to have been able to formally open the Coles Memorial building and to express my sense of admiration at the noble purpose and the great generosity of him by whom this building was erected, my admiration of the building itself, and my fervent hope and prayer that God may bless him and his sister by whose instrumentality this building has been brought into existence. I pray too that His blessings may be upon those who control the destinies of this school and those who have the advantage of working within these walls.

Dec. 17th,
1908.

KURNOOL.

Coles
Memorial
High
School.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

KURNOOL.

Dec. 17th, 1908. "filial love and reverence. Filial love means, you will say at Kurnool, "once, love of a child for a parent. But it means more than that. It means the love of a son for his father and mother and all that is meant by home, the love for his motherland and the empire of which he is a member. So let that bell ever speak to you of filial love and let it speak to you of reverence. "I do not want to be misunderstood in what I am going to say to you. Since I have been in this country, one after another, teachers and parents have spoken to me, and earnestly they tell me the same story, that the boys of to-day are lacking in self-control and in reverence. Now at home, in England, the idea is fixed in the minds of us Englishmen when we think of Indians, be they men or boys, fathers or sons, we think of them as remarkable for courtesy, civility and charm of manner. We at home send our boys to school and college in order that they may acquire these three qualifications. Here in India it is the characteristic of each one of you, and I would ask you most earnestly, do you realise the value of a possession which is yours to-day? Are you going to fling it away? Most assuredly not, because it is a thing which no money can buy, this courtesy and this civility, of which some of you think so little. You may think that civility means servility, but believe me that is wrong. Don't throw it away. For once lost it is never recovered. No artificial veneer will ever take its place. You will never recover it, and then there is left to you only self-assertiveness, which is a poor substitute, for indeed it is wrong to think that self-assertiveness means independence of character. A saying occurs to me—I think it is of Burke's. He said, paradoxical as it may seem, 'a man who is always finding fault will never achieve anything in life.' And for the reason that the habit of finding fault drives love out of life, and love is the main-spring of life. What is irreverence after all? What is irreverence but always finding fault with others, criticising others, failing to see their merits, fault-finding and what is due to them? Yes, believe me, fault-finding and irreverence drive love out of life, and love is the main-spring of life. So to the boys of this school I would say,

Dec. 17th, 1908.
Kurnool.
Coles Memorial High School.
His Excellency's speech.

KURNOOL.

Dec. 17th, 1908. "when you hear that bell, let it remind you of just those two sayings, 'Love is the main spring of life,' and 'irreverence, contempt for others, and self-assertiveness will only drive love away.' Do all you can to maintain the character which you and your people have so justly earned, the character for civility, courtesy and gentlemanliness. Let that be the message which the bell speaks to you now and hereafter. "And, sir, I also have my message which I will ask you to convey to Dr. Coles and his sister. I bid you say that, in my capacity as Governor of this great Presidency, I desire to thank them most sincerely for the generous help which they are giving to the people of this land. I ask you to assure them of my high appreciation of the generous impulse and noble purpose which prompted them to give so munificent a donation. As the Governor of Madras I thank them most sincerely."

Dec. 17th, 1908.
Kurnool.
Coles Memorial High School.
His Excellency's speech.

On leaving the school His Excellency and party Water-motored to the Kurnool Municipal Water-works where His Excellency was received by the Executive Engineer, M.R.Ry. G. S. Rama Aiyar Avargal, who showed His Excellency the pumping engines first and afterwards motored with His Excellency and party to the settling-tanks and filter-beds and explained in particular the machinery for registering the flow of water into the tanks and the amount stored in them, and the method of filtration. His Excellency expressed surprise that the sand used in the filters was taken direct from the river-bed and put in the filters without further preparation, he considered it desirable that the sand should be burnt unless the sanitary authorities were satisfied as to the purity of the sand.

The town of Kurnool is situated at the confluence of two rivers, the Tungabhadra and the Handri. The sub-soil of the town is rocky. Prior to 1863 the people of Kurnool town except those who lived close to

Dec. 17th,
1908.
KURNPOOL.
Coles
Memorial
High
School.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"You have shown me this evening, sir, a most beautiful building, and you tell me that it will shortly be equipped with every modern requirement. I am also glad to hear that the school, though so young, is so strong and so sturdy an infant. I hope that this means that it is capable of walking quite alone, that it will not look to a grandmotherly Government for assistance, that it will move on unaided by Government in the future as it has done in the past. Be this as it may, I should like to congratulate you, if I may, on what you have achieved without Government help. It is, believe me, in my opinion most praiseworthy.

"I should like, if I may, to say something on the allusion which has been made in the address to the hesitancy on the part of Government to give this institution immediate recognition. I beg that from that it will not be inferred that there has been any hostility on the part of Government to the work of either this mission or of any other mission in this land. But we have to recognise that the supply of what I may call educational energy in this country is somewhat limited. If I may use an electrical simile, whether the current is generated by private or official agency, there is not enough power to go round, and the Educational Department in considering how far they will recognise a new institution or not must make it their concern to avoid if possible anything in the way of waste of energy. It must be their business to prevent overlapping and to discourage the initiation of any new high school in a town, if any school already in existence should thereby be weakened, it being always understood that the existing institution provides adequately for the educational wants of the town. That, I take it, was the attitude of the Government. I should not like it to be thought that in taking that attitude there is any spirit of antagonism on their part to the work upon which you are engaged.

"Time is short this afternoon and, ladies and gentlemen, I have but a few words to say. I am going to speak to you this afternoon of three inanimate things which, as it seems to me, have a message for us all.

Dec. 17th,*
1908.
KURNPOOL.
Coles
Memorial
High
School.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"The building in which we stand—what is the message which it has for you and for me? Surely if it speaks of anything at all it is eloquent of human love. It tells a story of self-devotion, of self-sacrifice, and of love on the part of the generous-hearted man who has given all the best years of his life, who has done his best—and God knows no man can do more—to follow in the footsteps of the Master whom we serve. I allude to Mr. Stanton, and by his side, in sun-shine or storm, the ready helpmate, the faithful friend, the loving wife. Surely this building, which owes its creation to their work, is eloquent of human love.

"Especially when we again think that its actual construction is due to the generous impulses and the noble purposes of Dr. Coles and his sister, shall we not determine that, so far as we can, we shall all of us go and do likewise?

"Another inanimate thing of which I would speak here are the two flags which hang behind me side by side. From one side of the Atlantic or the other the scions of the Anglo-Saxon race look to these flags, and surely when they are intertwined and wrapped together as we see them this afternoon they have a message to the sons of the Anglo-Saxon race, bidding us remember what is the mission of the race in life. And surely it is that we should ever strive to carry the light of Christianity to the darkest quarters of the earth; that we should restrain and push back, if we may, the encroachment of poverty, ignorance and sin; that we should strive ever day by day and hour by hour to attain to a higher plane and to a nobler ideal of thought and of action alike. That is the message which these two flags have for me. I hope that they may have that message for every one of my Anglo-Saxon brothers, whether here in India or in America or in England.

"The third inanimate thing that I would speak of this afternoon is the bell to whose sweet tones we listened as we came into this hall. And it seems to me that that bell has a special message for the boys of this school, the boys who are in the school and after they have left it. The message which I think it has for them is, in the words of the address to which we have just listened, to make the lesson of their lives

Dec. 17th, 1908. KURNOOL. Water-works. the banks of the rivers depended for water on a small number of wells scattered here and there; the water in some of these was brackish and they used to dry up in the hot weather. Consequently the major portion of the population had to go long distances from their houses to fetch water from one river or the other. To remove this difficulty and to improve the general sanitary condition of the town, a meeting of the residents of Kurnool was held in the Collector's office in 1863 and an association was formed to carry out sanitary improvements in the town by means of voluntary subscriptions supplemented by a Government grant. This institution was in existence for three years and carried out some important works. One of them was the construction of a masonry channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal to the town at a cost of Rs. 8,000. It was agreed that a sum of Rs. 4,000 a year should be paid to the Canal Irrigation Company for water taken for the town and this amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 3,500 by Government. Branch masonry channels were constructed in different parts of the town to which levels permitted water being taken. These branch channels passed through a large number of open masonry wells or cisterns constructed on the sides of the roads, in the houses and in the backyards. Water used to be thus freely polluted in these wells. Moreover, the water became very muddy during the floods in the Tungabhadra and large quantities of silt used to be deposited in the channels and in the wells, necessitating its frequent removal. The water was used not only for domestic purposes but also for irrigating plantain, vegetable and fruit gardens, for which a separate charge was levied. On the whole,

Dec. 17th, 1908. KURNOOL. Water-works. the water thus brought from the canal to these masonry channels was much more than was actually necessary and a large quantity used to be wasted. The muddy water consumed by people during several months in the year much affected their health and they suffered severely from dysentery and fever every year. Besides this, the sub-soil being almost impervious the water that sank into the ground from the crevices in the imperfect conduits used to stagnate at a short depth from the surface soil and render several portions of the town damp and unhealthy and breed fever of a bad type. Thus the health of the town became much worse than it was prior to the introduction of the conduit system. This state of things continued for a period of about thirty years.

The local District Medical and Sanitary officer and the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, declared that much of the malarial fever in Kurnool was due to water used by the people. They said that as the canal water contained a large amount of solids, it was not suitable for supply to the town without filtration previous to distribution. Several suggestions were put forward to improve the water-supply of the town. One of them was to obtain water by pumping from wells specially constructed in the Handri river instead of from the canal, but a chemical analysis of the water showed that the Handri water was quite unsuited for drinking purposes. Finally, it was resolved to construct water-works with settling-tanks and filter-beds and to convey water from the filters to the town by pipes laid under the surface of the ground. Several sites for the location of the settling-tank and filter-beds were suggested, but it was finally decided that they

Dec. 17th,
1908.Kurnool.
Water-
works.

should be located to the west of the town on the other side of the canal. They are not within municipal limits, but the site is a very convenient one being on a much higher level than the town and the settling-tanks and filter-beds being quite free from contamination. The site is moreover higher than the water level of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. Attempts were made to see if the settling-tanks could not be fed by a branch channel direct from the canal in its upper reaches. But this was found not feasible except at a very prohibitive cost. So, it was resolved that the water required for the settling-tanks should be pumped up by steam-power from the canal. Accordingly an engine-shed was constructed on the right bank of the canal from which water is pumped up and carried through a big pipe into the settling-tanks which are nearly five furlongs from the canal. Water is available in the canal for nine months in the year (June to March). The canal is closed for three months from the middle of March to the middle of June for silt clearance and other repairs. During the closure months the Public Works Department however lets in water in small quantities, between the head sluice at Sunkesula and the regulator at Kurnool, for the irrigation of some important garden crops between these two places and for the supply to the municipal water-works. The Public Works Department had however in view the taking of water during these months to some places below Kurnool for irrigation purposes. It was accordingly felt doubtful whether in that case an unfailing supply to the water-works could be ensured during the hot weather months. It was therefore suggested by the Public Works Department that the Municipal

Dec. 17th,
1908.
Kurnool.
Water-
works

Council should arrange for a sufficiently large quantity of water being stored when water in the canal is available. But the Municipal Council said that to make any such arrangements it would cost them nearly Rs. 41,000. The Government have after full consideration of the matter ordered (G.O., No. 233 I., dated 12th June 1908) that until further orders the canal regulator at Kurnool should be closed at the end of the irrigation season as soon as the depth in the Sunkesula gauge falls to 2 feet. This removed all fears about the water-supply failing during hot weather in years of short supply in the canal.

The cost of the water-works was originally estimated at Rs. 2,05,550 (No. 154 M., Local and Municipal, dated 4th November 1893). The Government contributed three-fourths of the cost and the Municipality obtained a loan from Government of the remaining one-fourth (viz., Rs. 52,000) at 4½ per cent. interest repayable in thirty years. Subsequently several changes in the estimate were found necessary and the amount of the estimate was finally raised to Rs. 2,63,867 (G.O., No. 76 M., Local and Municipal, dated 21st January 1897). The Government bearing three-fourths of the additional amount and lending to the Municipality the remaining one-fourth. The works were actually commenced in 1895 and completed in 1897 under the supervision of a resident Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

From the filter-beds water was brought through a main pipe across the canal to a certain point in the town from which branch pipes were laid into the several parts thereof. Water-taps were constructed at important centres in the town and some private gentlemen also erected some taps as works of charity.

Dec. 17th, 1908. The Municipality extended the pipe system to dwelling houses on payment of cost by the house owners. There is hardly any portion of the town at present which is not supplied with pure filtered water. There can be no two opinions that the health of the town has vastly improved since the opening of the water-works in 1897. Moreover, the quantity of water taken from the canal for the town supply is minimised so much so that what the Municipality has been paying to the Public Works Department as charge for water since the opening of the water-works has been less than Rs. 600 on the average, whereas it was Rs. 3,500 previously.

For pumping water from the canal to the settling-tank two steam-engines were purchased by the Municipality and worked alternately or simultaneously according to requirements. For working these engines, the Municipality has employed a staff consisting of an engine-driver and some inferior servants. It buys fuel for the engines from the forest depot or from the Public Works Department or from private persons. The cost of working the engines being found very high, the Municipal Council bought at the suggestion of the Sanitary Engineer and with the sanction of Government (G.O., No. 1850 M., Local and Municipal, dated 31st October 1904) an oil-engine at a cost of Rs. 7,000 which the Government lent to the Municipality on condition of being repaid in seven annual instalments. This oil-engine and one of the steam-engines already in existence are now being worked alternately and this has effected some saving.

The total amount lent by Government to the Municipality on different occasions in connection with the water-works amounted to Rs. 72,920, of which

Rs. 24,426-8-4 has been repaid by instalments and the Municipality has yet to repay Rs. 48,493-7-8. It will take about twenty years more to clear off the debt.

As a set-off against the expenses incurred by the Municipal Council for maintaining the water-works it levies from the townspeople a water-tax which was originally fixed at 4 per cent. of the rental value of houses and eventually raised to 6 per cent. The receipts under this head are much less than what the Municipality spends for the maintenance of the water-works and for repayment of the loan. The Government therefore suggested that to meet the heavy recurring maintenance charges the water-tax should be raised to the maximum, viz., 8 per cent., but the Municipal Council was of the opinion that the people could not bear the enhancement and that it was not necessary then.

The following table shows the charges incurred by the Municipal Council for the maintenance of water-works and repayment of the loan and the receipts from water-tax from 1897-98 to 1907-1908:—

	Charges on water-works proper.	Charge for canal water supplied to water-works.	Interest and principal repaid.	Receipts on account of water-tax.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1897-98	6,367 12 10		4,349 14 4	3,955 11 10
1898-99	9,943 7 6	462 12 11	4,963 9 9	4,496 7 0
1899-00	9,907 12 4	231 6 10	4,140 7 8	4,755 2 8
1900-01	9,261 1 0	1,089 11 2	4,127 2 4	5,761 13 6
1901-02	9,935 14 4	325 9 3	4,110 2 2	6,474 8 3
1902-03	11,577 8 5	321 8 1	4,091 4 11	7,041 7 11
1903-04	9,208 12 7	483 4 6	4,102 7 6	7,448 8 4
1904-05	10,634 1 10	511 1 0	4,058 1 9	8,278 12 9
1905-06	9,351 1 9	618 10 2	5,323 7 4	8,185 4 1
1906-07	10,857 0 7	555 9 5	5,258 6 10	8,345 2 2
1907-08	10,063 9 10	585 8 10	5,300 5 2	8,100 9 3

Dec. 17th, 1908.

KURNOOL.
Water-works.

Dec. 18th, 1908. Kurnool. Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb.

temple said to have existed on the site. He died in Kurnool in 1618 and was buried in the large dome-shaped tomb which he had previously built on the left bank of the Handri. (Pages 25 to 29 of the District Manual.)

Some inams were granted for the upkeep of the tomb which were confirmed at the Inam Settlement. The Government repaired the tomb a few years ago.

Municipal Hospital.

His Excellency next proceeded to the Municipal Hospital where he was received by Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Sarkies, District Medical and Sanitary officer, M.R. Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman of the Kurnool Municipal Council, and Mr. L. W. Pereira, Assistant Surgeon. His Excellency first inspected the ward for males, and was then shown round the wards for females by Miss Hesterlow, the lady Apothecary. Finally he inspected the dispensary in the gate of the fort and wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Visitors' Book.

"I am glad to find everything in the hospital so well ordered.
"It is not, structurally, an ideal building but it appears to meet
"adequately the wants of the town. The wards are very clean.
"The patients seem to be thoroughly well cared for."

History.

The present Municipal Hospital of Kurnool was constructed in 1852 from Provincial funds at a cost of Rs. 5,000. It consisted of two wards only. In 1866 it was handed over to the Municipality. An operation room was subsequently added to the main building, but not until after the lapse of several years. It is not known exactly how medical and surgical aid was rendered to the poor prior to the construction of this hospital in 1852, but it is most probable that some kind of relief was afforded to the sick by the

Regimental Hospital. This building is still in existence and has for years past been used as the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool. In the early eighties the present out-patient department was constructed under the gateway of the old Kurnool Fort. In 1906 a lying-in and delivery ward was constructed by the Municipality and in 1907 the present female ward was constructed. Special accommodation has also in recent years been provided for isolation and infectious diseases.

Dec. 18th, 1908. Kurnool. Municipal Hospital.

The Civil Hospital was in charge of a Civil Surgeon assisted by two Hospital Assistants. It was under Government control and supported by Provincial funds till 1866 from which time it has been maintained by the District Board and the Municipality.

A reference to the old records shows clearly that the Kurnool Municipal Hospital has been progressively popular, for example, whilst in 1885 the total numbers of out-and in-patients, respectively, were 8,866 and 227, in 1907 they were 37,067 and 468.

The following table shows the attendance of in-and out-patients for the years 1906 and 1907 and up to 15th November 1908 :—

Year.	Number of in-patients.	Average daily number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.	Average daily number of out-patients.	Operations.	Selected major operations.
1906 ...	404	17.54	35,532	261.77	641	60
1907 ...	468	18.00	37,535	255.03	755	65
Up to 15-11-08.	400	18.02	33,703	259.81	885	67

Dec. 18th,
1908.
KURNOOL.
Municipal
Hospital.
Finances.

The details of expenditure incurred in working the Kurnool Municipal Hospital are as follows :—

	RS.
1. Establishment	2,880
2. Medicines and supplies	2,000
3. Diet of patients	1,000
4. Contingencies	1,000

The District Board of Kurnool contributes annually Rs. 2,450 towards the general upkeep of the hospital which is freely resorted to not only by the residents in the Municipality, but by all classes of persons within the district of Kurnool.

Clock
Tower.

The Clock Tower surmounts the Old Fort Wall just above the out-patient department. It was erected in 1898 by Rao Bahadur Madam Subbanna Chetti of Kurnool in honour of the visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the then Governor of Madras.

Municipal
Market.

His Excellency next proceeded to the site of the new hostel for the Municipal High School. On his way he inspected the King Market.

The King Market which is situated in the "Fort" part of the Kurnool town not far from the Municipal Dispensary was formerly the site of the District Jail, Kurnool. The abolition of the jail was ordered in G.O., No. 805, dated 20th April 1893. The then Collector Mr. C. M. Mullaly proposed that the jail premises might be transferred to the Municipal Council so that it might convert it into a Municipal Market and the Government approved this proposal in their order No. 2940-W., dated 15th November 1893.

The Municipality applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for demolishing the jail cells and constructing stalls and making other arrangements for

locating a market. The loan was sanctioned in G.O., No. 232-M., dated 18th February 1897.

The Municipal Council then started the work and completed it in 1898. It was declared open in February 1898 and was called "The King Market" after the name of Dr. King who was the Zilla Surgeon of Kurnool and is still remembered by many people in the district for his ind-fatigable exertions to improve the sanitary condition of the Kurnool town in particular and of the district generally. The loan granted to the Municipality has been liquidated by ten annual instalments.

On arrival at the site of the hostel His Excellency was received by the Hostel Committee and conducted to his seat on the dais in a pandal. The following address was then read by M.R.Ry. T. Chidambara Rao Garu, President of the Hostel Committee, at the site of the Hostel :—

Dec. 18th,
1908.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
Market.

Municipal
High
School
Hostel.
Commit-
tee's
Address.

"On behalf of the Municipal High School Hostel Committee consisting of the 'Old Boys' of the school and its sympathisers, as also on behalf of the Masters of the school and the present pupils thereof for whose benefit the Hostel has been founded we beg to approach Your Excellency and offer our united hearty welcome on this auspicious occasion when the Hostel is to have the high honour of the laying of its foundation stone by Your Excellency's august hands.

"When about three years ago a High School Day Association was organised by the old students of the High School since grown into respectable residents in the district as landholders, lawyers or merchants, they took in hand the question of making an adequate provision to meet the longfelt want of an efficient substitute for home direction and discipline in the case of the many pupils that were being sent for education by outsiders living in remote parts of this the district of practically the largest area in the Presidency. A hostel was

Dec. 17th, 1908. After inspecting the water-works His Excellency and party proceeded to the aqueduct which carries the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal over the river Handri, a fine piece of work.

His Excellency then returned to the maidan which adjoins the Collector's house where he was entertained by the public of Kurnool. His Excellency was received by a deputation of the Reception Committee, each of whom was presented to him by Mr. Hughes. His Excellency and party first proceeded to a refreshment tent for tea and afterwards to a pandal, where a programme of three items was carried out, viz, music on the veena, a performance by a buffoon (Mr. Srinivasa Rao of Tanjore) and *kolattam* by the daughters of some of the native gentry of Kurnool. M.R.Ry. C. Venkatakrishna Rao Nayudu Garu, a pleader, was responsible for the last item which was excellently carried out. Fireworks concluded the entertainment. Before leaving His Excellency thanked the members of the Reception Committee and M.R.Ry. C. Venkatakrishna Rao Nayudu Garu for the trouble they had taken.

Dinner Party. In the evening Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S., gave a dinner party in honour of His Excellency.

Dec. 18th, 1908. On the following morning His Excellency and staff accompanied by Mr. Hughes and Mr. George left the Collector's house at 8 A.M. and motored to the tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan. His Excellency was received at the tomb by Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Khan Sahib, who showed His Excellency the tombs and afterwards conducted him to the roof from which he obtained a view of Kurnool and its neighbourhood.

Dec. 18th, 1908. The country which now forms the district of Kurnool was in ancient times ruled by different native dynasties and at last it formed a portion of the dominions of the illustrious Kings of Vijayanagar. After the battle of Talliko'a in 1565 at which the Vijayanagar King was totally defeated by the Muhammadan King of Bijapur, this country appears to have been ceded to the victors, but the latter do not appear to have taken possession of it with the result that the country was in a state of confusion and anarchy for a period of about sixty years.

In the beginning of the 17th century Abdul Wahab Khan was deputed by the King of Bijapur with a powerful army to take the fort of Kurnool. At that time, Gopal Raja, a grandson of Rama Raja, the King of Vijayanagar that was defeated at Tallikota, was the ruler of Kurnool. This Gopal Raja opposed Abdul Wahab Khan and stoutly defended Kurnool fort which was then strongly fortified. He was eventually obliged to yield and is said to have fled from the fort through the northern gate (which is now known after his name as Gopaldarwaja) on the right bank of the Tungabhadra near the Kurnool District and Sessions Court-house.

Abdul Wahab governed the country as a Deputy of the Bijapur King for about sixteen years. He gradually took possession of the neighbouring country and the whole tract thus subdned by him now forms the Kurnool district.

Abdul Wahab Khan was by birth an Abyssinian and a devout Muhammadan. He destroyed many Hindu temples and built in their stead Muhammadan mosques which he liberally endowed. The chief example of this is found in the Jumma Masjid of Kurnool, the materials used for which are partly those of a Hindu

Dec. 18th,
1908.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School
Hostel.
Commit-
tee's
Address.

"accordingly started on the 18th of July last year with half a dozen boarders; and as the fees that might be reasonably levied from them was bound to be insufficient when the number was small, it was resolved to maintain the hostel experimentally for one year with the aid of monthly subscriptions from the resident members of the association and a few other prominent citizens of this town.

"Scarcely had a half of the experimental period expired before the number of pupils in the hostel became more than quadrupled; and as the demand for a hostel thus became unequivocally established, it was immediately resolved to provide the hostel with a building specially constructed for the purpose. The strength has since advanced to 34 pupils who are now accommodated in two spacious rented houses and a large bit of third house, the whole being arranged to form a single block with intercommunication from within, and one common passage for ingress and egress from without.

"The ground consecrated by Your Excellency's feet which is to be the abode of the hostel in the near future, is about three acres in extent, and by its closeness to the school and its aloofness from the town, is almost an ideal locality for the purpose it has been intended to serve. It was obtained on perpetual lease only a few months ago; and though the collection of subscriptions for the structure was begun only after the acquisition of the site, our progress in this direction has been most encouraging, showing as it does, the keen appreciation by the people of the work done in the hostel and their eager desire to help it and secure its permanency in the only manner it is possible for them to do so.

"We are proud to inform Your Excellency that the movement has had the active moral support of three successive Collectors of this district and that our present popular Head of the District administration has voluntarily paid a handsome donation for the construction. The Rajah of Kolapur (Jatpale) in the neighbouring part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions has allowed the free cutting from his forests of a sufficient quantity of the best wood used in these parts for structural purposes. The total contribution from all

"sources promised up to this time amounts to Rs. 8,697, out of which we have been able to collect Rs. 4,096-14-9. The amount now promised will be almost sufficient to provide for the present needs of the Hostel; but the plan of the building has been so devised as to admit of extensive addition sufficient to accommodate a hundred boarders when the necessity arises.

"The hostel is to be open to all Indian youths irrespective of caste or religion, the only restriction imposed being that there should be a sufficient number belonging to any particular class which may render separate cooking arrangements necessary on their account. We have thus every reason to believe that a Muhammadan branch will be added simultaneously with the opening of the New Buildings.

"It is our humble conviction, Your Excellency, that much of the disregard, nay, defiant irreverence for properly-constituted authority whether at home, or in school or in wider spheres, which is unfortunately beginning to evince itself even in the immature minds of the younger generation, is indirectly the result of the course which has been given to modern education in this country. We acknowledge with profound gratitude the noble work done by the Government in schools directly or indirectly under their main management and guidance, which has without doubt enlightened the mind and elevated the character of the hundreds of thousands that have passed through their portals. We acknowledge with no less gratitude the equally noble work of the Missionaries of many lands labouring in the field of education to remove the ignorance and superstition that have inevitably grown in the course of ages round the glorious and ever enduring truths of the ancient religion of this sacred soil of saints and sages. Nevertheless it is a sad, sad truth that the net result of the education in almost all kinds of schools has been that the Hindu and Muhammadan boys and young men are coming to care for no religion and to act with scant regard for God or man, presuming too much on the misleading erudition of their own immature judgment. When the hostel buildings are completed we hope in a humble way to counteract the irreligious

Dec. 18th
1908.

KURNOOL
Municipal
High
School
Hostel.
Commit-
tee's
Address.

Dec. 18th, 1908. "I would impress upon you most earnestly and that the spirit
 KURNOOL. "which is going to animate the corporate life of this institution
 Municipal "will depend upon those who control its destinies. I would
 High "therefore urge upon you, sir, if I may, to think how great a
 School "responsibility will be in the hands of whoever may be selected
 Hostel. "to guide and control this institution. I hope that your choice
 His Ex- "may be a wise one, for upon him will depend the success or
 cellency's "the failure of this institution in moulding the character of the
 speech. "rising generation of Kurnool; it is by his influence, and by his
 "guidance that the work will either succeed or fail. Do not
 "let us talk of failure: let us only determine that the choice
 "shall be a wise one and that the destinies of this institution
 "shall be guided aright.

"It has been a great pleasure to me to perform this formal
 ceremony this morning and I can assure you gentlemen that I
 wish you from the bottom of my heart success in the excellent
 work which you have undertaken."

His Excellency was then asked to cross the road to
 the Taluk office compound where 300 or 400 poor people
 were being fed in honour of the occasion.

At 10-30 His Excellency granted a few private
 interviews.

Feeding
 of the
 poor.
 Inter-
 views.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS
EXCELLENCY AT KURNOOL.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, KURNOOL.

1. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman.
2. " A. Duraiswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Deputy
Collector, Kurnool Division.
3. " S. Sessa Sastri Avargal, B.A., B.L.
4. " P. Seshiah Chetti Garu.
5. " C. V. Chelapathi Nayudu Garu.
6. " A. Venkoba Rao Garu.
7. " C. Venkata Krishna Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.
8. Lt.-Col. S. C. Sarkies, I.M.S.
9. M.R.Ry. G. S. Rama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E.
10. " M. B. Varada Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
11. " Shroff K. Keroji Rao Garu.
12. " Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu.
13. H. M. D. Sultan Muhammad Sahib, Khan Sahib.
14. H. M. D. Santha Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur.

THURS-
DAY.

Dec. 17th,
1908.
1 P.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, NANDYAL.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Ekambara Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
2. Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Chairman.
3. M.R.Ry. Y. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu Garu.
4. Mr. J. C. Dennehy.
5. M.R.Ry. D. Gundu Rao Garu.
6. " C. Raghava Chariyar Avargal, Pleader.
7. " E. M. Balayya Garu.
8. H. M. D. Saiyid Gouse Peeran Sahib Bokari.
9. Mr. Edulgi B. Pocha.
10. H. M. D. Khaji Khaja Muhi-ud-din Sahib.

THURS-
DAY.

Dec. 17th,
1908.
2 P.M.

4-20 P.M.

6 P.M.

8 P.M.

KHANDANI PENSIONERS, KURNOOL.

1. Muhammad Hayath Khan Bahadur and Rustum Al Khan Bahadur.
2. Muhammad Ashraff Khan.
3. Muhammad Raumast Khan.

COLES' MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Rev. W. A. Stanton } of the A.B. Mission.
2. Rev. J. Newcomb }
3. Mr. N. Narasayya, Headmaster.
4. Mr. M. David, First Assistant.
5. Mr. P. Panani Velu, Second Assistant.
6. Mr. B. Ramanadha Aiyar, Third Assistant.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ON THE MAIDAN.

1. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu (one of the Joint Secretaries and Municipal Chairman).
2. " S. Vasudeva Rao Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
3. " A. Duraiswami Aiyar Avargal, General Charge Deputy Collector.
4. " Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Collector.
5. " S. Seshu Sastri Avargal, Public Prosecutor.
6. " A. Venkoba Rao Garu, Pleader.
7. " C. Venkatakrishna Rao Garu, Pleader.
8. " C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu, Pleader and Treasurer of the Committee.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S.
Mr. W. Hasted, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Survey.
Mrs. Hasted.
Mr. F. S. S. George, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. G. Tew, Executive Engineer, Dhone-Kurnool Railway.
Mrs. Tew.
Mr. K. Mackenzie, Local Fund Engineer.

Miss Mackenzie.

Rev. Mr. W. A. Stanton, A.B. Mission.

" J. Newcomb, A.B. Mission, Cumbum.

" Father F. L. Mayer of Polur, Nandyal taluk.

Lt.-Col. Sarkies, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Rev. E. Vaughan, S.P.G. and Acting Chaplain.

Mr. H. F. A. Wood, District Forest Officer, Kurnool West.

" J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Nandyal.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, KURNOOL.

1. Lt.-Col. S. C. Sarkies, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman, Kurnool Municipal Council.
3. Mr. L. M. Pereira, Assistant Surgeon.

MUNICIPAL MARKET, KURNOOL.

1. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL HOSTEL.

1. M.R.Ry. T. Chidambara Rao Garu, B.A., President.
2. " S. Seshu Sastri Avargal, B.A., B.L., Secretary and Treasurer.
3. " Rao Bahadur Medam Subbanna Chetti Garu.

INTERVIEWS.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Collector.
2. " S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman, Kurnool Municipal Council.
3. " S. Seshu Sastri Avargal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Kurnool.
4. " Rao Bahadur D. Subba Rao Garu, Retired Deputy Tahsildar.
5. Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Khan Sahib, Retired Treasurer, Collector's Office, Kurnool.

THURS-
DAY.

Dec. 17th,
1908.
8 P.M.

FRIDAY.

Dec. 18th,
1908.
8-25 A.M.

8-42 A.M.

8-50 A.M.

10-30 A.M.

Dec. 18th,
1908.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School
Hostel.
Commit.
tee's
Address.

"and irreverent tendencies that are now so indissolubly connected with the innumerable benefits of a mere secular education, by systematic attempts to foster both in theory and practice the natural growth of the religious sentiments implanted by birth in the minds of our boarders.

"Until the Millennium comes with one Sovereign and one religion for all the world, it is safest, we believe, to learn or be taught, for all of us to serve our respected Sovereign, and each to follow our respective religion, but not without abundant toleration for our brethren of other religions, trusting in the words of our daily prayer, that the 'Divine worship enjoined by various creeds ultimately reaches the one Supreme God just as the water falling from the sky and flowing through diverse channels ultimately finds its way to the mighty ocean.'

"With this succinct account of the work of the hostel in the past and of our aims in the future, we pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone."

His Excellency was then conducted to the stone which he had been requested to lay. After that ceremony was completed, His Excellency returned to the dais and spoke as follows:—

His Ex.
cellency's
speech.

"MR. CHIDAMBARA RAO AND MEMBERS OF THE HOSTEL COMMITTEE AND GENTLEMEN,—I should like in a few brief sentences to express to you my thanks for the kindly welcome which you have extended to me this morning and to assure you of the pleasure which it has been to me to lay the foundation stone of this hostel, in accordance with your request. Probably some of you are aware that I take a very deep interest in all that affects educational questions in this country and wherever I have been called upon to make any remarks on that subject I have always been careful to lay emphasis on the value which I place on the development of character in addition to that of literary cram. And surely if there is one thing more than another, one system more than another, which can play an important part in the development of character, it is the hostel

"system. To use, if I may, the somewhat homely simile of the busy bee, it seems to me that a hostel is something like the hive in which the swarm lives and moves and has its being. The bees go out to the various gardens which are the class rooms of the school, they flit from flower to flower; they gather honey—a little knowledge here and a little wisdom there—and they go back to the hive to work there and to store up the honey, which they have culled. The hive is the hostel and there they jostle one against the other; some work, some idle; in their conversation, in their work and in their play they learn to give and take; they exchange ideas and thoughts and there it is that their characters are built up. That a demand in this place exists for the building of a hostel is evident enough from the figures which we have just heard read and I am certain that the Committee, realising, how important a part this hostel is going to play in the development of the character of the rising generation in Kurnool, will realise also how great a responsibility is theirs.

"In the address, of which a copy was kindly sent to me before I came here, I noticed that the Committee have indulged in some very trenchant criticism on the lack of self-control and the lack of self-discipline among the rising generation. I do not quarrel with them in what they say. I share with them the regret which they express that such a thing should be and it seems to me that what we have got to do is this—namely to eradicate the tendency which exists to-day—the tendency to forget the two facts that firstly there can be no true freedom without self-control and secondly that liberty without discipline is bound to degenerate into license. Those it seems to me are the two great truths—the doctrine which we have to inculcate in the minds of the rising generation; and those are the truths which I hope will be taught and acted up to in this hostel. I commend it to the Committee with all the earnestness that I can. I would have you remember that your work is not ended with the collection of subscriptions and with the laying of the foundation stone. It is not ended even after the buildings are open and the hostel is fully occupied. It is only then that your real work is going to begin; that

FRIDAY.
Dec. 18th,
1908.
10-30 A.M.

6. M.R.Ry. G. S. Rama Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kurnool.
7. Mr. C. A. Eber Hardie, Extra Assistant Conservator, Forest Department, Markapur.
8. Rev. W. A. Stanton, American Baptist Mission, Kurnool.
9. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Subbanna Chettiar Avargal, Merchant, Kurnool.

CHAPTER III.

BANGANAPALLE.

At 1-45 P.M., His Excellency left Kurnool by motor-car for Banganapalle. His Excellency travelled in one car with Mr. Hughes and Captain Vesey while Mr. Campbell and Mr. George followed in another. His Excellency stopped at every village he passed through to speak to the village officers and ryots who had assembled. At Panien some ryots made some complaints about the forests and His Excellency gave them a careful hearing.

Dec. 18th,
1908.
KURNOOL.
Departure.

His Excellency arrived at Banganapalle at 6 P.M. He was met at Virappa's mutt by the Nawab of Banganapalle, Mr. Molony, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, the Nawab's brothers and the principal officials of the State, among whom were Khaja Akbar Husain, Tahsildar, Khaja Muhammad Husain, Medical officer, Maulvi Hashim Khan, Munsif, Muhammad Abdul Khader Khan, Sub-Magistrate, and Muhammad Khader, Inspector of Police. His Excellency was conducted to a *shamianah* by the Nawab and was garlanded by him. The principal State officials were presented to His Excellency. His Excellency then drove with the Nawab in the Nawab's carriage to the new school-house which had been arranged for His Excellency's residence while he was at Banganapalle. Mr. Hughes and Captain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey accompanied His Excellency. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Molony followed in a motor-car.

BANGANAPALLE.
Arrival.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Municipal
Address.
Lawley
Market.
Water-
supply.

Investi-
ture.

"We thank you for having consented to cut the first sod in the foundation of our new market and we trust that you will be pleased to consent to this market being named the Lawley Market in memory of this occasion.

"As a municipal body we are yet too young to put forward any elaborate schemes for which to invite your sympathy. Our municipal funds have been most liberally assisted by the State which has made to us a special allotment for the purpose of clearing out congested localities in town and which has undertaken the expenditure necessitated by the endeavour to provide Banganapalle with a permanent water-supply—the most pressing need of the town.

"In conclusion we unite with all citizens of the State in thanking Your Excellency for coming in person to invest Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur with full powers in the administration of his State."

Some examples of local workmanship were presented to His Excellency including two grains of rice on one of which was inscribed His Excellency's name and titles and in the other a verse in Telugu eulogizing His Excellency.

The Chairman then presented to His Excellency the other members of the Municipal Council. His Excellency replied:—

"Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Banganapalle Municipality, and Gentlemen,—I believe that I am the first Governor of Madras who has ever visited this town.

"I shall carry away with me not only the charming presents which I have just received at the hands of your Chairman but also a most lively recollection of the cordial welcome which has been extended to me to-day.

"It is with great pleasure that I accede, sir, to your request that I should lay the foundation stone of your new market, and I am very much gratified to hear that it is your desire that it should bear my name. In complying with that request, I can only assure you of my pleasure in taking part in the

His
Excel-
lency's
reply.

The
Lawley
Market.

"ceremony to-day and of my earnest wish that this market may be the scene of great commercial activity, bringing prosperity and wealth to the citizens of the town.

"In your address, sir, you allude to the fact that you are a young municipality, that municipal administration in Banganapalle is a plant of young and tender growth. I believe that it is not long since this tender plant showed symptoms of withering beneath the cold blast of discontent, but I am glad to hear that it has now been inspired with new life and I hope that it is going to grow into a strong, sturdy and vigorous tree and that the citizens of this town will shelter themselves beneath its branches feeling secure in the care which the municipal administration will bestow. I sincerely hope that my anticipations may be correct and that its vigour may be maintained, for I am convinced that that would be to the advantage of every citizen in this town.

"Now, sir, you invite my sympathy in the work which you and those who are with you have undertaken, and, that is, the work of local Government. And being myself engaged upon the task of administration, I can assure you that you have my entire sympathy. It is a task which, be it central Government or be it local Government, cannot but be attended with considerable difficulties and considerable disappointments. It is often, moreover, a thankless task, particularly so in the case of municipal government, for this reason: The imposition of taxation is always unpopular; the interests of the individual have to be subordinated to those of the community, and the necessity therefor is not always appreciated by the citizens, and thus, at times, municipal administration becomes a somewhat thankless task; but I would bid you, if I may, not to be discouraged by that fact but to be cheered by the recollection that, after all, you will obtain the sympathy and earn the gratitude of those who have at heart the best welfare of the town. There are drawbacks incidental to the virtue of civic patriotism and one of by no means the least is that sometimes your task seems a thankless one; but I would urge upon you not to be depressed or dismayed thereby.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
Municipal
adminis-
tration.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

His Excellency's
reply.
Water-supply.

"I am in a position to congratulate you upon one fact in which you have the advantage of many towns through which I have passed. Here you are handicapped as citizens in towns and villages are elsewhere by an inadequate water-supply. Wherever I go I am met with an appeal to come to the rescue of the local Government. Unfortunately, I am not always in a position to answer that appeal as fully and as sympathetically as my own inclinations would permit me to do; but you, here, have this advantage that the State has undertaken the full expenditure involved in securing for you and the citizens of this town an adequate and pure water-supply. In that, you have a great pull over many other municipalities and thereon you have my most sincere congratulations.

Investiture of
the
Nawab.

"Now, gentlemen, let me say in conclusion, that the reason of my visit here is one which is to me entirely gratifying. You all know for what purpose I have come to Banganapalle, and I shall be called upon later on in the day to give public expression to my feelings on the occasion. I can only assure you, as you have alluded to the fact, that it gives me the greatest satisfaction to come here in order that I may invest my friend the Nawab with full powers of administration. I hope that this day may mark for Banganapalle town and district the dawn of a long era of continued prosperity."

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone of the new market.

His Excellency accompanied by the Nawab and Captain Vesey then motored round Banganapalle town to Mr. Molony's house. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Molony followed in the other car. The Nawab left His Excellency at the school house and motored back to the palace.

At 12 noon His Excellency arrived at the palace to invest the Nawab with full powers. He was accompanied by his staff and Mr. Molony and was

received at the palace by the Nawab and Mr. Hughes. The Nawab conducted His Excellency to his seat on a raised dais when all the party had taken their places. His Excellency rose and spoke as follows:—

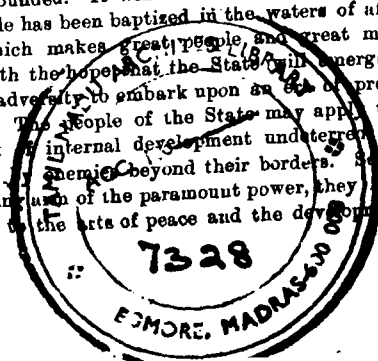
"NAWAB SAHIB,—I have come to Banganapalle for the express purpose of putting the Nawab upon the musnad of the State.

"I do not propose and indeed time would not allow me to dwell upon all the circumstances which have led up to the incident of to-day and the granting to the Nawab of the sanad with which I am about to present him. I may however remind you that during the past two centuries the State of Banganapalle has been a stage on which many a drama of riot and strife has been enacted. During almost the whole of the eighteenth century, its tranquillity was constantly perturbed by wars and rumours of wars and, to the citizens of the State, security whether of person or of property was practically unknown. It was not till the year 1800 that the control of Banganapalle was handed over by the Nizam to British hands; and even then its history was for many years a record of internal disorder and unrest, calling from time to time for the direct intervention of the Madras Government and necessitating their administration of the State for various periods. For more than half a century, the administration of the State was committed to the practically unfettered control of the descendants of Ghulam Ali Khan, although recently so late as 1904 intervention by the Madras Government was again invoked to extricate the ruler of the day from the difficulties by which he was surrounded. It will thus be seen that the State of Banganapalle has been baptized in the waters of affliction—a baptism which makes great people and great men! I am inspired with the hope that the State will emerge from its baptism of adversity to embark upon an era of progress and prosperity. The people of the State may apply themselves to the task of internal development undeterred by fear of molestation from enemies beyond their borders. Secure under the sheltering arm of the paramount power, they may devote themselves to the arts of peace and the development of the

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of
the
Nawab.
His
Excellency's
speech.



Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Diamond
mines.

Syndi-
cate's
Address.

During his stay at Banganapalle His Excellency and party were the guests of the Nawab.

At 8 o'clock His Excellency and party dined privately with the Nawab at his palace.

On the following morning His Excellency with his staff and Mr. Molony left at 7-30 by motor-car to inspect the old diamond workings which were being developed by the Banganapalle Mineral Syndicate. The party rode from the foot of the hill. At the mines His Excellency was received by Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji of Madras, the lessee of the mines, Colonel Westlake and Mr. G. A. Birkhead, the Mining Engineer. On behalf of the Syndicate, Colonel Westlake read the following address welcoming His Excellency:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Banganapalle Minerals Syndicate, Limited, we have great pleasure in welcoming you to this mine. It may be within your recollection that work was started here by the present Syndicate just a year ago. During this time a considerable amount of money has been expended in opening up and developing old and fresh workings. Six shafts are at present in operation and a total of 1,005 feet has been driven, representing 36,180 cubic feet of material excavated. It is much to be regretted that washing operations have not been commenced in time for Your Excellency's arrival, but we anticipate that crushing and working operations will be started at the end of the present month. For this purpose machinery and appliances, have been purchased, but owing to the difficulties of transport during the recent rains, considerable delay occurred in bringing the same to the mine. The machinery which Your Excellency will be shown is naturally on a very small scale as compared to the South African mines with which you are well acquainted. As Your Excellency will observe, the lower portion of this hill is covered with the results of ancient labour and from the extent of these old workings a considerable number

"of gems must have been recovered, but no records of these old workings are in existence, though it is known that many valuable diamonds have been in recent years recovered after heavy rains on the old dumps. On behalf of this Syndicate, we thank Your Excellency for paying a visit to the property in its present state of infancy and we trust that future developments will result in operations on a considerably larger scale."

His Excellency in thanking Colonel Westlake for the address wished the enterprise all success. His Excellency and party were afterwards shown the machinery. His Excellency was greatly interested in inspecting specimens of diamond conglomerate. After some light refreshment Mr. Walji Lalji garlanded His Excellency and the party returned to the school house. On the return journey large but respectful crowds closed round the party making progress impossible except at a walk. Many of the crowd had come many miles.

At 9-25 A.M., His Excellency accompanied by the Nawab and Captain Vesey motored in His Excellency's car to the site of the new Municipal market. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Campbell followed in another motor-car. On arrival His Excellency was met by Mr. Molony, the Municipal Chairman and others. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Molony presented M.R.Ry. G. Sriramulu Sastri Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council of Banganapalle, who read the following address on behalf of the Council which was enclosed in a pretty casket overlaid with silver relief-work illustrating jungle life:—

"We, the Members of the Banganapalle Municipal Council, beg to offer you a most respectful and cordial welcome to this town."

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of the Nawab. His Excellency's speech.

"resources of the country confident that the lines of development will be laid down with sagacity and prudence by their present ruler.

"And indeed the Nawab takes up the reins of office under conditions and with prospects that seem to me to be altogether set fair. He knows that he will at all times and in case of need be able to rely upon the guidance and support of the British Government. He has the affection of his people and the good will of all. So far as its material aspects are concerned, the State is in a condition of solvency and the Nawab himself has had the fortunate chance of acquiring aptitude for administration under the able guidance of Mr. Molony. During the four years during which Mr. Molony has been here, he has shown himself capable of combining fidelity to the traditions of the Indian Civil Service together with absolute loyalty to the State of Banganapalle and, while solicitous at all times for the welfare of the ryot, he has been jealous for the dignity, the prestige, and the fair name of the Nawab. The task of restoring the State from the deplorable condition in which she found herself at the beginning of this century to the sound and solvent condition in which she finds herself to-day reflects the greatest possible credit on Mr. Molony's conduct of the administration. I am sure no one will more readily endorse this statement than the Nawab who has worked by his side and has, I have no doubt, realized something of the difficulties of government. The Nawab will not fail, I am sure, to appreciate that, though to-day perhaps the ship of State may be sailing over a balcyon sea of prosperity, yet, sooner or later, storms will threaten her. There are rocks and shoals to be met with in her course! And, if you ask me, sir, how to steer clear of the rocks and to avoid the shoals and to weather the storms which must inevitably arise from time to time, I will answer by making DUTY, the load-star of your life. This is the turning point of your life when you succeed to an honourable and responsible position and it is for you by due recognition of the responsibilities which it entails to enhance its honour, its dignity, and its renown. It is to you that your people will look for guidance and for help

"not only for a day here or a day there but from day to day and every day so long as life may last. And so I would bid you determine that in all your conduct of life and its affairs your constant solicitude shall be that so far as lies in your power, truth and justice and honour shall at all times prevail. I would impress upon you that your truest happiness will be found not in indulging the impulses and whims and caprices of the individual but rather in subordinating them to the duties of the ruler, not in spendthrift idleness but in the patient performance of your duty towards the people committed to your care. I would urge on you to let nothing induce you to sacrifice the interests of the State in order to gain thereby any personal advantage.

"The Koran enjoins upon you loyalty to the sovereign and I am certain that you will make this one of the guiding principles of your life thereby setting an example to all your people, which I know they will most gladly follow. You have learnt, I hope, by now that it is the desire of the Local Government to be to you a protector and a friend and in my presence here to-day you have an earnest of the good will towards you which is felt by the Government of Madras, and a proof of the genuine sincerity with which I wish you well as you set out upon the path of duty which lies before you.

"You have the capacity no less than the desire to be numbered among those rulers whose names will be held hereafter in affectionate reverence and respect. The consummation of that desire must depend on yourself.

"No more laudable ambition than this can be yours! Most earnestly do I hope that you may not be balked of its attainment.

"I pray that your rule may be long, prosperous and happy."

At the close of his speech His Excellency placed the Nawab on the 'gadi' and presented him with a *sanad* of his succession to the jaghir and with a *khilat* consisting of a sword and cloths.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of the Nawab. His Excellency's speech.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of the Nawab. The Nawab's speech.

The Nawab then rose and made a speech in Hindustani of which the following is a translation :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I wish first of all to offer my thanks to Your Excellency personally for having undertaken this long and tiring journey in order to preside in person at the ceremony of my installation. Nextly it is right that I should express my gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for the kindness which I have always received, and which, I am confident, I shall always continue to receive at their hands.

"During the last ten years the state of Banganapalle has passed through many vicissitudes. But through the kind offices of Your Excellency's Government all difficulties have been surmounted, and to-day, when I take the reins of Government into my own hands, I find the State in the full enjoyment of prosperity and I deem it not the least of my good fortune that my assumption of the responsibilities of a ruler should take place under such favourable auspices.

"I am fully conscious of the weight of responsibility which I am undertaking. But I have full trust that by the favour of God the right way will always be made plain to me.

"The four years, during which the administration of the State has been under British control, form but a short period. But what has been done during that period has all conducted to the prosperity and stability of Banganapalle.

"Every branch of the State administration has received its need of attention. To the various offices competent men have been appointed, and rules have been laid down governing both their active service and their pensions on retirement. Thus we may have confidence that in the future suitable men will be attracted to the service of the State.

"A regular system of accounts and records has been established.

"Liberal expenditure has been made on public works. Sources of irrigation have been improved, old roads repaired and new ones built. Wells have been sunk in villages which suffered from a scarcity of water. For the improvement of the water-supply in Banganapalle town plans have been prepared.

"In the department of education, new schools have been opened, and the necessary arrangements made for their maintenance.

"Above all should be mentioned the reform which has given a new value to landed property in Banganapalle. A regular system of settlement has established the rights of the ryots no less than those of the State, and I look forward to an enhanced prosperity of the landholder, bound up with the advancing prosperity of the State.

"Your Excellency, I am guilty of no exaggeration in ascribing all credit for progress in the various directions which I have enumerated to the kindly solicitude of Your Excellency's Government, and to the efforts of my friend Mr. Molony. To the Government of Madras my thanks are due for their appointment of this officer to the administration of the State. His relations with me have always been characterised by courtesy, good feeling and kindly advice. He has not remained content with the mere correct performance of his duties but has devoted himself heart and soul to the advancement of Banganapalle. Him I shall always keep in my memory. I wish also to thank Mr. Moir for his sincere work in the settlement of the State. Your Excellency—I have listened with the fullest attention to your words of advice and to the valuable counsels which you have given me: you may rest assured that during my administration such counsels will always be in my view as guiding stars. I shall find my pleasure only in the welfare of my State, and the sole ambition of my future life—an ambition which with God's help I trust to realise—will be to advance even further the prosperity of Banganapalle and the welfare of my subjects. I thank Your Excellency for the final proof that you have given me of your personal good-will, and of the good-will of your Government, by visiting me in this little town where so little can be done for the comfort or entertainment of distinguished visitors. For it is no small honour that you, who are the representative of our beloved Emperor, have done my small capital. You are the first Governor to visit the State and your name will ever remain in the annals of Banganapalle.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of the Nawab. The Nawab's speech.

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of
the
Nawab.
Sanad.

The sanad was as follows :—

"Whereas the administration of the jagir of Banganapalle was temporarily assumed by His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 1st day of February 1905 and whereas on the death of the Nawab Saiyid Fateh Ali Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I., the succession of his eldest son Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Bahadur, to the vacant gadi was sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council: this sanad is granted to the said Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Bahadur, as the present Jagirdar of Banganapalle.

"The lands of Banganapalli which were conferred on the 12th July 1848 upon Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, and his heirs for ever in jagir and free of peshcush and pecuniary demand are hereby conferred on you, Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, as the representative of the said grantee Hussain Ali Khan.

"You, therefore, shall have the general management of the revenue and Police of your Jagir, and also the duty of administering Civil Justice, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

"You shall at all times maintain faith and allegiance to His Majesty the Emperor of India; his enemies shall be your enemies, and his friends shall be your friends; you shall assist His Majesty the Emperor of India to the utmost of your power against foreign and domestic foes; you shall maintain a strict watch over the public peace in your Jagir; you shall not afford an asylum to offenders from British India, but shall either deliver them up or assist the officer of the Government of British India, who may be sent in pursuit of them; you shall cause justice to be rendered to inhabitants of British India and others who may have pecuniary claims on any of the inhabitants of Banganapalle.

"In the administration of Criminal Justice within your Jagir you will abstain from the punishment of mutilating criminals and will not sentence capitally, or execute persons capitally convicted, without the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George previously

"obtained; but will refer all cases appearing to you to call for such punishments for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

"You shall be answerable to the Government established by His Majesty in India for the good Government of your Jagir; and if ever it should happen that in consequence of misgovernment the interposition of the Government established by His Majesty in India should become necessary His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George will, in such case, take such measures as may appear just and proper for restoring order and providing for the security of the people.

"On every occasion of your alienating any part of your lands, either rent-free or on payment of favourable quit-rent you shall notify the particulars and conditions of such alienation to the Political Agent for Banganapalle or to any other officer who may from time to time be appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for the purpose, and you shall not confer any such inam lands, except under a written document, in which the terms and duration of the grant shall be distinctly specified, which duration is under no circumstances to extend beyond the enjoyment of the jagir by the grantor.

"Given under the seal and signature of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George this nineteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eight."

The following proclamation was read by the Sub-Magistrate of the State with translations in Telugu and Hindustani :—

"Whereas His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has on this nineteenth day of December 1908 invested Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Bahadur, of Banganapalle, with full powers of the administration of his Jagir :—

"The people of the said Jagir are required to take due notice thereof and henceforward to obey all lawful orders issued by the said Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Bahadur."

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

Installation of
the
Nawab.
Sanad.

Proclamation.

Dec. 19th, 1908. "I shall conclude by assuring you that should the call ever come the sword of my house and the resources of my State will ever be found ready for the service of my Emperor and of the British Government."

His Excellency was then conducted by the Nawab to his carriage and returned to the school-house.

His Excellency and party and the Nawab and his brothers lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Molony.

State Visits. At 4-15 P.M. the Nawab paid a State visit to His Excellency and at 5-0 P.M. His Excellency returned it the usual formalities being observed.

After returning to the school-house His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Hughes proceeded to the Taluk Cutcherry and witnessed some sports and amusements arranged for by the people of Banganapalle, including drill and bayonet exercises by the police force of the State and a performance by an itinerant Circus Company from Ahmednagar.

State Dinner. At 8 o'clock the Nawab gave a State dinner to His Excellency at the conclusion of which the Nawab made a short speech in Urdu of which the following is a translation:—

The Nawab's speech. "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise to perform a pleasing task. I ask you to drink to the health of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

"His Excellency is no stranger to me. His elder brothers Lord Wenlock and Colonel Lawley were old and valued friends of my late father and like them His Excellency has shown himself a cordial well-wisher of this State. He has given clear proof of his good-will towards Banganapalle by undertaking a tiring journey hither, and by consenting to become my guest. If I have been able to do little, that is, befitting for one of his rank, I trust that looking only at the intention he will overlook any shortcomings in the accomplishment.

"But on an occasion such as this it is not only the health of His Excellency as my friend that I propose, but also the health of the representative of the Emperor in the province of Madras.

"Fifty years have passed since the assumption of Government by our late beloved Empress. In the prosperity of to-day we see the clearest proof that her victories were those of peace. And of these victories there is no hamlet in the continent but shows some trace.

"One of the strongest arguments for the success of the British Government is to be found in the fact that some people of this country consider themselves fit for self-government. In this opinion is to be understood indeed no menace to the stability of our present rule, but rather we may see that the excellence of that rule has effaced from the minds of the people of India the memory of their former poor condition, has caused them to forget the troubles arising from external attack and internal dissension. Thus they have come to think that, even apart from the strong protection of the British Government, peace and prosperity are the natural birthright of the Indian people. This is mere folly. There can be no doubt that, if progress is to continue in India, if peace and prosperity are to remain stable in the land, the protecting influence of England must remain. Take that away and you take the life from the body.

"I ask you all to drink to the health of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras."

His Excellency responded to the toast in the following terms:—

"NAWAB SAHIB, MR. MOLONY AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very much indeed for the kind way in which you have received the toast of my health and drunk to my good luck. I can assure you, Nawab Sahib, that I think myself very fortunate that it has fallen to my lot to be called upon to invest you with full powers of the administration of this State. To myself naturally enough it is an event of great interest. But there is something more in regard to it than

Dec. 19th, 1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

State Dinner. The Nawab's speech.

His Excellency's speech.

Dec. 19th, 1908. "to one who has been of great help to you, Mr. Molony. I know that you will bid him good-bye with regret, but at the same time you will have at your right hand a man of your own selection, one whom the Government of Madras, in accordance with your request, have approved as the future Dewan of your State. You start, as I said this morning, under the happiest of auspices, and I can assure you of the best wishes of my Government. May I also offer you my own hearty congratulations and my sincerest good wishes. I ask you, gentlemen, to join with me in drinking success to the Nawab, in wishing him long life and a happy and prosperous rule."

The company then advanced to an open terrace which commanded a good view of the fireworks which the Nawab had arranged.

Dec. 20th, 1908. Departure. On the following morning at 8-30 His Excellency accompanied by the Nawab, Mr. Hughes and Captain Vesey drove in the Nawab's carriage to Virappa's mutt. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Molony followed in a motor-car. At the mutt His Excellency and party were conducted by the Nawab and his brothers to a shamiana. After garlanding His Excellency, the Nawab introduced his principal officials including his Tahsildar, Khaja Akbar Husain, whom His Excellency congratulated on his nomination by the Nawab with the approval of Government to be his Dewan. His Excellency expressed the hope that he would prove a highly useful and faithful servant of the State. The Nawab then bade farewell to His Excellency, who with his staff and Mr. Hughes and Mr. George proceeded by motor-car to Nandyal.

APPENDIX.

113

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT BANGANAPALLE.

ARRIVAL.

The Nawab of Banganapalle.
Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S.
" J. C. Molony and Mrs. Molony.
Mir Asad Ali.
" Hussain Ali.

FRIDAY.
Dec. 18th,
1908.
8-0 P.M.

DIAMOND MINES.

1. Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji.
2. Colonel Westlake.
3. Mr. G. A. Birkhead, Mining Engineer.

SATURDAY.
Dec. 19th,
1908.
8 A.M.
9-25 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. G. Sriramulu Sastri Garu, Chairman.
2. Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S.
3. Khaja Muhammad Hussain (doctor).
4. Munshi Ghulam Hussain.
5. M.R.Ry. V. Manickavelu Mudaliyar (overseer).
6. Abdul Karim Khan.
7. Mahabub Ali.
8. Hakim Ghulam Muhammad.
9. M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Rao Garu.
10. " A. Subba Rao Garu.
11. " Jakka Ramiah Garu.
12. " Thimmiah Chetty Garu.
13. " Kotta Subbanna Chetty Garu.
14. " Nukula Subbiah Garu.
15. " Rangarazu Bhujanga Rao Garu.

SATURDAY,
Dec. 19th,
1903.
8 P.M.

STATE DINNER.

1. The Nawab of Banganapalle.
2. Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S., the Political Agent.
3. Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., the Assistant Political Agent,
and Mrs. Molony.
4. Mir Asad Ali
5. Mir Hussain Ali
6. Saiyid Murtuza Ali
7. Saiyid Hassan Ali
8. Muhammad Ali
9. Ali Hussain
10. Abdul Ali
11. Ali Muhammad
12. Mr. F. S. S. George, District Superintendent of Police.
13. Colonel Westlake.

} Nawab's brothers.

} uncles.

} cousins.

} brothers-in-law.

CHAPTER IV.

NANDYAL.

On arrival at Nandyal His Excellency was welcomed near the Head Assistant Collector's office by some Native Christians. Near the reading-room at the entrance to the town proper a pandal had been erected. Here His Excellency was received by the Municipal Council and the leading inhabitants of the town. After a few minutes' conversation His Excellency motored slowly through Berumal street and on to the tank-bund near the market, where he was met by M.R.Ry. Y. Venkataramanjulu Naidu, the Tahsildar of Nandyal, the Sub-Divisional officer, P.W.D., and the village officers. After inspecting the tank which had been filled from the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal for the occasion, His Excellency returned through the town and proceeded to the new hospital. He was met by Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Divisional officer and Chairman of the Municipal Council and M.R.Ry. B. Subba Rao Avargal, District Munsif.

Dec. 20th,
1908.
NANDYAL.
Arrival.

Hospital.

A dispensary with provision for in-patients was opened at Nandyal on 15th January 1872. The dispensary was located in a rented building to the west of the present dispensary in the town. The building was originally intended for a native sundry shop and so was unsuited for the purpose. Sheds for in-patients were put up near this building.

History.

Dec. 19th, 1908. "the official ceremony which I was called upon to perform
 BANGANA- "to-day, because between us I hope there is also a strong link
 PALLE. "of personal friendship, not only as between you, Sir, and
 State "myself, but also in a hereditary way in that it existed in old
 Dinner. "days between your father and other members of my family.
 His Excel- "I hope that by my visit the bond of friendship is extended to
 lency's "the members of your family, your brothers whom it has been
 speech. "my pleasure to meet and whom I shall claim henceforward as
 "my friends. I should like to thank you also for the evident
 "endeavour which has been made to make me welcome because,
 "indeed, I should be obtuse and lacking in intelligence if I
 "failed to realise how much trouble, care and forethought have
 "been expended on ensuring that every wish of mine should be
 "forestalled and every comfort of mine provided for. I am
 "deeply appreciative of the courteous welcome which I have
 "received from yourself and your people. I beg to thank you
 "for that as well as for the kind words which I know are
 "contained in your speech to-night. Now, Sir, in that speech
 "I know that allusion is made to the position which I occupy
 "as the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King,
 "and in that connection to what British Rule in India has
 "effected during the past fifty years. I think when you look back
 "upon history and see what was the condition of India when
 "British influence was beginning to make itself felt, when
 "British authority first began to be exercised in this land,
 "and if you compare it with the condition of affairs as it
 "presents itself to us to-day, one cannot help wondering at the
 "marvellous record that has been achieved. In South Africa,
 "where I spent several years of my life, it was borne in upon
 "me how appalling could be the horrors of rebellion, how cruel
 "and destructive the outrages of war, and I think sometimes
 "the people of this country lose sight of the fact that the
 "enjoyment of constant peace and security of life and person is
 "a gift of absolutely incalculable value which they would never
 "have known had it not been for the introduction of the British
 "Raj. I think, Sir, you did well, if I may say so, to allude to that
 "fact to-night, because just now it is a fact which is liable to be
 "lost sight of. I think that it is, perhaps, unfortunate that the

"liberal policy which we have adopted in this country, parti-
 "cularly in the matter of education, should have evoked lively
 "aspirations in the mind of the rising generation, that enthusiasm
 "for a political ideal should become a frenzy and that men should
 "be moved to violent speech and criminal action. With every
 "sympathy with the aspirations of the rising generation of this
 "country, one cannot but deplore that such things should be,
 "but I think that it behoves us, the Rulers of this country, not
 "to exaggerate the magnitude of the incidents which have
 "occurred, and while we are strenuously determined to maintain
 "law and order, while we are resolved that to whatever ends
 "society may be moving, it shall only be by respect for law and
 "order, let us not be deterred from introducing generous
 "measures in satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of
 "India's sons. I do not know, Sir, if it has been possible for
 "you to glance at the papers which came in this evening. But
 "there you will see proposals made by the Secretary of State
 "which seem at the first glance to be of a remarkably liberal
 "nature for giving effect to the legitimate aspirations which the
 "policy adopted by the Rulers of this country has evoked in
 "the minds of the sons of India. It has not been possible for me
 "this evening to examine carefully the many columns in the
 "papers relating to that subject and to gauge the full purport
 "of those proposals, but I should like to say this, that even
 "though we may not regard them as an altogether ideal
 "arrangement for the future Government of India, I am certain
 "that we in this country will carry out the reforms which are
 "to be introduced in precisely the same spirit in which they
 "have been conceived at Home. That is, we will carry them
 "out to the best of our ability so as to ensure, if we may, the
 "betterment of India and her people.

"Now, Sir, one word, if I may, in regard to yourself.
 "This morning in the ceremony in which I was called upon to
 "take part you gave some review of what has been done in
 "this town and this District during the last few years, and you
 "expressed a determination, as genuine I am certain as it was
 "cordial, to do your duty in carrying on the administration of
 "your State. You start, Sir, therefore, under the happiest of
 "auspices. I know that you are shortly going to bid good-bye

Dec. 19th,
1908.

BANGANAPALLE.

State
Dinner.
His Excellency's
speech.

Dec. 20th,
1908.

NANDYAL.
Hospital.
History.

The present dispensary building was also a rented one and was the place where the taluk office was held till it was removed to the new type-design building in 1889. About July 1888 the in-patient wards attached to the dispensary were removed to sheds within the old taluk office compound. The sheds still exist there. About 1890 the Taluk Board purchased the site and building and the dispensary was removed into it. In course of time there were 18 beds, 12 for males and 6 for females, in this old hospital.

The old hospital was very popular under its Civil Apothecaries. One of them Mr. Gallyot, who was in charge of it for a long time, was specially mentioned and the number of out-patients was a hundred every day. Still the very insanitary condition of the surroundings of the hospital and the want of space was very much felt for years previous to 1896. But the subject of a new building rose to prominence with the inspection remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. King in 1896, when he strongly advised the erection of new buildings in a healthier locality. Some officers were not in favour of removing the hospital outside Nandyal proper but medical and sanitary opinion favoured its removal to a site near the Taluk Cutcherry buildings. The matter continued to be discussed till 1898 when the Collector Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan Bahadur wrote strongly against the then existing hospital premises, and called upon the President, Taluk Board, to send up estimates. They were sent up but the District Board could not furnish funds and in November 1898 the President, Taluk Board, gave up the matter as hopeless for the time being.

The question came up again after Nandyal was

made a Municipality on 1st October 1899 but in August 1900 the Government said that the proposal to build a new hospital should stand over. In 1901 the subject was taken up again by Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Collector, who thought that the estimate of Rs. 30,000 could be reduced to Rs. 20,000 and advised the Chairman to apply to Government for aid on account of a Police ward. On 29th July 1901 the Taluk Board resolved to contribute Rs. 10,000. When the subject went up to Government again, they granted in their order No. 143 L., dated 6th February 1902, Rs. 6,000 from Provincial funds for the new hospital on condition of provision being made for 8 Police in-patients and also ordered the allotment of Rs. 14,000 from Local and Rs. 10,000 from Municipal funds. His Excellency LORD AMPHILL laid the foundation stone on 3rd August 1903 and the new buildings were opened on 22nd October 1906 by Surgeon-General Benson.

Dec. 20th,
1908.

NANDYAL.
Hospital.
History.

The new buildings consist of an administrative ward, a male ward, a Police ward, a female ward, an operation room, two infection wards, shower-bath rooms, a mortuary, a kitchen, the Assistant Surgeon's residence with out-houses and the compounder's quarters. *Buildings.*

The hospital is provided with a well, a pump, a water tank and pipes to supply water to all the important buildings.

A labour ward is a desideratum and residences for some of the ward attendants are also necessary. The labour ward was to be constructed soon as the Municipal Council and Taluk Board had sanctioned grants of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, and it was expected that the District Board would supply the rest.

Dec. 20th,
1908.

NANDYAL.
S.P.G.
High
School.
Finances.

The majority of the Native Christians, being drawn from the lowest and poorest classes of Hindu Society, do not contribute anything in the shape of fees towards the income of the school. They are not only given free education but are to a great extent fed and clothed at the cost of the Mission. The fees collected from the Hindus, and the Government grants which amount to Rs. 1,910 a year, barely cover one-half of the cost of instruction, and year after year, the Mission has to find for its upkeep on an average a sum of Rs. 2,500. In addition to this the Mission is called upon to contribute annually a sum of more than Rs. 5,000 for the board and clothing of the Christian boys and girls.

*Physical
training.*

Acting on the principle *mens sana in corpore sano* athletics were made part of the school curriculum in 1902 and cricket, football, badminton and tennis are regularly played.

*Moral
and
religious
instruc-
tion.*

The school being a Christian institution, moral and religious instruction is imparted to the pupils every day, that given to the Hindus being of a general and historical nature and that to the Christians advanced and doctrinal. The services in the church, a pukka stone edifice completed in 1905, have an important share in the religious training of the Christian scholars.

*Hostel
and
Theologi-
cal de-
partment.*

There are two important adjuncts to the High School, viz., the Hostel and the Theological department. In the former, the Christian boys are kept under the immediate supervision of the Principal and the other Christian members of the staff; and in the latter, into which such boys as do not show any aptitude for higher studies are drafted from the High School, a course of Theological training is given before sending them out as Mission Agents to the districts.

Dec. 20th,
1908.

NANDYAL.
S.P.G.
High
School.
*Dispensary.
Building
accommo-
dation.*

Attached to the college is a dispensary in which the sick boys are treated by a qualified European Doctor, who is in charge of the local S.P.G. Medical Mission, and by a Hospital Assistant.

Owing to the rapid increase in the strength of the High School, it has been found necessary under the Madras Educational Rules to divide some of our classes into sections, but the accommodation being limited, the management have been obliged to locate one of the forms in the rest-house. Additions to the existing buildings are absolutely necessary, if the growing demands of education are to be met.

*Present
needs.*

As the S.P.G. Telugu Mission maintains in the outlying villages a very large number of Elementary schools, there is a constant demand for qualified teachers. On an average the Mission is just able to secure admission into the Training schools at Bellary, Nellore, Kurnool and sometimes Madras for only about 12 men, although it would like to send up more, if scholarships were available. Moreover it is highly undesirable to expose these young men to dangers at a most impressionable period of their lives, and this is unavoidable if they are sent to these places where they cannot possibly be properly looked after. It was therefore proposed to open in 1910 a Higher Grade Elementary School for the training of teachers. Plans and estimates were shortly to be submitted to the Educational Department. The S.P.G. hoped that Government would not only give their sanction to the proposal but would afford the Mission liberal pecuniary aid. There is no provision for enabling the Christian students to continue their college course after Matriculation and a fund for this purpose would be of great value not only

Dec. 20th, 1908. to the Mission but also for improving the general intellectual status of the Mission's Telugu people.

NANDYAL.
Departure.

His Excellency and party left Nandyal Railway station at 1-55 P.M. by train for Guntūr.

Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Mr. A. W. Parsons, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, travelled by the same train.

At several stations the local officials and people were on the platform to welcome His Excellency; arrangements were made to extend the halts at some stations to enable His Excellency to have some conversation with those who had come to greet him.

At Diguvaletta M.R.Ry. K. Aswatham Naidu Garu, District Forest-officer, met His Excellency. He brought forward some Chenchus and Lambadies who danced before His Excellency.

At Giddalore His Excellency alighted for a few minutes to talk to the local officials, merchants and ryots who had come to see him.

At Cumbum His Excellency was met by the Rev. J. Newcomb of the American Baptist Mission, the taluk officials and the village headmen, and again alighted and entered into conversation with them.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO
HIS EXCELLENCY AT NANDYAL.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., Divisional Officer.
M.R.Ry. B. Subba Rao Avargal, District Munsif.

S.P.G. HIGH SCHOOL.

The Rev. A. F. R. Bird.
The Rev. G. Emmett.

SUNDAY.
Dec. 20th,
1908.
10-30 A.M.

Dec. 20th, 1908. The numbers of in-patients and out-patients in the new hospital for the previous two years were as follows:—

Hospital. Work.	Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
	1906-1907 ...	448	18,020
	1907-1908 ...	505	23,368
	1908-1909 ...	328	11,675
	(Up to end of October).		

NOTE.—In 1906-1907 no out-patients were treated in the hospital but in 1907-1908 out-patients were received in both the hospital and dispensary.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

Remarks in Visitors' Book. "I am very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing this hospital. It is structurally an excellent building, and is evidently kept in the best possible order, clean, neat, and tidy. The administration reflects great credit on M. D. Gnanamoni and his staff."

Divine Service. His Excellency then proceeded to the S.P.G. Church and attended Divine Service.

After service, His Excellency went round the S.P.G. High School and lunched with the Rev. A. F. R. Bird.

S.P.G. High School. Origin and growth. The S.P.G. which commenced work in these parts in 1854, has about 18,000 Christians, mostly Panchamas, in the Revenue districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. The town of Nandyal, being centrally situated, has come to be recognized as the head-quarters of the Telugu Mission. With the gradual increase of Christians, there grew a demand for Native Pastors and qualified Mission Agents to serve as catechists and schoolmasters in the Christian villages, and to supply

Dec. 20th, 1908. this growing need a training institution was started by the Mission in 1884 in an old London Mission bungalow which stood on the other side of the town and which was purchased by the S.P.G. for that purpose. Partly through the generosity of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., the Society was enabled to erect the present buildings to which the school was removed in August 1891. In 1888 it was raised to the standard of a high school and candidates were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation in 1889. Since that date pupils continue to be prepared for the University Examination.

There were at the time of His Excellency's visit 272 pupils on the rolls, of whom 41 read in the high school forms, 107 in the lower secondary and 124 in the primary. Roughly speaking about 60 per cent. of the boys are Christians, 20 per cent. Brahmans, 15 per cent. non-Brahman caste Hindus and 5 per cent. Muhammadans. The results of the Matriculation have, as a rule, been uniformly good from the year 1896, and it may be interesting to learn that, while there was a cry of slaughter through the Presidency in 1907 and 1908, out of the 13 boys sent up by the school in 1906, 7 passed and out of the 6 presented in 1907, 4 were successful.

As has been already stated, this school is mainly intended for the training of Native Christian pupils to become efficient Mission Agents. It has turned out 18 Christian Matriculates, two of whom are Native Pastors and two others are preparing for Holy Orders at the Society's Theological College, Sullivan's Garden, Madras, and about 150 lower secondary men all of whom are now labouring in the Mission Field.

Dec. 20th, 1908. NANDYAL. S.P.G. High School. Origin and growth.

Strength and success in Public Examinations.

Aim.

CHAPTER V.

GUNTÚR.

Dec. 21st, 1908.
GUNTÚR.
Public arrival.

His Excellency alighted from the train at Guntúr at 7-15 A.M., on Monday the 21st December and was received by Mr. N. S. Brodie, I.C.S., the Collector and the principal officials of Guntúr, his arrival being public.

Municipal Address.

After His Excellency had inspected the Guard of Honour provided by the Reserve Police, he proceeded to his seat, under a *pandal* erected in the station compound. Mr. Brodie then introduced M.R.Ry. K. Pundarikakshudu Pantulu Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Guntúr, who read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council :—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council of Guntúr, beg to extend to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to our town. We appreciate Your Excellency's visit all the more as it is the first visit of a Governor to this place since that of Your Excellency's brother Lord Wenlock in 1893.

"Our Municipality is under special obligations to Your Excellency's Government for the benefits conferred upon it. We recall with gratitude the grant of Rs. 1,21,000 made towards the water-supply scheme which has been of untold blessing to all classes of the community. The restoration of Guntúr to its former position as head-quarters of the district has contributed much not only to the importance of the town but also to its extension and material prosperity.

Water-supply.

"The very growth of Guntúr emphasizes certain needs which we beg to bring to Your Excellency's attention. The water-supply, while being a great boon to the town, gives

Dec. 21st, 1908.
GUNTÚR.
Municipal Address.
Water-supply.

"only partial relief—the supply being only 3½ gallons per head— not only does the present limited yield forbid our granting house-supply, which should be the aim of every water-supply scheme but it also prevents our extending the benefits of the scheme to some of the congested portions of the town itself. Besides this, during the hot season, when lack of water entails the greatest hardship, the Council is reluctantly compelled to close the taps except for a few hours each day. Connected with this is the need for general drainage which is absolutely necessary if the healthy condition of the town, of which it has justly been proud for a long time, is to be maintained.

Hospital.

"Another need which we beg to bring before Your Excellency for favour of consideration is the construction of the new hospital buildings on the site reserved for it near the college far away from dwelling houses. The plans have already been approved, the estimates are being prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and are expected shortly, but we beg to add that the present financial condition of the Municipality makes it impossible to undertake its construction before the water-supply debt is paid which will be another fifteen years, unless the Council receives liberal help from Your Excellency's Government.

Railway.

"In view of the growing commercial importance of the town, the development of which is our constant interest and aim, we also beg to urge the necessity of hastening the construction of the projected railway to Répalle and would lay emphasis on the fact that the interests of our town require that the line should be a broad-gauge one.

Local Self-Government.
Elective franchise.

"Grateful for the measure of Self-Government accorded to this Municipality, we further pray on behalf of the rate-payers for an increase of the strength of the Council to twenty-four and for an extension of the elective franchise to its maximum in view of the increase of the population of the town and the satisfaction which Your Excellency's Government has been pleased to express regarding the Council's administration.

Loyalty.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for this gracious visit made at much personal inconvenience and discomfort with a desire of ascertaining local conditions and needs

Dec. 21st,
1908.

Guntūr.
District
Board's
Address.
Railway.

"to have the line constructed on broad gauge. And this decision of our Board, we are glad to observe, has found acceptance with the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Cocanada, Your Excellency's Government and newly-formed Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, though final orders have not yet been issued sanctioning the line on broad gauge. This Board, being not rich enough to finance such a costly scheme for the accomplishment of which about twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be required, applied to the Government for a loan of twenty lakhs, whereupon the Board was informed that there was little prospect of the Government granting any loan on account of this Railway and suggested the desirability of endeavouring to raise the requisite funds by loan in the open market.

"Though the District Board has resolved to raise a loan in the open market as advised by Government, we are not confident of being successful in our endeavour and therefore once again we beg to approach Your Excellency's benign and liberal Government with the request that a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs payable in twenty years may be granted to enable us to construct this highly beneficial and greatly necessary line.

"In this connection we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the price of lands to be acquired for the construction of the line has been rising by leaps and bounds since they lie in the ever-growing and prosperous Tenali taluk and to invite Your Excellency's attention to paragraph 8 of our President's letter embodied in G.O., No. 976 L., dated 16th August 1906. That the apprehensions expressed therein by our far-seeing and cautious President Mr. Brodie are real and weighty, is evident from the fact that in the estimate furnished in this year by the newly-formed Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the cost of land per acre is shown at double the rate given in the estimate submitted by the old Southern Mahratta Railway Company in 1902. We therefore pray that our application for the grant of loan and also for according special orders for the acquisition of the needed land from the accumulated funds in the hands of the District Board may be speedily granted.

"There are two other important railway lines the construction of which the Board intends to undertake after the completion of the Guntūr-Répalle line:

"1. Phirangipuram-Gurzala line of about 50 miles in length and

"2. Ongole-Kottapatnam line of about 10 miles in length.

"The first project, when carried out, will afford Palnad taluk and its adjoining parts considerable protection from the effects of famine and drought by serving as a speedy and cheap conveyance for importing to those tracts articles of food and grains, and exporting varieties of forest produce and valuable slabs and stones, etc., from those parts which are reputed to have been the diamond fields in days of yore and wherefrom the famous diamond koh-i-noor which now adorns the Royal Crown of His Imperial Majesty our King-Emperor was said to have been obtained.

"The Kottapatnam sub-port of this district is a natural harbour, big vessels capable of being moored therein within half a mile from the shore. A railway connecting it with Ongole will, it is believed, revive its fallen maritime trade.

"It will not be out of place here to express our satisfaction and gratefulness to the Madras Government for adopting the Kistna reservoir project—a work of great importance, which, when carried out, will confer an everlasting boon on this district in view of the manifold benefits that will accrue therefrom, the complete conversion of a major portion of the Guntūr district inclusive of its upland taluks into one vast expansive paddy field, the increase in the wealth and prosperity of the people, the entire immunity from famine that is guaranteed for the most part of the district, the immense land revenue resultant thereby and the consequent increase in the receipts of the Board; and we earnestly hope that this great engineering project will be put in hand at a very early date.

"We beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's benign Government the lamentable damage and destruction caused now and then and the serious catastrophe overhanging

Dec. 21st,
1908.
Guntūr.
District
Board's
Address.
Railway.

Kistna
Reservoir
project.

Flood
bank.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "and we beg to offer on behalf of the Council and the public of Guntúr our unstinted loyalty to Your Excellency's Government and to His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor of India, and denounce with abhorrence the recent bomb outrages and other anarchical crimes committed in some parts of the country with the prayer that the Almighty may grant to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley long life and good health."

After reading the address, M.R.Ry. K. Pundarikakshudu Pantulu Garu introduced the remaining members of the Guntúr Municipal Council.

District Board's Address. The Collector next presented M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, who read the following address on behalf of the Guntúr District Board:—

"We the members of the District Board, Guntúr, beg leave to express our deep and fervent feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the great honour and kindness done to us by Your Excellency's gracious and illustrious visit to our district, and to accord to Your Excellency our hearty and loyal welcome."

History. "This district which was carved out of the districts of old Kistna and Nellore was formed on 1st October 1904. On the 1st April 1905, this District Board was constituted and it has ever since found in Your Excellency's Government a friendly and sympathetic adviser and an invaluable help in solving the many difficult and intricate problems that came before it in the administration of its affairs."

Elective system. "We beg leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank Your Excellency's Government for having recently placed the Vice-Presidents and certain proportion of members of Taluk Boards under elective system and assure Your Excellency that our future elected Taluk Board Vice-Presidents and members will evince keen interest in their work and satisfactorily acquit themselves in the discharge of their various duties, so much so, that we may venture to hope that the day will not be distant when the principle of election may

"be extended to the appointments of Vice-Presidents of District Boards and members of Union Panchayats."

"In this connection we beg leave to state that these days of tuition in civic life and representative Government, these days of careful nursing of the highly imaginative and philosophically speculative Oriental Nation in the adaptation to the practical action and the scientific improvements of the Occidental and these days of the slow and healthy change for constitutional Local Self-Government are the brilliant pages in the history of humanity and lay the foundation for everlasting amity and friendship between the stalwart and generous Britisher and law-abiding and grateful Indian and strengthen our attachment, devotion, and loyalty to the British Raj under whose benevolent sway Providence has mercifully placed the Indian Empire."

"We strongly condemn the anarchical outrages committed in certain parts of India and solemnly aver that the betterment of India both morally and materially cannot be attained by acts of lawlessness and violence which are only dangers and menaces to society and seriously hamper and impede its slow and steady growth and progress. We are agreeably surprised and earnestly thankful to the Government that the grant of the practical and salutary concessions and privileges for the amelioration of the condition of the people and for greater share in the administration of the country has not been delayed owing to the present unrest."

"By far the most important problem that was left as a legacy by the old Kistna District Board is the construction of a railway line between Guntúr and Répalle, the importance and necessity of which cannot be overstated as the proposed line will traverse through the populous and fertile delta taluk of Tenali and open up the hitherto easily inaccessible broad acres of rice fields for traffic and commerce thus increasing and promoting the wealth and prosperity of the district and the Board."

"This line was surveyed as a metro gauge one in 1901 and its cost was estimated at Rs. 17,33,687, but the District Board, after a careful consideration and consultation, decided

Dec. 21st 1908. Guntúr. District Board's Address. Loyalty.

Railway.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "the villages of this district on the borders of the Kistna on
 Guntúr. "account of the high inundations of the river in times of
 District "abnormal floods and pray that a flood-bank may be constructed
 Board's "from Sitanagaram to Vikuntapuram above the anicut on the
 Address. "Guntúr side or that any other such proposals as may safe-
 Flood- "guard the river-side villages from this recurring havoc may
 bank. "early be sanctioned out of Provincial funds, the resources of
 "our Board not permitting us to undertake a work of this
 "kind.

Hydera- "This subject reminds us of the mournful loss to the
 bad flood. "people of Hyderabad in life and property besides immense
 "personal suffering caused by the recent unprecedented floods
 "and rains and we cannot conclude this address without
 "expressing our deep sympathy with all those who in any way
 "suffered from the effects of the floods. We thank Your
 "Excellency for the ready sympathy shown to them and we
 "believe that nothing will be left undone by the responsible
 "authorities to alleviate their suffering and improve their
 "condition.

"In conclusion we humbly beg to express our unswerving
 "loyalty to the British Government on the continuance of which
 "do depend our national happiness and advancement and pray
 "that the Almighty God will shower His choicest blessings on
 "Your Excellency and Lady Lawley and confer on you both
 "long life and prosperity."

M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu then
 presented the remaining members of the District
 Board.

Ongole "Mr. Brodie next presented M.R.Ry. B. L. Narayana
 Municipal Row Pantulu Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council,
 Address. Ongole, who read the following address on behalf
 of the Council :—

Loyalty. "We, the Chairman and the Members of the Municipal
 "Council of Ongole, on behalf of the citizens of Ongole, beg to
 "approach Your Excellency with deep feelings of loyalty to our
 "Emperor, King Edward the Seventh.

"We take this opportunity of acknowledging the benefits of Dec. 21st,
 "British rule and of declaring our heartfelt devotion to Your 1908.
 "Excellency not only as Governor of Madras but as the 'people's' Guntúr.
 "friend." Ongole
 Municipal
 Address.
 Taxation.

"We pray that Your Excellency having highly honoured this
 "town by your presence may be pleased to take note of some of
 "the greater needs of our small but growing Municipality. Its
 "steady growth is shown by the increased ability to raise funds
 "by taxation. The taxes collected during the year 1899-1900
 "were Rs. 15,910 which increased in nine years to Rs. 22,160
 "which was the sum received during the last current year. A
 "resolution was passed in the Council in 1907 to increase the
 "house-tax by 50 per cent. which will enhance the funds available
 "from taxation to Rs. 26,090. Notwithstanding the larger funds
 "now at disposal of the Council, the Municipality is still unable
 "to undertake any extended improvements.

"The most urgent need felt by the poor and rich alike is an Water-
 "adequate water-supply. For the purpose of making some test supply.
 "borings Rs. 600 was allotted, of which about Rs. 280 have
 "already been spent. The result of these efforts has been most
 "disappointing. The Sanitary Engineer is of opinion that a
 "sufficient supply from wells dug in the neighbourhood of Ongole
 "is doubtful. The suggestion to supply from the Gundlakamma
 "river, a distance of about 6 miles from the nearest point, would
 "approximately cost over 2 lakhs of rupees.

"The scheme is, therefore, unattainable unless the
 "Government could be prevailed upon to make a special case
 "of Ongole and contribute the major portion of the needed
 "funds. In connection with our great need we would call
 "Your Excellency's attention to the slight rainfall in this taluk
 "which for the last nine years has only averaged 33.83 inches
 "and falling as low as 18.48 per annum; to the limited supply of
 "well water from water-bearing strata; also to the fact of there
 "being no irrigation from canals throughout the whole taluk.
 "Should the Government hasten the project of running a canal
 "from the Krishna or Gundlakamma rivers across this taluk,
 "not only would it make the southern part of the Guntúr
 "District compare favourably with the northern in yielding

Dec. 21st, 1908. "the trouble you have taken to make me feel that you are glad to see me in your town.

GUNTÚR. "I should like to thank those gentlemen who, on behalf of the town and district of Guntúr and on behalf of the town of Ongole, have just presented me with these beautiful caskets containing addresses, and have conveyed in those addresses expressions of good-will towards Lady Lawley and myself which I appreciate very highly.

"In particular, gentlemen, standing here as I do as Governor of this Presidency and the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I am much gratified by the assurances of loyalty which those addresses contain, especially at this juncture, and as I am certain that they are no idle protestations but the genuine expressions of the feelings of your hearts.

Prosperity of Guntúr. "Now, gentlemen, I learn that it is some fifteen years since my brother Lord Wenlock gave his name to the market in this town, and I am glad to hear that since then the history of Guntúr has been a record of extension and of advance in the material prosperity of the citizens of the town.

Water supply. "I am glad to hear that the introduction of a water-supply some three or four years ago has in a measure ameliorated the condition of the town, but I share with you the disappointment which you must feel in the fact that the quantity of water available has proved to be so far short of what was originally anticipated that grave disabilities still exist in this respect, for which it is difficult, so far as I can see, to find a satisfactory solution.

Effect of disafforestation. "I am told—and it is with deep concern that I hear it—that the process of disafforestation of the Kondavidu hills is proceeding so rapidly as to seriously affect the water-supply of this town. Especially since the eastern portion of these hills has been thrown open, the process of denudation has gone on more and more rapidly, until it almost looks as though we should soon have to contemplate the complete exhaustion of the water-supply. Now, gentlemen, that is a very serious condition of things if it is correctly reported to me; and it indicates how right is the policy of the Government when they determine, so far as they can, to save the forests of

"this country from denudation, inasmuch as it must inevitably result in the diminution of water-supply. It behoves us, therefore, I think, to take this matter up seriously in the interests of the citizens of this town, and if expert advice is to the effect that what I have described to you is the process actually going on, then strong measures must be taken to preserve the water-supply from further reduction.

"As to the drainage scheme, which, of course, is a corollary to the introduction of any adequate supply of water, I understand that the Sanitary Engineer's proposals have now been considered by the Council of this town and that you propose to investigate the schemes which he has recommended for adoption in the hope of being able to undertake them, at all events in a piecemeal fashion, if not all at once. It is, of course, a matter of regret that one can hardly expect a thoroughly satisfactory drainage system until in the first place a good water-supply has been secured.

Then, gentlemen, you appeal to Government that they should help you in the matter of your hospital. I am aware that the hospital as it exists to-day leaves much to be desired, and I share with you and sympathise with you in your anxiety to see erected with the least possible delay a hospital constructed on modern lines and equipped according to modern methods. The cost of a hospital of what we call the first type is roughly Rs. 1.25 lakhs; and one of what we call the second type would cost some Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 less than that. Now that is not a very enormous sum; and though the Municipality assure me that they are in a by no means strong financial position, yet it seems to me that the financial condition of this town is stronger than it might be, and the town is certainly so fairly prosperous that it may contemplate without apprehension the undertaking of a loan for the payment of at least a portion of the cost of the hospital here. But neither for you nor for the Provincial Government is it possible to give any definite decision on the point until plans and estimates have been got out and we have before us a concrete proposal. I can only assure you that we as a central Government realise how desirable it is in the

Dec. 21st, 1908.

GUNTÚR.
His Excellency's
reply to
Addresses.
Drainage.

Hospital.

Deco 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Addresses.
Strength
of Muni-
cipal
Council.

"interests of the community itself that this Presidency should
"have its towns equipped with good hospitals and we shall
"adopt towards the town of Guntúr a no less generous attitude in
"respect of your hospital than we have done elsewhere. More
"than that it would not be right, gentlemen, for me to say.

"You then ask that the strength of the Council should be
"increased; and in regard to that, I may say that, as you no
"doubt are aware, a standard scale has been laid down, allotting
"to a town of so many thousand inhabitants a Municipal
"Council varying in number according to the size of the
"Municipality. So far as we know, the population of Guntúr
"does not exceed at the present time in round numbers some
"30,000, for which Government deem a Council of twenty to be
"sufficiently strong.

Propor-
tion of
elected
Members.

"So far as the proportion of elected members is concerned
"I feel sure that if your Council will be so good as to make
"a separate application in respect of this matter through the
"proper channel, it will receive sympathetic consideration at
"the hands of the Government.

Govern-
ment and
Local
Bodies.

"Now, gentlemen, I should like, if I may, to say a few
"words in reply to the address presented by the District Board.
"and in the first place I should like to say how glad I am that
"you recognise that the spirit displayed by the central Govern-
"ment towards the various local Governments in this country
"has been one of sympathy and a desire to help. It would,
"indeed, if I may say so, be strange were it otherwise,
"because I would have you remember that we are all working
"together on the same task—the work of the administration
"of Government, be it central or local.

Election
of Vice-
Presidents
of District
Boards.

"We have, as the District Board has pointed out, indicated
"a desire to introduce the elective system in this country to a
"greater degree than it has hitherto been adopted in matters of
"local government. There would, I am afraid, be some difficulty
"in applying the elective system at present to the matter of
"the appointment of Vice-Presidents of District Boards. The
"Government have always been ready to appoint a non-official
"to the Vice-Presidency of a District Board, provided a gentle-
"man could be found with the capacity to carry out the duties

"efficiently and at the same time the willingness to devote
"his time and leisure to the work which is considerable. We
"have had great difficulty in finding gentlemen who combine
"these two requirements; and if the elective system were
"introduced for the Vice-Presidency of District Boards, I think
"that in a short time it would be found that the competition
"would not be very keen.

"Gentlemen, here and elsewhere, I have been invited to
"consider the possibility of widening the arena of local govern-
"ment, and I certainly think that there are directions in which
"it might be possible to do so. Any such movement on right
"lines would have my sympathy, and it is evident that changes
"in local government are likely to take place before long. In
"fact they are clearly foreshadowed in the despatch which no
"doubt you have recently read and which has just come from
"the Secretary of State.

"I should like to say a very few words in regard to that, Reforms.
"especially as allusion has been made to the great constitutional
"changes which are imminent. I think with you, sir, that the
"British Government have been wise not to be deterred by the
"outrageous acts of a few fanatics from endeavouring to give
"effect to the legitimate aspirations of the sons of India. Lord
"Morley lays claim to this: that the changes which he proposes
"are lacking neither in courage nor in generosity. And I think
"when you come to examine what his proposals are, you will
"not deny that such a claim is justified. The form which those
"changes are likely to take has only just been indicated to us,
"and I may say here that you are in a position to weigh the
"merits of these changes just as well as I am. You have had
"as full opportunity as I have of determining what those
"changes involve, seeing that it was only for the first time
"yesterday afternoon that I had any idea of what shape they
"were likely to take. In regard to them, I have only two
"observations to make, because indeed I have not, in the
"short time at my disposal, had the leisure to consider and
"gauge the import of the schemes which have been launched
"by the Secretary of State. Firstly, I should like to say that
"in the spirit in which they have been conceived by Lord

Deco. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Addresses.
Extension
of Local
Govern-
ment.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "revenues to the Government but it would be an immense boon
"from a humanitarian standpoint by supplying drinking
Guntur. "water to hundreds of thirsty villages.

Ongole
Municipal
Address.
Municipal
limits.
"Secondly, we humbly ask Your Excellency to bring
"about a reconsideration by the Government of the Council's
"first proposal to extend the municipal limits of Ongole. It
"was first proposed to extend the limits on the south to the
"ballast track running from the main line of the railway to the
"Pollur hill and east to the fields beyond the main line. Only
"a portion of the scheme received Government sanction, which
"has left all that portion of the lands east of the college
"compound, extraneous to the Council's authority. The pro-
"perty of Best & Co. and the Railway Station with its houses
"and out-buildings might with great advantage be included
"within the municipal limits. The inhabitants occupying these
"lands and buildings are all benefiting by the municipality and
"costing it something, without yielding any compensation.
"Therefore may you be pleased, for the sake of providing the
"council with the means of justly increasing its revenue, and
"for the sake of the homogenous development of the place,
"to grant the privilege of a fresh proposal to Government to
"extend our eastern boundary.

Hospital. "Thirdly, it seems to us that the time has come for per-
"fecting the management of the Moberly Hospital. Its useful-
"ness is shown by the use made of it. It is needless to say
"that we count the hospital as one of our greatest blessings
"and anything which could be done to make it more efficient
"would be most gratefully acknowledged by the people of
"Ongole and of the surrounding parts. The greatest obstacle to
"the best service to the public exists in the absence of quarters
"near the hospital for the Apothecary in charge.

"The nearest available bungalow is on the other side of
"the town making it very difficult for patients in urgent cases
"to reach the Apothecary's quarters and difficult for the
"Apothecary to handle cases with his residence in one place
"and his dispensary in another. May it please Your Excellency
"to make a special grant for quarters for the officer in charge
"of the Moberly Hospital.

"Fourthly, the Government has for years criticised the
"condition of the municipal roads. The cause is primarily due
"to the lack of funds, but the inferior metal of Ongole hill and
"the small number of side drains are also responsible for re-
"paired roads getting so soon out of condition. There are,
"however, 1½ miles of road in Newpettah and a road ½ of a
"mile long running from the Trunk Road to Ranga Rao's Tank
"which ought to be constructed at an early date. The estimate
"for making 2½ miles of road with side drains and culvert
"is Rs. 24,000. Should Your Excellency find it possible for
"the Government to supplement the fund available for the
"repair of roads, these new roads could be commenced at once.

"Fifthly, while we gratefully acknowledge the generosity
"of the Government in establishing a Veterinary Hospital at
"Ongole, we humbly request that it may not be long before
"a senior Veterinary Officer is sent.

"Sixthly, as the Chairman of the Municipal Council is the
"President of the Ongole Cattle Show Association, we avail
"ourselves of this august occasion to thank Your Excellency's
"Government for its assistance both financial and otherwise
"in making the four past shows a success, and we beg in the
"light of the vast benefit they have been to the ryots through-
"out this section of the country that your Government continue
"to interest itself as in the past and even do more in helping to
"widen the show's influence for good.

"In conclusion we beg most heartily to thank Your
"Excellency for giving us a sympathetic hearing.

"With renewed expressions of loyalty and devotion in His
"Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and His throne we
"beg to subscribe ourselves."

After reading the address M.R.Ry. B. L. Narayana
Rao Pantulu Garu introduced the remaining members
of the Ongole Municipal Council to His Excellency.

His Excellency then replied to the three addresses
in the following terms :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I desire to thank you very sincerely for
"having assembled here this morning to bid me welcome and for

Dec. 21st,
1908.

Guntur.

Ongole
Municipal
Address.
Roads.

Veterin-
ary
Hospital.

Ongole
Cattle
Show.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Addresses.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "Morley the Madras Government will, I am confident, apply the new principles to the system of Indian administration, that is, in a spirit of sympathy, courage and generosity. And the other observation which I have to make is in reference to the attitude of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. Perhaps the most important item of change so far as this Presidency is concerned is the proposal to dispense with the official majority in the Legislative Council, and in dealing with that question Lord Morley hints at the possibility that the perpetual official majority has engendered on the part of the non-official members of the Legislative Council an attitude of peevish and permanent opposition. Now, gentlemen, I should like to say at once that my experience teaches me that so far as Madras is concerned such an attitude on the part of the non-official members of the Legislative Council has been entirely absent. The spirit which has been shown by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, since I have had the honour of presiding over that assembly—during that time I would remind you that we have had to deal with important measures of a far-reaching nature—the attitude of the non-official members has been to show a consistent and single-hearted desire to help the Government in every way by helping us to determine whether such and such a measure was necessary or not, whether the provisions of the measure were sound or not, and whether or not they were suited to the conditions and requirements of the country; they have throughout exhibited a spirit of co-operation, of help and of sympathy. That has been the spirit in the past, and that I am confident will be the spirit of the non-official members in the future, and therefore I myself contemplate with equanimity the proposal to dispense with the official majority upon which we have hitherto insisted.

The
Guntúr-
Repalle
Line.

"Now, gentlemen, if I may, I will revert to matters of more local nature and refer again to the questions brought before me this morning, especially in regard to the question of railway development. The Guntúr-Repalle line is a line in the construction of which I can well understand you are deeply interested, and I realise how greatly from the point of view of

"the district and the town its construction is desired. Unfortunately we cannot carry out the various schemes of railway construction which are demanded in this country with the rapidity which we could well desire. The position in regard to this line is this; that you have, I understand, accumulated a sum of, approximately, Rs. 6 lakhs towards its construction; and the last estimate for its construction as a broad gauge line would involve the raising of another Rs. 17 lakhs. In your address you appeal to the Provincial Government to make you a loan to enable you to start upon the work. I must explain that it is not within the competency of the Provincial Government to authorise loans for railway purposes. That is in the hands of the Imperial Government only, and the Secretary of State has ruled that even a guarantee by a Provincial Government will at once bring the line for which that money is raised within what is known as the Imperial programme. Now, the demands upon the Imperial programme at the present time are many and various in all parts of India; and the amount of money available for carrying out railway schemes has been for the last year or two limited, and I do not think that it would be fair on my part to hold out to you any hope that the Imperial Government would be prepared to include the construction of the Guntúr-Repalle line in their programme so as to make its construction a matter of practical politics in the near future. Therefore it comes back upon the District Board itself. I do not see why it should be impossible for the District Board to go to the open market and itself raise the money by loan. I would ask you if you will be so good as to draft a prospectus for the raising of this money, and we as Government will be most glad and ready to help you if we can and advise you how the money is to be best obtained. In connection with this, there is one grain of satisfaction, and that is, that many classes of funds which up till quite recently could not be invested in District Board Railways can now be invested in debentures of that kind. The Secretary of State has laid it down that until his sanction has been accorded to the construction of any railway line, no steps whatever are to be taken towards its

Dec. 21st,
1908.
Guntúr.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Addresses.
The
Guntúr-
Repalle
line.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "investigation. In regard to the former, which I believe is the northern scheme connected with the Gundlacama river, I regret to say that the anticipated cost is not only something over Rs. 2 lakhs, but something well over Rs. 3 lakhs. In regard to the southern scheme, I am sorry to learn that, so far as the investigation has been carried out, the results are not of such a nature as to lead to hopes of its saving the situation. I sincerely hope that some scheme may be devised to bring about this necessary improvement of your town and when we have before us some definite proposals I think I can assure you of a sympathetic consideration at our hands; but whether we are justified in adopting a different treatment for Ongole from that which we adopt in respect of other Municipalities, it is difficult for me to say. I understand at present that the incidence of taxation in Ongole itself is light compared with that which prevails in other Municipalities. I think we should have to ask the citizens of Ongole in the event of a scheme being arrived at to take their share of the burden of the cost which it must necessarily involve. However, until we have a definite scheme before us, it is difficult for me to give any definite opinion.

extension Municipality. "The second point which you bring to my notice is the question of the extension of Municipal limits, which has been considered by Government on more than one occasion, and if I remember rightly, the arguments which were brought forward this morning are similar to those which were brought before the Government before. However, I am to have an opportunity of discussing this question with your Chairman at a later hour this morning, and I would rather not give any definite expression of opinion one way or the other until I have gone into the matter more thoroughly with him.

Hospital. "As to the difficulties which prevail regarding your hospital, it is very evident to me from what you say that the drawbacks which exist to-day are considerable, but here again we have no concrete proposals before us. No competent authority has apparently ever approved or rejected any plans and I would ask you to put forward, if you will, some definite

Dec. 21st, 1908. "proposals approved by some competent authority for consideration by Government.

GUNTUR. "And still again, unsatisfactory as the answer must be, the same answer must be made in regard to your request that we should help you in the matter of your roads in the neighbourhood of the new Peta. I understand the position to be that the Municipality have proposed to submit certain sites there for auction, and the Government requested that before that was carried out, they should have roads constructed and taken in hand before the sites were put up for auction; but hitherto no definite plans or estimates have been submitted to Government. Until then it is difficult to say to what degree we may be able to help you.

Veterinary Hospital. "The last request which is made in the address relates to the construction of a Veterinary hospital. Considering the locality and the fact that Ongole is essentially a cattle district, the construction of this veterinary hospital is most desirable, and I sincerely hope that it may be carried into effect before long. You also ask that when this is constructed, the Government of Madras will appoint a senior Veterinary officer to take charge of the institution, but that is a difficult request to comply with, for this reason, that the Veterinary Department in Madras is at present in its infancy and we are only just beginning to train Veterinary officers, so that senior Veterinary officers at the present time are really non-existent. But I think we can promise you that we will send you a really good man if we can.

Cattle show. "As to the attitude of the Government towards the Ongole Cattle show, I think you may rely upon it that our interest therein is not likely in any way to diminish. I have always read myself with the greatest interest the reports of the shows held there from time to time and I am glad to know that they have been so successful in the past. I am sure that they are of great benefit to the ryot, and I am quite sure that you may rely upon the Madras Government, whether I am here or whether any other Governor is here, to evince a great interest in the show and towards the improvement of the cattle-breeding in this district, a very genuine practical sympathy.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

His Excel-

lency's

reply to

Addresses.

"Now, gentlemen, I think I have touched upon all the points that have been brought to my notice and I must apologise for the length of time that I have kept you here, but I was anxious, if I could, to deal with all the points brought before me, though I am afraid that perhaps some of my replies are not so encouraging as I myself could have wished them to be. I can only once again assure you of my pleasure in coming here and my regret that my visit should be necessarily so short and I thank you for having enhanced the pleasure of my stay by the warmth of your welcome."

A.E.L.M.

Hospital.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Brodie, Mr. Campbell and Captain Vesey next proceeded to the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital for Women and Children.

History.

Medical work at Guntúr was started by Dr. Kügler in 1883. The first dispensary was opened in a small house in the centre of the town in 1884. The present dispensary was opened on 15th February 1893, and on the same day ground was broken for the construction of the main building of the hospital. The first in-patients were admitted in December 1898. The number admitted in the first year was 172 which has gradually and steadily risen to 350 in 1907. The number treated in the dispensary varies from 7,000 to 8,000 per annum.

The second physician Dr. M. Baer arrived in 1895. She had charge of the dispensary from 1897 to 1904, when she went on furlough, and had had charge of the hospital since February 1907 when Dr. Kügler went on furlough. Dr. Kügler returned in December 1908. The third physician Dr. E. R. Mitchell arrived in 1903 and had had charge of the dispensary since 1905. Operative work in the hospital is divided between the

doctors. From 30th September 1906 to 30th September 1907, 388 major operations were performed in the main building and from 30th September 1907 to 30th September 1908, 403 major operations. These include amputations and much major surgery. About an equal number of minor operations were performed in the dispensary.

There are two branch dispensaries—one for Muhammadan women and children in Guntúr and one for all classes of patients in Chirala, Bápatla taluk. These dispensaries have been established in the last few years and are open only once a week.

The aim of all this work is especially to reach the high caste Hindu women who will not go to a common dispensary, but all castes and creeds are treated and much free work is done.

In connection with the hospital, there is also a Training School for Nurses, which was started when the hospital was opened, under the management of Miss K. Fahs, a graduate of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, who is still in charge. The pupils undergo a three years' course of training which is modelled on that of the best American institutions and it is said to be the only hospital in India where the pupils are so far advanced as to be entrusted with giving hypodermic injections to the patients. European and Eurasian girls alone were at first admitted, but now native girls of sufficient education are also admitted as pupil nurses. Altogether ten fully trained European and Eurasian graduate nurses had been trained, three having graduated in nursing and compounding and one in compounding only. The graduating class of

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

A.E.L.M.

Hospital.

History.

Aim.

Training
School for
Nurses.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "construction in anticipation of his consent being given. Until
Guntúra. "therefore the construction of the Guntúr-Rápalle line becomes
His Excellency's "assured, we are precluded from taking up land for the pur-
poses of its construction.

reply to "There are two other railway lines which are mentioned in
Addresses. "the address of the District Board. One is the proposed line
Other rail- "from Phirangipuram to Guruzala which we asked the Govern-
way lines. "ment of India to include as a famine protective line, but the
"Government of India decided, after the consideration of the
"relative conditions of the district with the conditions prevail-
"ing in other districts which are really famine districts, that
"as compared with other projects they would not be justified in
"including this line as a famine protective line and so I am
"afraid that that line and the second one which you mention
"viz., the Ongole-Kottapatnam line, must be put off until the
"Guntúr line has been first carried into effect.

Kistna
project.

"Then, gentlemen, you go on to refer to the Kistna project,
"and I certainly agree with the view that, if that project can
"be carried out, it should prove of inestimable benefit to this
"district, but I should like to let it be clearly understood that
"the scheme is not yet in a condition to be either adopted,
"which is the phrase you use, or rejected. Certain preliminary
"investigations have taken place. I have quite recently sanc-
"tioned the carrying out of further investigations on a larger
"scale in the hope that we may discover a suitable site for the
"dam, and that the work can be carried out at a cost which
"will prove remunerative, because I am sure that, as you say,
"it is a very desirable scheme indeed. I only hope that our
"investigations may prove satisfactory and that sanction may
"be given to the construction of the work before long.

Flood-
banks.

"In regard to the construction of flood-banks, I must remind
"you that while, of course, the Government are sincerely
"desirous of doing all they can to protect the lives of the
"inhabitants of this Presidency, we cannot undertake a general
"liability to protect all village sites from floods. The con-
"struction of the flood-bank which you have brought to my
"notice this morning has been very fully considered by the
"Public Works Department, and I am sorry to say that they

"feel bound to reject the proposal. As a layman, I am not
"courageous enough or skilful enough to put before you all the
"engineering difficulties which, I understand, are in the way of
"the construction of this particular flood-bank. But I am
"assured by my advisers that there are great difficulties in the
"way, and that they would not be justified in carrying out the
"work.

"I agree, sir, with what you say as to the appalling nature
"of the Hyderabad disaster which I am sure must have evoked
"the sympathy of every individual in this Presidency and I am
"only glad that, in some small measure, we in this Presidency
"have been able to hold out something of a helping hand
"towards our suffering neighbours in the Nizam's territory.

"Now, gentlemen, I should like to say one word, if I may, to
"those who have been good enough on behalf of the inhabitants
"of Ongole to come so far to welcome me here this morning.
"I thank them very much for their courtesy in coming here to
"bid me welcome and I thank them particularly for the kind
"way in which they have spoken of me in their address. I can
"conceive of no more flattering a phrase which could be applied
"to the Governor of a Presidency such as this than that which
"you have applied to me and for which I thank you, the
"people's friend.' I do not know if my name will ever be more
"than an ephemeral label as it were—a name distinguishing
"me as one official from other officials—I do not know if
"after I have played my part upon this stage, my name will be
"remembered—I hope it may—but if it is, I can only hope
"that I may be remembered 'as the people's friend.'

"I am sorry indeed that I have not an opportunity of paying
"a personal visit to Ongole and realising for myself the condi-
"tions of the town and seeing something of your schemes for
"its improvement and development.

"I can sympathise with you very much in the difficulties
"with which you are contending in the matter of a water-supply;
"and I wish that I could hold out some hope of suggesting a
"satisfactory solution. The position, so far as I understand
"it, is that there are two alternative schemes of which one
"has been investigated and the other is now under process of

Dec. 21st,
1908.

Guntúra.
His Excellency's
reply to
Addresses.

Hydera-
bad
Flood.

Ongole.

Water-
supply.

Dec. 21st, 1908. 1908 consisted of three Eurasian and three native girls. The latter had taken all the lectures and practical work given to the former and must pass the very same examination papers. The lectures are given in Telugu. The course of training includes a severe course in midwifery, of lectures for over one year and the conduct of at least 15 cases.

GUNTÚR.
A.E.L.M.
Hospital.
Training
School for
Nurses.

Cost of
buildings.

The following statement shows the cost of the buildings:—

	Rs.
Main building	46,000
Maternity ward	12,000
Dispensary	8,000
Lavatory	5,500
Outhouses	10,000
Water plant	4,500
Roads	5,000
Lightning conductors	500
Compound wall	5,500
Plans and estimates	3,000
Total	1,00,000

The dispensary was enlarged in 1904 at a cost of over Rs. 2,000.

A diet kitchen wing was added in 1906 at a cost of Rs. 6,000. The total cost has therefore been about Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 16,000 was contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 87,000 was subscribed in America and Rs. 5,000 was collected from the Hindu residents of Guntúr mainly through the exertions of Dr. Kügler.

No support is received either from Government or the Municipality towards the working of this institution.

Fees received from patients amount annually to about Rs. 3,000 and the mission contributes from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 12,000 annually for the upkeep of the work.

In 1905 the Zamindar of Rayapudi in the Guntúr taluk granted a piece of land adjoining the hospital for the construction of a choultry for the accommodation of the friends and relatives of those in the Hospital coming from a distance and the Zamindar of Lakka-varam in the Kistna district built a choultry thereon at a cost of Rs. 7,000.

Dr. Uhl, Principal of the College and President of the Mission, received His Excellency at the gate of the compound as he alighted from his motor-car. The leading officials of the mission and hospital stood near the gate and the members of the various schools, colleges, orphanages, etc., under the control of the mission were marshalled in the compound and around the hospital. Dr. Uhl conducted His Excellency to the chapel which is under construction and welcomed him in the following words:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is given to me to extend to you a welcome and to express to you an appreciative word from the mission community which I represent.

"The past and the present blend together, historically, upon this occasion. Some of us have welcomed to this town three of our Governors in times before this; and I have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Wenlock, and Lord Connemara. The chair upon which you are now seated was occupied by at least two of our Governors before your days with us.

"Some of us are older and some are younger, and our combined experiences are constituted from observation for 36

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.
A.E.L.M.
Hospital.
Cost of
buildings.

Address
of wel-
come.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

A.E.L.M.
Hospital.

He also introduced—

14. Raja Mantripragada Bhujanga Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Lakkaṣvaram, who built the choultry above referred to.
15. Rev. Dr. J. Aberly in charge of Boarding school for boys and Theological seminary.
16. Mr. J. Samuel, Contractor.
17. The Rev. M. David.
18. The Rev. P. Abraham.

Inspection.

His Excellency was shown round the wards and dispensary, accompanied by Dr. Uhl, Dr. Kügler, Dr. Baer, Dr. Mitchell and Miss Fahs. His Excellency before leaving thanked the representatives of the mission for the opportunity afforded to him of seeing for himself the excellent work the mission was carrying on.

Municipal
Hospital.

His Excellency and party next proceeded to the Municipal Hospital. There he was received by Captain J. W. Illius, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who introduced to him M.R.Ry P. Venkata-subbiah Garu, Assistant Surgeon. They accompanied His Excellency while he inspected the hospital.

History.

The Municipal Hospital is said to have been established as a Military Hospital in the year 1848 and appears to have been subsequently handed over to the Local Fund Department. It was originally constructed of brick in mud and covered with a tiled roof. This structure was condemned by the Sanitary authorities and was replaced by the present main buildings in 1861 at a cost of Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 1,500 were contributed by the European and Native residents of the town. The new hospital consisted of a male ward and a female ward, providing accommodation for 7 and 5 patients respectively. In the year 1871, the hospital

was transferred to the Municipal Council. In 1877, owing to an increase in the number of patients, two thatched sheds were erected on the northern wall of the compound, and in 1880 a lying-in hospital with accommodation for four patients was added. In 1884, the thatched sheds were, on economic grounds, converted into a block of buildings with three wards. The western ward was intended for five male, the central ward for four female patients, while the eastern and terminal room was reserved for special cases. The total accommodation provided for in-patients excluding the provision made for lying-in cases stood thus—males 12 beds, females 9 beds, special cases 1 bed—total 22 beds. No additional accommodation appears to have been provided till 1896, when an out-patients' shed was constructed and a latrine erected. The out-patients are at present examined in the old Telegraph office building situated opposite the main hospital buildings on the other side of the road. This building was lent rent-free by Government for the use of the out-patients' department. The Coronation Branch dispensary near the entrance to the Collector's bungalow was opened in the year 1903, in order to place medical aid within easy reach of the residents of Arundelpet, Kothapet and Nagarumvaripalem, the main hospital being at a great distance from them.

The hospital has for years past been largely attended by patients not only from the district itself but from comparatively distant places such as Bezvada, Ellore and Nellore, the climate of Guntūr being generally considered healthy by Hindu patients. In October 1904, when the new Guntūr district was formed, the supervising staff was strengthened by the appointment

Dec. 21st,
1908.GUNTÚR.
Municipal
Hospital.
History.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

A.E.L.M.
Hospital.
Address
of wel-
come.

"years, since the year 1873. Great changes have taken place in this time, both in our mission and in this district. Especially does your presence cause expression of our gratitude to your Government for results patent to our observation. There has been a great increase in local advantages to us and to our people; the comforts of life for us have been extensively augmented; connections with the world outside of us have been widely established; there have resulted greater facilities for the prosecution of our work; and there is a growing respect for the name and the cause we honour most, the name and the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"We who are before you in this chapel have a peculiar interest in all the things of Your Excellency's Government. The 16 of us here from the United States are, as it were, exotics, and we represent altogether 31 workers of whom three are unable to be present to-day, and 12 are in Germany and in the United States. We have come to blend in our personalities the affairs of two nations. We may not be Americo-Britons or British Americans, but in proportion to our touch with your Government's representatives in these districts and in ratio to our interest in your people who are also, in a peculiar sense, our people, we must and do become what I can, after all, but describe as Anglican people of the United States.

"Our appreciation therefore is that of initiated foreigners. Then we represent the Lutheran Church of portions of the United States, a people with an interest in Guntúr and its surroundings for 66 years. The interest of this people is manifold and deep, and may well be interpreted by the financial interest which itself just for the ten years past amounts to over 12½ crores of rupees. This has been an outright contribution, used and expended in this region.

"I represent, however, more particularly the indigenous Christian community of the mission, members of which community stand with us in this chapel and are gathered numerously on the outside of it. The members of our congregations present, to-day, stand for the 910 adherents on the mission roll in Guntúr and for the 44,000 on all the rolls of the

"mission. The two pastors in the chapel and the many evangelistic workers outside are only part of a company of 279 such workers. The school children along the pathway upon which you came represent 2,200 pupils in the 20 schools of Guntúr town and 8½ thousand pupils in the 294 schools of the whole field. It is a welcome from this constituency and an appreciation of Government from this community that I especially bear for you this day.

"There is no need that I represent the four institutions around us. There are the Women's and Children's Hospital, the Dispensary, the Maternity Ward and the Nurses Department. We are now among them. Immediately upon the presentation to Your Excellency of these ladies and gentlemen in your presence, you are to be escorted over the grounds and through the buildings by the Physicians and the Head Nurse of our hospital plant."

After His Excellency had replied, Dr. Uhl presented to him the following members of the mission and hospital staff:—

1. Dr. A. S. Kögler, Senior Physician to the hospital.
2. Dr. M. Baer, Second Physician.
3. Dr. E. R. Mitchell, Third Physician.
4. Miss Fahn, Superintendent, Training School for Nurses.
5. Miss Sanford, Manager of the A. E. L. M. Girls' School.
6. Miss Brewer, Manager of the Girls' Boarding School and Training School for Mistresses.
7. Miss Lowe, Superintendent of Zenana Missions.
8. Miss J. L. Rollier, Superintendent of Industrial School and Zenana Work for Muhammadan Women.
9. Miss Thomas.
10. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beeker, in charge of the Orphan Asylum.
11. Rev. I. Cannaday, in charge of Guntúr and Sattena-palle taluks.
12. Rev. J. E. Strocak.
13. Rev. M. E. Thoms.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

A.E.L.M.
Hospital.
Address
of wel-
come.

Presentations.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.
Municipal
Hospital.
History.

Defects
of build-
ing.

of an Assistant Surgeon, and the former post of Civil Surgeon was converted into one of District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The hospital was maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,910 during the year 1907-1908. In 1907, 45 major operations, some of considerable complexity, were performed in the hospital.

Former Sanitary Commissioners and District Medical and Sanitary Officers have condemned the present hospital buildings and recommended the construction of a new hospital. The following are the chief defects noticed with regard to the present buildings :—

(1) The main wards which were constructed more than forty years ago are not adapted to modern requirements of sanitation. They were built upon a basement scarcely a foot high and are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated.

(2) The dead-house is too close to the latrines and wards.

(3) There is no proper place for examining out-patients.

(4) The ward accommodation provided for in-patients is not at all satisfactory, being very scanty and meagre.

(5) The locality in which the present hospital is situated is most unsuitable, being in the centre of a very congested part of the bazaar. The building is also incapable of extension on any side.

Proposed
new
hospital.

When these defects were urged before the Council on the 28th August 1895, it was decided to have a new hospital erected on a more commodious and suitable site. The vacant site near the railway station was selected for the purpose and was approved by the

Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General. There is a natural drainage course on two sides of this site and the main water-pipe line runs close by. The site plans had been approved by the Sanitary Board and the estimates were under preparation by the Sanitary Engineer to Government and were expected shortly. The Hospital Assistant's quarters and the Vaccine Depot were constructed on the site a few years ago. The former has at present been let for the use of the Native Club on a rent of Rs. 5 per mensem.

The number of out-patients and in-patients treated in the hospital during the five years 1903 to 1907 is as follows :—

Year.	Total number treated.		Average daily sick.		Maximum number of persons treated in one day.		Remarks.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
1903 ...	408	16,070	21.95	95.65	31	133	
1904 ...	419	14,626	20.95	99.36	35	134	
1905 ...	477	16,237	21.65	121.70	34	175	
1906 ...	471	16,538	17.65	120.83	25	191	
1907 ...	477	17,398	21.69	140.43	35	201	

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"The Municipal Hospital which I visited this morning is in the matter of structure quite unsuited for the purposes of a hospital. It is inadequate and incommensurate. I hope very much that the erection of a new hospital may not be

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.
Municipal
Hospital.
Proposed
new
hospital.

Statistics.

Visitors'
Book.

Dec. 21st, 1908. "long delayed. The wards were clean and tidy and I am sure that Captain Illius and his staff do all that is possible for the patients."

Municipal Hospital. Visitors' Book. His Excellency then paid a visit to the Police Hospital, in the Visitors' Book of which he recorded the following remarks :—

"I visited the Police Hospital this morning and found it clean and tidy, but the building is old-fashioned and ill-adapted for the purposes of a hospital. A new building is urgently wanted."

Inter-views. At 11 o'clock His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

Garden Party. At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency attended a Garden Party which M.R.Ry. Toleti Appa Rao Garu gave in his honour in the compound of the Collector's house. At this party several persons were first presented to His Excellency. He was then shown in turn some conjuring, a kollattam and *ashtavadham* performance, and a Lambadi dance.

Public entertain-ment. After His Excellency had had tea, he proceeded to the next compound to attend the entertainment given in his honour by the public of Guntúr. This took place in a large pandal and was chiefly musical. M.R.Ry. Vaddadi Subbaryadu Garu, Telugu Pandit of the Rajahmundry College, read a Telugu poem which he had composed for the occasion. The following is a translation of it :—

"In Bhartavarsha full of plains and forests rendered holy
"the ever flowing waters of the deep Jahnavi (Ganges),
"Gautamy (Gódvári), and other rivers, enriched by the
"Himalayas and other high mountains full of inexhaustible
"stores of diamonds, gold, silver and other metals; glorified in

Dec. 21st, 1908. "their immortal poems by saints like Valmiki and Vyasa and protected by the mighty arm of Sreerama, Bharata and other sovereigns of the Solar and Lunar races, lies the large province of Madras, in shape like the constellation of the Great Bear over which rules Sir Arthur Lawley enjoying the popularity of his subjects."

"The town of Guntúr which has become noted as having been ruled over by the illustrious grandfather of the great poet who composed in language of Nectar sweetness, the whole of the Mahabharata except one or two of its early chapters has now the fortune of being visited by the Governor Sir Arthur Lawley, having become the capital of the new district to which it has given its name."

"Governor Lawley has been restoring vigour to the tree of industry, the several branches of which have by the effect of time, ceased to sprout and yield the wealth-distributing fruit."

"Do not God Indra, Ruler of the clouds, and Governor Lawley partaker of the nature of gods, by acting in concert and giving order to the water-giving clouds and engineers to supply water to the famishing crops, mercifully check the stream of tears of the cultivator heaving with his long sighs?"

"A little below four crores of men and women have been contentedly enjoying happiness under your benign rule, O Governor Lawley. May the great God, in His mercy, grant you long life and health."

"Vaddadi Subbarayudu, the Telugu Pandit of the Rajahmundry Training College, out of his deep loyalty, offer to thee these lines, just as a thread is offered when the Moon newly appears on the west. So O thou Lord Lawley, the Moon of Governors, pray graciously accept this humble offering."*

* It is customary among the Hindus on first seeing the Moon in the sky in the west, to make a present of a piece of thread. The word Moon is to denote the best of a class. So "Moon of Governors" means the best of Governors. It also denotes a comparison between the Moon and the Governor. Rulers should not be approached without presents being taken to them according to the Sastras.

Dec. 21st, 1908. GUNTÚR. Public entertainment.

Dec. 21st,
1908.

GUNTÚR.

Deper-
ture.

Dinner
Party.

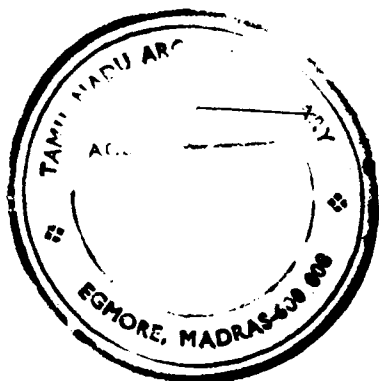
The entertainment concluded with a great display of fire works.

In the evening Mr. Brodie gave a Dinner party at which the principal European residents met His Excellency.

After dinner His Excellency and party drove to the railway station and left by the train leaving Guntúr at 9-20 P.M. for Madras. Mr. A. W. Parsons, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, accompanied His Excellency up to Bezwada.

Dec. 22,
1908.
Madras
arrival.

At Bezwada which was reached at 11 P.M., His Excellency and party changed into carriages on the broad gauge which were attached to the mail-train due at Madras at 11-35 A.M. on Tuesday the 22nd December. Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, District Traffic Superintendent, accompanied His Excellency from Bezwada to Madras; as also Mr. B. O. Leggatt, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Broad Gauge Section, and Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Narrow Gauge Section.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO
HIS EXCELLENCY AT GUNTÚR.

ARRIVAL.

MONDAY.

Dec. 21st,
1908.
7-15 A.M.

1. Mr. N. S. Brodie, I.C.S., Collector.
2. M.R.Ry. T. T. Rangachariyar Avargal, Acting District Judge.
3. Mr. A. B. Jackson, District Forest Officer.
4. M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, District Superintendent of Police.
5. Mr. C. T. Woutersz, Extra Assistant Conservator, Forest Department.
6. Mr. R. P. Gill, Merchant, Lay Trustee of the Church.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, GUNTÚR.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Pundarikakshudu Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntúr.
2. S. V. Narasimha Chariar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Guntúr.
3. Mr. F. W. Cornwell, Executive Engineer, Guntúr Division.
4. Capt. J. W. Illius, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Mannaru Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Government Pleader, and Vice-President, District Board.
6. „ G. V. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

MONDAY.

Dec. 21st,
1908.
7-15 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ONGOLE.

1. M.R.Ry. B. L. Narayana Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Ongole Municipal Council.
2. Muhammad Sayyeduddin Sahib, B.A., Sub-Registrar.
3. M.R.Ry. K. Punniiah Garu, Pleader.
4. „ K. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Ongole.
5. Rev. Dr. H. Huizinga, M.A., Vice-Principal, A.B.M. College.
6. Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector, Ongole.
7. Munshi Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Tahsildar, Ongole.
8. M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Rangayya Garu, Landholder.

8-15 A.M.

A.E.L.M. HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, GUNTÚR.

1. Rev. Dr. Uhl, Ph.D., Principal, A.E.L.M. Mission.
2. Dr. A. S. Kügler, Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist and Senior Surgeon.
3. Dr. M. Baer, B.A., Second Physician.
4. Dr. E. R. Mitchell, Third Physician.
5. Miss K. Fabs, Superintendent, Training School for Nurses.
6. Miss A. E. Sanford, Manager of the A.E.L.M. Girls' School.
7. Miss J. Brewer, Manager of the Girls' Boarding School and Training School for Mistresses.
8. Miss M. E. Lowe, Superintendent of Zenana Missions.
9. Mademoiselle Rollier, Superintendent of Industrial School and Zenana Work for Muhammadan Women.
10. Miss J. Thomas.
11. Rev. Mr. A. O. and Mrs. Becker, in charge of the Orphan Asylum.
12. Rev. I. Cannaday, M.A., in charge of Mission Work in Guntúr and Sattenapalle taluks.
13. Rev. J. R. Strock, B.A.
14. Rev. M. E. Thomas, B.A.

MONDAY.

Dec. 21st,
1908.
8-15 A.M.

15. Zamindar of Lakkavaram, Kistna district.
16. Mr. J. Samuel, Contractor.
17. The Rev. Dr. J. Aberly, in charge of Boarding School for Boys and Theological Seminary.
18. The Rev. M. David.
19. The Rev. P. Abraham.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, GUNTÚR.

9-5 A.M.

1. Captain J. W. Illius, I.M.S.
2. M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubbiah Garu, Assistant Surgeon.
3. „ I. Ytirajayya Garu, Senior Hospital Assistant.
4. „ Rustum Khan Sahib, Junior Hospital Assistant.
5. Mrs. Drudywedge, Nurse.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M.

1. M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
2. „ K. Pandarikakshudu Pantulu Garu.
3. „ B. Lakshminarayana Rao Garu.
4. Rev. G. N. Thomssen.
5. M.R.Ry. C. V. Subramania Sastri Avargal.
6. „ V. V. Seshavataram Avargal.
7. Mr. R. P. Gill.
8. M.R.Ry. Jagarlamudi Lakshmayya Nayudu Garu.
9. Sheikh Noureddin Sahib.
10. Rev. Dr. H. Huizinga.

GARDEN PARTY, GUNTÚR.

4-30 P.M.

1. Mr. C. T. Mullings, Kistna Reservoir Project.
2. Mr. M. J. Redmond, District Board Engineer.
3. M.R.Ry. V. V. S. Avadhani Garu, District Munsif, Guntúr.
4. „ B. C. Sundara Sastriar Avargal, District Registrar, Guntúr.
5. „ K. Vasanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.

MONDAY.
Dec. 21st,
1908.
7-15 A.M.

7. M.R.Ry. G. Ramanatha Aiya Garu, District Court Vakil.
8. Munshi Muhammad Mastan Sahib Bahadur, Hindustani Munshi, A.E.L.M. College.
9. M.R.Ry. P. Manavalliah Nayudu Garu.
10. " T. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Landholder.
11. " P. Venkatarreddi Garu, B.A., Teacher, A.E.L.M. College.
12. " N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Pleader, District Munsif's Court.
13. " R. Devalraza Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Pleader, District Court.
14. " G. Subrahmanyam Garu, Merchant.
15. " P. Lakshmayya Pantulu Garu, Landholder.
16. " M. Bhavanarayana Garu do.
17. " Ch. Basavayya Garu, Merchant, and Proprietor of Hosiery Mills.
18. " A. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Pleader, District Munsif's Court.
19. " S. Jagannadham Garu, Merchant.
20. " R. Basavayya Garu do.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, GUNTÚR.

1. M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
2. Mr. P. Kershaap, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Narasaraopet.
3. Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Ongole.
4. Mr. J. Williams, Deputy Collector, Tenali.
5. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimha Chari Avargal, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Guntúr.
6. " S. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Pensioner, Bápátla.
7. Sheik Imdad Ali Sahib, Merchant, Ongole.
8. M.R.Ry. C. V. Subrahmanya Sastri Pantulu Garu, Pleader and Chairman, Tenali Union.
9. " K. Pithireddi Garu, Landholder, Dachepalli, Palnad taluk.

MONDAY.
Dec. 21st,
1908.
7-15 A.M.

10. Rev. Dr. L. L. Uhl, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr.
11. M.R.Ry. M. Venkatasubbayya Chetti Garu, Merchant, Guntúr.
12. Capt. J. W. Illius, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
13. M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti Garu, Tahsildar, Tenali.
14. Munshi Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Tahsildar, Ongole.
15. M.R.Ry. M. V. Lakshminarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Guntúr.
16. " V. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Sattenapalle.
17. " S. Brahmanandam Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, Narasaraopet.
18. " B. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar, Vinukonda.
19. " K. Manikya Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Bápátla.
20. " J. Lakshminarayana Sastri Garu, Landholder, Kollur, Tenali taluk.
21. " Ch. Butchiramayya Pantulu Garu, Landholder, Peravali, Tenali.
22. " K. Basavayya Nayudu Garu, Landholder, Intur, Tenali.
23. " D. Markandeya Sastri Garu, Landholder, Ongole.
24. " Ch. Kanakaratnam Chetti Garu, Merchant, Guntúr.
25. " Jagarlamudi Lakshmayya Nayudu Garu, Landholder, Karanchedu, Bápátla.
26. " V. V. Seshavataram Chetti Garu, Pleader, and Union Chairman, Narasaraopet.
27. " P. Anantasitarama Sastri Garu, Landholder, Vinukonda.
28. " P. Venkatarangayya Garu, Landholder, Ongole.
29. " T. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Proprietor.

MONDAY.

Dec. 21st,
1908.
4-30 P.M.

6. M.R.Ry. K. Krishnamachariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Ongole.
7. " P. C. Tiruvengkatachariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Tenali.
8. " S. P. Rangachariar Avargal, Inam Deputy Collector, Guntúr.
9. " A. Bhimeswara Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Narasaraopet.
10. " N. Balaramadasu Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Bapatla.
11. " C. H. Bhanuprasadarao Nayudu Garu, brother and Agent for the Rani of Chintapalli in the Sattenapalle taluk and widow of the grandson of the last ruler of Amarávati.
12. " Sri Malrazu Venkatanarasimha Rao Bahadur, Ex-Zamindar, Narasaraopet.
13. " Sri Manuri Venkateswara Ramanayya Rao Bahadur, Ex-Zamindar of Chilakalurpet.
14. " Sri V. Narasimha Rao Bahadur, Ex-Zamindar of Chilakalurpet.
15. " M. V. Gopala Rao Bahadur, B.A., Ex-Zamindar.
16. " M. Janaki Rao Bahadur, Ex-Zamindar.
17. Mr. P. Acatos, Agent, Balli Bros., Guntúr.
18. Mr. W. L. Mackay, Agent, Bank of Madras.
19. M.R.Ry. T. R. K. Prakasam Garu, Proprietor.
20. Mr. F. T. Peter, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Guntúr.
21. Mr. J. J. Jardine, Assistant Agent, Madras Bank, Guntúr.
22. M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Receiver of Nidadavole and Medur Estates.
23. " P. Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ongole.
24. " V. Dakshinamurti Pantulu Garu, Sarishtadar, Collectorate.
25. " R. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Acting Sarishtadar, Collectorate.
26. " Ch. Varadarajulu Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L. Sarishtadar, District Court, Guntúr.

MONDAY.

Dec. 21st,
1908.
4-30 P.M.

27. M.R.Ry. A. Subbaramayya Pantulu Garu, District Registrar (retired).
28. " N. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Land Records Tahsildar, Guntúr.
29. " Ch. Venkatramayya Nayudu Garu, Supervisor, Public Works Department.
30. " S. Subrahmania Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Tenali.
31. " K. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu, Assistant Engineer, Ongole.
32. " R. V. Chelapati Rao Pantulu Garu, English Head Clerk.
33. " V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Assistant Engineer, Narasaraopet.
34. " P. V. Somayazulu Garu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Guntúr.
35. " S. Viraraghavaswami Nayudu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Mangalagiri.
36. " P. Sunjivayya Pantulu Garu, Sub-Registrar, Guntúr.
37. " V. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Head Clerk, District Court.
38. " P. Narasinga Rao Nayudu Garu, Manager of the District Superintendent of Police Office, Guntúr.
39. " R. Venkatasivudu Pantulu Garu, M.A., Professor, A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr.
40. " P. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Manager, Bank of Madras.
41. " M. D. Gopalachariar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Town High School, Guntúr, and Special Magistrate.
42. " V. Bhavanacharlú Garu, Second-grade Pleader.
43. " T. Nayana Sastri Garu, Pleader and Vice-President, Ongole Taluk Board.
44. " Marella Ramayya Garu, Union Chairman Chilakalurpet.

MONDAY.
Dec. 21st,
1908.
4-30 P.M.

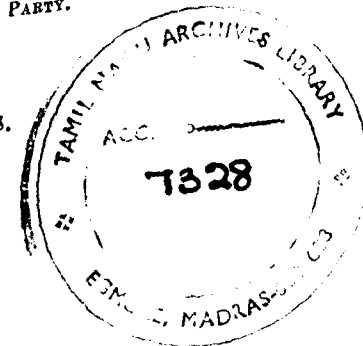
45. M.R.Ry. Nune Panakalu Garu, Merchant and Special Magistrate.
46. " L. Varadaraghavayya Garu, Merchant and Special Magistrate.
47. Mr. J. David, Bar.-at-Law.
48. M.R.Ry. G. V. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
49. " K. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
50. " K. Kotilingam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
51. " A. L. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
52. " C. Viraswami Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L.
53. " P. Venkatakrishnayya Garu, B.A., B.L.
54. " P. V. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
55. " R. Vembu Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
56. " R. Hanumayya Garu, B.A., First-grade Pleader.
57. " V. Ranga Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., First-grade Pleader.
58. " S. Jagannadha Sastrulu Garu, B.A., First-grade Pleader.
59. " V. Krishnamachariar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Teacher, A.E.L.M. College.
60. " Jampala Venkatesam Garu, B.A., Leading Agriculturist, Duggirala.
61. " Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu, Second-grade Pleader.
62. " A. Dandayya Pantulu Garu, Second-grade Pleader.
63. " D. Mangapati Rao Pantulu Garu, Second-grade Pleader.
64. " Juluri Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Landholder.
65. " Ketarazu Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Landholder.
66. " Nallacheruvu Srinivasa Rao Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Vaddeswaram.
67. " Panulaparti Venkatasubbayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Nidurbolu.
68. " Katragadda Bapayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Intur.
69. " Kayuru Pannayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Vetapalem.

70. M.R.Ry. Jampala Venkatasubbarayudu Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Duggirala. MONDAY.
Dec. 21st,
1908.
4-30 P.M.
71. " V. Venkatasubbayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Duggirala.
72. " Alapati Jagannaykulu Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Yedlapalli.
73. " Radhakrishna Nayudu Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Kanagala.
74. " Yelavarti Lingayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Kuchipudi.
75. " Jampala Pitchayya Garu, Leading Agriculturist, Duggirala.
76. " Padarti Kanakayya Garu, Merchant.
77. " R. Subba Rao Nayudu Garu, Merchant.
78. " N. Sitaramayya Pantulu Garu, Trustee of Narasimhaswami Temple of Mangalagiri.
79. " Abdul Rahim Beg Sahib, Jagirdar and Trustee, Big Mosque, Guntur.
80. " Ch. Subbarayudu Garu, Merchant.
81. " T. Gurunadham Garu, Merchant.
82. " K. V. Subba Rao Nayudu Garu, Merchant.
83. " K. Narasimham Garu, Merchant.

7-30 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gill.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.
3. Mr. Kershasp.
4. Capt. J. W. Illius, I.M.S.
5. Mr. Hearsey.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell.
7. Mr. Mackay.
8. Mr. Jardine.
9. Mr. Acetos.
10. Mr. Mullings.
11. Rev. Mr. Thomssen.
12. Rev. Dr. Uhl.
13. Dr. Kögler.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.
15. Mr. Redmond.



INDEX.

A

- Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb, 80-82.
 Aberly, Rev. Dr. J., 150.
 Abraham, Rev. P., 150.
 Address—
Banganapalle—
 Mining Syndicate's, 96.
 Municipal, 97.
Cuddappa—
 Municipal, 22.
 District Board's, 25.
Guntur—
 Municipal, 124-126.
 District Board's, 126-130.
 Ongole Municipal, 130-133.
 A.E.L.M. Hospital, 147-149.
Kurnool—
 Municipal, 52.
 Nandyal Municipal, 55.
 Coles Memorial High School,
 65-68.
 High School Hostel Committee's, 85.
 Africa, South, 110.
 Allen, Mr. Roscoe, 40.
 Ampthill, Lord, 56, 117.
 Andrew, I.C.S., Hon. Mr. J., 119.
 Appa Rao, Mr. Toleti, 154.
 Aqueduct, Kurnool, 80.
 Armstrong, Mr. G. G., 22, 47.
 Aswatham Nayudu, Mr. K., 122.
 Atmakur, 56.

B

- Badvel, 28.
 Baer, Dr. M., 144, 149, 150.
Banganapalle—
 Diamond Mines, visit to, 96.
 Foundation stone of new market, 98, 100.
 Municipal administration, 99.
 State Dinner, 108, 114.
 Syndicate's address, 96.
 Water-supply, 98, 100.
Banganapalle, Nawab of, 95, 96,
 98, 100, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112.
 Installation of the Nawab, 98,
 100-108.
 Speech at the Installation,
 106-108.
 Speech at State Dinner, 108.
 State visits, 108.
 Becker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs., 149.
 Bird, Rev. A. F. R., 178.
 Birkhead, Mr. G. A., 96.
 Brewer, Miss, 149.
 Brodie, I.C.S., Mr. N. S., 124, 126,
 128, 130, 144, 156.
 Bulawayo, 59.

C

- Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. A. Y. G., 1, 21,
 40, 51, 95, 97, 100, 112, 144.
 Cannady, Rev. I., 149.
 Cattle show, Ongole, 133, 143.
 Chepad Project, 46.

Chidambara Rao, Mr. T., 85, 88.
 Coles, Abraham, M.D., LL.D., 65, 67.
 Coles, Dr. J. Ackerman, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73.
 Coles, Caroline Ackerman, 67.
 Coles, Miss Emilie, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72.
 Connemara, Lord, 147.
 Cuddapah—31-50.
 Dinner Party, 47.
 District Association, Deputation of, 46-47.
 District Boundaries, alteration of, 27, 35.
 Drainage, 23, 30.
 Free primary education, 24, 26, 32, 45.
 Garden Party, 47.
 High School, 24, 32; visit to, 38; account of, 38.
 Industrial education, 24, 26, 32.
 Interviews, 47, 50.
 Medical Staff for, 26, 27, 34.
 Municipal Hospital, 24, 31; visit to, 36; account of, 37.
 Patha Cuddapah Tank, Old supply channel to, 24, 31.
 Pennar river, Causeway over the, 27, 35.
 Railway communication, 27, 35.
 Sanitation, 23.
 Telegraphic Communication, 28, 36.
 Water-supply, 30, 46.
 Water-works, Grant towards improvement, 23.
 Cumbum, 65, 122.
 Cumming, I.C.S., Mr. A. R., 21.

D

David, Rev. M., 150.
 Deputation, Cuddapah District Association, 40, 47.
 Diamond Mines, Banganapalle, 96.
 Diguvametta, 122.
 Dinner Party—
 Banganapalle, 108, 114.
 Cuddapah, 47.
 Guntur, 156, 165.
 Kurnool, 80, 92, 93.
 Downie, Dr., 67, 69.
 Dry crops, charge in Cuddapah for irrigated and unirrigated, 40, 41.
 Duff, Sir, M. E. Grant, 147.

E

Education(al)—
 Cuddapah—
 Free Primary education in, 24, 26, 32, 45.
 Industrial education in, 24, 26, 32.
 Municipal High School, 24, 32, 38.
 Kurnool—
 Coles Memorial High School, 64-73.
 Hindu Girls' School for, 53, 60.
 High School, 54, 60, 84.
 Nandyal—
 Municipal School, 57, 63, 64.
 S.P.G. High School, 118-122.
 Ekambara Aiyar, Mr. K., 55, 58.
 Entertainments (Public)—at Kurnool, 80, 92; at Guntur, 154-156.

F

Fahs, Miss, K., 145, 146, 150.
 Farm, Establishment of—in Cuddapah, 40.
 Flood Bank, Guntur, 129, 130, 140.
 Forest Administration in Cuddapah, 41-44.
 Foundation stone, Kurnool High School Hostel, 85.
 Fuel, price in Cuddapah, 41.

G

Gallyot, Mr., 116.
 Garden Party—at Cuddapah, 47. at Guntur, 154, 161-165.
 George, Mr. F. S. S., 52, 80, 95, 112.
 Ghose, I.C.S., Mr. M., 21, 22, 47;
 Ghose, Mrs., 47.
 Ghulam Ali Khan, see Nawab of Banganapalle.
 Giddalore, 122.
 Glasson, I.C.S., Mr. J. W., 115.
 Gooty, 47, 51.
 Guard-of-Honour—at Cuddapah, 22; at Kurnool, 52; at Guntur, 124.
 Gudwal, 65.
 Gundlakama river, 131.
 Guntur.—124-165.
 Dinner Party, 156, 165.
 Drainage, 125, 135.
 Entertainment, Public, 154-156.
 Flood banks, 129, 140.
 Garden Party, 154, 161-165.
 Guntur-Repalle line, 125, 127, 138.

Hospital, A.E.L.M., account of, 144-147; Dr., Uhl's address, 147-149; visit to, 144.
 Hospital buildings, Construction of, 125, 135, 152.
 Hospital, Municipal, account of, 150-153; visit to, 150; remarks in Visitors' Book, 153.
 Hospital, Police, visit to, 154.
 Hyderabad flood, 130, 141.
 Interviews, 154, 161.
 Kiatna Reservoir Project, 129, 140.
 Ongole-Kottapatnam line, 129, 140.
 Phirangipuram-Gurzala line, 129, 140.
 Water-supply, 124, 125, 134.

H

Haidar Ali, 22.
 Hartzell, Bishop, 69.
 Havelock, Sir Arthur, 84.
 Hesterlow, Miss, 82.
 Hospital—
 Cuddapah—
 Medical staff for, 26, 27, 34.
 Municipal, 24, 31, 36, 37.
 Guntur—
 A.E.L.M., 144-150.
 Hospital for, 125, 135, 152.
 Municipal, 150-154; Police, 154.
 Kurnool—
 Municipal, 82-84.
 Nandyal, Municipal, 56, 62, 115-118.
 Ongole—
 Municipal, 132, 142.

INDEX.

Veterinary, 133, 143.
Hughes, I.C.S., Mr. J. W., 51, 53, 55,
64, 80, 95, 97, 100, 101, 103.
Hyderabad flood, 130, 141.

I

Illius, I.M.S., Captain, J. W., 150.
Income-tax in Cuddapah, 45.
Industrial Conference at Ooty, 32.
Industrial Education in Cuddapah,
24, 26, 32.
Inspections—
 Banganapalle—
 Diamond mines, 96, 97.
 Municipal market site, 97-100.
 Cuddapah—
 Municipal High school, 38, 39.
 Municipal Hospital, 36, 37.
 Guntur—
 A.E.L.M. Hospital, 144-150.
 Municipal Hospital, 150-154.
 Police Hospital, 154.
 Kurnool—
 Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb,
 80-82.
 Aqueduct, 80.
 Coles Memorial High School,
 64-73.
 High School Hostel site, 84-90.
 Municipal Hospital, 82-84.
 Municipal Market, 84.
 Water-works, 73-79.
 Nandyal—
 Hospital, 115-118.
 S.P.G. High school, 118-122.
Installation of the Nawab of
 Banganapalle, 98, 100-108.
Institutions—*vide* Inspections.

Interviews—Cuddapah, 47, 50;
 Kurnool, 64, 90, 93; Guntur, 154,
 161.

Introductions—*vide* Presentations.

J

Jammalamadugu, 26, 33, 36, 41.

K

Kadiri Taluk, Transfer of, 27, 35.
Kesava Pillai, Hon'ble Mr. P., 51.
Khaja Akbar Husain, 95, 112.
Khaja Muhammad Hussain, 95.
King, Dr., 85, 116.
Kistna Reservoir Project, 129, 140.
Kistna river, the, 131.
Koilkuntla, 35, 59.
Kolapur, Raja of, 86.
Kondavid Hills, 134.
Krishna Rao, Mr. K. M., 126, 130.
Kugler, Dr., 144, 146, 149, 150.
Kunda river, bridge over the, 46.
Kurnool—51-94; Abdul Wahab
 Khan's Tomb, account of, 81;
 visit to 80; Aqueduct, 80; Coles
 Memorial High School address,
 65-68; His Excellency's reply,
 69-73; visit to, 64; Dinner Party,
 80, 92; Entertainment, Public, 80;
 High School, Municipal, 54, 60, 84;
 High School, Hostel site address,
 85-88; His Excellency's reply,
 88-90; visit to, 85; Hindu Girls'
 School for, 58, 60; Hospital,
 Municipal, 82; account of, 82-84;
 remarks in Visitors' Book, 82;
 Interviews, 90, 93-94; Khandani
 pensioners, interview with, 64;

INDEX.

Market, Municipal, 84; account
 of, 84; Sanitary improvements,
 54, 61; Water-supply, 54, 61;
 Water-works, account of, 73-80;
 visit to, 73.

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, 43, 54,
 74, 76, 80, 115.

L

Lakkavaram, Zamindar of, 147, 150.
Lawley, His Excellency the
 Hon'ble Sir Arthur, 1, 21, 47,
 51, 90, 95, 112, 115, 122, 124, 156.

Speeches—

Banganapalle—

 State Dinner, 109-112; Instal-
 lation of the Nawab, 101-
 103; Municipal address,
 reply to, 98-100.

Cuddapah—

 Municipal and District Board
 addresses, reply to, 28-36.

Guntur—

 Municipal and District Board's
 and Ongole Municipal address-
 ses, reply to, 133-144.

Kurnool—

 Coles Memorial High School
 address, reply to, 69-73;
 High School Hostel Com-
 mittees' address, reply to, 88-
 90; Kurnool and Nandyal
 Municipal addresses, reply to,
 58-64.

 Lawley, Her Excellency the Hon'ble
 Lady, 25, 55, 57, 68, 126, 130, 134.
 Lawley, Col. the Hon'ble R. T., 108.
 Leggatt, Mr. B. C., 21, 156.

 Lewis, Mr. I. M., 66.

 Liquor traffic in Cuddapah, 44.

 Lloyd, I.C.S., Mr. E. S., 21.

 Local self-Government in—Cudda-
 pah, 25, 33; Appointment of
 Non-Official Vice-President of
 Cuddapah District Board, 26, 34;
 Guntur, 125-127, 136-137;
 Kurnool, 55, 62; Nandyal, 57, 63.

 Lowe, Miss, 149.

 Lowry, Colonel, W. H., 21.

M

 Madanapalle, 26.

 Madanapalle taluk, transfer of,
 27, 36.

 Maduranayakam Pillai, Mr. C. M.,
 40.

 Mahant of Tirupati, 30.

 Mainwaring, Mr. N. E. Q., 122, 156.

 Markapur, 65.

 Market (King), Kurnool, 84.

 Market, Banganapalle Municipal,
 97, 98.

 Marler, Rev. F. L., 51.

 Maulvi Hashim Khan, 95.

 Medical Staff for Cuddapah, 26,
 27, 34.

 Meyer, Mr. W. S., 35.

 Mitchell, Dr. E. R., 144, 149, 150.

 Moir, I.C.S., Mr. T. E., 40, 107.

 Molony, I.C.S., Mr. J. C., 85, 97,
 100, 102, 107, 108, 109, 112.

 Molony, Mrs., 108.

 Morley, Lord, 137, 138.

 Morriss, I.C.S., Mr. R., 51.

 Morris, Mrs., 51.

 Muhammad Abdul Khader Khan, 65.

Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur, 64.
 Muhammad Khader, 95.
 Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Khan Sahib, 80.
 Mullaly, Mr. C. M., 84.
 Municipality—
 Banganapalle—
 Administration of —, 99.
 Cuddapah—
 Administration of, 33.
 High School, 24, 32, 38.
 Hospital, 24, 31, 36, 37.
 Guntur—
 Hospital, 150-154.
 Kurnool—
 High School Hostel, 85.
 Hospital, 82-84.
 Market, 64.
 Nandyal—
 Hospital, 56, 62, 115-118.
 Ongole—
 Hospital, 132, 142.
 Municipal limits of, 132, 142.
 Munro, Major (afterwards Sir) T., 22, 37.

N

Nallamalai Hills, 56.
 Nandyal—112, 115, 123.
 Dhone-Kurnool Railway, 56, 59.
 Hospital, Municipal, 56, 62, 115; account of, 115-118; remarks in visitors' book, 118.
 Railway communication with, 27, 35, 56, 59.
 Sanitation of, 56, 83.
 Secondary School, Municipal, 57, 68.

S.P.G. High School—account of, 118-122; visit to, 118; water-supply and drainage, 57.
 Narasimha Rao, Mr. S. V., 52, 85, 82.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr., 36.
 Narayana Rao Nayudu, Mr. P., 51.
 Narayana Reddi, Mr. J., 25, 28.
 Narayana Rao Pantulu, Mr. B. L., 130, 133.
 Nawab of Banganapalle, 95, 98, 100, 105, 108, 112; Installation of the Nawab, 98, 100-108; Nawab's speech at the Installation, 108-108; State visits, 108; Nawab's speech at State Dinner, 108.
 Newcomb, Rev. J., 64, 122.
 Nicholson, Rev. S., 51.
 Nizam (of Hyderabad), 22, 101.
 Nossam, 35.

O

Ongole, Cattle Show, 133, 143.
 Ongole—
 Hospital, Municipal, 132, 142.
 Hospital, Veterinary, 133, 143.
 Municipal limits, 132, 142.
 Municipal roads, 133, 143.
 Water-supply, 131, 141.

P

Padmanabhulu Naidu, Mr. K., 52.
 Paniem, 95.
 Parsons, Mr. A. W., 122, 156.
 Partridge, I.C.S. Mr. J. G. D., 21, 25, 40, 47.
 Penner river, causeway over, 27, 35.

Pereira, Mr. L. W., 82.
 Powell, Mr. R. M., 51, 64.
 Presentations—
 Banganapalle—95, 113.
 Diamond Mines, 96, 113; Members, Municipal Council, 97, 113.
 Cuddapah—
 Members, Municipal Council, 22, 25, 48; Members, District Board, 25, 28, 48, 49; Members, Deputation of District Association, 40, 49, 50; at Municipal Hospital, 36, 49; at Municipal High School, 38, 49; Gooty Station, 51.
 Guntur—
 Hospital, A.E.L.M., 140, 160, 161; Hospital, Municipal, 150, 161; Members, Municipal Council, 124, 126, 157; Members, District Board, 126, 130, 158-159; Members, Ongole Municipal Council, 130, 133, 160.
 Kurnool—
 Entertainment, Public, 80, 92; Coles Memorial High School, 64, 92; High School Hostel site, 93; Hospital, Municipal, 82, 93; Market, Municipal, 93; Members, Municipal Council, 52, 55, 91; Members, Nandyal Municipal Council, 55, 58, 91.
 Nandyal—
 Municipal Hospital, 115, 123; S.P.G. High School, 123.

Proclamation at Banganapalle, 105.
 Proclamation Day, Celebration of, 29.
 Proddatur, 26, 35, 41, 46, 55.
 Pulivendla, 28.
 Pundarikakshudu Pantulu, Mr. K., 124, 126.
 Pyapalli, 52.

R

Railway (line from)—
 Dhone-Kurnool, 56, 59; Guntur-Repalle, 125, 127, 138; In Kurnool, 53, 56; Nandyal to Koilkuntla, 59; Ongole-Kottapatnam, 129, 140; Phirangipuram-Guram, 129, 140; Yerragudipad to Nandyal, 27, 35.
 Rama Aiyar, Mr. G. S., 73.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. K., 39.
 Ramachandra Rao, Mr., 117.
 Ramsiya, Mr. C., 38.
 Ramalingiah Chetty, Mr. Krishnam, 22.
 Rayachoti, 28.
 Rayapudi, Zamindar of, 147.
 Raza Khan Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad, 116.
 Razampeta, 26.
 Roads, Ongole Municipal, 133, 143.
 Roberts, I.C.S., Mr. S. G., 80.
 Rollier, Miss J. L., 149.

S

Saiyid Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.t., late Nawab of Banganapalle, 104.

- Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, 104.
 Samuel, Mr. J., 150.
 Sanad of the Nawab of Banganapalle, 103-105.
 Sanford, Miss, 149.
 Sanitation, in Cuddapah, 23; in Kurnool, 54, 61; in Nandyal, 56, 63.
 Sarkies, Lieutenant-Colonel S. C., 82.
 School—
 Cuddapah—Municipal High—, 24, 32, 38; free primary education in, 24, 26, 32, 45; industrial education in, 24, 26, 32.
 Guntur—Training School for Nurses, A.E.L.M. Hospital, 145.
 Kurnool—Hindu Girls'—, 53, 60; High school, 54, 60, 84; Coles Memorial High—, 64-73.
 Nandyal—Municipal Secondary, 57, 63, 64; S.P.G. High—, 118-122.
 Sidhout, 28.
 Smith, Mr. W. D., 21.
 South Africa, 110.
 Speeches (His Excellency's)—
 Banganapalle—Reply to Municipal Address, 98-100; at the Installation of the Nawab, 101-103; at State Dinner, 109-112.
 Cuddapah—Reply to Municipal and District Board addresses, 28-36.
 Guntur—Reply to the Guntur Municipal and District Board's and Ongole Municipal addresses, 133-144.
 Kurnool—Reply to Kurnool and Nandyal Municipal addresses, 58-64; at the Coles Memorial High School, 69-73; reply to High School Hostel Committee's address, 88-90.
 Speeches (Nawab of Banganapalle's) at the Installation, 106-108; at State Dinner, 108.
 Srinivasa Chariar, Mr. Diwan Bahadur P. S., 21.
 Srinivasa Rao, Mr., 80.
 Sriramulu Sastri, Mr. G., 97.
 Srisailem, 56.
 Stanton, Rev. W. A., 64, 65, 69, 71.
 Stephenson, Rev. W. W., 51.
 Struck, Rev. J. R., 149.
 Subbanna Chetti, Rao Bahadur Madam, 84.
 Subba Rao, Mr. B., 115.
 Subbarayadu, Mr. Vaddadi, 154.
 Suryanarayana Nayudu Garu, Mr. G., 51.
- T**
- Taluku, proposed transfer of certain— in Cuddapah, 27, 35.
 Tank, supply channel to Patha Cuddapah, 24, 31.
 Telegraph communication in Cuddapah, 28, 36.
 Thomas, Miss, 149.
 Thomas, Rev. E., 149.

- U**
- Uhl, Dr., 147, 149.
- V**
- Vaidyanadha Aiyar, Mr. A. S., 38.
 Vayalpad Taluk, Transfer of, 26, 35.
 Venkatakrisna Rao Nayudu, Mr. C., 80.
 Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, Mr. Y., 115.
 Venkatasubbiah Garu, Mr. P., 150.
 Verghese, Mr. V., 36.
 Vesey, Captain the Hon'ble O. E., 1, 21, 51, 95, 97, 112, 144.
 Veterinary Hospital, Ongole, 133, 143.
 Visits to—
 Banganapalle—
 Diamond mines, 96, 97.
 Municipal Market site, 97-100.
 Cuddapah—
 Hospital, Municipal, 38, 37;
 High School, Municipal, 38, 39.
 Kurnool—
 Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb, 80-82.
 Coles Memorial High School, 64-73.
 High School Hostel site, 90.
 Hospital, Municipal, 84.
 Market, Municipal, 84.
- W**
- Walji Lalji, Khan Bahadur, 96, 97.
 Water-supply—
 Banganapalle, 98, 100.
 Cuddapah, 30, 46.
 Guntur, 124, 125, 134.
 Kurnool, 54, 61.
 Nandyal, 57.
 Ongole, 131, 141.
 Water-works, grant towards improvement in Cuddapah, 23; of Kurnool, 73-80.
 Wenlock, Lord, 108, 124, 134, 147.
 Westlake, Colonel, 96, 97.
 Wilkieson, Mr. H. F., 21.
 Wilkinson, Mr. W. A., 156.
 Wright, Mr. W. B., 21.

