

THE SECOND TOUR
OF
His Excellency
The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
TO
MYSORE STATE AND NORTH ARCOT AND
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICTS.

OCTOBER 12th TO 26th AND NOVEMBER 3rd, 1906.

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SECOND TOUR
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE
SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

The following Party accompanied His Excellency—

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

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

Captain A. A. DUFF, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Captain The Hon'ble H. C. VANE, *Aide-de-Camp*.

* Went to Madras from Bangalore.

MYSORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 12	Friday	Ootacamund... Coonoor ...	Government House ... Railway Station ...	Dep. Arr.
		Méttupálaiyam.	Railway Station ...	Dep. Arr.
		Erode ...	Railway Station ...	Dep. Arr. Dep.
Oct. 13	Saturday	Bangalore City.	Railway Station ...	Arr. Dep.
		Mysore	Railway Station ... Government House	Arr. Dep. Arr.
Oct. 14	Sunday	Mysore	Government House	

TIME-TABLE.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
10-30	...	...	Drive. Departure private.
12 noon.	...	11	
...	12-20	...	By Nilgiri Railway Mail train.
...	2-33	17	Luncheon at Méttupálaiyam Railway Refreshment Room (51 minutes).
...	3-24	...	By Madras Railway Mail train.
...	7-13	85	Dinner at Erode Railway Refreshment Room (41 minutes).
...	7-54	...	By Madras Railway Mail train.
6-22	...	198	Arrival private. His Excellency was met by a small deputation of the Mysore officials.
7-45	...	...	By Southern Mahratta Railway Mail train. Breakfast in the train.
...	1-30	85½	Arrival public.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	3-0	...	Luncheon.
...	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja paid a State visit to His Excellency.
4-30	...	...	His Excellency returned the State visit of His Highness the Maharaja.
5-30	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja drove His Excellency round the City.
8-0	...	...	Dinner. After dinner, His Excellency witnessed display of fire-works.
A.M.	...	...	Visited local sights (His Highness' stables, Zoological Garden, New Palace, etc.).
			Breakfast.
	P.M.	...	Luncheon.
			After luncheon, motored to Seringapatam.
	6-30	...	Attended divine service.
	8-0	...	Dinner.

MYSORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 15	Monday	Mysore	Government House	Dep.
		Antarsanti	Camp	Arr.
				Dep.
		Mysore	Government House	Arr.
				Dep.
			Railway Station	Arr.
				Dep.

TIME-TABLE.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
A.M.	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja drove His Excellency in his motor-car.
A.M.	...	40	Breakfast in camp.
			After breakfast, His Excellency went out tiger shooting.
...	6-30	..	By motor.
...	8 30	40	Dinner.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	
...	10-30	...	By Southern Mahratta Railway Special train. Departure private.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 16	Tuesday	Maddur	Railway Station	Arr.
		Sivasamudram	Inspection Bungalow	Dep.
				Arr.
		Maddur	Railway Station	Dep.
				Arr.
		Bangalore City	Railway Station	Dep.
				Arr.
		Bangalore	The Residency	Dep.
				Arr.
Oct. 17	Wednesday	Bangalore	The Residency	Dep.
		Kunigal	Stud Farm	Arr.
				Dep.
		Bangalore	The Residency	Arr.
Oct. 18	Thursday	Bangalore	The Residency	Dep.
			Parade Ground	Arr.
				Dep.
			The Residency	Arr.
				Dep.
		Matigiri	Remount Depot	Arr.
		Hosur	'Kenilworth Castle'	Dep.
				Arr.
				Dep.
		Bangalore	The Residency	Arr.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
2-0	...	30½	
7-0	...	...	By motor.
8-30	...	...	Inspected the Cauvery Bridge and the falls.
			Breakfast.
			After breakfast inspected the Power Works.
	About.		
	12-10	...	By motor.
	1-40	...	Luncheon.
	2-10	...	By Southern Mahratta Railway Special train.
	5-10	46	Arrival public.
	...	...	Drive.
	...	...	
	8-0	...	Dinner.
7-0	...	...	By motor.
8-40	...	42	Inspected the Farm.
			Breakfast.
			Luncheon.
	3-20	...	By motor.
	5-0	42	
	8-0	...	Dinner and Reception at the Residency.
7-30	...	...	Ride.
	...	...	Witnessed a parade of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport and visited the lines.
	...	...	Ride.
9-40	...	...	Breakfast.
	...	...	By motor.
	...	34	
	...	...	Luncheon with Major and Mrs. Brandreth.
	...	...	By motor.
	...	...	Tea with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cotton.
	...	...	By motor.
	7-15	...	
	8-0	...	Small dinner party at the Residency.

BANGALORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 19	Friday ...	Bangalore ...	The Residency ...	Dep.
			Tata's Silk Farm ...	Arr.
				Dep.
			Imperial Service Transport Workshop.	Arr.
				Dep.
			The Residency ...	Arr.
Oct. 20	Saturday ...	Bangalore ...	The Residency ...	Dep.
		Kolar Gold Fields (Marikuppam).	Mr. Gifford's Bungalow ...	Arr.
			Champion Reef Mine ...	...
			Oorgaum Mine ...	...
				Dep.
		Bangalore (Cantonment).	Railway Station ...	Arr.

TIME-TABLE.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
...	...	...	Ride.
8-10	...	...	
9-10	...	...	By motor after riding back to the Basavangudi Extension.
...	...	...	By motor.
...	...	...	Breakfast.
	P.M.	...	Luncheon.
	P.M.	...	In the afternoon His Excellency drove round Bangalore City.
	8-0	...	Small dinner party at the Residency.
7-0	...	...	By motor. Departure private.
10-0	...	...	Arrival private.
			Breakfast.
11-30	...	...	Visited the mines and the Cauvery Power Transformer House. Luncheon.
...	...	...	Inspected fitting shops, etc.
...	4-40	...	By Madras Railway Special train.
...	7-0	...	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 20	Saturday ...	Bangalore (Cantonment).	Railway Station ... The Residency ...	Dep. Arr. •
Oct. 21	Sunday ...	Bangalore ...	The Residency .. Railway Station ...	... Dep. Arr. Dep.
Oct. 22	Monday ...	Katpadi ... Vellore ...	Railway Station ... Municipal Office ... American Mission Goshia Hospital. Municipal Hospital ... Sub-Collector's Office (Fort).	Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Dep. Arr.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
...	...	...	Drive.
•	8-0	...	Dinner.
...	...	...	Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner. Drive.
...	8-30	...	By Madras Railway Mail train. Departure private.
3-15	...	135	Drive.
7-0	...	...	Arrival public.
7-30	...	4	Introductions. Received and replied to addresses from— 1. Vellore Municipal Council. 2. Vellore Citizens. 3. Gudiyattam Municipal Council. 4. Walajahpet Municipal Council.
...	...	...	Drive.
8-30	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
10-0	...	...	Breakfast.
11-0	...	...	Interviews with— 1. Mr. P. Hawkins, Executive Engineer. 2. Mr. E. R. R. Mainwaring, Assistant Commissioner of Salt. 3. Captain E. W. Browne, District Medical and Sanitary Officer. 4. Saiyid Burhanuddin Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer (Acting). 5. M.R.Ry. C. Subramanya Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif. 6. M.R.Ry. P. Ratna Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Gudiyattam Municipal Council. 7. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Vellore Municipal Council. 8. M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Walajahpet Municipal Council. 9. M.R.Ry. V. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliyar Avargal.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 22	Monday ...	Vellore ...	Sub-Collector's Office ...	Dep.
			Site of the Town Hall ...	Arr.
			Fort Glacis ...	Dep.
			Sub-Collector's Office ...	Arr.
Oct. 23	Tuesday ...	Vellore ...	Sub-Collector's Office ...	Dep.
			Central Jail ...	Arr.
			American Arcot Mission College.	Dep.
			Hindu High School ...	Arr.
			Arabic College ..	Dep.
			Sub-Collector's Office ...	Arr.
			Police School ...	Dep.
			Fort ...	Arr.
			Sub-Collector's Office ...	Dep.
			Railway Station ...	Arr.
		Chittoor ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.
			Collector's House ...	Dep.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
...	2-0	...	Luncheon.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	5-15	...	Laid the Foundation Stone of the Town Hall.
...	...	...	Attended the Native Garden Party.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	8-0	...	Dinner.
7-0	...	...	Drive.
7-20	...	...	...
8-30	...	...	Drive.
8-45	...	...	...
...	...	...	Drive.
9-0	...	...	(Opposite the Mission College.)
9-15	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Received and replied to a joint Address from the Muhammadan Educational Association and Anjumani Isha-athul Husnath, Vellore.
...	...	...	Drive.
10-30	...	...	Breakfast.
...	...	...	Drive.
11-30	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	3-0	...	Drive.
...	3-10	...	...
...	3-30	...	By South Indian Railway Special train. Departure private.
...	4-40	25½	Tea in train.
...	...	...	Arrival public.
...	...	...	Received and replied to Address from the North Arcot District Association.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Inspected the Clerks' rooms in the Collector's compound.
...	8-0	...	Dinner.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 24	Wednesday.	Chittoor ...	Collector's House ...	Dep.
			Collector's Office ...	Arr.
			Training School ...	Dep.
			Local Fund Hospital ...	Arr.
			District Board High School.	Dep.
			Collector's House ...	Arr.
				Dep.
			Railway Station ...	Arr.
				Dep.
		Tirupati, East.	Railway Station ...	Arr.
				Dep.
			Mahant's School ...	Arr.
				Dep.
				Arr.
Oct. 25	Thursday ...	Tirupati, East.	Mahant's School ..	Dep.
			Foot of the Tirumalai hill.	Arr.
				Dep.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
7-30	...	...	Drive.
8-10	...	...	...
8-30	...	...	Drive.
8-50	...	...	...
...	...	...	Drive.
9-0	...	...	...
9-20	...	...	Drive.
9-30	...	...	...
...	...	...	Drive.
10-30	...	...	Breakfast.
11-15	...	...	Interviews with—
			1. Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, District Judge.
			2. Zamindar of Punganur.
			3. Poligar of Bangaripaliem.
			4. M.R.Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
			5. M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rao Avargal, Head-quarter Deputy Collector.
			6. Zamindar of Kangundi.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	...
...	2-5	...	By South Indian Railway Special train. Departure private.
...	4-15	44½	Arrival public.
			Received and replied to addresses presented by the Tirupati Municipal Council and the Chandragiri ryots.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Mahant received His Excellency and had an interview.
...	5-15	...	His Excellency accorded an interview to the Raja of Kalahasti.
...	5-30	...	Drove to Kapila Thirtham.
...	6-30	...	On his way back His Excellency visited the German Mission School.
...	8-0	...	Dinner.
7-0	...	...	Drive. Departure private.
7-20	...	...	...
7-30	...	...	By palanquin.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 25	Thursday ...	Tirumalai ...	Temple	Arr.
			Mahant's Bungalow ...	Arr. Dep.
			Foot of the hill	Arr.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
10-0	...	...	
11-0	...	...	Breakfast.
...	3-0	...	By palanquin came down the hill on Chandragiri side.
..	4-30	...	Had tea at the foot of the hill.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Oct. 25	Thursday ...	Tirumalai ... Tirupati, East.	Foot of the hill ... Mahant's School	Dep. Arr.
		Renigunta ...	Railway Station	Dep. Arr.
Oct. 26	Friday ...	Renigunta ...	Railway Station	Dep.
		Arkonam ...	Railway Station	Arr. Dep.
		Conjeeveram.	Railway Station	Arr.
				Dep.
			Municipal Hospital	Arr. Dep.
			Raja Sir Ramasami Mudaliyar's Hospital for Women and Children.	Arr. Dep.
			Varadarajaswami Temple.	Arr. Dep.
			Pachaiyappa's High School.	Arr. Dep.
			Free Church Mission High School.	Arr. Dep.
			Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliyar's Girls' School.	Arr. Dep.
		Nawazpet ...	Camp ...	Dep. Arr.
		Conjeeveram.	Railway Station ...	Dep. Arr.
		Guindy ...	Railway Station ...	Arr. Dep.
			Government House	Arr.
Nov. 3	Saturday ...	Guindy ...	Government House	Dep.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
...	5-30	...	Drive.
...	6-30	7	Arrival private.
...	8-0	...	Dinner.
...	9-0	...	Drive. Departure private.
...	9-50	7	Arrival private. Slept in Saloon.
2-17	...	...	By Madras Railway Mail train.
3-42	...	41	Changed to narrow gauge Saloon.
5-50	...	...	By South Indian Railway Special train.
6-35	...	17	
7-0	...	...	Arrival public.
...	...	...	Received and replied to Address from the Conjeeveram Municipal Council.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Drive.
10-30	...	...	Drive.
...	...	...	Breakfast
...	...	...	Drive.
...	3-0	...	By South Indian Railway Special train. Departure private.
...	...	49	
...	...	...	By motor.
...	...	...	Arrival private.
7-0	...	...	By motor.

CHINGLEPUT.

Date.	Day of week	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.
1906.				
Nov. 3	Saturday	Chingleput	District Court	Arr. •
				Dep.
			Reformatory School	Arr. Dep.
			Sub-Jail	Arr. Dep.
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.
				Dep.
			Native High School	Arr. Dep.
			Free Church Mission High School.	Arr. Dep.
			Municipal Hospital	Arr. Dep.
		Guindy	Government House	Arr.

TIME-TABLE.

Time.		Distance in miles.	Remarks.
A.M.	P.M.		
8-30	...	30	Arrival public.
•			Received and replied to addresses from— 1. Chingleput Municipal Council. 2. Chingleput District Association.
...	...	...	Walk.
9-15	...	...	Walk.
...	...	...	
10-15	...	...	By motor.
10-30	...	...	Breakfast.
11-30	...	...	Interviews with— 1. M.R.Ry. P. Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, Chairman, Chingleput Municipal Council, and President of the District Association. 2. M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar Avargal, Special Deputy Collector for Loans and Trial Borings for Wells.
	3-15	...	Tea.
..	3-45	...	By motor.
...	3-50	...	
...	4-10	...	By motor.
...	...	...	By motor.
..	4-30	...	
...	4-45	...	By motor.
..	6-0	30	Arrival private.

PART I.

MYSORE.

HIS Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, October 12th, 1906, OOTACAMUND.
accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S.,
• Private Secretary, Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O.,
Military Secretary, Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-
Camp, and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, Aide-
de-Camp, left Ootacamund on his second tour to
Mysore, Bangalore, and North Arcot and Chingleput
districts on Friday, October 12th, 1906, at 10-30
A.M. His Excellency's departure was private.
Mr. Bernays, Assistant Superintendent of Police,
the Nilgiris, escorted His Excellency as far as the
toll-gate.

His Excellency was received at the Coonoor COONOR.
Railway Station by Mr. Lushington Taylor, District
Traffic Superintendent, Madras Railway, and Mr.
Brooke-Leggatt, District Superintendent of the
Railway Police.

His Excellency left Coonoor by the mail train at October 13th, 1906, COONOR.
12-20 P.M. for Bangalore. Mr. Leggatt accom-
panied the party. Luncheon and dinner were
provided for His Excellency and party at Méttu-
pálaiyam and Erode Railway Refreshment rooms,
respectively.

ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

His Excellency and party arrived at Bangalore BANGALORE.
City Station at 6-22 A.M. on Saturday the 13th

BANGALORE. October by the mail train. The arrival was private. His Excellency on alighting from his saloon was received at the station platform by a small deputation of Mysore officials consisting of Mr. H. H. Sparkes, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, Mr. P. Hannington, the Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and others who welcomed His Excellency and presented him with bouquets. After exchanging a few words with them, His Excellency entered the saloon which was placed at his disposal by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. This was attached to the Southern Mahratta Railway mail train which was drawn up on the other side of the platform. The mail train left at 7-45 A.M. Mr. Creighton, District Traffic Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mr. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, travelled with the party. A dining-car was attached to the train in which His Excellency and party breakfasted.

AT MADDUR.

MADDUR. Maddur was reached after nearly three hours. Here His Excellency was met by Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. A. C. Basavaraj Urs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a few others who garlanded His Excellency. His Excellency conversed with Mr. Kantaraj Urs for a few minutes. The journey was then resumed. Mr. Kantaraj Urs accompanied the party to Mysore,

PUBLIC ARRIVAL IN MYSORE.

October 13th,
1900.

MYSORE.
Public arrival.

His Excellency and party arrived at Mysore punctually at 1-30 P.M., the arrival being public. As the train entered the station, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of the Fort. The platform, which was covered with the usual red baize, was gay with flags and buntings. A small pandal was erected on the platform in which His Excellency was received by a deputation from His Highness the Maharaja the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., the Resident, and other British officers present at Mysore, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., the Diwan, the Members of Council, the principal Mysore Government officers and the representatives of the Mysore Municipal Board. A guard of honour furnished by His Highness the Maharaja's troops, with Band and Colour, was drawn up on the platform and saluted His Excellency on arrival. After His Excellency had alighted from the train the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser introduced the principal officials to him. His Excellency then inspected the guard of honour and complimented the officer in command on the smart appearance of the men. He then drove to Government House, being escorted by a full Rissala of Mysore Cavalry, the following being the order of the procession:—

The first carriage.

His Excellency.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

October 13th,
1906.
MYSORE.
Public arrival.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

The second carriage.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

The First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

The road from the railway station to Government House was lined by the State troops and police. A guard of honour of the Mysore Infantry drawn up at Government House saluted His Excellency on arrival.

HIS HIGHNESS' VISIT TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

State visit.

At 3 P.M. His Highness the Maharaja paid a State visit to His Excellency at Government House. A guard of honour of Mysore Infantry was drawn up at Government House and presented arms on His Highness' arrival and departure. A salute of 21 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival at, and departure from, Government House.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RETURN VISIT TO HIS HIGHNESS.

Return visit.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency returned the State visit of His Highness at the Palace. A guard of honour of the Palace Infantry was drawn up at the Palace and presented arms on His Excellency's arrival and departure. A salute of 17 guns was fired on

His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, the Palace. His Excellency was escorted by a body of Mysore Cavalry from Government House to the Palace and from the Palace to Government House.

October 13th,
1906.
MYSORE.
Return visit.

A DRIVE.

At 5-30 P.M. His Highness the Maharaja drove His Excellency in a carriage and pair through the principal streets of the Mysore City. The route followed was along Sayaji Rao road into the Dufferin road, past the public offices and Law Courts and through Chamarajpet extension to the Lansdowne Bazaar. Thence they drove through the Curzon Park to the Upper Residency road.

Visit to Mysore City.

After dinner at Government House, His Excellency and party were entertained by Mr. K. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar of Krishnagiri, a Palace stipendiary, with his feats of memory. Later, they witnessed an excellent display of fire-works in the grounds of Government House.

Dinner.

VISITS TO LOCAL SIGHTS.

On the following morning His Excellency, in company with His Highness the Maharaja and the Yuvaraj, Mr. E. Maconochie, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, motored to visit the local sights. The party first drove to His Highness the Maharaja's stables where about 130 horses were shown to His Excellency. After inspecting the stables, His Excellency was taken to the training enclosure where the party saw some horses put over jumps.

October 14th,
1906.
Stables.

October 13th,
1906.

MYSORE.
Public arrival.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

The second carriage.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

The First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

The road from the railway station to Government House was lined by the State troops and police. A guard of honour of the Mysore Infantry drawn up at Government House saluted His Excellency on arrival.

HIS HIGHNESS' VISIT TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

State visit.

At 3 P.M. His Highness the Maharaja paid a State visit to His Excellency at Government House. A guard of honour of Mysore Infantry was drawn up at Government House and presented arms on His Highness' arrival and departure. A salute of 21 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival at, and departure from, Government House.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RETURN VISIT TO HIS HIGHNESS.

Return visit.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency returned the State visit of His Highness at the Palace. A guard of honour of the Palace Infantry was drawn up at the Palace and presented arms on His Excellency's arrival and departure. A salute of 17 guns was fired on

His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, the Palace. His Excellency was escorted by a body of Mysore Cavalry from Government House to the Palace and from the Palace to Government House.

A DRIVE.

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October 13th,
1906.
MYSORE.
Return visit.

Visit to Mysore
City.

Dinner.

VISITS TO LOCAL SIGHTS.

On the following morning His Excellency, in company with His Highness the Maharaja and the Yuvaraj, Mr. E. Maconochie, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, motored to visit the local sights. The party first drove to His Highness the Maharaja's stables where about 130 horses were shown to His Excellency. After inspecting the stables, His Excellency was taken to the training enclosure where the party saw some horses put over jumps.

October 14th,
1906.
Stables.

October 14th,
1906.

MYSORE.
Zoological
gardens.

New Palace.

They next visited the Zoological gardens. Here Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent, received the party and conducted them round the gardens.

The party then drove to the new palace which has been under construction for the last eight years. It is built entirely out of stone quarried in the Province. The palace is nearing completion. His Excellency spent much time in the palace and learnt the details of its construction from His Highness and from Mr. B. P. Raghavalu Nayudu, the Palace Engineer.

MOTOR TRIP TO SERINGAPATAM.

SERINGA-
PATAM.

Tippu's
mausoleum.

In the afternoon, after luncheon, His Excellency motored to Seringapatam, to visit the famous historic remains there. He was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Resident, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. Campbell, Major Glyn, Captains Vane and Duff, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Maconochie. The party drove straight to the lower end of the island, where is situated the mausoleum built by Tippu for his father, and in which he and his mother also lie buried. The central apartment, containing the three tombs of Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, and his mother, is covered by a great central dome and is surrounded by a verandah supported on pillars of polished hornblende, the inner entrance being enriched with doors of ebony inlaid with ivory. At the entrance to the garden, in which is the mausoleum, His Excellency was received under a canopy of silk by

October 14th,
1906.

SERINGA-
PATAM.

Tippu's
mausoleum.

the superintending priest with marks of honour, such as the silk umbrella, which was held over His Excellency's head, and the chowries, etc., and was conducted to the mausoleum, which was inspected with great interest. Before leaving, the party were garlanded and presented with bouquets.

Next was visited Colonel Baillie's tomb, which is close by.

Colonel Baillie's
tomb.

Then they motored to the Dariya Daulat Bagh or the "Garden of Wealth," a summer palace, which was Tippu's favourite retreat from business. Here the party inspected the pictures on part of the walls, representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Conjeeveram in 1780, and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan as they appeared in public processions.

Dariya Daulat
Bagh.

After tea in the Dariya Daulat they proceeded to inspect various other places of interest, such as the dungeon in which British officers had been confined, the site on which Tippu Sultan is said to have been killed, the Hindu Temple and the breach made in the Fort wall when Seringapatam was captured in 1799.

The Fort.

At 6-30 p.m. His Excellency attended Divine Service in the church at Mysore.

MYSORE.

At night, the Government House Park and its compound wall were beautifully illuminated.

TIGER SHOOTING.

On the following morning the Governor was driven by the Maharaja in his motor-car to the shooting camp, near Antarsanti, a distance of 40 miles from Mysore, on the Khakankote road, where

October 15th,
1906.

ANTARSANTI.

Tiger-shoot.

October 15th,
1906.
ANTARSANTI.
Tiger-shoot.

excellent arrangements were made for the comfort and convenience of the party, which consisted of Mr. Fraser, Major Glyn, Mr. Campbell, Captains Vane and Duff, Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Kantaraj Urs. The party reached the camp after a delightful run of an hour and a half. After breakfast in camp the party proceeded a short distance further along the road in motor-cars and then entered the forest on elephants and proceeded to the machans. When the parties had taken up their positions the beat commenced. A tiger was driven up to the machans but would not break into the open and turned back. His Excellency and Major Glyn then moved to a machan on a broad ride cut in the forest. The tiger was driven across the ride. Major Glyn wounded him and His Excellency had another shot at him, and hit him, as the beast bounded across the ride. His Excellency, Major Glyn and Mr. Fraser then went after him on elephants into the jungle. By the time the tiger was found he was very nearly dead and Mr. Fraser despatched him. After tea in camp, the party left on the return journey at 6-30, and drove into Mysore at 8-30 in the evening. His Highness took His Excellency back to Government House in his motor-car. His Excellency then thanked His Highness for the great kindness shown to him and to his party.

DEPARTURE FROM MYSORE.

MYSORE.
Departure.

After dinner at Government House, His Excellency and party left Mysore for Maddur at 10-30 P.M.

by special train. His Excellency's departure was private. The route from Government House to the railway station was brilliantly illuminated by the Mysore Municipal authorities.

October 15th,
1906.
MYSORE.
Departure

AT SIVASAMUDRAM.

The special train arrived at Maddur at 2 A.M. on Tuesday, October 16th, and the party slept the rest of the night in their saloons. At 7 o'clock the party left Maddur for Sivasamudram in two motor-cars to visit the bridge and the falls. In the first car were seated His Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Major Glyn and Mr. Campbell, and in the second Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Captain Duff, and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane. The road from Maddur to the Power Station (32 miles) was planted on either side with posts between which were hung *thoranams* and at intervals triumphal arches and pandals were erected. Large crowds of people from the adjoining villages gathered to see the Governor pass by.

October 16th,
1906.
SIVASAMU-
DRAM

After a pleasant run of an hour and a quarter, the party reached the western bank of the Cauvery where under a tastefully decorated pandal His Excellency was received by Mr. W. McHutchin, the Chief Engineer, and Captian Trail, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Mr. Anandaraya Mudaliyar, the Jaghirdar of Sivasamudram, and Mr. K. Ramachan Nadungadi, Deputy Collector of Kollegal in Coimbatore district. His Excellency walked half way across the bridge and thence had a view of the river which was in flood.

October 16th,
1906.

SIVASAMU-
DRAM.

His Excellency then motored to the falls of which he had an exceptionally fine view as the river was in flood; after spending a few minutes there the party went on to the Power Station. At the inspection bungalow, where the party had their breakfast, His Excellency was received by Mr. H. P. Gibbs, the Chief Electrical Engineer, and A. C. Hobble, the Chief Operator. After breakfast, His Excellency was conducted over the works. Mr. Gibbs explained to His Excellency the whole scheme and its practical working. After closely inspecting the works for a couple of hours, His Excellency thanked Mr. Gibbs, Mr. McHutchin and Captain Trail for the trouble they had taken and motored back to Maddur, which was reached at 1-40 P.M. After luncheon, His Excellency left Maddur at 2-10 P.M. for Bangalore by special train.

PART II.

BANGALORE.

ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

The special train conveying His Excellency and staff, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser and Mr. H. Sparkes arrived at the Bangalore City Station at 5-10 P.M. Heavy rain was falling at the time. The station platform was profusely decorated with flags and buntings.

October 16th,
1906.
BANGALORE.
Public arrival.

On alighting from his saloon, His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Resident, and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore. Mr. Fraser introduced Brigadier-General Scallon, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, to His Excellency and then presented the following officers of the Civil and Military Station to His Excellency:—Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., Officiating First Assistant Resident, Mr. P. Hannyngton, Officiating Collector and District Superintendent of Police, Captain R. F. Standage, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, and Mr. Abdul Rahman Sahib, Khan Bahadur. General Scallon next presented the officers of the Brigade Staff and other officers present, including Colonel Atkinson, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Major Roe, R.E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Annesley, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade, Major Hardinge, Infantry Brigade-Major, Colonel O'Hara,

October 16th,
1906.
BANGALORE.
Public arrival.

I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Colonel Wortabet, R.A.M.C., Colonel O. M. Thackwell, A.C.R.E., Colonel O'Brien, 14th Hussars, Colonel St. G. L. Steele, 30th Lancers, Major Potts, R.F.A., Major Walton, 125th Napier's Rifles, Major R. H. Hayes, Commandant, M.I. School, Major J. Kendall, 77th Moplah Rifles, Major Barnard, 30th Lancers, Colonel Carter, 1st Essex Regiment, Lieutenant Gwyer, 6th Dragoon Guards, Captain White, R.E., Raja Murli Manohar of Hyderabad, and a few others. The Diwan then presented the following officers of the State:—Mr. Lewis Moore, Chief Judge, Mr. T. Ananda Rao and Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, Councillors, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Revenue Commissioner, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya and Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, J.J., Colonel J. P. Grant, Survey Settlement Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, Mysore Troops, Mr. P. N. Purnaiya, Excise Commissioner, Mr. J. Cook, Principal, Central College, Mr. J. Weir, Principal, Maharaja's College and Officiating Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, General and Revenue Secretary, Mr. L. Anantawami Rao, Muzrai Secretary, Dr. A. H. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist, Dr. P. S. Atchyuta Rao, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lieutenant Dawes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Mr. T. Paramasiva Aiyar, Dr. Arumugam Mudaliyar, Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Mr. G. Krishnaswami Rao, Rev. F. Sell, and a few members of the City Municipal Commission.

October 16th,
1906.
BANGALORE.
Public arrival

The Essex Regiment furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with Band and Colours, on the platform, under Major Battley, and after His Excellency had inspected it, a move was made to the carriages which were waiting at the foot of the over-bridge. His Excellency and the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser entered the Residency carriage and drove to the Residency, escorted by a squadron of the 30th Lancers.

On arriving at the Residency, the Royal Artillery fired a salute of 17 guns, and His Excellency was received by a guard of honour furnished by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, which he inspected and complimented on their smart turn out, notwithstanding the fact that it had been raining since 4 o'clock.

VISIT TO KUNIGAL STUD FARM.

At 7 o'clock on the following morning His Excellency, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Mr. Campbell, Major Glyn, Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, Captain A. A. Duff, Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Spinks, Personal Assistant to the Resident, left the Residency by motor-car for Kunigal—a distance of 42 miles from Bangalore—to visit the Stud Farm there. After a drive of an hour and forty minutes, the party arrived at the Stud Farm, where Colonel Jones, Military Secretary to the Mysore Government, and Mr. K. S. Doraswami Aiyar, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur district,

October 17th,
1906.
KUNIGAL.
Stud Farm.

October 17th,
1906.

KUNIGAL.
Stud Farm.

received His Excellency and party and conducted them round the farm. His Excellency made a careful inspection of the whole of the stock on the farm, including the young stock, the brood mares and foals, yearlings, two-year olds and the stallions. His Excellency and party, after lunching with Colonel Jones, motored back to Bangalore which was reached at 5 p.m.

RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCY.

BANGALORE.
Dinner

At dinner at the Residency, the following ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet His Excellency:—

Mr. P. L. Moore.	Mrs. Nevinson.
Major H. T. Sawyer.	Mr. H. Sparkes
Mr. E. W. Wetherell.	Mrs. Kendall.
Mr. Weir.	Colonel W. H. Conolly.
Rev. Nuttall.	Mr. McHutchin.
Lt.-Col. H. G. L. Wortabet.	Mrs. Wortabet.
Mrs. Weir.	Colonel J. P. Grant.
Colonel F. G. Atkinson.	Mrs. Scallon.
Mrs. Whiteley.	Mrs. O'Hara.
Mr. Justice Boddam.	Mr. Justice Moore.
Mrs. Gordon.	Major L. Graham.
Colonel E. D. J. O'Brien.	Mrs. Sparkes.
Mrs. Graham.	Lt.-Col. H. Armstrong.
General R. I. Scallon.	Major J. Kendall.
Mrs. Grant.	Mrs. Walton.
Colonel Steele.	Lt.-Col. W. G. Carter.
Colonel W. O'Hara.	Major Walton.
Mrs. Godfrey Faussett.	Lt.-Col. B. T. McCreery.
Capt. Standage.	Mrs. Nuttall.
Mr. Hannington.	Major T. Nevinson.

Major A. Barnard.

Lt.-Col. Brown-Syngé-
Hutchinson.

Mr. Reunie.

Mr. C. W. Spinks.

October 17th,
1906.

BANGALORE.
Dinner.

After dinner, a reception was held at which the following persons among others were presented to His Excellency:—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore; Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, K.C.I.E., ex-Diwan of Mysore; Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetti, C.I.E., late Officiating Diwan of Mysore; and Messrs. T. Ananda Rao and K. P. Puttanna Chetti, Councillors; A. Rangaswami Aiyangar; Revenue Commissioner; H. V. Nanjundayya and P. S. Krishna Rao, Rao Bahadur, Judges; P. N. Purnaiya, Excise Commissioner; N. G. Basu, Comptroller; M. Muthannah, Conservator of Forests; K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, General and Revenue Secretary to Mysore Government; Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, Mysore Troops, and C. Srinivasa Aiyangar, late Councillor.

PARADE OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS AND TRANSPORT.

On Thursday, October 18th, His Excellency, accompanied by his staff and the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S., Assistant Resident, and Mr. Spinks, R.H.A., rode out at 7-30 to the parade ground near Badurhully to witness a parade of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps and to visit the lines. On arrival at the parade ground, His Excellency was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant of the

October 18th,
1906.
Parade of
Troops.

October 18th,
1906.

BANGALORE.
Parade of
Troops,
Imperial
Service
Lancers.

Lancers, and Major Warner (30th Lancers), Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Lancers, Hyderabad and Mysore. His Excellency first inspected the Imperial Service Lancers in line, and then took up his position at the saluting base. The Lancers marched past by squadrons and then carried out some manœuvres which showed how well trained their horses were; for instance, the men dismounted, left the horses standing, formed a square round them and fired blank ammunition while a few men galloped round the square shouting but the loose horses remained perfectly steady. Finally, the Lancers advanced in review order to the saluting base and saluted His Excellency. The Transport Corps, under their Commandant Mr. J. E. Tate, Assistant Commissioner, was next inspected, and after His Excellency's inspection, the corps formed into columns and drove past the saluting base returning to their lines. His Excellency congratulated the officer commanding on their splendid movements and general appearance. After visiting the Riding School, where some horses were put over jumps, His Excellency and party rode through the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport lines which were all looking very clean and well kept. The party then returned to the Residency at 9-40 A.M.

Transport
corps.

Riding School.

VISIT TO THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT DEPOT.

MATIGIRI.
Remount
Depot.

After breakfast, His Excellency, accompanied by his staff and the British Resident, motored to the

Remount Depot at Matigiri, nearly 34 miles from Bangalore in the Salem district. His Excellency and party were met at Hosur by Mr. J. J. Cotton, Sub-Collector, and the inhabitants of the town. His Excellency halted for a few minutes, while some children sang a song of welcome and then motored to the Remount Depot, where they were received by Major Brandreth, Superintendent of the Depot, and Captain Clarke, the Veterinary Officer. The party lunched with Major and Mrs. Brandreth and then inspected the paddocks and horses and witnessed some jumping. After the inspection was over, the party motored to "Kenilworth Castle" at Hosur, where they had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cotton. They then returned to Bangalore reaching it a little after 7 P.M.

October 18th,
1906.

MATIGIRI.
Remount
Depot.

HOSUR.

THE TATA SILK FARM.

On the following morning His Excellency, accompanied by a large party, including Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Diwan, and the Vice-President of the City Municipality, rode out to inspect the Tata Silk Farm. From the Residency they rode down Cenotaph road and Bamboo Bazaar, through the Victoria Hospital into the Chamarajpet Extension, and past the Bull Temple. From the Bugle Rock they had a splendid view of the new extensions of the City and then rode across country through the village of Nagasandra, reaching the Silk Farm about 8-10 A.M.

October 19th,
1906.

BANGALORE.
Silk Farm.

October 19th,
1906.

BANGALORE.
Silk Farm.

Here His Excellency was received by Mr. T. Odzu, the Japanese expert in charge, and shown the whole process of sericulture, from the egg to the silk. His Excellency spent an hour at the farm, of hearing Mr. Odzu's description and explanation the work which he had been carrying out at the farm for the past year.

THE TRANSPORT WORKSHOP.

Transport
Workshop.

From the Silk Farm the party rode back to the Basavangudi Extension and entering motors drove to inspect the Imperial Service Transport Workshop. Colonel Jones received His Excellency and showed him the improved transport cart built at the workshop and its points of superiority over those in use in the Army. His Excellency also inspected with great interest and tested the travelling cart designed by Colonel Jones and used by him in connection with the Stud Farm at Kunigal. Colonel Jones also explained His Excellency the improvements he had effected in saddles.

His Excellency then motored back to the Residency in time for breakfast.

In the evening, His Excellency drove round the Bangalore City.

AT THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

October 20th,
1906.
KOLAR.

His Excellency and staff, accompanied by the British Resident, left the Residency by motors at 7 A.M. on Saturday, October 20th, and arrived at Mr. Gifford's Bungalow at Marikuppam about 10

o'clock. His Excellency was met by the Secretary to the Mysore Government, Geological Department, and Mr. Srikanteswar Aiyar, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District. A guard of honour of the Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers was drawn up in front of the Bungalow and presented arms as His Excellency alighted. He was received by the Members of the Mining Board and officials of the Mysore State. After they had been presented to His Excellency the whole party adjourned for breakfast. At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency visited the Edgar Shaft of the Mysore Mine and then went to the mill quartz floors and 900 H.P. electrically operated air-compressor at the Champion Reef Mine. Next the Cauvery Power Transformer House was visited and the party then proceeded to the Oorgaum Mine where fitting shops were inspected and the process of making the gold into bullion was witnessed. The party returned to Bangalore by special train from Oorgaum in the evening.

October 20th,
1906.
KOLAR GOLD
FIELDS.

DEPARTURE FROM BANGALORE.

On Sunday, October 21st, His Excellency had no public functions. After dinner at the Residency, His Excellency and party drove to the Railway Station. His Excellency's departure was private, but several officers of the Mysore Government and the Civil and Military Station were assembled on the platform, among them being the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Mr. Madhava Rao, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Moore, Mr. Sparkes and Rajah Murli Manohar of Hyderabad.

October 21st,
1906.
BANGALORE.
Departure.

October 21st,
1906.

BANGALORE.
Departure.

The party left Bangalore for Katpadi at 8-30 P.M.
by the Madras Railway mail train, Major Glyn,
Military Secretary, proceeding direct to Madras.

PART III.

NORTH ARCOT.

ARRIVAL AT VELLORE.

His Excellency and party arrived at Katpadi by the mail train at 3-15 A.M. on Monday October 22nd. His Excellency's saloon was put in a siding. The party slept in their saloons till daybreak. At 7 A.M. His Excellency left the train and was met on the platform by Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., Acting Collector of North Arcot. His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Rice and escorted by Mr. B. L. Cumberland, District Superintendent of Police, then drove to the Municipal Office at Vellore—a distance of four miles—where a public reception awaited His Excellency. In the compound of the Municipal Office under a spacious pandal were assembled the principal citizens of Vellore and the Municipal Councillors of Vellore, Gudiyáttam and Walajahpet.

October 22nd,
1906.
VELLORE.
Public arrival.

The Sub-Inspectors under training in the Police Training School at Vellore furnished a guard of honour at the entrance to the compound and presented arms as His Excellency alighted from the carriage. After inspecting the guard of honour, His Excellency was conducted to his seat on the dais in the pandal by Mr. Rice.

October 22nd,
1906.

VELLORE.
Public arrival.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

His Excellency having taken his seat, the following addresses were presented to His Excellency. The addresses presented by Municipal Councils were read by the Chairmen of the Councils and that presented by the Vellore citizens was read by Mr. N. Krishnamachariar, B.A. After each address had been read, the other members of the Council or Deputation were introduced to His Excellency by the Chairman.

VELLORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

Municipal
Council's
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council, Vellore, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this Address of Welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our historic town, the most important in the North Arcot district. It is a genuine pleasure to welcome the official representative of our King-Emperor; it is no less a pleasure to greet the gentleman, whose sympathy with the people of our land is not confined to the conventional channels of official life. Our only regret is that we have not the honour of greeting Her Excellency Lady Lawley also, whose gracious presence here to-day would have intensified our happiness.

2. Occasions like this bringing, as they do, the official head of the Presidency and representative of the Imperial Government into contact with the people, must of necessity strengthen the bonds of true union and loyalty by giving on the one side

October 22nd,
1906.

VELLORE.
Municipal
Council's
Address.
Local self-
Government.

a clearer insight into real popular needs, and on the other a more intelligent interest in the affairs of the general Government. That in Your Excellency we shall always find a sympathetic and ardent friend of local self-Government is evident from Your Excellency's memorable utterances in reply to the Address of the Corporation of Madras. It will, we feel sure, be a source of gratification to Your Excellency to learn that since the re-constitution of the Council in the year 1899, the affairs of this Municipality have been administered in such a manner as to earn the approbation of Government and the District authorities. The harmonious relations which now prevail in the Council have largely contributed to this happy result.

3. A new system of water-supply by which the health and comfort of our citizens will be greatly improved is approaching completion. We beg leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity of rendering our grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the liberal grant which it sanctioned and for the other facilities it afforded enabling us to supply this most essential and long-felt want.

Water-supply.

4. A better system of drainage and the construction of a new hospital according to modern designs to replace the existing one which has been condemned by several Surgeons-General are the pressing needs of the town at present. We realize that the furtherance of two such large undertakings immediately after the installation of a costly water-supply will be entirely beyond the financial

Drainage and
hospital.

October 22nd,
1906.

VELLORE.
Municipal
Council's
Address.

means of this Municipality, but we feel confident that, with the aid of Your Excellency's Government, these necessary reforms will, before long, be assured to the citizens of Vellore.

5. In conclusion, we beg once more to offer Your Excellency a cordial welcome on behalf of ourselves and the citizens of Vellore and to assure Your Excellency of our profound and unflinching loyalty to the Throne.

VELLORE CITIZENS' ADDRESS.

Citizens'
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the citizens of Vellore, beg to offer to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this historic town.

Importance of
Vellore.

2. Few localities in India have been the scene of more interesting and thrilling events. The splendid fort and the temple therein, marvellously preserved through centuries, are monuments of the palmy days of the Carnatic and the latter contains excellent sculptures which enforce universal admiration. The ancient battlements of the fort are only reminders of the glorious past and the surrounding hill-forts look upon a united people, Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian, living in peace and security under the benign rule of our King-Emperor. The excellent schools in our town have in no small measure contributed towards the steady increase of educated citizens. Commercial and industrial pursuits generally find favour with the higher classes; and there is steady growth all round in intelligence and thrift

among all classes. Vellore is by far the most important, as it is the most populous, town in the district, and we are looking forward to its becoming the head-quarters of a Collectorate.

October 22nd,
1906.

VELLORE.
Citizens'
Address.

3. We beg leave on this occasion to place before Your Excellency two important subjects which engage our anxious attention.

Owing to maladministration, our municipal privileges were curtailed in 1899 (*vide* G.O., No. 1751 M., dated 23rd November 1899). When His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock visited our town early in 1900 we prayed for their restoration, but His Excellency felt disposed to think that it was then rather too soon to reconsider the order, while, at the same time, His Excellency was pleased to state that the Government would see its way to favourably consider the matter after some few years of satisfactory administration. Well nigh seven years have since passed, during which period, the Government has, in its annual reviews of the municipal administration, invariably eulogised its good work. We therefore pray that, in view of the harmony and efficiency that have characterised the administration of our municipal affairs during the past seven years, Your Excellency may be pleased to order the full restitution of our civic rights.

Election of
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4 We beg leave also to bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact that, while feeling extremely thankful that, with the kindly assistance of Government, the water-works which will be a great boon to

Water-works.

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VELLORE.

Citizens'
Address.
Water-supply.

the town have been started, the public view with considerable alarm an important detail in the scheme adopted for the restoration of the Otteri or Virupatchipuram tank in connection with the water-supply of the town. Mr. Jones, late Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, who drew up the original Water-Works Scheme, referred to in G.O., No. 843 M., dated 20th June 1903, was decidedly of opinion that a masonry bund was required at the gap caused by the breach in 1872 and that any other would be most dangerous; but it is very much to be regretted that, with a view to reducing the outlay, the original scheme has been altered by giving up the construction of the masonry dam and closing the breach with ordinary earthwork. We respectfully submit that this portion of the bund requires special strengthening, first, because it faces the strong current of the jungle-stream which carries the drainage of the surrounding hills; secondly, it has to bear the maximum pressure of water as the tank is here deepest, it being over 30 feet at the gap; and thirdly, it will be subjected to a much greater strain owing to the capacity of the tank being more than doubled, that is from sixteen to thirty-five million cubic feet, by the full tank level being raised. We therefore pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to give the matter your kind and sympathetic consideration and direct that suitable masonry dams be constructed at the gap and at the point where the new bund is bonded into the old and that the proposed dry boulder revetment at the two places be built in

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lime mortar so as to secure for the people immunity from all possible danger to life and property, similar to that which occurred in consequence of the breach of the tank in 1872, and thus lay the town under a lasting debt of gratitude. We respectfully submit that the extra cost which the construction of the dams will involve is a trifle compared to the peril it will avert, while we are sanguine that, under the careful supervision of our Executive Engineer, there is every likelihood of a saving being effected in the sanctioned estimates which can well be utilised for the alterations suggested.

5. We desire to express our keen regret that we have not the honour and pleasure of the presence of Lady Lawley in our midst here to-day.

Wishing Lady Lawley and Your Excellency long life and prosperity.

GUDIYÁTTAM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Gudiyáttam, beg to approach Your Excellency and offer Your Excellency on behalf of ourselves and of the inhabitants of Gudiyáttam, whom we represent, our most loyal and hearty welcome to this district.

Gudiyáttam
Municipal
Address.

2. The great Indian tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, their visit to Madras, and the expression His Royal Highness has so often given on behalf of his consort and himself of their deep sympathy for, and attachment to, the people of this land have touched our hearts deeply

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and rendered our loyalty to, and affection for, His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family as profound as ever.

3. It would be presumption on our part to refer to the public advantages of an Indian Governor's tour. We beg leave, however, to submit that notwithstanding the great pressure on Your Excellency's time on account of the increasing burdens of administration, Your Excellency has within so short a time of your assuming the high office of Governor of this Presidency already visited two districts; that this is the third district Your Excellency has come to; and that before Your Excellency's return to Madras before the close of this month, yet another district will be visited; and that all this, in our humble opinion, indicates that the people of this Presidency can look forward to a just, sympathetic and progressive administration during Your Excellency's tenure of office.

Season.

4. The agricultural outlook which caused a little apprehension two months ago has entirely changed and is now very encouraging. We have had good rains for early sowings and we hope that the rainfall during the north-east monsoon will be equally satisfactory.

Water-supply.

5. The water-supply scheme sanctioned by Government for Gudiyattam has been started and the town will ere long have a good supply of wholesome drinking water. The above scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 59,000, of which Rs. 30,000 has been granted by Government as a loan repayable in twenty

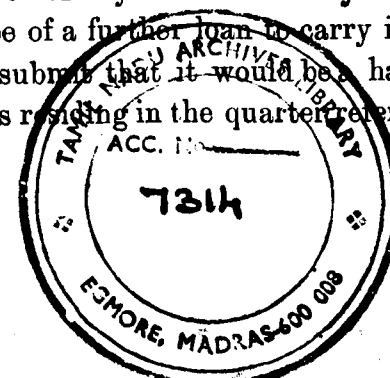
years and the remainder has been given as a "grant-in-aid." We take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the generosity with which it has helped our municipal town in getting pure drinking water, which is a prime requisite of life. As Your Excellency is perhaps already aware, Gudiyattam is one of the comparatively large centres of weaving industry in this district. We venture respectfully to state that this industry, which directly or indirectly contributes, and must continue to contribute, a considerable share to the income of the municipality, is not in a thriving state; that the town is more rural than urban in its characteristics and that its economic position is comparatively low; and we are, therefore, humbly of opinion that considerable limitations are imposed by its present conditions upon the expansion of its resources.

6. We beg to state that a very considerable portion of the town, comprising nearly 40 per cent. of the houses, is situated on the southern margin of the river which divides the town into two parts; that the scheme, as now sanctioned, does not provide for the service of that portion; and that an extension of the scheme to it cannot be undertaken at present. Nor do we think that the financial position of the municipality will improve for years so considerably as to admit of any funds being spared for such extension, or of any further liability being incurred in the shape of a further loan to carry it out.

7. We submit that it would be a hardship to the inhabitants residing in the quarter referred to above,

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Gudiyattam
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Water-supply

if while levying a rate from them on account of the water-supply, we do not carry out the extension for any very considerable period.

8. We humbly pray, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to take into favourable consideration the special condition of Gudiyattam and favour the municipality with a further gift of funds sufficient to carry out the extension mentioned above; and also we further pray that the loan of Rs. 30,000, so kindly granted to the municipality by Government, may be reduced by a half, as the present loan is a heavy burden upon the comparatively poor resources of the municipality and that the other half may be given as an additional grant from Government towards the water-supply scheme.

Wishing Your Excellency long-life, prosperity, peaceful and beneficent administration.

WALAJAHPET MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

Walajahpet
Municipal
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council of Walajahpet, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with feelings of profound respect and cordiality and to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to our district.

2. We are gratefully sensible of this honour and feel certain, that, had Your Excellency had the time, as doubtless you have the inclination, our own little town would also have shared in the honour of Your Excellency's visit.

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VELLORE.
Walajahpet
Municipal
Address.

3. Walajahpet, we admit, has none of the glitter and pomp of the more wealthy cities Your Excellency will doubtless visit in the present tour. But it has had a glorious past. For, Walajahpet, Sir, was once—and that not so long ago—the seat of much wealth and commerce and is still fragrant with memories of its celebrity as the greatest emporium of the trade that passed between the Ceded Districts, the Malabar and the Coromandel Coasts.

4. Though much of this splendour is now lost to our municipality, we are yet striving, we beg to assure Your Excellency, to carry on its administration to the best of our slender resources.

5. We beg to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our feelings of deep loyalty and devotion to the throne of His Majesty, King Edward VII, our great and good Emperor.

With the heartiest wishes for a long life of uninterrupted prosperity to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley, whose genial presence on this auspicious occasion we very much miss.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency then made the following reply to the four addresses:—

INDIAN LOYALTY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I desire to thank you for the kind words of welcome with

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His Excellency's Reply
to Addresses.

which you have greeted me this morning. I value very highly the sentiments of loyalty to which you give expression in all your addresses, sentiments which, as has been rightly said in one of them, have been strengthened and intensified by the recent visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was only yesterday that I got a message from His Royal Highness, urging me to write to him personally more often than I do, in order that he may maintain more fully those feelings of interest in and affection for the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor, which were quickened by his recent visit when he was the recipient of such a magnificent welcome at their hands. I thank you also for the trouble and the care which you have taken to make me feel on my arrival that I have been welcome, which is a characteristic, if I may judge so early in my career in this country, of a warmhearted and generous people.

Mysore.

I have had, during the past week, an opportunity of tasting something of the qualities of Indian hospitality. During that time I have been the guest of a neighbouring State. I could not fail to be struck by the princely hospitality of its ruler; but what I valued still more highly was the daily, nay almost hourly, evidence of his own personal forethought and his own personal care, devoted to make my visit to him as enjoyable as possible. Animated by the same spirit as His Highness, the Darbar and the officials of the State spared no pains to make me welcome and the people of the country

in every village and in every hamlet through which I travelled did not fail to show a distinct mark of courtesy and consideration to me as I passed. I have come from there with my heart warmed by the cordiality of the welcome which I received; and I hope, with my intelligence, also quickened by some insight into the methods of an enlightened and progressive administration; with a deep sense of admiration for the ability and the uprightness of the ruler of that country, and especially for the keen sympathy which he evinces for his people and his desire to earn their affection and respect. In these latter respects, gentlemen, I hope that I may do something to emulate his example, that I too may show myself capable of sympathy with the people over whom I am called upon to rule, and that I may earn in time something of their respect and of their affection; and the welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion encourages me to hope that I may not altogether fail.

I thank you also for your kindly allusions to my wife. I am glad to say that within a day or two she will be upon the high seas with her face set towards the East, and from what I have heard to-day and also from what I have heard elsewhere, I venture to think that I shall not be the only one to accord her a warm welcome when she reaches these shores.

Gentlemen, you have said well that the name of Vellore is historic in the annals of Indian History,

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VELLORE.

His Excellency's Reply
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Mysore.

Lady Lawley

Vellore history.

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lency's Reply
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Vellore history.

I am not ignorant of the part which it has played in the past, and I can assure you that I look forward with the keenest interest to visiting some of the scenes where episodes of valour and courage took place in more turbulent times than these when the whole of this great continent basks in the sunshine of *pax Britannica*.

*Local Self-
Government.*

I congratulate you, Sir, on the prospect of the early completion of your water-supply. But before I deal with that, I would like to refer for a moment to the allusions which you make in regard to self-government. I hope and believe that I am a friend to local self-government and alive to the advantage which accrues when administrative acts are accomplished with the knowledge and consent of the people themselves. I realise the high value of the public spirit which is engendered and fostered by a system enabling the citizens of the country to have a voice and to exercise a control in the management of public affairs; and especially in this country, do I regard the arena of local self-government as the best possible training ground wherein the underlying principles of representative institutions may be demonstrated to the people and appreciated by them before their application in the wider sphere of central government. It seems to me that this process must in India be slow and gradual. This country is not pre-disposed to the system of representative institutions as we understand them in England, either by its past history or its previous methods of administration, or by

the habits and instincts of the people themselves. And so, I believe that the process must be a slow and gradual one; and if efficiency of administration is to be maintained, I believe that it would be the reverse of wisdom and prudence to attempt to force the pace.

In the past history of the Vellore Municipality it has been shown, I think, that the rate-payers of the town did not generally appreciate the privileges which had been bestowed upon them and that they failed to exercise them very judiciously. Those privileges were curtailed seven years ago which, after all, is but a very short space of time. Since they were curtailed there has, as it is generally recognised, been a distinct improvement in the efficiency of the administration. I realise that good work has been done, and I think that neither you nor I can fail to recognise what admirable work has been done by the individual efforts of Dr. Chamberlain. I rejoice to note that there exists in the Council to-day a happy and harmonious spirit, and I hope and trust that that spirit may long continue. In his present capacity and previously as Secretary, your Chairman has done admirable work. I recognise these facts. While you, Sir, ask that you should revert to the old order of things, I would say that I am a little doubtful whether it is wise to jeopardise the existing efficiency and to go back to the old order at once. This is the time when many important matters seriously affecting the welfare and the interest of the rate-payers are

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VELLORE.

His Excel-
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*Election of
Vellore Muni-
cipal Councillors.*

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lency's Reply
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cipal Councillors.

under consideration, and in view of the past history of municipal administration here, I think that it would be wise and prudent not to force the pace. But after a review of this year's administration I shall be prepared to favourably consider the question of, at all events, increasing the number of elected members and thus to extend, even though gradually, the elective system.*

Vellore water-
supply.

In regard to the water-supply of this town, on the prospect of the early completion of which I heartily congratulate you all, I think that some misapprehension exists in regard to the point which is raised by the citizens of this town, and that is the reconstruction of the Virupakshipuram tank. I am aware that Mr. Jones, as Sanitary Engineer, made definite and specific recommendations and urged the building of a masonry dam. Well, his recommendations were subjected to analysis and review by Mr. deWinton, the late Chief Engineer, who declined to accept Mr. Jones' arguments as sound. He gave it as his opinion that the construction of an earthen dam on the lines upon which the reconstruction is proceeding would be, to use his words, "not only a cheaper but a sounder job." When doctors differ, it is always difficult for laymen to decide; but I can assure you that this matter was very carefully considered and that the Government felt that they would not be justified in rejecting

* No further representation on the subject had been received from the Municipal Council up to September 1908.

the advice of their chief adviser in these matters; and, therefore, I hope and believe that no foundation exists for any feeling of alarm that there would be greater risk to life or property by the construction of an earthen dam rather than a stone one. I may say that this decision was not come to lightly and solely, as is suggested in the address, on the basis of £ s. d. The decision was arrived at and was based upon the definite recommendations of the chief adviser to Government.

As to the question which is raised by you, Sir, of the needs of your municipality—the drainage scheme in the first instance, and the hospital in the second—I may say that both these have my warm sympathy. I realise that if the health of the town is to be adequately provided for, a drainage scheme is a very fit and proper corollary to a water-supply scheme. I am sorry to hear that the finances of the municipality are such that they cannot with a light heart contemplate the undertaking of the drainage scheme; but, so far as I can understand it, there has been hitherto no definite scheme evolved or drawn up; and it is difficult for me to give any undertaking on behalf of the Government before I have some idea of, at least, what the cost of such an undertaking would be. I would, therefore, ask that as soon as possible, now that the water-supply scheme is nearing completion, this question may be taken up and that we may receive complete estimates of what it will cost and how far, if at all, the municipality may be able

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lency's Reply
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supply.

Vellore
drainage
scheme and
hospital.

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VELLORE.

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.
Vellore,
hospital.

to undertake at least a portion of the cost of the work.*

Similarly I think there can be no doubt whatever of the urgent necessity in this place for the erection of a new hospital. For years, as you say, the present hospital has been condemned, and there again, before I give any definite promise, I should like to know upon what scale it is intended to build a hospital in Vellore, what the cost of it will be, how far the municipality may be able to undertake, at all events, the payment of interest on any loan which may be granted by Government, and how far private subscribers will be willing to come forward. Until I have all these details before me, it is, you will understand, difficult for me to give any undertaking as to what the Government will do.†

Season.

I was glad to hear from the gentlemen who were so good as to come all the way from Gudiyáttam to bid me welcome this morning, so favourable a report of the season's prospects. I am glad to say that the excellent prospects are not confined to Gudiyáttam; I hope that throughout the whole of this district, yea throughout the whole of this Presidency, we may have a bumper season.

* The Vellore drainage scheme was included in the Sanitary Engineer's programme for 1908. It is expected that plans and estimates will be ready in December 1908 and that the cost will be about Rs. 4,00,000 (G.O., 1429 M., 24th July 1908).

† Up to September 1908 no steps had been taken towards the construction of a new hospital. The question was indefinitely postponed by the council in view of the necessity to provide funds for a drainage scheme, but the council contemplate making certain structural alterations and improvements (G.O., 1215 M., 22nd July 1908).

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His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.
Gudiyáttam
water-supply.

Again, my notice is called to the requirements of Gudiyáttam in matter of water-supply. As I understand it, the scheme which has been approved by the Government, does not make provision for those people who reside in the southern portion of the town. I must confess that I think it was a little unfortunate when this scheme was submitted to Government as a complete scheme, that no objections were raised to it on the score of its being only partially complete; because at the time that it was decided upon the financial arrangements were made on a calculation that taxation would be imposed upon the entire town. If now the portion of the town on the southern side of the river is to be relieved from taxation, there must be a compensating increase, it seems to me, levied upon those living on the northern side of the town. If the council are desirous of re-adjusting the incidence of taxation, I can assure them that it will be very carefully considered by the Government. In the meantime, I propose to issue instructions to the Sanitary Engineer to undertake without delay the preparation of estimates for extending the scheme to the southern side of the river. When that estimate is before us, when at the same time we have the proposals for any re-adjustment of taxation as between the northern and southern sides of the town, then the Government will be prepared to consider how far they may be able to assist the municipality. I realise from what you say in your address that the burden of taxation is in your opinion as heavy as the people can be

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VELLORE.
His Excellency's Reply
to Addresses,
Gudiyattam
water-supply

legitimately called upon to bear. You go further and ask for a reduction of the loan. Well, gentlemen, I think that I should prefer to consider the financial arrangements of Gudiyattam as a whole and not to give any undertaking in regard to this request until we know exactly what further obligations may be necessary and how far the municipality may be able to bear them.*

Walajahpet.

I should like also to thank those gentlemen who have been so good as to come from Walajahpet in order to welcome me and to do me honour. I can assure them that I share with them the regret that the time at my disposal is so short that it has been impossible for me to arrange to visit their town. I can only hope that it is but a pleasure deferred. I should like to congratulate them, if I may, on the excellence of the administration of their town. Without any aid from Government, without any undue burden of taxation upon the people, they maintain their municipal administration in a condition of high efficiency. I am aware that they succeeded to benefits which Rayoji, a wise and prudent ruler at the end of the 18th century, I believe conferred upon the people of the town. I cannot help thinking what an admirable Municipal Chairman he would prove had he been living to-day!

* An estimate amounting to Rs. 22,000 for the extension of the water-supply to the southern portion of the town has been sanctioned (G.O., 557 W., dated 5th May 1908) and is under execution (September 1908). The Government have agreed to contribute one-half of the cost and to lend Rs. 7,500; the loan has been sanctioned. The water and drainage tax is still levied at 4 per cent. throughout the town.

Gentlemen, in all your Addresses you bid me Godspeed upon the path of duty which lies before me. Each and all of you express the wish that I may experience prosperity here. If I am to prosper, my work must prosper. The quality of that work must be sound; it must result in some benefits to the public, whose servant I am. And so when you wish me prosperity, I can only thank you and most earnestly and fervently re-echo that wish.

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VELLORE.
His Excellency's Reply
to Addresses,
Walajahpet.

THE AMERICAN MISSION GOSHA HOSPITAL.

His Excellency then visited the American Mission Gosha Hospital, where he was received by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wyckoff and Dr. Scudder and Dr. Hart, the Lady Superintendents in charge of the hospital, and conducted round the various wards and the operation room. Before leaving the hospital, His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

American
Mission
Gosha
Hospital.

"It has been a great pleasure to me to see something of the splendid work of these good women who have made it their beautiful task in life to lighten the load of the suffering and the sick in Vellore. May God prosper them in their work."

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

A move was then made to the municipal hospital. Here, His Excellency was met by Captain E. W. Browne, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and shown round the various wards.

Municipal
Hospital.

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Municipal
Hospital.

After inspecting the municipal hospital, His Excellency drove to the Sub-Collector's office inside the Fort, which had been converted into a residence for His Excellency.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

Interviews.

After breakfast, His Excellency accorded private interviews to the following gentlemen, the first interview commencing at 11 A.M.:—

1. Mr. P. Hawkins, Executive Engineer.
2. Mr. E. R. R. Mainwaring, Assistant Commissioner of Salt.
3. Captain F. W. Browne, District Medical and Sanitary officer.
4. Saiyid Burhanuddin Sahib Bahadur, Acting District Forest officer.
5. M.R.Ry. C. Subramanya Aiyar, District Munsif.
6. M.R.Ry. P. Ratna Mudaliyar, Chairman, Gudiyattam Municipal Council.
7. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Vellore Municipal Council.
8. M.R.Ry. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Chairman, Wallajahpet Municipal Council.
9. M.R.Ry. V. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE TOWN HALL.

Town Hall.

In the afternoon at 5-15 P.M. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff and Mr. Rice, drove to the

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VELLORE.
Town Hall.

site of the Town Hall, which Mr. V. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, a native of Vellore and an influential contractor of the Madras Railway, has offered to build and present to the town. A pandal was erected on the site for the occasion in which were assembled a large gathering to witness the interesting function. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and conducted to a seat on the dais. In requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone, Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar spoke as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is now my proud privilege to stand before Your Excellency and offer you a right, loyal and cordial welcome to the site of the proposed Town Hall. It has been for many years the cherished object of my life to build and present a Town Hall to the citizens of Vellore and thus to supply a long-felt want. The announcement of Your Excellency's tour through this district has stimulated me to set to work to put into practical shape the dominant ambition of my heart and to make the laying of the foundation stone of the building synchronise with this day of general rejoicing and festivity in Vellore in Your Excellency's honour. The personal honour Your Excellency has done me by consenting to lay the foundation stone to-day fills me with feelings of a much higher nature than mere personal gratitude. The present site was selected and met with the ready approval of the local authorities, Municipal, Sanitary and Revenue. My grateful thanks are especially due, not merely for

Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar's Speech.

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VELLORE.
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Mr. Lakshma-
naswami
Mudaliyar's
Speech.

official-good will but also for the valuable assistance, encouragement and support of Mr. S. P. Rice, our Collector, who took great pains in securing this site for me with the least possible delay. There were hardly four days before me when I was given permission to start my arrangements to get the site ready for the present ceremony. But my anxious desire to carry out the official programme in respect of the proposed Town Hall which was published a month ago, and get the foundation stone laid with the best wishes and under the most favourable auspices of Your Excellency has sweetened and accelerated labour all round. I am now glad to be able to say that preparations went merrily forward and came to a happy conclusion, and I hope that all shortcomings in the arrangements made for Your Excellency's reception will be overlooked. The building will comprise a hall (60 × 40 feet), a platform (20 × 15 feet) and two rooms for the library on either side of the platform, as shown in the plan, providing seating accommodation for between 500 and 600 persons. It is hoped that the Town Hall will be a centre of healthy, noble and elevated public life, a peaceful abode of earnest study, innocent amusement and corporate fellowship and a training ground for the development of loyal, patriotic and public-spirited citizens. With these preliminary remarks, I beg respectfully to invite Your Excellency to lay the foundation of a building which I hope will prove of inestimable benefit to my fellow citizens of Vellore.

His Excellency then replied as follows :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before proceeding to lay the foundation stone of the future Town Hall of Vellore, I should like, if I may, to say a very few words. I feel that it would be churlish on my part to confine my remarks to the few formal words which are incidental to such an occasion after what has been so kindly said by the generous donor of your future Town Hall. When I left Ootacamund, I was afraid that obstacles had risen which would prevent my performing this ceremony, and I was glad when I arrived here this morning to hear that those obstacles had been overcome.

Ladies and gentlemen, from time to time through various centuries and under various dynasties the sons of Vellore have gone out into the world to earn for themselves a name of honour and distinction. Emulating their example, the donor of this Hall has by his own patient industry and energy and ability achieved success. I congratulate him most heartily on the success which he has gained for himself and the honourable name which he has earned as a citizen of Vellore. But still more do I congratulate him on the spirit which he has shown of civic patriotism, and of the way in which he has come forward to show that success for himself should mean advantage not only for himself and his family but also for his fellow-citizens. All honour to him say I, and I congratulate Vellore on the spirit which has been shown by one of her sons to-day. I, like you, sir (turning to Mr. Lakshmanaswami

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Excellency's
Speech.

Mudaliyar), hope most sincerely that the Hall which will rise upon this site will be an element of great good in your midst, that it may help the work of municipal life in Vellore and that it may be a meeting place where the citizens of Vellore will join in heart and in mind to advance and to benefit their city and that thus they will follow the example of the noble citizen who has done for Vellore what I have alluded to to-day.

I will now, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, proceed to the formal part and once again I desire to assure you of the pleasure which it gives me to be associated in this work which reflects so much honour on the donor.

His Excellency then laid the stone and declared it well and truly laid. Mr. V. C. Seshachariar, on behalf of Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, thanked His Excellency for having condescended to perform this function in spite of the crowded programme of work at Vellore.

A GARDEN PARTY.

Garden Party.

His Excellency then attended a Garden Party on the fort glacis given in his honour by Mr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

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At 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 23rd, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Rice, Mr. Campbell and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, left the Fort to pay visits to the local institutions.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

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VELLORE.
Jail.

The first institution visited by His Excellency was the Central Jail. At the entrance, His Excellency was met by Mr. G. Cloney, Superintendent of the Jail; and Captain E. W. Browne, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who conducted His Excellency round the Jail, Mr. Cloney explaining to His Excellency in detail the work carried on by convict labour. His Excellency also inspected the ward for female convicts and found every thing neat and tidy and finally witnessed an alarm parade which is usually held in case of a disturbance in the Jail.

His Excellency's inspection lasted nearly two hours and he recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I visited the Jail this morning and was much pleased to see how admirably and efficiently it is conducted. The Jail premises are a model of cleanliness and smartness. The physical condition of the prisoners is excellent. The administration of the Vellore Jail reflects high credit on the Superintendent and his subordinates."

THE AMERICAN ARCOT MISSION COLLEGE.

Leaving the Central Jail, His Excellency drove to the American Mission College. Many of the pupils of the mission schools were drawn up opposite the College and welcomed His Excellency as he drove in. His Excellency was received by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff and Mr. A. C. Cole, the Principal, and was conducted round the various classes which were at work. Before leaving the College, His

American
Mission
College.

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American
Mission
College.

Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to visit the College and to appreciate the magnitude and the nobility of the work which the American Mission is carrying on in this institution. It has my best wishes for its success."

THE HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

The next institution visited was the Hindu High School opposite the Mission College. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. P. S. Raghava Chariar and shown round the classes at work.

THE ARABIC COLLEGE.

Arabic College.

The last institution visited was the Arabic College where His Excellency was met by Haji Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Wahab, the founder of the College, and his son Moulvi Ziauddin Muhammad Sahib, and also by the trustees of the College and the members of the Reception Committee of the Muhammadan community. His Excellency was taken round the College and residential quarters of the boarders. In the central hall of the College, where were assembled the leading Muhammadans of the town, His Excellency received the following joint address from the North Arcot Muhammadan Educational Association and the Vellore Anjumani Isha-athul Husnath. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Vellore Municipality, read the address in English and one of the Moulvis read an Arabic translation.

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VELLORE.
Muhammadan
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, and the Anjumani Isha-athul Husnath, Vellore, on behalf of ourselves and our co-religionists of this town, respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency to offer our most hearty and loyal welcome. As the brother of Lord Wenlock and the worthy successor of Lord Amthill, both of whom by their sympathy and good will towards our co-religionists in common with all the rest of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency had endeared themselves to our hearts, we hail with joy Your Excellency's presence amongst us to-day. We rejoice to learn that Your Excellency is equally endowed with those high qualities of head and heart for which your illustrious predecessors were highly renowned. We feel grateful to Providence that at this period of our history when a change in our aims and aspirations is being wrought, Your Excellency should have been sent to rule over us. Your Excellency's far famed services in the Department of reconstructive work which have distinguished you in your past fields of labour are a guarantee that under your sympathetic rule and guidance we will be enabled to work out the problems which will lead to our national progress and advancement. In the past, we held aloof, for one reason or another from those concerns of practical life which the genius of British Indian Administration imposes upon its citizens, but now we are being brought under the sway of the forces

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Address.

Educational
Conference.

Arabic
Colleges.

which have sent the spirit of progress abroad. We have taken to ourselves the motto of "Self Help" and in illustration of this, we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the recent endeavours of our community in organising an Educational Conference which held its sittings at this town and which transacted its business in such a way as to call forth the praise of the Press and the public at large. Vellore has been endeared to the Muslim community by the existence in it of two great Arabic Colleges which have given it the proud position of being the chief seat of Arabic learning in Southern India. That endearment has been more than ten-fold enhanced by the fact that the Moulavis in whose hands the destinies of these two Colleges rest, have come forward to be the pioneers of our progress and advancement in the direction of Educational development on modern lines. Your Excellency's visit to this town so shortly after the conclusion of the labours of the Conference is, we feel gratified to observe, a happy augury that our efforts will be crowned with success. At the present moment we have no desire to trouble Your Excellency with a recital of our needs and requirements. The result of the deliberations of the Conference will shortly be placed before Your Excellency's Government and we have no doubt that it will receive that generous and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government which the questions affecting our welfare have generally received. We have resolved to help ourselves in all

matters affecting our amelioration, but there are certain matters in which our own help will not be effective unless it is supplemented by the sympathetic assistance of Government. Such, for instance, are the educational difficulties peculiar to Mussalmans, the removal of which can only be effected, by executive orders of Government. It is only in regard to matters like those that we will in future venture to trouble Government. It is the spread of Western education which has awakened in us a sense of our responsibilities in matters concerning national interests. With a view to see that that awakening is shared by a larger proportion of our fellow-subjects, we pray that Your Excellency will so shape the educational policy of the country as to give greater impetus to education by allotting more funds for that purpose and by making primary education as far as possible free.

2. The political instincts which we have inherited from our illustrious ancestors have sufficiently impressed upon our minds the difficulties of governing a country consisting of heterogeneous masses and we will be the last to prefer requests, the fulfilment of which, to our minds, will cause any embarrassment to Government. The number of Mussalmans in the higher ranks of service is lamentably small, although we are confident that there is no dearth of qualified men in the community. The present backward condition of Mussalmans in point of education bears close resemblance to the state of the Hindus some decades ago. It was the

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Education.

Mussalman
Officials.

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Address,
Mussalman
Officials.

policy of Government then to take the educated few by the hand and advance them to positions of trust and responsibility so as to offer a stimulus to the rest of the community, to qualify themselves for higher walks of life. We ask for no special concessions but pray that what was done in regard to one community at a certain stage of its development may be done towards the Mussalmans now as they have just arrived at that stage and require similar stimulus.

3. We feel grateful to the Government for what it has done for us in the past and we are sanguine that the community will continue to receive its due share of recognition at Your Excellency's just and generous hands. We have ventured to bring to Your Excellency's notice a few of our aims and aspirations only to indicate the direction in which the assistance of your Government is needed to help our community in its endeavours to raise itself to a position which it is entitled to hold in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

4. In conclusion, we beg once more to offer Your Excellency a warm welcome and pray Almighty God that He may bless you with health and happiness and long life and enable you to promote the well-being of the teeming millions entrusted to your care.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency then replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to thank you very much indeed for the kind words with which you have

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Muhammadan
Address.

welcomed me here to-day. I desire also to say how glad I am to have had an opportunity of seeing your college, located as it is in surroundings of great beauty, and it has been a real pleasure to me to meet face to face and make personal acquaintance with the venerable founder of this college. It is hardly necessary for me to recite to you what he has done for his co-religionists in this country. I only hope that he may be spared for many years to carry on the noble work which he has undertaken so unselfishly in the past. The time will come when we shall, all of us, be called upon to look back upon our lives and give some record of the task which we have rendered, and, for my part, I can only hope that the record to which I may be able to point may be one of only half such unselfishness and nobility of purpose as that to which he will be able to point. I can assure you, gentlemen, that I appreciate very highly the sentiments of loyalty to which you give expression. Coming as they do from the Muhammadan community, they do not surprise me, because among all the teeming millions of subjects over whom our King-Emperor is called upon to rule, there is no class, no section, more loyal than the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty. It is a great pleasure to me, also, to hear such a kindly reference to my brother. I had almost used the plural and said my brothers, because I can assure you that you have among Europeans no man who maintains a greater interest and affection for the Muhammadan friends whom he made in this

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Reply to
Muhammadian
Address.

country than my brother, Colonel Lawley. You invite me to evince equal sympathy with that of my predecessors in my attitude towards you. Well, gentlemen, I think I may re-assure you on this point. I hope that as time goes on I may be enabled to give some practical and real proof of the sympathy which I feel towards you.

You tell me that a change has come over the spirit of your dreams, that there is a change in your aims and aspirations and that you set before yourselves the goal of national progress, and you ask my aid in helping you to attain that goal. Well, I am afraid that the days of magic are over, and that even a Governor does not possess any mystical power whereby he can expedite to any appreciable degree the advance of national progress, but when you rally your forces to a campaign against prejudice and ignorance, when you make progress your battle-cry, then, indeed, I am ready to enter into an alliance with you, defensive and offensive. You have chosen self-help as your motto. I like that motto; but the phrase which in your address appeals to me more than any other is that which refers to the endeavour of your community to raise itself to a position which it is entitled to hold with the other subjects of His Majesty. There is, I think, about that a spirit of optimistic self-confidence with which I absolutely sympathise and I hope that I may be able to do something to assist you to attain to its consummation.

Education.

As the main avenue approaching to its achievement, you have selected the path of education.

Year after year from this college you have sent forth men whose influence now is felt in every village and every town of this Presidency, and latterly you have altered your curriculum by adding subjects which find favour in western methods and according to western standards. Gentlemen, I am certain that in adopting this as your policy, in making, as I say, education the path by which you mean to advance to the betterment of your co-religionists in this country, you are adopting a wise and prudent course. You ask for the sympathy and help of Government in your educational work. I do not think that any one of you will deny that in the past this Government have endeavoured to manifest practical sympathy with the Muhammadans of this country. I need not recite what has been done in this direction, but I think I may say, though I have not been responsible, that the policy of the Government has been generally sympathetic and generous; and I think you may rely upon it that so long as I occupy the position which I am proud to do to-day there will be no diminution of that sympathy, and generosity.

To turn for a moment to the practical points which are raised in your address. I am glad to hear that the Government will have an opportunity of considering the results of the Conference which was held here so recently, and I should like, if I may, to say with what interest I studied the proceedings of that Conference and how heartily I congratulate you on the success of their issue.

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Officials.

The only other practical point is the question of the appointment of Muhammadans in the higher ranks in the Public Service. Gentlemen, I hope there will be no misunderstanding on this point. I can assure you that when the name of any official, be he European, Muhammadan, or Hindu, is brought up before myself with recommendations for promotion, my one and only consideration is to have a due regard for the interest of efficient administration, to endeavour, honestly and conscientiously, to select the best man; and if a qualified Muhammadan presents himself for promotion to the higher ranks, and I feel that, having, as I say, a due regard to the interests of good government, I may rightly and properly make that promotion, it will be to me personally a great satisfaction and great pleasure; but, as I have said elsewhere, we are bound to maintain a high standard of efficiency. I have not the slightest doubt that every month and every year more and more Muhammadans are qualifying themselves; but you yourselves have alluded to the backwardness of your community, and by the words of the address which you have presented to me to-day I have had recalled to mind the words of an English poet:

"We were dreamers, dreaming idly by the man-stifled town;

Came the vision, came the longing, came the power with the need,

And the soul that is not man's soul was given to us to lead."

You, too, perhaps have been dreaming idly; but to you has come the vision, has come the longing, and with the need will come the power. I hope it may be so; and that the soul that is not man's soul will be given you so that you may lead and not drop behind in the race.

His Excellency was then garlanded and left the college returning to the Fort.

VELLORE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

After breakfast at 11-30 A.M. His Excellency paid a visit to the Police Training School.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Police Training School Visitors' Book:—

"I find the administration of the Police School to be excellent. The cleanliness and order are very evident. The bearing and physique of the Sub-Inspectors is very good. The administration reflects great credit on the Commanding Officer."

His Excellency then inspected the Fort and the Hindu temple inside the Fort which is famous for its beautiful sculpture.

After luncheon, at 3-30 P.M., His Excellency and party and Mr. Rice left Vellore by a special train for Chittoor. Mr. J. F. Graham, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, travelled with the party. His Excellency's departure was private.

ARRIVAL AT CHITTOOR.

The special train conveying His Excellency and party arrived at Chittoor at 4-40 P.M., fog signals

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Public
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being fired as the train entered the station yard. His Excellency's arrival at Chittoor was public. The platform was gaily decorated and was covered with red baize. In a tastefully decorated pandal on the platform were assembled the leading townsmen, officials and non-officials, amongst whom the following were present :—The Zamindars of Kangundi and Punganúru, the Poligar of Bangari-palaiyam, Mr. K. C. Manavédan Raja, District Judge, Mr. S. Annaswami Aiyar, Mr. T. Rama Rao, Mr. B. C. Raghava Aiyar, Mr. V. Venkayya, Mr. T. T. Veeraraghava Charlu, and Mr. C. T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar. On alighting from the train, Mr. Rice introduced to His Excellency some of the leading gentlemen and conducted him to his seat on the dais in the pandal.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

His Excellency having taken his seat, Mr. V. Venkayya, President of the North Arcot District Association, was introduced to His Excellency by the Collector, and read the following address :—

District
Association's
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the North Arcot District Association, beg to approach Your Excellency with this address on the occasion of your visit to this town and to express our sense of the high honour that we feel at Your Excellency having been pleased to visit this town the head-quarter station of this district. We wish we had the good fortune of welcoming

Lady Lawley also. It is our proud privilege that we have been able to welcome to this town two Governors of this Presidency and we had also the honour of sending a deputation to wait on His Excellency Lord Ampthill at Vellore.

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District
Association's
Address.

2. It is a matter for gratification that Your Excellency has been called upon to preside over this Presidency after the experience that Your Excellency has had in the matter of local self-government in the Transvaal. It is our firm conviction that no course can be better calculated to advance the enlightenment of the people and to better fit them to play their part honourably and usefully as units of a Great Empire than a sympathetic and liberal treatment of this question of local self-government. It is our sense of the magnitude and importance of this subject that has induced us to place it in the forefront of our address.

Local Self-
Government.

We pray that, during Your Excellency's term of office, our prayers embodied in the following resolutions that we have adopted on this subject in our District Conference may be granted :—

“That this Conference desires to place on record its conviction that for the development of local self-government it is essential that the Revenue Officers connected with the Local Boards should be relieved of their executive functions and non-official agency employed, and that the principle of election should be given effect to especially having regard to the fact that it has been acted upon with success in several of the other Provinces of India.

Non-official
executive of
Local Boards.

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Non-official
Vice-President
of District
Board.

Election to
Taluk Boards
and
Panchayats.

Non-official
Chairman of
Tirupati
Municipality.

Redistribution
of Districts.

"The Conference is of opinion that the time has come
"when the office of the Vice-President of the North Arcot
"District Board may be conferred on a non-official and
"respectfully requests the Government to make such an
"appointment at an early opportunity.

"The Conference further prays that steps be taken for
"appointing not less than one-third of the members of the
"Taluk Boards in the district and in the Union Panchayat,
"in Chittoor by election and that the Vice-Presidents of the
"several Taluk Boards be elected instead of being nominated.

"The Conference requests Government to appoint a
"non-official Chairman for the Tirupati Municipality."

It is a matter for regret that the elective principle recognised in the Local Board's Act as early as 1884, has not, although twenty-two years have elapsed, been given effect to and that Madras should be behind most of the other important provinces in the matter of elective representation on the Local Boards. As a matter of fact the elective system has not been introduced into the Union Panchayats or into the Local Boards.

3. We beg to urge on Your Excellency's consideration the question of the redistribution of the districts. We beg to be excused if, in this connection, we are obliged to point out that the replies given by the Government to the elected representatives in the local Legislative Council on the questions put by them for eliciting information in connection therewith have not been satisfactory.

We pray that before the scheme is finally passed and brought into force we may be allowed along

with other public bodies, an opportunity to express our views thereon.

4. We beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to a question that is fraught with important consequences to the ryots of this district, viz., the opening up of certain areas in reserved forests for the exercise by the ryots of ordinary communal rights and the abolition of permit system for taking fuel. We are thankful that certain areas in forest limits have been thrown open to the ryots in the Chandragiri taluk for the grazing of cattle and the exercise of other rights by the ryots. We pray that these areas may be extended and similar areas thrown open in Polur and other taluks for the use of the villagers.

We also pray that goat-browsing be not entirely prohibited but be allowed in such places and under such restrictions as may be suitable and necessary.

The permit system for taking fuel has been of great service to men of small means and we beg that it may be restored.

5. The advantages of a demonstration farm in a district such as ours which is almost purely agricultural are too patent to require any lengthened discussion on our part. We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to direct the opening of a demonstration farm at such a place in the district as may be selected by our Collector who is also the President of the District Agricultural Association and who, since he joined this district, has been

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Kaveripauk
Tank.

evincing great interest in the agricultural improvement of this district.

6. The improvement of the Kaveripauk Tank in Walajah taluk is one which in our humble opinion requires immediate attention. This tank is the chief source of irrigation for about 30 villages and the ryots of these villages have a real grievance by the tank being allowed to be in its present state. This district is essentially dependent for irrigation upon tanks and wells and the maintenance of such an important irrigation work as the Kaveripauk Tank in good order is of paramount importance. The tank is silted up and its capacity has appreciably decreased.

Compulsory
Education.

7. We are thankful for the increased attention paid by the Government to the spread of primary education and we beg to suggest that the compulsory education of boys below a certain age in selected areas in the district may be tried as at least a tentative measure. The utility of the measure which we beg to suggest for adoption is recognised even in Ceylon and it is perhaps unnecessary that we should enter into a discussion of it in this address. We are confident that our Collector will select a suitable place where the experiment may be tried tentatively.

Tirupati
Sub-Treasury.

8. There was a Sub-Treasury at Tirupati until it was removed in 1901. Tirupati is a Municipality and a place of considerable commercial and industrial activity and the want of a Sub-Treasury is very keenly felt and is causing great inconvenience to

the townsmen. We pray that a Sub-Treasury be opened there.

9. As Your Excellency is likely to have to deal with the question of the resettlement of this district during your term of office, we beg leave to take advantage of this opportunity and to request that, when the settlement operations are taken in hand, due consideration may be paid to the poverty of this district, to the successive famines that this district had to pass through and to the fact of this district being within the famine zone and we pray that the principles and the scheme of the resettlement be so settled as to materially reduce the burden on the present over-taxed ryot.

10. Once more we beg to offer Your Excellency our most hearty welcome to Chittoor and we pray that you may always be enabled to help the advancement of the people of this land.

After reading that address, Mr. Venkayya presented the other members of the deputation of the District Association to His Excellency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply, His Excellency made the following speech:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very sincerely for having assembled here this afternoon in order that you might give me a hearty welcome to Chittoor. I appreciate highly your courtesy and I thank you for your welcome and I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to me

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Association's
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His
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His
Excellency's
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Association.

Local Self-
Government.

to find myself here today. With you I share the regret that my wife is not at my side and I hope that the case may be different when next I pay a visit to this district.

Now, gentlemen, you allude in the address which has just been read to my Association in South Africa with the institution of a system of local self-government. It is true that there we introduced a system on wide and liberal lines and I am confident that local self-government is an element of immense value in the social fabric. It is a question which since I have come to this country has occupied a good deal of my time and attention and thought, and I am not at present disposed to express definitely any very hard and fast opinion about the measure of success which has attended its introduction here. I ask myself, how far in the first place has advantage been generally taken of the privilege of the exercise of franchise, and then again how far the result has been the election of truly representative men, and yet once more how far it has resulted in increased efficiency of administration. Well, gentlemen, if you come to analyse the position to-day and to study the past history of the growth of local self-government in this country you will find, I think, that, so far as elections of the various municipalities go, something like 50 per cent. of the vacancies in a council have gone uncontested. Then again, I think you will allow that many very important interests do not receive adequate representation; in some municipalities interests of great importance

are hardly represented at all; and as to the increase of efficiency, well, it is only fair to say that in some places, at all events, our experience is disappointing, and therefore I am doubtful whether it is either wise or prudent on our part to attempt to extend this system very rapidly or widely at the present time. As I said just now, I do not feel that my knowledge of the subject is sufficiently deep for me to express a very definite opinion. But at the present time I am inclined to adopt the motto, *Festina lente*.

Now, gentlemen, the resolutions which were passed and to which my attention has been called to-day deal in the first place as I understand it with a proposal that the executive agency of the District Boards should be elected non-officials, that is, I understand, that the Collector should be no longer *ex-officio* President of the Board. Well, in regard to that proposal I confess that I regard it as one of doubtful wisdom and expediency. I think it is doubtful, in the first place, whether you would find men who are capable of filling the office efficiently, who would be willing to devote the constant daily attention to details and to the transaction of business which is necessary, if the complicated interests over a wide area are to be safeguarded and the administration thereof is to be good. As I say, I doubt if you would find any number of really capable non-officials who would be willing thus to sacrifice the whole of their time to attend to public affairs.

In the next place, you must not leave out of sight the economic question. At the present time,

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reply to
District
Association.
Non-official
District Board
President.

an immense amount of work is being done for you gratis by Government servants—Government servants of all grades from your Revenue officer downward. If you have separate establishments, the cost involved would be enormous, so great as in my opinion to be out of all proportion to the benefits which might otherwise accrue. I think too that you have to remember that your Collector is a man of considerable administrative experience—administrative experience which would probably be new entirely to any elected non-official Chairman. He has the advantage of knowing not only a particular part of the district but the whole of it; and at times occasions must arise when the members of the Board either on account of caste-prejudices or sectarian animosities differ from one another and I believe that there is no one more capable of holding the scales impartially and fairly between the different sections than the Collector of the district. So that, I myself do not regard with favour the proposal which you have submitted in this respect.

Non-official
Vice-President
of the North
Arcot District
Board.

Next, the proposal is that the office of the Vice-President, North Arcot District Board, should be filled by a non-official. That is a course which we have pursued in other districts where capable and efficient men have been forthcoming and there is no reason in the world why we should make an exception in respect to North Arcot if such a person is to be found and it would be a great pleasure to me to make such an appointment were I perfectly satisfied

that in doing so it would be to the advantage of local self-government in this district.*

The next point refers to the election of members of Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats. This is a matter which, as I have said elsewhere, has been considered by the Government and there were found to be practical difficulties in the way of its being carried out into effect—questions of franchise and questions of the mode of election. Personally, I do not think that those difficulties are insuperable. I question whether such a proposal would ensure the return of more representative men than you get to-day. I question whether it would conduce to increased efficiency. But I should be prepared to sacrifice something of efficiency if, on the other hand, results were achieved which involved a wider knowledge and a greater appreciation of the principles of representative Government which I am afraid at present, in the rural tracts at all events, society being what it is, are but dimly understood. I hope that it may be possible before long to evolve some scheme in the direction which you have indicated.

The last resolution which you have quoted refers to the appointment of a non-official Chairman for the Tirupati Municipality. Well, gentlemen, I have received a copy of the address which will be read to me on the occasion of my visit to Tirupati and I observe that it is silent on this point. I think that if such a thing were really desired by the people

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* See G.O., 1,827 L., dated 9th November 1907, and G.O., 242 L., R., dated 24th March 1908.

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Excellency's
reply to
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Association.
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of the place, my attention would have been called to it by their representatives, even though they may be nominated; and I would remind you that the experiment has already been made and that the privilege had unfortunately to be curtailed. Since then, there has been a considerable increase of efficiency in the town and as at present advised, I am not disposed to disturb the existing order of things.

Redistribution
of districts.

The general scheme which deals with the re-distribution of districts is now before the Government of India. The details have not yet been considered and though I regret that the replies which have hitherto been made in the Legislative Council regarding this point are deemed unsatisfactory, I am afraid that I cannot undertake at present to vary the tenor of those answers. Before the scheme becomes an accomplished fact, I can assure you that the details of the scheme will be most carefully thought out and the representations which have been made in regard to certain districts and which are certain to be made to us will receive our most careful consideration.

Forest Policy.

The next question, gentlemen, that you deal with, on which I propose to touch, is the question of forests. You will, I am sure, forgive me, if I deal with this question somewhat briefly. It is a question, upon which, it seems to me, a great deal might be said. I will endeavour to be as brief as I can, as I don't wish to detain you longer than is necessary. As you say in your address, sir, this is a question which is fraught with important consequences to

the ryots of this district and not only of this district but of every district in the Presidency. It is a question in my opinion of enormous importance to the ryots, though perhaps the ryots and I look at it from different sides. I have seen something in other countries of the results of ignoring your duties as Government in regard to forests. I have seen the denudation of an area of the country which has been followed there, and just as surely such a course would be followed here, by a serious and great diminution of the water-supply. Our forest policy, gentlemen, is based not upon any idea that we should obtain a comparatively small revenue by the sale of timber. The first essential that we have to bear in mind is that the denudation of the forests in this country will mean diminution of water-supply and diminution of water-supply must, and certainly will, spell ruin to the ryot. It is not only our right, but it is our duty to safe-guard as far as we can the interests of the ryots by the maintenance of the forest and I am well aware that some of the regulations must press very hardly upon individuals. We have abolished or are in course of abolishing the permit system because we believe it to be a pernicious system. We are limiting goat browsing and we believe that we are justified in doing so. I would like, if I may, to give you a very few figures. Perhaps, some of you may not be aware that during the past 30 years there has been a very great increase of horned-stock in this country in which I include cattle, sheep and goats; the

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increase has been very remarkable, especially between the years 1870 and 1890. During those 20 years, the grazing in forests was permitted more or less indiscriminately, with the result that the forests suffered to a very deplorable degree. Now,—and this is an important point—during the last 10 years of the last century, that is during the last decade, the average rainfall in North Arcot was 4.57 inches less than the average rainfall during the preceding 20 years. That will give you some indication of what is going to happen if the Government takes no steps to preserve their forests.

Coupe system.

We have, as I said just now, abolished the permit system and we have introduced the coupe system. One result has been that the consumer—the ordinary consumer—of fuel is able to buy his wood at a greatly reduced price from what it was before the coupe system was introduced. We have endeavoured, and we are still endeavouring, so far as possible to give employment in our coupes and elsewhere to those individuals who have hitherto been depending for their livelihood upon collection of fuel; and I may say that after my recent visit to Salem where I think perhaps the number of those individuals is greater and the hardship consequently wider spread, I have invited the Board of Revenue to make proposals whereby these hardships may be reduced.

Grazing.

The same or similar representations were made to me in regard to the grazing areas. I propose to instruct the Board of Revenue to see whether, and if

so how far, your requests in regard to the extension of grazing areas may be carried out here.*

In regard to the question of goat-browsing, you know probably far better than I do, how terrible an enemy to the growth of forests is the goat. Next to fire he runs a very good second; but the Government have directed that the forest policy, so far as possible, shall make provision for goat browsing. Difficulties there must be in doing this if we are to carry out our policy fully; but it is, I assure you, gentlemen, not the desire of the Government to impose any hardship on the ryots in regard to that policy; and I hope that any individual cases of hardship will be brought to the notice of the Collector from whom, you will, as you say, at least receive a sympathetic hearing.

Gentlemen, you ask me to arrange for the establishment of a demonstration farm in this district. I very much wish, that I could at once say “yes” to your request, but I am sorry to say that it is impossible for me to do so, if only for this reason, that we have not got at the present time a sufficient number of thoroughly qualified men to undertake this work in every district in the Presidency. We are, as you know, establishing at Coimbatore an Agricultural College and a Research Institute. It is a movement which is yet in its infancy, but I am glad to say that the Principal of the College and the

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Chemist, about whose appointment there had been considerable difficulty and delay, have now been selected by the Secretary of State, and will shortly be in this country, and I hope before long the work at Coimbatore will be in full swing; but for the moment we must go slow. Agricultural experts are not made in a night and at the present time we have not got the men. I can assure you, sir, that there is no movement, no policy which Government has undertaken, which has my more genuine sympathy and will receive more active support from me than that which is to spread the knowledge of agricultural science in this country; and this, I hope, will increase the producing capacity of the soil and vastly improve the material welfare of the ryots. As soon as we are in a position to do this and as soon as funds are at our disposal, and as soon as we have the available staff, we propose to have our demonstration farms and our experimental stations in as many districts in the Presidency as we can.

*Kaveripauk
Tank.*

In regard to the Kaveripauk tank, I think that the representations which you make are made without a very full acquaintance with the actual facts. I think I am right in saying that this was a matter which was brought before the notice of one of my predecessors a good many years ago. Since that time, the matter has been investigated by several of our best experts with a view to see whether your request could not be carried out and the Government have decided that if relief works are necessary—and I hope that the days for that

necessity are still far off,—no more suitable work would be found than that of clearing the silt in the tank. But when it comes to the question of the capacity of the tank and the possibility of improving the conditions of irrigation below it, I find it is not that the capacity of the tank is inadequate, but the source of supply is insufficient. I think I am right in saying that experience has shown that in good seasons there has been no want of water. That opinion is endorsed by the remission returns, which show that in a good season there has been no want of water and that the capacity of the tank has sufficed, but that in bad seasons the supply has failed, and the failure is due not to the want of the storage capacity but to the fact that the river which fills the tank has not brought enough water to it. I am afraid that no increase of storage capacity would improve and increase the irrigating powers of the tank.

Dealing now, gentlemen, with the question of education, I notice that you make a very advanced proposal to us that we should introduce a system which is unknown I think in any other part of British India, that is, compulsory education—well I think it is generally recognised that the corollary to compulsory education is free education. Education to be compulsory must be free. That would involve in a country of this magnitude an enormous increase of cost. Now, what are we doing in regard to education? Every year since 1901, the expenditure has increased; the number of the staff has

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increased; the number of elementary scholars in this country has during the last three years increased by over eighty thousand. I think, gentlemen, you will allow that the policy of the Government in this respect is a forward policy. That we could quicken the pace, that we could carry on the work of education more rapidly than we do, I most sincerely wish. But for the present in this as well as in all other things, we are limited by the power of the purse. I hope the improvement in the financial position of this Presidency, which has been so apparent in late years, may continue, and you may rely upon it that so long as I am here, my influence shall be used in devoting as much of our revenue as we can to extending the spread of education.

There is one other point in regard to the question of compulsory education, namely, that even if we had the money and schools, we could not possibly provide the teachers, so that I am afraid for the present we must put the question of compulsory education outside the sphere of practical politics.

Tirupati
Sub-Treasury.

There is a small matter in regard to the question of sub-treasury at Tirupati, upon which I would touch. I find that Tirupati is not far distant from Chendragiri, that the railway connection is easy and inexpensive; and you will forgive me if I question whether the want of a sub-treasury has not been somewhat exaggerated at the present time. I am not disposed to hold out a hope of being able to accede to your request in this small matter, believing as I do that it lays no very serious disabilities on the

inhabitants of Tirupati. I may be wrong but I believe that no very great disability is at present imposed upon them.

Gentlemen, when the question of re-settlement of the district comes before the Government, I think you may rely upon the economic condition of the country being very carefully and fully considered; but I should tell you that there is no likelihood of the question of any re-settlement before the year 1914. By that time, I am sorry to say that my term of office will be over and that though I may leave this presidency, I hope I shall not be altogether forgotten.

Gentlemen, once again I desire to thank you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me this afternoon and to assure you, gentlemen, of the pleasure of meeting you here, and I would only in conclusion say that I most heartily re-echo the wish conveyed in this address, that during my tenure of office I may do something to the advancement and betterment of the people of Madras.

His Excellency was then garlanded and drove to the Collector's bungalow, and, in company with Mr. Rice, inspected the clerks' rooms in the Collector's compound.

A DRIVE ROUND CHITTOOR.

His Excellency and party left the Collector's house at 7-30 on Wednesday morning, October 24th, accompanied by Mr. Rice, who showed His Excellency several of the local institutions.

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THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

At the Collector's office at Gramespett His Excellency was received by Mr. S. Annaswami Aiyar, the Treasury Deputy Collector, whose two little daughters garlanded him. Mr. Annaswami Aiyar showed him round the various rooms of the office, where the clerks were assembled and greeted him. His Excellency inspected with interest a collection of confiscated arms, among which were several ancient specimens. He was also shown some Arcot and Surat coins, which were very interesting.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

His Excellency paid a visit to the Government Training school for primary teachers and looked minutely into the work carried on in the institution. Before he left, the Telugu Pandit of the school recited a Telugu verse which he had composed in His Excellency's honour, of which the following translation was given to His Excellency:—

I. Oh, thou ruler of the Madras Presidency ! thy rule is unmix'd with evil and thy grace is unparallel'd. Thou art so deep-minded as to be fully just in all thy actions. When thou art on thy throne at Madras, surrounded by thy councillors and body-guard, the virtuous lustre of thy administration spreads itself like moon-light in all the four directions of the presidency, while thy advent into this place is calculated to render us the same amount of happiness as the moon herself bestows.

II. Oh, King of Kings ! didst thou ever step into all those well-conducted colleges existing under

Training
School.

thy orders, though the number of such colleges is very great ? Art thou not hardly accessible even to high personages like Rajas, in spite of their many requests for interviews ? Do we not know of many persons, who, running with all eager hearts to hear the sweet and agreeable sound of thy voice do not eventually succeed in their hope ? Are there not a great many men, who humbly serve thee with a view to bring on thy face a smile which would greatly enrich them ? While they, in spite of their efforts to please thee, cannot succeed in their attempt, thy presence here with a cheerful and smiling face, for our eyes to feast upon, gives us great pleasure and satisfaction. It is not due to the virtue gathered by us in our former births ?

III. Oh, thou moon-faced one, with graceful limb, valiant as the lion, munificent with sympathy ! What can I say of the pleasure at this moment of the staff of the Training School, Chittoor, who, in thy vicinity, consider themselves as happy as at a sumptuous feast, after a long continuous adverse famine ? Now Tiruvenkata Chari, with Ragava Charlu, Nilakanta Rao, Subramania Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar and Parthasaradhi Nayudu beside him, offers with great joy his humblest salutations to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the vanquisher of his foes.

His Excellency thanked the Headmaster and the staff and the Pandit for the reception accorded to him and assured them of the great pleasure it had been to him to visit the school.

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CHITTOOR.
Hospital.

LOCAL FUND HOSPITAL.

The Local Fund Hospital, which is an excellent institution, situated in a grove of margosa trees, was next visited. Dr. Lafrenais, the Medical Officer in charge, received His Excellency and showed him over the building, which is very neat and tidily kept.

On the road to the hospital he received the greetings of hundreds of school children of the Hindu Caste Girls' School and the American Mission Girls' School, who sang songs of welcome.

THE DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL.

High School.

The District Board High School was last visited. Mr. C. T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar received His Excellency and conducted him round the various classes at work. The school then assembled in the main hall. The Sanskrit and Tamil Pandits of the school read stanzas in Sanskrit and Tamil, respectively, specially composed by them in His Excellency's honour and the students recited a dialogue to which His Excellency listened with interest. Before leaving the school, His Excellency requested the Headmaster to convey to the boys his appreciation of their dialogue. His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I was much gratified at having an opportunity of inspecting the Board High School, Chittoor, this morning and of seeing the boys at their work. I was much struck by the brightness and intelligence of the boys who had been good enough to prepare a recitation for me.

"I also visited the various class-rooms and though my visit was necessarily more brief than I could have wished, I came away with the impression that the school is conducted to the credit of the Headmaster and the staff."

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High School.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

After breakfast, at 11-15 A.M. His Excellency accorded private interviews to the following gentlemen:—

1. Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja, District Judge.
2. The Zamindar of Punganur.
3. The Poligar of Bangaripalaiyam.
4. M.R.Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar, Treasury Deputy Collector.
5. M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rao, Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.
6. The Zamindar of Kangundi.

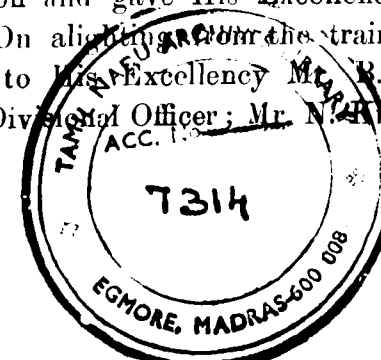
DEPARTURE FROM CHITTOOR.

His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Rice left Chittoor for Tirupati at 2-5 P.M. by special train. His Excellency's departure was private.

ARRIVAL AT TIRUPATI.

His Excellency and party arrived at Tirupati East station at 4-15 P.M. by special train. His Excellency's arrival was public. The Municipal Councillors of Tirupati and the representatives of the ryots of Chendragiri and others were assembled at the station and gave His Excellency a hearty welcome. On alighting from the train, Mr. Rice introduced to His Excellency Mr. R. C. Smith, I.C.S., the Divisional Officer; Mr. N. Vishnasyami

TIRUPATI.
Public arrival.



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Public arrival.

Aiyar, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council; and a few others and conducted His Excellency to his seat on the dais.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

His Excellency having taken his seat, Mr. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Mr. Narayanaswami, respectively, read the following addresses and introduced to His Excellency the members of the Tirupati Municipal Council and of the deputation of ryots of Chendragiri.

Municipal
Council's
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Tirupati, beg most respectfully to tender to Your Excellency our most loyal and hearty welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this small but important town. The shrine on the adjoining hill is regarded by the Hindus as one of the most sacred in all India, and as such it attracts pilgrims from all parts of the country throughout the year. The scenery on the hills and the historical town of Chendragiri close by also attract distinguished visitors.

Plague charges.

2. Because of this popularity of the town, the preservation of its health is a matter of paramount importance not only to the Municipality, but to the Government and the Devasthanam. The Municipality has been attending to matters of ordinary sanitation as far as its resources will allow, but it is forced to leave undone much that is really necessary. Seventeen per cent. of the income is spent on plague charges, though there is no plague in the neighbourhood, because Tirupati, as a place

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Council's
Address.

of pilgrimage, is peculiarly liable to infection. Government was pleased to allow a grant of Rs. 2,700 in 1899 for plague charges, but the grant was not continued.

Water-works.

3. However, we beg to acknowledge with gratitude the blessing that has been conferred upon this important pilgrim centre in the shape of water-works, as the result of the united generosity of the Government and the Devasthanam authorities. But we regret to state that the water-works, though executed at a cost of two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees, have proved, as the Chief Engineer to Government puts it, a comparative failure. Unfortunately, Tirupati seems to have been used as an experimenting ground for testing the fitness of cement pipes to be used as water service pipes. The distance covered by these pipes is more than six miles. As a natural consequence, we have to fight against cracks, leaks, and root-intrusions; and added to these, low pressure at the head works renders the supply of water to the town precarious in the hot weather. No doubt, makeshifts have been provided in the form of a number of manholes, and an establishment is maintained solely for the purpose of clearing root-intrusions. But these are temporary palliations and no permanent remedy can be applied for want of funds.

Drainage.

4. In addition to a satisfactory water-supply, the town requires a good system of drainage. At the rate at which drains are constructed at present from the resources available, it will take years or even

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Address.
Drainage.

generations to complete the work. Such a delay in the case of a place like Tirupati may lead to serious consequences. To avoid this the Council must appeal to Government and the Devasthanam for help.

5. In conclusion, we most sincerely thank Your Excellency for the great honour that has been conferred upon this little town by the visit of Your Excellency, and for giving us an opportunity of addressing Your Excellency in person. We pray to God that He may be pleased to vouchsafe to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley and children a long and happy life.

Chendragiri
Ryots' Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,--We, the residents and the ryots of the surrounding places of Chendragiri, have assembled here to accord a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to this renowned place, and to express our deep feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor. We are sorry to let Your Excellency know that we were not afforded an opportunity of meeting Your Excellency in our small place of Chendragiri, and though insignificant it may appear, yet it had never failed to attract the attention of successive rulers of this Presidency on account of the prominent position it occupied in the past history of the land. We have no doubt that Your Excellency is aware that it was the capital of the ruling king of a branch of the famous Vijayanagar dynasty, and that it was the Raja of Chendragiri that first gave a footing to the British

in India, the piece of land on which stands the Fort St. George.

2. It would be highly ungrateful on our part not to acknowledge in a whole-hearted manner the manifold blessings of peace and prosperity which we are privileged to enjoy under the benign British rule. But there is, we may be permitted to submit, room for improvement in every institution human, and it is only in this light that we crave Your Excellency's indulgence to state a few wants of ours for Your Excellency's kind consideration.

3. Firstly, the people of Chendragiri and surrounding places for several miles feel the want of a hospital keenly as the patients have to go or be carried to this place, which is seven miles from Chendragiri, for treatment of their ailments.

4. Secondly, we respectfully beg of Your Excellency to order the throwing open of some Forest Reserves close by the cultivating fields, as, for instance, the Durgam Hill, a portion of the Sanambatla Reserve, Tirumala Hills and such others, so as to enable the poor people to freely graze their cattle and cut fuel and manure leaves and timber for ordinary agricultural implements. In this connection, we may be allowed to mention that the agricultural people form the backbone of the Government and they have to succumb to the enormous oppressions of the Forest Department which is obvious by the fact that the above-mentioned Reserves, which had been so thrown open in 1904 by special sanction of the Board of Revenue, were closed up in the beginning of the current year for reasons not known to us.

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Chendragiri
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*Forest
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Demonstration
farm.

Seed depot.

5. In the third place, we most humbly submit to Your Excellency's information that agriculture in these parts is in a very backward state; consequently, we beg of Your Excellency to kindly opening of an agricultural farm at Chendragiri, to show to the ryots the improved methods of tilling and raising crops pertaining to the different kinds of soil and to establish a seed depot wherein different kinds of seeds, such as sugarcane, groundnuts and others, of different countries, may be stored up and distributed to the ryots at cheaper rates. We humbly hope that we are only making modest requests in asking for the above and beg that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant them.

6. In the end, we again offer Your Excellency our heart-felt thanks for allowing us an early opportunity of paying our humble respects to Your Excellency, and pray that Your Excellency's government of this Presidency may be attended with increased peace, plenty and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency made the following joint reply to the above Addresses :—

His Excel-
lency's Reply
to Addresses.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN, - It is a matter of great pleasure to me to find myself here to-day, privileged as I am by the prospect of seeing your far-famed temple, which is a crowning beauty of the hills which engirdle your town; that pleasure is enhanced by the kind words with which you have welcomed me, sir, and the loyal manner in which the

representatives of the town of Chendragiri have greeted me to-day. I thank you for this kind and loyal expression.

Turning, if I may, to the subject-matter of the address which it has just been my pleasure to receive, I would remark that the conditions of Tirupati are unique. They are peculiar owing to the fact that the temple is a source of attraction to pilgrims from every part of India, and it is obvious to me that to those who are responsible for the Municipal administration of this town, the question of health must be one of constant and serious concern. Every one of these pilgrims is himself an element, however slight, of risk and therefore you are constantly under the shadow of the outbreak of some serious epidemic, and the question of health must be therefore, to you, sir, as you say, paramount. You have taken elaborate precautions, and successfully I am glad to say, against an outbreak of plague. I am aware that this has imposed a considerable burden upon the ratepayers, though I would remark in passing that compared with the expenditure which falls upon other communities, you have no special reason to complain. But seeing that the circumstances here are so peculiar, I cannot help thinking that peculiar remedies are legitimate, if not advisable, remedies I mean in the form of some payment by the pilgrims to the temple which would be devoted purely to precautionary measures. It seems to me not quite fair upon the permanent residents of the town and upon the rate-payers of Tirupati that the whole burden of

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these precautionary measures should fall upon them. Precautions against plague, and charges incidental to drainage would seem to me matters to which pilgrims who come here may reasonably be asked to contribute in some small degree, seeing that such a contribution would after all be in the form of a premium to ensure their security as well as that of their fellow pilgrims.*

Water-supply.

The Government, as you say, sir, in your address did not fail to realise their responsibilities towards the citizens of this town in the matter of water-supply and I can assure you that it is a very great disappointment to me to hear that the result of the expenditure which has been incurred upon the work which has been done is so very unsatisfactory. I cannot help hoping from the reports which I have read from the various Engineers that a remedy may be found and I understand that the matter is now receiving the consideration of the Sanitary Engineer. Realising as I do how important a thing it is for the convenience and comfort and health of the citizens of this town, I hope very sincerely, that a real and permanent remedy may be found.†

* The introduction of legislation to authorize the levy of a direct tax on pilgrims is under the consideration of Government (September 1908).

† In G.O., No. 81 M., dated 8th January 1908, proposals to lay a steel main with lead joints in place of the cement pipes at a cost of Rs. 1,00,530 and to improve the head-works at a cost of Rs. 12,000 were approved. The question of how the money is to be found for these improvements is now (September 1908) under consideration. The Government have agreed conditionally to contribute half the cost.

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lency's Reply
to Addresses.
Drainage.

I agree entirely with what you say, sir, as to the necessity in such a place as this of a good system to drainage, and I hope that the gloomy anticipation which you conjure up of having to wait for years, nay even possibly for generations, for a proper drainage system may not be realised. As I said just now, the Government did not fail in the matter of water-supply, and I feel sure that not only here, but elsewhere, the Government is most anxious, according to the limited resources at its disposal, to assist the various municipalities to achieve so important and desirable a measure as a thoroughly sound drainage scheme. At the present time, I must remind you that the water-tax in this town is only 50 per cent. of what may be imposed and while you will, I am sure, recognise the generosity of the Mahant in this matter in the past, and while I feel confident that we should not appeal to him in vain in future, yet I think we may fairly ask the rate-payers of the town to bear a fair share of their burden to meet the necessary charges of maintenance in the event of the achievement of such a scheme as I have indicated.

Gentlemen, as I said just now, I appreciate very highly the courtesy of the residents of Chendragiri who have come here to welcome me to-day. I can assure you that it is a matter of great regret to me that the time at my disposal is so limited as not to allow me to visit Chendragiri and to see for myself the scenes of historical events in the past and the exquisite beauties of the town which are far-famed. I am sorry that the address, of which you

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were good enough to send me a copy, reached my hands only a few days ago and unfortunately it came at a time when the Government offices were in the course of transfer from Ootacamund to Madras. There are some points raised in your address which necessitate an acquaintance with details of which at present I am bound to plead ignorance.

Hospital at
Chendragiri.

In regard to the Hospital, I quite appreciate and sympathise with the difficulties and disabilities from which you suffer to-day. Unfortunately similar demands meet us from many towns, some of them of much greater magnitude than those of Chendragiri; but I have extorted without any difficulty a promise from your Collector that the establishment of a dispensary at Chendragiri will be a matter for consideration when the Budget for next year comes under consideration and I hope sincerely that he may be able to carry into effect the good intentions that he now entertains.*

Forest Policy.

As I said just now, I regret that I cannot go fully into the details which you raise in regard to the throwing open of the forest reserves for grazing and other purposes. But I will even at the risk of repeating myself point out one or two important facts or rather factors in the policy which the Government has adopted in regard to forests which are, I think, sometimes lost sight of. I think they must be, when I hear such a phrase as

* No proposals for opening a dispensary at Chendragiri had been received from the District Board up to September 1906.

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'the enormous oppression in the Forest Department.' Well, gentlemen, I think that the Government have before them very clearly defined lines of duty to follow. Science and experience go to prove that upon a permanent maintenance of forests in a country such as this largely, if not entirely, depends the continuance of rainfall. As I said yesterday, in North Arcot during the past thirty years events have occurred which go to prove this. During the twenty years preceding the year 1890, the live-stock in the North Arcot Division increased with amazing rapidity. The regulations of the Forest Department were not then as stringent as they are to-day, and the cattle had access to the various forests with the inevitable result that those forests were practically ruined and denuded. And what followed? The average rainfall of the last ten years of the last century, that is at the decade that followed the events which I have just described, was over 4 inches or nearly 5 inches less than that of the 20 years preceding it. If this state of things had been allowed to continue, it must have involved the continued denudation of these forests and that would have been followed by a diminution of the water-supply, and the diminution of the water-supply would spell ruin to the ryots. I know that the regulations which have been imposed appear to be harsh and unreasonable. But, indeed, I would ask you to believe that if we are cruel we are cruel only to be kind and it is only in the interests of the ryots themselves that these regulations are imposed

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TIRUPATI.

His Excellency's Reply
to Addresses.
Forest Policy.

and it is in their interests that it is our duty to maintain them. There may be instances of course in which these rules may be relaxed, and I hope that the cases which you brought to my notice may be such; but if it is impossible for Government to accede to the requests which are contained in your Address, I can assure you that it is only because we are prompted by a desire to maintain the forests of the country as well as we possibly can so as to prevent a diminution of rainfall which would be a catastrophe to the agriculturists in the district.

Demonstration
Farm.

You ask, as others have done before, that a demonstration farm or an experimental farm for the exposition of scientific agriculture should be established at Chendragiri. I wish very much that it might be possible for me to accede to that request. But it is obvious that it is useless for us to establish a farm such as you have indicated, unless we are in a position to put in charge of it a man who thoroughly understands the principles of scientific farming. Unfortunately, at the present time men of that stamp in this country are rare and we have had the greatest difficulty in starting efficiently any experimental and demonstration farms that we have already established. But as you know well, the work of establishing an Agricultural College and Research Institute is already in hand and I am glad to say that the Principal and the Chemist, the two most important members of the staff, are about to leave England on their way to this country. I hope that the process of educating capable natives

of this country who will be able to take charge of more demonstration farms will not be an unduly long process. Until we have men to be put in charge, we feel that it would be mere waste of labour and money to attempt anything of the kind. It is not however from any want of sympathy with your desires; it is simply that we cannot carry them out. I do not see any great difficulty in establishing some such depot as you propose for the issue to the ryots of suitable seeds of various description. I will make it my business on my return to Madras to see if something of this kind cannot at all events be done and a small beginning be made at Chendragiri.*

Gentlemen, I again thank you for the kind welcome which you have extended to me and the cordial and hearty way in which you have alluded to my wife. I only wish that she was present with me here to-day. I hope that when next I visit Tirupati and Chendragiri that she will be with me.

His Excellency was then garlanded and drove to the Mahant's school, which was placed at the disposal of His Excellency as a residence during his stay at Tirupati. *En route* His Excellency was cheered by the school children assembled in front of the Mahant's mutt under a gorgeously decorated pandal. The girls sang a song of welcome in Sanskrit composed in his honour and garlanded

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to Addresses.
Demonstration
Farm.

Seed depot.

* The Government were unable to undertake to establish a seed-depot at Chendragiri. (G.O., No. 408, Revenue, 21st February 1907.)

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to Addresses.

him. His Excellency thanked the children and expressed his pleasure at the reception accorded to him.

INTERVIEWS.

Interviews.

On arrival at the school, His Excellency was met by the Mahant with all the paraphernalia of the mutt. The Mahant then had an interview with His Excellency. At 5-15 P.M. His Excellency accorded an interview to the Raja of Kalahasti.

DRIVE TO KAPILA THIRTHAM.

Kapila Thirtham.

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency and party and Mr. Rice drove to Kapila Thirtham, a sacred bathing place at the foot of the hills. On his way back he stopped for a few minutes at the German Mission school.

German Mission School.

TIRUMALAI HILLS.

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1906.
Tirumalai Hills.

On the following morning His Excellency the Governor and his Staff, together with Mr. P. S. P. Rice, the Collector, left Tirupati at seven o'clock for the Tirumalai Hills, on the top of which is situated the famous temple of Balaji, which attracts countless numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India. The party drove to the foot of the hill and then began the long ascent in palanquins. The distance from the foot of the hill to the temple is about seven miles. The path is paved the whole way and in some parts is steep. Seven hills have to be climbed before the sacred shrine is reached. The stones covering the pathway have been worn smooth by the feet of pilgrims. Many pilgrims have had their names

cut or their figures carved in the stones on the pathway. The route to the shrine passes through very picturesque scenery, the hills being well wooded. Although His Excellency and party were provided with palanquins, they walked for a large part of the way. The shrine was reached about 10-30 A.M., and His Excellency and party were received by the Mahant of Tirupati in front of his mutt under a pandal decorated with strings of flowers. Some of the *vahanams* and jewels were here ready for His Excellency's inspection. His Excellency was accorded the customary honours and then taken round the four streets forming the outer enclosure of the temple, and when they arrived at the main entrance to the temple, His Excellency was shown the images of the temple which were brought out in procession decked with jewels. Then the party moved to the Mahant's bungalow where they had their breakfast. In the afternoon, after lunch, His Excellency and party descended the Hill by the Chendragiri route after spending about five hours on the hills. From the foot of the hills, where they had tea, they drove to Tirupati.

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TIRUPATI.
Tirumalai Hills.

DEPARTURE FROM TIRUPATI.

After dinner, His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Rice drove from Tirupati to Renigunta, a distance of seven miles. His Excellency's departure from Tirupati was private. Mr. Rice took leave of His Excellency at Renigunta.

Departure.

PART IV.

CONJEEVERAM.

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His Excellency and party slept in the train. Early in the morning His Excellency's saloon was attached to the Madras Railway Mail train which left Benigunta at 2-17 A.M. At Arkonam the saloon was detached from the Mail train and put in a siding. At about 5-50 A.M. His Excellency and party left Arkonam by special train on the South Indian Railway for Conjeveram.

ARRIVAL AT CONJEEVERAM.

CONJEEVERAM.
Public arrival.

His Excellency and party arrived at Conjeveram at 7 A.M. His Excellency's arrival was public. Mr. G. W. Dance, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, received His Excellency and introduced to him some of the leading persons who were assembled under a tastefully decorated pandal in the station-yard.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

After His Excellency had taken his seat on the dais, Mr. Dance introduced to His Excellency Mr. Jagannatham Chetti, Chairman of the Conjeveram Municipal Council, who read the following address and afterwards presented the other Councillors to His Excellency.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Conjeveram, beg to offer Your Excellency a warm and hearty welcome to our ancient and historic town.

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CONJEEVERAM.
Municipal
Address.

2. It is a source of peculiar gratification to us that Your Excellency should have chosen to visit our town so soon after Your Excellency's arrival in this country, and we doubt not that Your Excellency will find much of interest in it. Our town is one of the oldest Municipalities in the Presidency, having been made a Municipal town as far back as the year 1866, and is the most important town in the district. It is one of the seven holy cities of India, and has been subject to many vicissitudes in the course of its history. In the fifth century it was the capital of a powerful Pallava kingdom; in the fourteenth century it became the capital of Tondaimandalam; in the fifteenth century the town and the country round it became a province of the well-known kingdom of Vijayanagar and continued to be so till its subversion in 1564, when after being in the hands of the Golconda princes for some time they became part of the Nawab of Arcot's dominions. The later history of the town is told in a few words. It was captured by Clive in 1751 from the French who were then in alliance with the Nawab, but was taken back from the English by the Arcot ruler's son; it was recaptured by Clive in 1752, was lost again to the French in 1758, but was retaken by the English in 1759 and has continued to be in their possession

History.

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Address.

from that year. Our town was the Collector's Head-quarters from 1825 to 1830 and till 1860 the Collector's records and treasury remained here.

Water-supply.

3. Thanks to the liberality of Government our town has been provided with a system of water-supply which is perhaps the best in Southern India. The water-works were formally opened by Your Excellency's predecessor Sir Arthur Havelock on the 13th December 1897. The water supplied to the people is exceedingly good and experience has shown that the supply can be always depended on. Since the introduction of this system of water-supply, public health in the town has vastly improved. For this boon the people of the town cannot be too thankful to Government.

Lord Wenlock.

4. Your Excellency's brother and predecessor in office, Lord Wenlock, honoured this town with a visit in the year 1895, and it is very gratifying to us that another of the family should have come amongst us in the same capacity.

Weaving
Institute.

5. It may not perhaps be out of place to bring to Your Excellency's notice on this occasion that our town is the centre of a large and important industry, viz., weaving, which owing to various causes is in a state of decline at present. We beg to take advantage of this opportunity to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to consider the desirability of taking steps to improve this industry and as a first one to establish a weaving institute in our town.

6. In conclusion we beg once more to welcome Your Excellency to our midst and wish Your Excellency sound health, long life and prosperity.

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HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

In reply, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I have, as you know, just come from Tirupati, a spot hallowed in the minds of many millions of this country, and through the courtesy of the Mahant, whose guest I had the honour to be, I had the privilege of seeing the temple. I pass from there to another spot also hallowed in the minds of many of your fellow countrymen, boasting of a history and a tradition which stretches into many centuries long past. There are places in India where an Englishman, I think, cannot fail to feel a thrill of honest pride in the genius of his countrymen, and it is with a feeling of genuine pride that I stand upon the spot where some 150 years ago one of my countrymen, Lord Clive, did so much to enhance his fame and the honour of his country. And so, indeed, I am well content to find myself here, and the words of welcome with which you, sir, have greeted me this morning naturally add to that feeling of pleasure.

His Excellency's Reply
to address.
The visit to
Tirupati.

During the short tours which it has been possible for me to make since I came to this country, I have visited some towns of considerably greater magnitude than this suffering from the disabilities of an inadequate water-supply. Lack of comfort, inconvenience, and risk of health—these are all

Water-supply.

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His Excellency's Reply
to address.

Water-supply.

involved in an inadequate water-supply, and I can indeed congratulate the citizens of this town upon the fact that they have been relieved from these disadvantages. Would it be perhaps too much for me to suggest that as a practical way of showing how appreciative they are of these advantages they might exercise a little more frugality in the disposal of water. I am particularly anxious on this account, for I fear lest if water is allowed to run very much to waste here, it may lead to a diminution of the excellent health of the town of which it can at present boast.

Weaving
Industry.

I regret, sir, to hear that the weaving industry, upon which so many of the community now depend, is not in as flourishing a condition as in years gone by. I wish very much that it may be possible for us here and elsewhere to resuscitate that industry. The question is, how is it to be done? As you know, some time ago the Government determined to make an experiment in the matter of establishing a weaving institution at Salem. I may say that the town of Salem was selected in order to follow the adage of the greatest good for the greatest number. It appeared that the number of weavers in Salem was considerably in excess of that of any other town in the Presidency, being, if I remember rightly, nearly three times as great as it is here. Well, Government secured a building and they set up their looms and appointed an experienced staff to educate the weavers of the town, and I regret to say that, whether it is that our motives were misunderstood,

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His Excellency's Reply
to address.

Weaving
Institute.

or that the objects of our action were not appreciated, or from some other cause, the institution itself appears to be meeting with some suspicion, if not with actual hostility. Well, that is not encouraging for the Government, but I personally do not despair. I believe that when it is clear to the minds of the weavers of that town what our objects are and what advantages may accrue if they will only adopt methods of more scientific weaving which we make it possible for them to acquire, I hope that our weaving institution there may become an element of good, and that it may be possible for us to adopt the same policy elsewhere. I am prepared to be patient in this respect. There is an old proverb which says that one man can take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. Our experience so far is that the Salem horse is not thirsty, and it may be advisable for us to remove the water and to offer it to some other horse which perhaps may prove a little less disinclined to accept the advantages which we offer than the weavers of Salem are at present. I can assure you that if it is possible for the Government to take action in the manner you have indicated and to do something to revive this languishing industry, it will be a very great pleasure to us.

I thank you, sir, for the kind allusion to my brother which you make in your address. I can only tell you that he looks back upon his time in this country as among the happiest years of his life; so much so that he is taking the first opportunity which

Lord Wenlock.

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His Excellency's Reply
to address.
Lord Wentlock.

presents itself of revisiting this Presidency. I look forward to welcoming him shortly. I am only sorry that my wife is not present with me on this occasion. I hope that when next I visit Conjeeveram she may be by my side. She and my family are starting from home to-day, and the time will not be long before I welcome her here.

I thank you in conclusion for the good wishes which you express for my career in this Presidency.

I can only hope that during the years in which I shall hold the office which I now occupy I may do something to advance the interests of my fellowmen in this great Presidency.

VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

His Excellency and party, together with Mr. Dance, drove through the town and visited some of the local institutions.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Municipal
Hospital.

The first institution visited was the municipal hospital. His Excellency was met here by Mr. B. Raghavendra Rao, Civil Apothecary in charge of the hospital, and conducted round the various wards. After inspecting the hospital, His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors book :—

"I am pleased to find the hospital in such good order. I hope that when my next visit is paid I may find a new operating room has been constructed, for the existing room appears to leave much to be desired."

RAJA SIR RAMASAMI MUDALIAR'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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CONJEEVERAM.

Hospital for
Women and
Children.

His Excellency then walked round the wards of Raja Sir Ramasami Mudaliyar's Hospital for Women and Children and inspected the dispensary which was clean and tidy. His Excellency then made the following observations in the Visitors' book :—

"It has been a pleasure to me to visit the maternity hospital which was built by Sir Ramasami Mudaliyar. It is a charming building and I found everything well-ordered and nice."

VARADARAJASWAMI TEMPLE.

His Excellency and party then drove to Varadarajaswami temple in little Conjeeveram. His Excellency was received at the entrance by the Trustees with the customary honours and the temple paraphernalia. His Excellency and party, preceded by music, walked into the first enclosure of the temple where the temple *vahanams* plated in gold and silver were exhibited to His Excellency. The party was then conducted to the hundred-pillared *mantapam* where the Dharmakartas of the temple presented to His Excellency the following Address of welcome :—

Varadaraja-
swami Temple.

We, the Trustees of Devarajaswami Temple and the dutiful and loyal subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, beg to approach Your Excellency to greet your kind visit to this most venerated seat of pilgrimage and temple of worship in this part of India.

Trustees'
Address.

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Varadaraja-
swami Temple.
Trustees'
Address.

2. Conjeeveram is one of the seven sacred cities of Hindustan and an ancient capital of the Chola kingdom; and Your Excellency's visit cannot but excite a feeling of joy and gratitude and recall to our recollection the visit of Lord Clive in the course of his triumphant march from Arcot, his halt here and presentation of a valuable jewel in the name of the East India Company under British Government, as a distinguished ornament for the deity worshipped in the temple. It also brings back to our memory the visits of several of Your Excellency's predecessors and their good will towards this sacred institution.

3. We hope that Your Excellency's government will afford protection for this ancient seat of religion and learning and for those sacred and civil institutions as established by law which characterise this country, and secure to us the benefits of establishing orderly habits and every temporal and spiritual blessing.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency then made the following reply:—

His Excel-
lency's Reply to
Trustees'
Address.

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to thank you very sincerely for the kind words which have just been read to me. Your welcome is more pleasing from the fact that it was quite unexpected. I can only tell you that I have looked forward with great eagerness to find myself here as a visitor in Conjeeveram. As you

say, the history of Conjeeveram has spread far and wide. The beauty and holiness of its temples are known from one end of India to the other; and indeed I should be a dullard if such buildings did not attract me and if such history did not interest me; and I can assure you that I rejoice to find myself here to-day.

I should like to give you an assurance that, so long as I am in this country, any influence which I may possess will be used in the direction of maintaining these ancient institutions and of respecting the religious liberties of every man in this country. I believe that India has nothing to fear from any acts of vandalism on the part of her rulers. There have been of course in the past acts of vandalism in this country as there have been in other countries and no one would deplore them more than I. But the example which has been set by our late Viceroy is an example which, I am sure, will be followed by every ruler in this land, that is, to preserve as far as possible from the ravages of time and destruction by the human hand every building and relic in India whose history may be traced back into the past and whose existence is an object of either affection or veneration of any of the people of this country. That is in my opinion the right and proper spirit which is certain to prevail so long as the British rule prevails in this country.

I have, as I said this morning, recently had an opportunity of visiting the great temple of Tirupati.

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Varadaraja-
swami Temple.
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lency's Reply to
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Address.

Religious
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Varadaraja-
swami Temple.
His Excellency's Reply to
Trustees' Address.

I appreciate the courtesy by which that was made possible for me. I appreciate the courtesy with which you have received me to-day, and I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to me to see the beauties of your temple.

I will only again thank you sincerely for the way in which you have received me on my arrival here.

His Excellency then inspected the jewels belonging to the temple.

THE PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Pachaiyappa's
High School.

Leaving the temple, His Excellency and party drove to the Pachaiyappa's High school. Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, President of the Board of Pachaiyappa's Charities, and Mr. Paramasiva Aiyar, the headmaster of the school, met His Excellency at the gate of the school and conducted him to his seat in the school-hall where all the pupils, their parents, and many friends were assembled. His Excellency listened with interest to a few recitations and dialogues by the pupils. Mr. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu then read the following address :—

Address by
Pachaiyappa's
Trustees.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Board of Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Educational Charities and of the teachers and pupils of this high school and of the parent population of this town of historic fame, I beg respectfully to say how sincerely grateful we all are for the honour Your Excellency is conferring on us this day, by

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Address by
Pachaiyappa's
Trustees.

your kind visit to this National Institution, which owes its existence to the munificence of an old inhabitant of this sacred town—the renowned Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar. This is the first time that this school has had the privilege and pleasure of welcoming a Governor of the Madras Presidency within its own precincts.

2. It is our first duty to offer our humble homage to His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor of India, and our prayer for the prosperous reign of a Sovereign who has already earned the reputation of being 'The Peace-Maker of the World'—a Sovereign who has inherited from his revered and illustrious parents a benevolent desire to promote the spread of education as the best means of national advancement.

3. The High School, started in 1845, has been maintained for these sixty years in the name of Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar. Tracing back the history of native education in Southern India to the early years of the past century, the Trustees have reason to view with some pride that the establishment of Pachaiyappa's Institutions was the first native effort that was made to start educational work on modern European methods. The requisite funds were derived from a charitable bequest of old standing, which by a decree of the then Supreme Court, in the early forties, was made available for educational purposes, and were placed under the administrative control of a body of native

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gentlemen appointed as Trustees, pursuant to rules issued by the Board of Revenue, as controllers of Religious Charities and Endowments, under Regulation VII of 1817.

4. In accordance with the above decree, a Central school was established in Madras and a branch school at Conjeeveram and another at Chidambaram, both sacred places where Pachaiyappa had founded religious charities which continue to be performed to this day. Thus these three schools, which afford the most distinguished example of educational foundations of spontaneous growth in the Presidency, if not throughout India, were giving the elements of liberal education in English and in the Vernacular languages, to hundreds of Hindu youths for whose exclusive benefit they were founded, and had made a certain amount of progress, independently of State connection, before the publication of the famous Education Despatch of 1854 in this country.

5. Of course, the number of pupils at the early stage of the schools was not considerable, but their growth has been uninterrupted and has kept pace with the growing demand for modern system of education on the part of the Hindu public, on the broad basis of secular instruction and liberal culture.

6. At first, the education given in these schools was entirely free, in accordance with the traditions of the country. In the year 1856, a rule was introduced enforcing the payment of a small fee from

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Pachaiyappa's
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those who were capable of paying, free education being continued to the really poor whom Pachaiyappa's Institutions, as endowed schools, were specially intended to assist.

7. The Central school at Madras was raised to the status of a first-grade college in 1888 and this branch school was raised to a high school in 1867. This was the first institution that sent up pupils for the Matriculation Examination from this district and in May last its Diamond Jubilee was celebrated.

8. The Trustees would urge respectfully that the work done by Pachaiyappa's endowed schools is of a unique character which the State had generously undertaken to help and such help, it is earnestly hoped, will still be continued without restriction, as an incentive to the development of native enterprise.

9. I shall now conclude with an expression, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, of our respectful and cordial thanks to Your Excellency for honoring this institution with your gracious visit to-day, which we regard as a signal proof of Your Excellency's active sympathy with the great cause of native education and enlightenment.

With sentiments of profound loyalty to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and wishing Your Excellency in the name of the Trustees and masters and parents of the boys of the institution here assembled, long life and the blessings of health and strength to enjoy it.

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Pachaiyappa's
High School.
*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency then made the following reply :—

I beg to thank you, sir, very much for the kind words of welcome conveyed in the address which I have just received, and which you have just read. I regret that I was not in the least prepared to face such an item in the programme as to reply to an address and, therefore, you will forgive me if my remarks are brief. It is a great satisfaction to me to find myself within the walls of this institution, and I am interested to learn that I am the first Governor of Madras who has ever been within the walls of this school. I have listened with interest to the recital of the growth and progress of the admirable work which has been carried on here for some years. I can assure you, sir, that I entirely sympathise with the aims which the Trustees and masters have had in view, and I hope that the Government, who have not been unsympathetic, I think, in the matter of education in the past, will not change their attitude towards such institutions as this.

I should like, if I may, to say one or two words to the boys who are assembled here to-day. I should like to congratulate those of you who have greeted me at the door on the animation and the intelligence with which you recited to me just now and commend to all of you the words of Polonius to his son, which we have heard recited to us so ably and intelligently just now. Remember that here in this

school you are to equip yourselves for the struggle which must lie before all of you when you leave its sheltering walls. Upon the use that you make of your opportunities here will depend to a very large degree the amount of success which you are going to achieve in after life. And so I say to you that the years flit by quickly; time is short and opportunities are not in the way of coming over and over again, and so do not waste your chances here and when you leave this school be true to its traditions. Remember that wherever you go, you will be recognised as a pupil of this institution; that according to the work which you do, good or bad, so the character of this institution will rise or fall. Remember what you owe to your school and be true to her; above all, be true to yourself. To quote the words of Polonius :—

“ To thine own self be true ;

And it must follow as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man. ”

Treasure those words in your own hearts, make them one of the guiding principles of your life. Boys, I wish you every success in your school life. I wish you every success in the rougher life which waits for you outside these walls. Quit yourselves like men; be strong, be vigorous, be true. That is my advice to you.

I hope, sir, that as a slight mark of my visit to-day, the boys might be allowed a holiday.

Once again I sincerely wish every success to the Trustees in the efforts which they are making

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for the elevation of their fellow countrymen, success to the masters and success to the boys.

THE F.C.M. HIGH SCHOOL.

Free Church
Mission High
School.

His Excellency and party next visited the Free Church Mission High School. His Excellency was received by the Rev. Dr. Hardie and conducted to his seat in the school-hall where the pupils and masters of the school were assembled to welcome His Excellency. Dr. Hardie then read the following address:—

Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Manager, Masters and pupils of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission High School, extend to Your Excellency a hearty welcome on this Your Excellency's first visit to this institution. We feel that we are this day being greatly honoured in being able to welcome in our midst the Representative of Our Gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor.

2. We know from past experience that Your Excellency is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the education and training of the youth of this great land, and were further proof necessary, we have it now in the fact of Your Excellency's presence here to-day.

3. Perhaps it may not be out of place to give Your Excellency a very brief outline of the history of this institution.

4. In 1837 the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland appointed the Rev. John Anderson who was to do for Madras what Dr. Duff was doing for

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Free Church
Mission High
School.
Address.

Calcutta, and just as in Bengal the Scottish Church had the honour of being the pioneers in the work of introducing English education into India, so in Madras this pioneering work was to be entrusted to the Rev. John Anderson. He was at first appointed to supervise and conduct a school in Madras, known at first as the General Assembly's Institution in Black Town. This school was the beginning of all the many activities which now are found in the Madras Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland and it is from this germ that the Madras Christian College took its origin.

5. For two years Mr. Anderson laboured alone in the Black Town school, but in 1839 he was relieved by the arrival of a Colleague, the Rev. R. Johnston. The arrival of Mr. Johnston allowed Mr. Anderson to mature a scheme which he had been contemplating for some time, namely, the establishment of branch schools. It was in May 1839 that Mr. Anderson took the first step towards the fulfilment of his plan, for on the 29th of that month he started in Conjeeveram, in this very building, the first branch school. The school had a very small beginning, the number on the roll being only seven; these seven boys however formed the nucleus of what to-day is a flourishing Mission High School containing on its roll nearly 400 scholars.

6. This in brief is the history of this institution and now it only remains for us once more to express to Your Excellency the honour and pleasure it has given us to welcome Your Excellency to this school.

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1906.

CONJEEVERAM.

Free Church
Mission High
School.

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

DR. HARDIE, MASTERS AND PUPILS OF THE FREE CHURCH MISSION HIGH SCHOOL,--You have given me a very hearty, very loyal and very enthusiastic welcome. I thank you one and all. It is a great pleasure to me to be here this morning, particularly because this work is associated with the name of Scotland. I am not a Scotchman myself, but I have been to some fairly remote portions of the world, where I was able to observe pioneer work in its true sense, and I could not fail to be struck with the very large proportion of Scotchmen that I met in different parts of the world, on the confines of civilisation doing the work of a pioneer, leaving his mark upon those among whom he found himself. I dare say you boys have read enough of the history of Scotland to know something of the characteristics of that race. Honesty, simplicity of purpose, integrity, indomitable courage and dogged determination to do their duty to their God and to their fellowmen, these are some of the characteristics of the race, and I have noticed that whatever other luggage a Scotchman may dispense with when he travels, his national characteristics are always clearly labelled; they are never left behind and they are characteristics which form an element of great value in our social fabric. And so it is here. I come to this country and I find pioneer work again being carried on by Scotchmen. I take a deep interest in educational matters and I am called upon

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from time to time to exercise my judgment and to give my vote on matters which affect the educational policy of this country. So that I think I may claim to be a fellow worker with the Free Church Mission in the noble enterprise that they have undertaken and in which, indeed, I wish them well.

And to you boys, what shall I say this morning? I have not come prepared with a long-winded homily, because I do not think that it would have been very much appreciated if I had. I will give to you, if I may, one or two words of advice. Remember what I have said about Scotland, its history, and the sons which it has sent out to the world; learn something of their history and learn something of their characteristics, and make it your business, while you are here, to be influenced by the qualities some of which I have enumerated. You are young and time is flitting by, you are, after all, as we all are, only young mariners who have got to guide your own ship over the sea of life. To-day, you are here in harbour, you are sheltered from the rough waters of the outside world; but these days are short and soon you will have to put out to sea; you will have to leave the shelter of this harbour of yours; when you leave the walls of this College, you will find that life is grim and earnest; it is not an easy holiday. With your school days believe me, your work does not end; it is only beginning; and if that is so, how are you going to steer your boat over the great ocean of life and bring her safe to port? It will depend

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entirely upon your own individual efforts; upon your own character and upon your own determination to do your duty as a citizen of this great empire; and so I say to you that here in this school don't throw away the chances which are, by the good offices of these men, brought within your reach, and the opportunities of education, the value of which it is impossible for me to exaggerate. Don't throw away the chances: seize them; learn, as I say, something of their history; learn something of the characteristics of that race of men to which you are indebted for your school. Above all, read diligently history. Some of you boys will be called upon, no doubt, sooner or later, to have a voice and exercise a control in the management of public affairs. I ask you how is your judgment to be sound; how is your reasoning to be logical unless you know something of the past history of other countries and other races than what you learn here? You must, if you would be wise, steal light from the past to shed upon the future; so will your judgment be sound, your reasoning be logical, but not otherwise. Do your duty to your masters, to your fellow-students; do your duty to your school. Remember the benefits, if you will only take advantage of them, that are put within your reach. Don't ignore them, don't throw them away, but learn to be useful, capable and efficient citizens, for then, believe me, you will know something of the meaning of happiness in life. Boys, I wish you well in your school life and I wish you well in the career which

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lies before you. As I said to you just now, here you are within the sheltering walls of a school, but beyond you lies the great open sea of life and you have got to put out on it, whether you like it or not. I say to you, quit you like men; be strong; be brave; be true to the traditions of your school; be true to yourselves. I thank you once again for the very kind welcome with which you have greeted me this morning. I thank you, sir, for the kind words of welcome; indeed, I wish you every success in the noble work which you have taken in hand.

His Excellency then left the institution, three cheers being called for him by the Rev. Dr. Hardie and very cheerfully responded to by the pupils of the school.

ARCOT NARAYANASWAMI MUDALIYAR'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Next His Excellency visited Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliyar's Girls' School situated within a short distance from the Mission High School. Here His Excellency was welcomed by Mr. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar's son and conducted to the hall where a large number of supporters of female education and a number of school children were assembled. An interesting programme of music, recitation and action songs was gone through. Mr. Ramanatha Sarma's daughter then recited the following address of welcome:—

We, the Hindu girls of Big Conjeeveram, assembled in this hall, most heartily welcome Your

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aswami
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Address.

Excellency, as representative of our beloved King and wish we had the pleasure also of feeling now the presence in our midst of Her Excellency Lady Lawley, the esteemed person of our own sex.

2. We are the pupils of the two Hindu Girls' schools of Big Conjeeveram, founded by Rai Bahadur Dharmarathnakara Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliyar of Bangalore, in loving memory of his late lamented son and daughter-in-law.

3. We are deeply indebted to that philanthropist, now and here represented by his worthy son, for his generously maintaining our schools with the adjoining orphanage, besides the institutions, secular and technical for the poor of both the sexes, in Bangalore.

4. Our school is now declared the largest of primary schools in the range; and here, in addition to subjects prescribed by rules for girls of our standard, we have, for moral and religious instruction, regular lessons in our Sanatana Dharma, impressing devotion to God and truth, love and reverence to our parents and teachers, loyalty to our King, love and service to our fellow-beings, kindness to all animals, and all virtues and duties consistent with the Hindu ideals of womanhood.

5. We most sincerely thank Your Excellency for your sympathy and encouragement, shown to us by this gracious visit; and we hope not only that, during Your Excellency's regime, the provincial aid to our education will not be allowed to lag even a bit, but also the culture of our Indian sisters will greatly

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aswami
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flourish under Your Excellency's auspices. And we devoutly wish Your Excellency long life and prosperity.

6. Long and happy life to His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, and continued peace and prosperity to the British Empire, to our Indian Rajas, to our Patriots, and to Champions of our education; for these, shall we ever pray.

His Excellency was well pleased with the recitation and music and complimented the children on their performances. He also said that he wished very much that Mr. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar had been present at the meeting so that His Excellency might have told him personally how strongly and deeply he sympathised with him in trying to raise the culture of their sisters in India. He thanked the children for the songs and recitations so brightly and cheerfully given and for the kind words contained in the address.

His
Excellency
replies.

His Excellency requested Mr. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar's son to tell his father how much he admired the work which was being done at Conjeeveram. His Excellency then drove to his camp which was pitched in Nawazpet.

AN ALTERATION IN THE PROGRAMME.

His Excellency was unfortunately suffering from an attack of fever, and was advised by the Rev. Dr. Hardie to give up all further engagements for the day at Conjeeveram and for the following day at

Departure.

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Departure.

Chingleput. It was with considerable disappointment to himself and to the people of Conjeeveram and Chingleput that His Excellency was obliged to carry out the advice of the doctor and return to Madras. In a few hours the authorities of the South Indian Railway got a special train ready for His Excellency's departure from Conjeeveram. Accordingly, at 3 P.M., His Excellency and staff left Conjeeveram, His Excellency's departure being private.

ARRIVAL AT GUINDY.

GUINDY.

His Excellency alighted at the Guindy station, where Major Glyn, Military Secretary, awaited his arrival, with a motor-car in readiness at the station. His Excellency thanked Mr. W. F. Simpson, the Acting Agent, Mr. W. A. Cross, the Acting Traffic Manager, and Mr. Bice, the District Traffic Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, for their kindness in looking after his comforts on the railway and motored to Government House.

The usual salute announcing His Excellency's arrival, which was private, was fired the following morning.

PART V.

CHINGLEPUT.

In order to complete the programme of his second tour, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., and Captain the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, left Government House, Guindy, at 7 o'clock on the November 3rd and proceeded by motor-cars to Chingleput. In honour of His Excellency innumerable *thoranams* of leaves spanned the whole road and cocoanut trees were adorned with streaks by white and red marks as is usual on festive or marriage occasions.

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His Excellency and Major Glyn reached Chingleput at 8-30 A.M., but Mr. Campbell and Captain Vane arrived nearly two hours later, as the motor-car in which they travelled gave trouble.

Mr. G. W. Dance, I.C.S., the Collector, met His Excellency opposite to the District Court and conducted him to the travellers' bungalow. Thence they drove to the District Court which is situated in the Fort.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

In the compound of the District Court, the Reception Committee had erected a tastefully decorated pandal where the leading townsmen, together with the Councillors of the Chingleput Municipality and the Members of the Chingleput District Association,

Public arrival.

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Public arrival.

were assembled to welcome His Excellency. As His Excellency alighted from his motor-car, a guard of honour furnished by a body of 50 men of the Reserve Police from St. Thomas' Mount drawn up in front of the pandal under the command of the Reserve Police Inspector Mr. Stagg presented arms, while the Reserve Police Band played the National Anthem. After the inspection of the guard, His Excellency complemented the Inspector in charge on the smart appearance of his men. A move was then made to the pandal at the entrance of which His Excellency was received by Mr. P. Ramanuja Chariar, Chairman of the Municipal Council and President of the District Association, and the Members of the Reception Committee. Mr. Dance introduced Mr. Ramanuja Chariar and the other leading gentlemen including Mr. V. Venugopaul Chetti, I.C.S., District Judge, Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the Rev. J. Maclean. His Excellency was then conducted to his seat in the pandal. Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, Chairman of the Municipal Council, read the following address of welcome on behalf of the Council :—

Municipal
Address.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councilors of Chingleput as representatives of the town, respectfully beg to welcome Your Excellency among us. We count it an honour that Chingleput is among the first places to be visited since Your Excellency entered on the high office to which you

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Municipal
Address.

have been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor, and we seize this opportunity of expressing our loyal devotion to the Imperial throne, and to Your Excellency as head of the local Government.

2. Our town is among the smallest of the Municipalities, and was raised to municipal rank only about ten years ago, in the time of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock. Nor has the town itself any great antiquity or claim to fame. It enjoys, however, a situation of considerable beauty, and through its Fort it has been intimately connected with the establishment of the British rule in these parts. The Fort is said to date from the end of the 16th Century, and was occupied as one of their capitals by the Rajahs of the Vijianagar dynasty. Passing from their hands into those of the Mahommedans, and through them coming under French control, it was captured by Clive in 1752. From that time it remained with little interruption in the hands of the British, and was invaluable as a means not only of protecting Madras, first against the French and later against Haidar Ali, but also of securing the surrounding district against insurrection and disorder. War having happily ceased, the Fort is now devoted to the more peaceful purposes of suppressing or preventing injustice by means of the Law-Courts, and crime through the Reformatory School.

3. The Municipal Council has endeavoured during the past ten years to carry out the work

Municipal
work.

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Address.
Municipal
work.

assigned to it, including a share in the upkeep of the Municipal Hospital, and a measure of support to the Educational institutions of the town, which include two High schools and a number of Primary schools; and it is thankful for the measure in which its efforts have met with the approval of Government. It has not hitherto appealed to Government for special aid, and will try as far as possible to meet the demands on it by purely local taxation. The smallness of the place, however, makes it impossible to do all that is required in the way of water-supply and drainage, and a grant from Provincial funds would be welcomed.

Grant for
water-supply
and drainage.

Once more thanking Your Excellency for honouring us with a visit, and wishing Your Excellency and Lady Lawley all joy and prosperity.

Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, having presented the other Municipal Councillors to His Excellency, next read the following address from the Chingleput District Association:—

District
Association's
Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President and Members of the Chingleput District Association, beg to offer Your Excellency a cordial welcome to this town, the head-quarters of the Association. Few places in South India can claim the same hoary antiquity and close associations with the traditions of the past as this premier town of Conjeeveram, which was for centuries the seat of Sanskrit learning and the scene of the early labours of great Hindu Apostles of blessed memory. Even to-day its time-honoured temples with their periodical

festivals and its abiding archæological interests constitute the prominent land-marks of its ancient religious sanctity and historic renown.

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District
Association's
Address.

2. We feel thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the substantial help extended to the ryots of this district in the appointment of a Deputy Collector with a special staff to facilitate the speedy disbursements of loans to the applicants and to assist them in selecting suitable places for digging wells for purposes of irrigation.

Well-boring.

3. We are desired to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the agricultural community in the district are extremely anxious about the results of the contemplated re-settlement which they pray may be conducted, if not postponed, on principles least onerous to the known poor condition of the ryots. This district is not known for irrigation works on a large scale. The people are easily affected at the very threshold of scarcity due to absence of rainfall. Under existing rules a total yield of 20 old measures per acre disentitles the owner to remission of taxation. We respectfully submit that the above limit is even less than one-eighth of the actual cultivation charges and the assessment due on the land and it is too low to admit of suitable relief being given to ryots suffering from the effects of bad season. We pray that the said limit may be raised so that its value may cover at least the actual charges incurred for cultivation and the amount payable for Government dues.

Re-settlement.

Remission.

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District
Association's
Address.

Weaving
Institute.

Religious
Endowments
Act.

4. The town of Conjeeveram, as Your Excellency is aware, has been for ages an important centre of weaving industry. Divers militant circumstances, especially the absence of well directed means for improvement on modern lines, have arrested the economic development of native industries in this town and in other parts of the district. We pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to establish in this town a Weaving Institute after the model of the Government Institution at Salem.

5. The proper working of the Religious Endowment Act XX of 1863 is a matter of supreme importance to the people of this district where there are important temples with large extent of endowed properties for their upkeep. In common with the other parts of the presidency we pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to take the initiative in amending the Act so as to compel the preparation of budgets and the annual publication of accounts, to limit the tenure of membership on the temple committees constituted under the Act and to afford to the members thereof greater facilities to enforce their orders of suspension and dismissal.

6. In conclusion we thank Your Excellency for having given the Association an opportunity to greet your gracious visit to our district and we pray that the Almighty God may be pleased to bestow on Your Excellency and on Her Excellency Lady Lawley, whose absence here to-day we regret very much, long life of usefulness and prosperity.

Mr. Ramanuja Chariar then presented to His Excellency the other members of the District Association.

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Both the addresses were enclosed in handsomely carved sandalwood caskets. His Excellency made the following reply to the addresses:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel that some apology is due on my part to you. I regret very much my inability to fulfil the obligation which I undertook to visit Chingleput last week. I am aware of the great trouble that was taken by your Collector and by others to offer me generous hospitality and I reproach myself that all their trouble should have been in vain. But I will ask you to believe that had it been possible I would not have played the truant. It is a great pleasure to me to find myself here to-day and to become acquainted with the representatives of your town and district. They are the descendants of those who, as at Conjeeveram, erected the magnificent temples in honour of the God whom they served—monuments which to later generations will be a perpetual source of reverence or of interest—or the descendants of those who, as here in Chingleput, took an active part in the stirring events associated with the rise of the British rule in India; and I can assure you that it is a matter of great interest and satisfaction to me to find myself on those historic spots, with which your forefathers were associated in more stirring and eventful days than these.

His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.

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CHINGLEPUT.
His
Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Water-supply
and Drainage.

Sir, you have alluded to the fact that your Municipality is not a large one. But I congratulate you in that, although that is the case, you have shown a spirit of progress and enterprise and you have faced the difficulties, which are incidental to almost every municipal administration with patience and perseverance and a determination to help yourselves if you could. I notice that like other towns, you, too, feel the want of a good water-supply and drainage, and I hope that before very long those wants may be supplied. But I would remind you that at the present time no scheme has taken a definite shape for either the one or the other.*

Education.

In particular, sir, I would congratulate you on the efforts which you have made in the direction of education. I am not sure, but I believe I am right in saying, that the percentage of children of school-going age in this town who attend school is greater than that of any other. That is a result of which, I think, your municipality may well be proud.

Well-boring.

Turning, gentlemen, to the various points which are raised in the address, I am, as you are, glad that the Government have found it possible to appoint a Deputy Collector to pay special attention to the development of agriculture and to further the interests of ryots. These are early days as yet to know how far his work is likely to succeed, but we

* In G.O., No. 982 M., dated 22nd June 1908, a grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned from Provincial Funds for the sinking of wells and the investigation of a scheme of water-supply for the town. (G.O., No. 1024 M., dated 29th June 1908.)

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Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses.
Re-settlement.

hope for something from it, and I hope that when he has completed his work here it may be extended to other districts.

As regards the question of settlement, I am afraid that the matter is one which cannot be postponed and that the question must shortly come up for consideration. But, at the same time, I would ask you to believe that the Government are not desirous of imposing any fresh and burdensome disability on the ryots, and when this question is considered, the progress or the retrogression of the district, as the case may be, will, at the same time, be taken into full consideration and ample allowance will be made for it.

In regard to the point raised in your address as to the existing rules by which the definition is given as to what should constitute the right of remission, I think there must be some misapprehension. In speaking of remission as a right, I use a misleading term. For remission, I need hardly remind you, is not a matter of right and I should not have used the term at all. My point is this: I think there must be some misapprehension about it. Because, although it is true that under the old rules the position of ryot was defined by the actual measurement of the crop which he might reap, yet since 1902 a more elastic method has been adopted, and for the last four years it has been left to the discretion of the Collector to determine what should be considered as a total loss. The request therefore that the limit may be raised, so that "the value

Remission.

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Excellency's
Reply to
Addresses,
Weaving
Industry.

may cover the actual charge incurred," and so on rather misses the point.

As to the weaving industry of Conjeeveram, gentlemen, I am aware, and I learn with regret, that the industry is not as flourishing as in days gone by. I believe myself that it is capable of resuscitation and I believe that the Government may do something towards that end. But I do not think that the Government can do so much as the people themselves. The question, as it seems to me, is this. Will the people lend themselves to new methods? Above all, will they lend themselves to systematised methods of organisation of industry? In a word, will they or will they not adopt the factory system? I believe in time when the advantages of modern machinery and modern industrial methods are become familiar to them, that this industry is likely to play an important part in the future as it has done in the past.

Weaving
Institute.

Now Government has instituted a weaving factory at Salem. There we are adopting modern methods, but at the same time we are actively engaged on experimental work. We hope that we may induce the weavers of that district to organise their industry; but at present we are rather in the experimental than in the educational stage. And until we see a little more how far we are likely to succeed there, I am inclined to counsel patience before we extend that system elsewhere. It is a question which involves the Government in considerable expenditure, and while we are ready to face the

expenditure we must, in the first place, be satisfied that we are justified in doing so, and that our institution is going to prove a real and permanent benefit to the industry throughout the country.

You ask me, gentlemen, to consider the question of Amending Act XX of 1863, which is known, I think, as the "Religious Endowments Act." Well, this is a very difficult subject, as it seems to me. If you consider for a moment what the origin of the Act was, and upon what it was based, you will see some reasons for the reluctance on the part of the Government of India to interfere very much with the Act. That ordinance was based on tolerance—tolerance which England has always shown for the religious susceptibilities of her subjects, to whatever race or to whatever section of the community they might belong, a determination to respect those susceptibilities and to interfere as little as possible with the creed and the faith of any of her subjects. That is the object which she had in view in framing that ordinance. The general principles were that the administration of the affairs of the funds of any religious institution should be vested in those who profess the faith of that institution, and who are qualified to administer those institutions with regularity and fidelity. The Act, therefore, gives great latitude, but at the same time it provides that where mismanagement is so gross or flagrant as to be unmistakable, a remedy may be obtained in the Courts by those who are interested in any one of those institutions. The law, as we view it to-day, seems somewhat antiquated and somewhat cumbersome,

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Adresse

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but I am not sure that the fault lies so much in the law as in the want of public spirit on the part of individuals concerned to interest themselves in the welfare of their own institutions. I am not altogether satisfied that, given public spirit to put the machinery of the law in motion, it is not adequate to punish the peccant trustees. At the same time this question of amending the ordinance, which is, I know, by no means perfect, has been the constant subject of discussion, not only in Madras, but in other parts of India, and it has been found difficult so far to arrive at any amendment which would be thoroughly satisfactory and which would not be misunderstood by the various religious sects of this country, and I may say that the matter is one which is still being considered by the Government of India. At the same time, I think, it is only fair that I should point out to you the difficulties that are in the way of the amendment of the ordinance, in view of the respect which we have for the religious susceptibilities of all, and our desire not to depart from England's policy in that respect.

Gentlemen, I think I have touched upon the various points which have been raised to-day. I should only like once again to assure you of my pleasure at finding myself here and of my appreciation of the cordial welcome which you have extended to me, and, above all, I should like to thank you for the concluding words of your address. Indeed, I thank you for them and I hope that during the term of years in which I shall be called upon to exercise the duties of the high office which I hold,

I may be instrumental in conferring some benefits and of being of some service to the vast community whose destinies for a time I am called upon to control. I thank you, gentlemen, one and all.

VISIT TO THE REFORMATORY.

His Excellency and party then walked across to the Reformatory School which is also in the Fort. Here His Excellency was received by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Marsden, I.M.S., Superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Coombes, the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the school. His Excellency saw all the pupils drawn up under the command of the Drill Instructor. Taking his stand at an improvised flagstaff, His Excellency witnessed the boys march past. The boys then presented His Excellency with an address of welcome and sang a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion. In the address they made a request that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to plant a tree in the compound of the school in memory of his visit. The address was artistically printed with a border of Hindu deities, the latter being the work of the students of the school.

His Excellency was next taken to the spot where the tree was to be planted. A small pandal had been put up here and a circular iron railing marked the exact spot where His Excellency was requested to dig. His Excellency was then presented with a trowel and planted a mahogany tree. Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden then conducted His Excellency

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Reformatory.

round the buildings and showed him over the various departments of the school. His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I have been all over the Reformatory buildings, have seen the boys on parade and at their work. Some structural alterations and improvements are desirable. The boys turned out well in parade. They moved smartly and well. They appear to be well fed, clean and healthy. The outturn of work, especially when the age and size of the 'Artisan' is considered, is remarkably good. I am very much pleased at what I have seen and I consider that the administration of this institution reflects great credit on Colonel Marsden and his staff."

Sub-jail.

He next inspected the Sub-jail which is situated in the Fort and left for the Sub-Collector's bungalow at 10-30 A.M. for breakfast.

INTERVIEWS.

Interviews.

At noon, His Excellency granted interviews to Mr. P. Ramanuja Chariar, Chairman of the Chingleput Municipality and President of the Chingleput District Association, and Mr. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Deputy Collector on Special Duty, for distributing agricultural loans and carrying on well-boring experiments in the Tiruvallūr and Ponnéri taluks of the district.

ROUND OF VISITS.

In the afternoon, His Excellency accompanied by his staff and Mr. Dance visited the Native High School, the United Free Church Mission High School and the Municipal Hospital. Several arches had been erected in the streets along which His Excellency passed.

AT THE NATIVE HIGH SCHOOL.

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Native High
School.

His Excellency arrived at the Native High School at about 4 P.M. and was received by Mr. Sriranga-chariyar and the members of the Managing Committee of the school. On His Excellency's arrival, some of the boys were drilled in the play-ground. His Excellency then went round the class-rooms. The inspection over, His Excellency was taken to a dais in the main hall of the school where all the boys assembled. Some little girls of the local Hindu Girls' School sang a song of welcome in honour of His Excellency. Mr. P. S. Subramania Aiyar, Headmaster of the school, then read the following address of welcome :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Managing Authority of the Native High School, Chingleput, its teachers and pupils, we respectfully beg to offer Your Excellency our most hearty and loyal welcome. Address.

2. This is the first visit to our institution of such a high authority as our Governor and we may be allowed to give expression to our feeling of great joy at the event and thankfulness to Your Excellency for so graciously condescending to be amongst us to-day to cheer and encourage us in our work. We are deeply indebted to our very amiable and esteemed Collector, G. W. Dance, Esq., for having been so kind as to secure for us such a rare honour.

3. In commemoration of this event, the Manager has asked us to submit that he will provide a sum Scholarship Fund.

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of Rs. 100 annually as a "Scholarship Fund" for distribution amongst poor and deserving students.

4. This institution dates from the year 1884. About this time, the Educational authorities enhanced the scale of school-fees to double of what it had been previously. That was felt as a great hardship by the poorer class of students who generally are the majority, and in view to slowly reconcile the public to the new condition of things, the school was started by a small band of public-spirited, educated young men who undertook to be its first teachers for such remuneration as the actual fees collected would give them at the start. The further progress of the school up to 1895 is mainly attributable to the generosity and earnest efforts of the late Manager Mr. Ramanuja Chariar, a leading member of the bar and the then Government Pleader, aided greatly by some of his friends at the bar and among the general public. A building, which had stood on the site adjoining the buildings in which we are now assembled, was given for the school-house by a charitable gentleman and the same was improved and adapted for purposes of the school at considerable expense. Improvements in the staff and in various other matters necessary for recognition by the Government Educational Department were soon made and the institution was left by the said Mr. Ramanuja Chariar as a fairly well-equipped high school comprising all classes from the Primary up to the Matriculation.

5. The late Manager leaving a fund of about Rs. 10,000 for charitable purposes to be used at the discretion of his brother, the present Manager, the latter recognized that the claims of the school were paramount, and he has, since assuming management in the later half of 1895 with the aid of his colleagues in the Managing Committee of the school, done the very best to make the school as efficient as possible. The strength of the school in 1895 was a little over 200, and the income from fees and Government grants Rs. 200 a month; the present strength is about 370 and the income from all sources Rs. 450 a month. The ordinary expenditure in 1895 was about Rs. 270 and the present expenditure is about Rs. 530 a month. On the whole, the school costs the management about Rs. 1,000 a year.

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6. The management have to provide the school with a new building suited to present needs, the former one having been found to be unfit in every way and so removed. The present temporary buildings have cost a sum of about Rs. 3,000, and the management will make their best efforts to see that the new building, as contemplated, is taken up and finished as early as possible. The Government have sanctioned the usual one-third grant towards the purpose.

New Buildings.

7. We have the satisfaction to report to Your Excellency that the inspecting officers have uniformly found our work good, and have aided and encouraged us in every way.

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Praying the Almighty for a long life of usefulness and prosperity to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley whose absence now we much regret.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

*His
Excellency's
Speech.*

MR. PRINCIPAL, MASTERS AND PUPILS OF THE CHINGLEPUT NATIVE HIGH SCHOOL,—I thank you for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted me on my arrival here this afternoon. I have listened with great interest to the recital of the growth and the development of this institution and I am interested to hear that this is the first occasion upon which your school has been visited by a Governor of the Presidency. I take it as a great personal compliment to myself that the Manager should have marked the occasion by constituting a scholarship fund in order that he might commemorate my visit. It is only, if I may say so, another instance of the generosity and the public spirit which have been shown by himself and his brother in helping on the work of this school.

Now, when I come to inquire what was the origin of this school, how came it into existence, how did it contrive to achieve progress year by year, how has it attained success, I find the answer is by the self-sacrifice of some of your citizens, by the spirit they have evinced of desire for the betterment of their fellowmen. It is thus that this institution has been inspired with life. It is thus that it has gained success.

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One of the most important tasks that any Government can undertake is to increase the quantity as well as the quality of education among the rising generation. And so when I come here and find civic patriots working in this direction, giving their interest, their time and their money for the benefit of education, I hail them as kindred spirits. I welcome them as fellow-workers of my own and, indeed, I wish them every success in their work.

And now, boys, I would like to say a word or two to you though my time is necessarily short. When I look upon your young faces my mind goes back some thirty years and more and I think of my own school days and I wonder, if I thought of it at all, how I regarded this question of education then. It all seemed to me to come so much as a matter of course. I am afraid that I regarded it as rather an irksome, rather a tedious and rather an ill-designed contrivance which seemed specially formed to interfere with my doing what I wished to do myself. I doubt very much if I realised how great a gift had been placed in my hands, how immense was the boon which had been given to me. Perhaps, you too, as I did in those days, look upon discipline as irksome, look upon your school hours as tedious and fail perhaps to realise what chances you have now before you. If I could, I should like to make you think and reflect for a moment what this priceless gift of education is. Believe me you have much to be thankful for to those good men to whom I have already alluded. Here, of course, you gain a certain amount of

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knowledge. You get into your minds facts of history and so on which you would not otherwise acquire. But more valuable even than the acquisition of knowledge is the formation of character. Remember, every one of you, boys, here in this school, every word that you say, every act that you do, has some influence, some effect on those around you and so weigh well your words and your actions; for you will go out soon into the world and you will have to take up your duties as citizens of this great Empire, and, if what I have said here is true in regard to the life inside the walls of this school, it is doubly true of the life which you will have to lead when you have left its sheltering walls. What are you going to do with that life? Are you going to devote your time and your energy only to your own selfish pleasure or only to your own self-aggrandisement or are you going to be true citizens? Are you going to concern yourselves with the welfare of this great country to which you belong? Are you going to be zealous to help those within your own home circle? Are you going to strive to do something for the betterment of your fellowmen? I have no doubt what the answer to my questions will be. Here in this school what is the guiding motive? What are the principles which underlie its very existence, its management and its conduct? As I said before, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the spirit of desire for the betterment of mankind. And so I say to you, boys, make yourselves familiar with the history of your school, its origin, its growth, its development. Read the story of the men who have

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given, as I say, of their best for your benefit; learn the principles which guided them and make those principles the guiding principles of your life. That is the word of advice which I would give you this afternoon. Be useful, true, loyal citizens concerned not only with your own self-advancement. Strive to follow the example of the promoters and founders of this school and live for others and not for yourselves.

Boys, I wish you success in your school-life. Some of you are going to appear shortly for your Matriculation Examination. I wish those of you success in your attempt to pass.

I hope that as a slight mark of my visit here this afternoon your headmaster will be so good as to give you a holiday.

Once again I thank you for your kindly welcome. I thank you, sir, for the cordial words of greetings in your address and for the kind expressions with which you conclude of good will towards my wife and myself.

The headmaster announced that, at His Excellency's request, the school would be granted a holiday in honour of his visit. Mr. Srirangachariar, the manager of the school, who is now carrying on the beneficent work of maintaining the institution started by his late brother (Mr. E. Ramanuja Chariar), was then introduced to His Excellency whom he garlanded. Before leaving the school, His Excellency recorded his opinion in the Visitors' Book in the following terms:—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to visit the Chingleput Native High School and to see the boys at their work,

November 3rd, 1906. "The work of the school is spreading and the excellent reports on the administration of the school must be very satisfactory to its generous supporters. I wish the school every success."

AT THE UNITED FREE CHURCH MISSION
HIGH SCHOOL.

Free Church
Mission High
School.

His Excellency next drove to the United Free Church Mission High School. Here he was received by Mr. Maclean, the manager of the school, and Mr. Moses, the headmaster, and was conducted to the several class-rooms where His Excellency saw the boys at work. After His Excellency had gone round the classes, the students and their masters then assembled in the central hall of the school and the headmaster read the following address of welcome to His Excellency:—

Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Teachers and Pupils of the United Free Church Mission High School, Chingleput, have much pleasure in welcoming Your Excellency to the school. Some of us can remember the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Ampthill, and we count it a great privilege once more to have among us the representative of His Majesty the King.

History.

2. The school is one of the oldest of its kind in the Presidency. It was founded in the year 1840, at the request of the officials and others, by Mr. William Ambrose Morehead, then District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, who afterwards became a Member of Council and twice acted as Governor of Fort St. George. After a year's trial,

Mr. Morehead handed the school over to the Rev. John Anderson, who four years earlier had founded what has now become the Madras Christian College, and during these sixty-five years the school has been in charge of the Scotch Mission. Mr. Morehead's interest in the school, however, did not cease. The site on which the present building stands was his gift, and the hall in which we now meet was erected in 1866 with money presented by his friends, and is consequently known as the Morehead Memorial Hall. The school thus owes much to a Government official, and in more recent times has been in receipt of a Government grant. We take Your Excellency's presence among us to be both an expression of your personal sympathy with our work and a pledge that we may count on the continued co-operation of Government in carrying it on.

3. The school contains every class, from the Infant class to the sixth form, and has at present 288 pupils on the roll. The school receives pupils irrespective of caste and creed. The Brahman pupils form 22 per cent. of the whole, non-Brahman Hindus 45 per cent., Muhammadans 9 per cent., and Native Christians 24 per cent. The most marked feature in the development that has taken place since the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor, is the increase in the number of Native Christians, the percentage then being only 16½. Of the Christians who are now receiving the benefits of secondary education, a considerable number come from

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the depressed classes, and the excellent position which some of them take in the school shows that in spite of the handicap imposed upon them by heredity, such classes, under suitable conditions, can take a worthy and honourable place in life.

Objects.

4. Of the work of the school it is needless to speak in detail. The school aims not only at the impartation of knowledge but at the formation of character, and with this in view, gives religious instruction an important place in the curriculum of every class. We believe that in addition to its inherent value such instruction plays no small part in the promotion of the spirit of loyalty and public duty.

5. We beg to thank Your Excellency for so readily acceding to our request to visit the school, and wish Your Excellency much happiness in the discharge of the high duties to which you have been called by His Majesty the King.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency's Speech.

The following is His Excellency's reply :—
MR. MACLEAN, MASTERS AND PUPILS OF THE SCHOOL,—
I thank you very much for the kind welcome which you have accorded to me this afternoon and for the greetings contained in the address which I have just received. I can assure you that in regarding my presence here to-day as denoting the sympathy which I feel in the work of the school and an indication that the co-operation of the Government in your work will be withheld no more

in the future than it has been in the past, you are absolutely right. I have a deep sympathy with the work which is here being carried on kindred to the work which is carried on by the same mission in Conjeeveram and I entirely agree with what is said in this address in regard to the part which religion should play in the education of the young. I am confident myself that no education is worthy of the name that has not for its basis religion. I was very much interested just now in going round your classrooms to find one of your senior classes occupied in studying the work of Scotland's greatest poet and in noticing that thus you are acquiring an insight into the history of the great race of Scotchmen. You cannot, boys, do better than make an intimate study of the history of Scotland and her sons from old days even up to now. Don't be content to study only the centuries gone by but look out into the world to see what Scotchmen are doing all over the world to-day. You will see that they are carrying on the work of true pioneers and maintaining nobly the high traditions of the race to which they belong and I say to you follow that example if you can. I am not going this afternoon to give you a homily on the value of education and culture, because I conceive such to be a task quite superfluous. Every day, every week, every month fuller and fuller recognition is given especially in this country to the value of education. But I would say a word or two, if I may, to those of you in this school who will soon be going out into the world.

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In this school I am certain, as in every school in the world, there are pupils whose intelligence is more quick and ready—who achieve success in the classroom or in the athletic field more easily and with less effort than their companions. To them I would say remember that no success can be lasting, unless your work is thorough, unless you acquire in your school habits of reflection, habits of patient investigation and of logical reasoning. Superficial education may succeed for a time but it is of little value. To those others in the classes who do not find the same facility in achieving success I would say, remember that endurance is better than speed, that the race is not always to the swift. I have seen it myself over and over again. I can tell you instances of boys in the school to which I belonged who seemed to have success at their command, to have the ball at their feet, so to speak, to do with it what they will, and yet how soon they fell back in the race, and others whose abilities one was rather inclined to despise and to hold in contempt have come steadily on by a dogged determination, by regular application to their work and by patience, perseverance and self-will. So I say to you, be thorough in your work; if you want to achieve success in life it is essential that you should be earnest. Earnestness is perhaps the most potent influence that human character can possess. It is a remarkable thing. If you go to the place where perhaps eloquence has its widest field and where it is subjected to the severest criticisms—I mean the House

of Commons in England—there you will find one after another brilliant orators—orators whose felicity of diction and command of language seem almost miraculous but who lack earnestness; they carry conviction to no man and to no party and another man whose speech is halting, whose English is very often doubtful, who blunders through his speeches will yet move a whole party and alter a whole vote because he is earnest; because he is convinced of the truth of what he says, and carries conviction with him. And what applies to oratory applies to everything else. In your school or out of it be earnest; be truthful; for earnestness and truth go hand in hand. I say to you never be ashamed to give expression to what is your honest conviction. Don't be ashamed to say that you don't know; for believe me that the confession of ignorance is the first step to the acquisition of knowledge. Never be ashamed to say that you cannot afford a thing, that you cannot afford to waste the time on this or that occupation and that you cannot afford to spend a rupee here or there. Be honest. Don't hesitate to say 'no' when you feel it to be your duty to say 'no'; and when you say 'yes,' say it with caution. Remember that a promise once given should never be broken. It should be an inviolable bond. If your comrades in school or if your comrades in after-life know that when you say that you don't know a thing, you mean what you say, they will believe you when you say that you do know, and will learn that you are a person

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upon whose word they may rely ; and believe me that a man, be he public servant, be he in business, be he what you will, upon whose word implicit reliance can be placed, is more valuable than the most brilliant, able and accomplished individual whose word cannot be accepted with implicit faith. If you put it on no less sordid ground, believe me it will pay you to run straight. I know for myself that when a list of names is brought up before me for selection to some office of responsibility and trust, the man I look for is the one whom I can believe, whom I know to be earnest and upon whose word I can rely ; and so I say to you, if for no other reason, follow the course of earnest, genuine integrity for the reason that it will pay. But it is not upon these grounds, my young friends, that I would urge this counsel upon you. These are not the principles which guide the action of those who are responsible for the administration of the school. Those are not the motives by which they are prompted. Those are not the precepts which you are taught in this school. As you say in your address, your education is based upon religion and I would say to you one and all, make that the basis of your conduct in life. Take as your example the character of the men who are here giving their time, energy and ability to help you over the rough waters of life. Surrender yourselves to their influence and let them be with you through all the years.

Boys, I wish you well in your class-rooms and in the work which lies before you when you have

left the sheltering walls of this school. I am glad to have this opportunity of seeing you this afternoon and I would ask your Headmaster if he would be so kind as to let you have a holiday in memory of my visit.

I will conclude once again by thanking you for the kind expressions of welcome with which you have greeted me and the kind wishes for my future success with which you conclude the words of your address.

A holiday was then announced by the Headmaster. His Excellency then drove to the municipal hospital, the last institution to be visited.

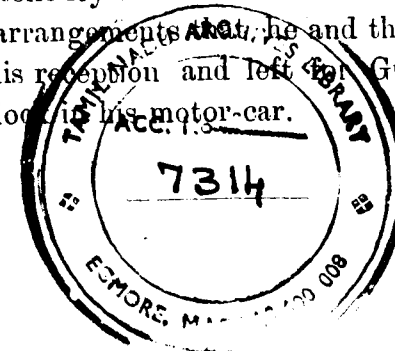
AT THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

His Excellency was received here by Lieutenant-Colonel Marsden, I.M.S., who conducted him round the various wards of the hospital which was kept very tidy and clean. His Excellency spent nearly a quarter of an hour in inspecting the hospital and before leaving the building recorded in the Visitors' Book the following remarks :—

"I have visited the hospital which I found in a very clean and well-ordered condition. There are some structural improvements evidently wanted, though this is not so apparent as in some mufassal hospitals which I have visited."

RETURN TO GUINDY.

His Excellency then thanked Mr. Dance for the excellent arrangements that he and the people had made for his reception and left for Guindy a little after 5 o'clock in his motor-car.



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