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THE FOURTH TOUR

OF

His Excellency
The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

TO

COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE.

JANUARY 25th TO FEBRUARY 14th, 1907.

MADRAS

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

The party accompanying His Excellency was :--

The Lord WENLOCK.

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady LAWLEY.

* The Hon'ble Mrs. PORTMAN.

* „ „ Mrs. FORBES.

Mrs. GOSLING.

* Miss MARTINEAU.

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

Captain A. A. DUFF, *Ag. Military Secretary.*

Major W. MOLESWORTH, I.M.S., *Surgeon.*

* Captain Sir WILFRID PERK, *Aide-de-Camp.*

* Left for Madras from Ammayyanāyakkauṛ on 3rd February 1907.

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Jan. 25	Friday	Dep.	Madras (Central Station).	..	9-35
Jan. 26	Saturday	Arr.	Erode ..	6-25	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	6-40	..
		Arr.	Olavakote ..	10-10	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	11-40	..
		Arr.	Shoranur ..	..	12-40
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	1-0
			Trichur ..	..	1-30
		Arr.	Ernakulam ..	..	3-55
					4-0
					4-30
					7-30
					8-0
Jan. 27	Sunday	..	Ernakulam ..	7-30	..
					4-15
					5-0
					8-0
Jan. 28	Monday	..	Ernakulam ..	7-0	..
				7-15	..

PROGRAMME.

Functions and Remarks.
By Madras Railway (Special train). Departure private.
Chotabazzi at Erode Railway Refreshment Room.
The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Valia Nambidi of Kollengode entertained Their Excellencies at breakfast.
Resident and Diwan met Their Excellencies.
Luncheon.
Public arrival. H.H. The Raja met Their Excellencies at Railway Station, Ernakulam.
State drive through the town to Huzur Jetty.
Their Excellencies proceeded to Bolghatty Residency.
Their Excellencies left Bolghatty for Ernakulam.
State dinner at Ernakulam and fireworks on the backwater.
Visit to Native Cochin—
1. Jew's Town.
2. The Old Palace.
3. Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancherri.
Attended Divine Service at the Bolghatty Residency.
Their Excellencies left Bolghatty for British Cochin, landed at the Port Jetty and walked to Church (100 yards).
Church at British Cochin.
After Church, Their Excellencies drove round British Cochin and returned to Bolghatty from the Port Jetty.
Dinner (Private).
Their Excellencies left Bolghatty by steam-launch, steaming to the Cruz Milagre Gap and thence to British Cochin.
Public arrival at the Victoria Jetty.
Cochin Municipal Address.

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Jan 02	Monday	..	Ernakulam	8-15	..
				9-10	..
				9-30	..
				9-45	..
				12	..
				noon.	
				1-0	
				1-30	
				2-0	
				3-30	
				4-0	
				4-30	
				5-30	
				8-0	
	Tuesday	..	Ernakulam	7-0	..
				11-0	..
				11-15	..
				11-30	..
				11-45	..
				12	..
				noon.	
		Dep.	Bolghotty Residency.	..	12-45

PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.
Drove round the town, visiting the Church, Municipal Hospital, and Captain Winkler's house to see his collection of China. Their Excellencies embarked at the Victoria Jetty. Departure private. Arrival at Bolghotty. Breakfast. H.H. The Raja of Cochin paid a State visit to His Excellency at the Residency. Cochin Elaya Raja's and Diwan's visit to His Excellency. His Excellency held a Levée of State officials at the Residency. Luncheon. His Excellency started to return His Highness' visit. Her Excellency accompanied His Excellency on the steamboat and waited on the steamboat till His Excellency returned from the State visit to His Highness. Arrival at Darbar Hall. Arrival at Ernakulam College. Prize Distribution (and address) by His Excellency. Garden Party outside Ernakulam College. Dinner at the Residency (small party). Visit to public offices in Ernakulam. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Immanuel Church. Interviews with— 1. The Rt. Rev. Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D.D., Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. 2. The Edapalli Chief Mr. Krishna Raja. 3. Paliath Valia Atchen. 4. Panekal Ippooru Jacob. His Highness the Raja of Cochin paid a private visit to His Excellency. English Mail closed. Private departure by steamboat for Karumady (48 miles).

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Jan. 29	Tuesday ..	Arr.	Karumady ..	..	8-0
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	P.M.
Jan. 30	Wednesday.	Arr.	Quilon ..	7-0	..
					2-0
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	7-0
				..	About 8-0
Jan. 31	Thursday ..	Arr.	Trivandrum ..	8-0	..
				8-30	..
				12 noon	..
					4-0
					4-30
					5-30
					8-0
Feb. 1	Friday ..	..	Trivandrum ..	7-0	..
				7-15	..
				7-45	..
				8-0	..
				8-30	..
				8-30	..
				Noon.	..

PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.
Arrival private. Mr. Bourdillon (Conservator of Forests) and Mrs. Bourdillon received the party. Dinner (morning dress). Departure private in Cabin boats after dinner for Quilon (38 miles). Arrival private. Luncheon. The few local Europeans were asked to meet His Excellency at this meal. Dinner. After dinner private departure in Cabin boats for Trivandrum (40 miles). Halt at Chakay for tea. Public arrival at Kalpalakadavu landing stage. His Highness the Maharaja received Their Excellencies on landing and drove with His Excellency through the Fort and Chalay Bazaar to the Residency. Travancore Diwan's visit to His Excellency. State visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to His Excellency at the Residency. His Excellency held a Levée at the Residency. Drove to Pangode to see the Nair Brigade lines. State Banquet at the Darbar Hall. Fireworks. Drive. 1. Arrival at Museum and Public Gardens (Flower Show). 2. Arrival at Public Library. 3. Arrival at School of Arts. 4. His Excellency arrived at His Highness the Maharaja's College. 5. Her Excellency arrived at His Highness the Maharaja's College for Girls. Private visit of His Highness the Maharaja to His Excellency and afterwards to Lord Wenlock.

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Feb. 1	Friday ..	..	Trivandrum ..	..	12-30
					2-30
					2-40
					2-50
					4-0
					4-45
					8-0
Feb. 2	Saturday ..	..	Trivandrum ..	6-45	..
				7-0	..
				7-0	..
				7-30	..
				7-45	..
				8-15	..
				10-45	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	12 noon.	..
		Arr.	Attangal ..	..	2-30
					3-0
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	3-30
		Arr.	Quilon ..	..	8-0
					8-5

PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.
Visit of Their Highnesses the Ranis to Their Excellencies. <i>Interviews with—</i> 1. The Valia Koil Tampuran, the guardian of Their Highnesses the Ranis. 2. Mr. Vedadrissadassa Mudaliar, formerly Judge of the High Court, Trivandrum. 3. The Rt. Rev. Aloysius Maria Benziger, o.d.c., Bishop of Quilon. State visit of His Excellency to His Highness at the Darbar Hall. Garden Party at the Residency. Dinner Party at the Residency. His Highness joined the party after dinner. Drive. His Excellency returned the Maharaja's private visit at the Fort. Her Excellency drove to visit the Vernacular High Schools for Girls (Fort) where His Excellency met her about 7-30. Lord Wenlock returned the Maharaja's private visit at the Fort. Their Excellencies visited the Zenana Mission School for Girls. Their Excellencies drove (1½ miles) to the General Hospital which His Excellency inspected; meanwhile Her Excellency drove on to Women and Children's Hospital in next compound. Breakfast. Drove to Attangal (20 miles); departure private. Arrival private. Halted a quarter of an hour for tea. Drove on half a mile to the London Mission School and Leper Cottages. Drive to Quilon (26 miles). Arrival private. Dinner at Residency (Private). After dinner Their Excellencies drove to Railway Station and slept in Railway train.

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Feb. 3	Sunday ..	Dep.	Quilon	9-0	..
		Arr.	Ammayanáyak- kanúr.	..	About 8-10
Feb. 4	Monday ..	Arr.	Periyakulam ..	A.M.	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	A.M.	..
		Arr.	Uttamapálayam.	A.M.	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	2-0
		Arr.	Kumili	..	4-45
Feb. 5	Tuesday ..	Dep.	Do. ..	A.M.	..
		Arr.	Mlparai	..	5-30
Feb. 6	Wednesday.	..	Shooting camps.	..	..
Feb. 7	Thursday ..	..	At Mlparai ..	..	..
Feb. 8	Friday ..	..	Mlparai to Shaitanmalay.	..	..
Feb. 9	Saturday ..	..	At Shaitanmalay.	..	..
Feb. 10	Sunday ..	..	Do. ..	..	..
Feb. 11	Monday ..	..	Thotta Kannan- parai.	..	..

PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.
By S.I.Ry. Special train.
Dinner at Ammayanáyakkanúr. The Hon'ble Mr. Portmar, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, Miss Martineau, Mr. Campbell and Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek left Ammayanáyakkanúr by the S.I.Ry. Mail train at 11 P.M. for Madras. They halted <i>en route</i> at Tanjore. The party left Ammayanáyakkanúr at 10 P.M. after dinner by road.
(28 miles.)
In bullock transits.
Breakfast at Uttamapálayam.
His Excellency was met by the Travancore officials.
By steam-launch <i>Daisy</i> .

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1907.					
Feb. 12	Tuesday ..	..	Thekkady ..	..	..
Feb. 13	Wednesday.	..		..	..
		Arr.	Periyakulam ..	A.M.	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	A.M.	..
		Arr.	Ammayanáyak- kanúr.	..	P.M.
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	4-5
Feb. 14	Thursday..	Arr.	Guindy.. ..	7-0	..

PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.
Travelled during the night to Periyakulam.
By South Indian Railway Boat Mail.
Arrival private.

PART I.

COCHIN.

HIS Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley, Lord Wenlock, the Hon'ble Mrs. Portman, the Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Gosling, Miss Martineau, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain A. A. Duff, Acting Military Secretary, Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S., Surgeon, and Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Madras, at quarter past nine on Friday night the 25th of January 1907 on a tour to the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. The departure was private. On arriving at the Central Station, Madras, at 9-30 p.m., His Excellency was received by Mr. D. Ross-Johnson, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway. After a few minutes' conversation on the platform His Excellency and party entered the special train which started at 9-35 p.m. Mr. Ross-Johnson, the Traffic Manager, and Mr. Brooke-Leggatt, the Superintendent of Railway Police, travelled in the special train.

On the following morning chotahazri was served at Erode. At 10-10 a.m. Olavakkót was reached. The station was profusely decorated with bunting, flags and evergreens. As Their Excellencies alighted

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Breakf

JANUARY 26th,
1907.
OLAVAKKOT.
Breakfast.

from their saloons, they were met on the platform by the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode; Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Malabar; Mr. G. W. Lane, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., Divisional officer; Mr. H. F. Thomas, Assistant Collector; and the Municipal Councillors of Palghat. After a few introductions had been made the Raja conducted Their Excellencies and party along the covered pathway to a prettily decorated pandal in the station compound where he entertained them at breakfast to which he had invited also the following European ladies and gentlemen: Mr. and Mrs. Dupen and Mrs. G. S. Dupen, Mrs. and Miss Carthcart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Barlow, Miss Farquharson, Mr. Ross-Johnson, Mr. Knapp, I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., Mr. Brooke-Leggatt, Mr. Barrow, Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., Mr. G. W. Lane, Mr. J. F. Fawcett.

After breakfast the party was photographed. The Raja introduced to His Excellency Rao Bahadur Chinnaswami Pillai, late Municipal Chairman, Palghat; Mr. Raghunathayya, Sub-Judge, Doctor Govinda Menon, and other Municipal Councillors and officials. The Governor expressed his regret at the short duration of his stay. Rao Bahadur Chinnaswami Pillai called for three cheers for Their Excellencies as the special left the platform at 11-40 A.M.

SHORANUR.

The special train reached Shoranur at 12-40 P.M. Here, a special train had been provided by the Cochin State on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway to convey

JANUARY 26th,
1907.
SHORANUR.

the party to Ernakulam. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, received Their Excellencies on the platform and conducted them to the Cochin side of the platform where Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rao, C.I.E., Diwan of Cochin, and Mr. A. Subba Rao, Superintendent of Police, and the Diwan-Peishkar of Trichur welcomed Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock on behalf of His Highness the Raja of Cochin. They accompanied the party in the special train which left Shoranur at 1 P.M. All the stations *en route* were profusely decorated and were thronged outside the premises with hundreds of villagers who had been waiting from an early hour in the day to see the special train carrying Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock. At Trichur the party had luncheon in the Raja's waiting-room. At Chalakudi, the terminus of the Cochin forest tramways, Their Excellencies and party alighted from the train and inspected some large pieces of timber which had been brought down the previous day from the hills and were still on the trucks. Mr. R. Swaminadha Aiyar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and brother of Mr. R. Narayana Aiyar, I.C.S., was present and had a talk with His Excellency about the forests and tramway. At several places between Shoranur and Ernakulam Syrian Christians had come down to the line to welcome His Excellency as the train passed with fireworks and music.

TRICHUR.

CHALAKUDI.
Forest
tramway.

At Ernakulam, which was reached at 3-55 P.M., a public welcome awaited Their Excellencies. A salute of seventeen guns announced the arrival of

ERNAKULAM.
Public
arrival.

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
Public arrival.

His Excellency. His Highness the Raja, attended by the Chief State officials, received Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock and extended to them a hearty welcome. A guard of honour furnished by the Nair Brigade was drawn up on the platform with band and colours.

State
procession.

A State procession from the Railway station was then formed in the following order :—

First Carriage.

His Excellency.		His Highness.
Resident.		Military Secretary.

Second Carriage.

Her Excellency.	Lord Wenlock.
	Aide-de-Camp.

Third Carriage.

Elaya Raja.		Private Secretary.
		Mr. Locke.

Fourth Carriage.

Diwan.		Assistant Resident.
		Mr. Davies.

Fifth Carriage.

Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes.		Hon'ble Mrs. Portman.
		Major Molesworth.

Sixth Carriage.

Mrs. Gosling.		Miss Martineau
		Mr. Browning, Chief Engineer.

The procession which was headed by the Nair Brigade with band playing, was preceded and

closed by richly caparisoned State elephants. It moved slowly through the crowded streets to the Huzur Jetty. The whole route was decorated with foliage, flags, etc., and spanned with arches. At the Huzur Jetty His Excellency inspected the guard of honour. Their Excellencies and party then embarked on a steam launch for the Bolghatty Residency, His Highness remaining in the Jetty. The launch was escorted by two 'snake-boats,' in each of which were about forty or fifty rowers.

The Bolghatty Residency dates from the times of the Dutch occupation of Cochin. The Dutch seem to have been fond of having country residences on some of the picturesque islands, with which the backwater is studded, as well in the more immediate environs to the south of Cochin where the Governor and many of the upper classes had their "Garden Houses."

There were also houses on Ramandurthi (i.e., Candle island) which then belonged to the Dutch Company. There was a villa with a large airy room projecting into the backwater, on the ground now occupied by the British Residency, and the gardens at Bolghatty were a favourite resort for the picnic parties of the Dutch gentry.

At 7-30 P.M. Their Excellencies and party left the Bolghatty Residency by steam launch for Ernakulam. The shores of the backwater had been outlined with lights for miles, making a very pretty scene. On arrival at the Ernakulam College they were met by His Highness the Raja

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
State
procession.

BOLGHATTY.

ERNAKULAM.

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
State Banquet.

and entertained by him at a State Banquet in the College Hall.

At the conclusion of the Banquet, His Highness proposed the toast of the King-Emperor which was duly honoured.

Next His Highness proposed the toast of Their Excellencies in the following terms:—

His Highness' speech proposing Their Excellencies' health.

“YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LORD WENLOCK, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the health of our distinguished guests Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, and I am sure, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you will drink it with hearty enthusiasm. Successive Governors of Madras have at some time or other during their administration honoured this State with their visits and have thus afforded us the pleasure and honour of welcoming and entertaining them. But unlike his predecessors, His Excellency has kindly made it convenient to visit my State almost at the beginning of his administration, and I take it as an unmistakable indication of His Excellency's warm interest in the administration and welfare of Native States. It is therefore with more than ordinary pleasure and thankfulness that I accord a most hearty welcome to Their Excellencies and wish them all success and prosperity. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the long life and prosperity of Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.”

The toast was received with much enthusiasm. In responding, His Excellency said—

His Excellency's reply.

“YOUR HIGHNESS, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I desire to thank you, Sir, with the utmost sincerity, for the very kind way in which you have proposed the health of Lady Lawley and myself and I desire to thank you,

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
State Banquet.
His Excellency's reply.

“Ladies and Gentlemen, for the manner in which that toast has been received at your hands. I can assure you that, when I first received an invitation from His Highness to visit this State, an invitation which was extended not only to myself and my wife, but also to other members of my family—I availed myself of it with the utmost readiness and with anticipations of the keenest pleasure. I knew that my experience here would be delightful and I am certain that my anticipations will be fully realised. I cannot help being aware of the trouble, forethought and the care with which His Highness has prepared for our visit and I should indeed be dull if I failed to appreciate the cordiality of the welcome which I have received to-day and if I failed to express to him with the utmost sincerity, of which I am capable, my gratitude and thanks for the kindness which he has extended to me. Ladies and Gentlemen, in rambling through the pages of an old book dealing with this country some days ago I came upon the following proverb—“Why should we live in houses instead of in forests unless our object be to enjoy friendship, to do good to others and to receive the wanderer and the stranger?”

“And in that old proverb of Cochin I find the keynote of His Highness' attitude towards us, though, indeed, it seems to me to be characteristic of the Indian nobility of high lineage, of which His Highness is so distinguished, a representative.

“Literally speaking I come here as a stranger; but I ask myself—Is it so after all? Are we not neighbours, squires of neighbouring parishes, so to speak? Are we not comrades—I had almost said rivals—in loyal attachment to our King-Emperor? Are we not partners and fellow-workers in that great task of Indian administration in which the welfare of the Native States is so intimately

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
State Banquet.
His Excellency's reply.

"interwoven and intermingled? At all events, I feel that after to-day that between His Highness and myself there will be ties stronger than mere official ties; there will be the ties of friendship to bind us together. In days that are gone I believe that the Madras Government, and sometimes the Governor himself, has been able to assist the ruler of the State in one way or another. I can only hope that during my tenure of office some such occasion may arise in order that I may show a practical sympathy and the desire of co-operation which I entertain towards the present ruler of this State. Gentlemen, I have had some experience in different parts of this world which enable me to gauge to some extent the degree of responsibility which falls on the shoulders of those who are called upon to administer such a principality as this; and I think that I can appreciate to some extent how great a burden rests upon His Highness' shoulders. He will not misunderstand me, I know, when I say that fortunately for him he need have no anxiety for the security of his people. For them the terrors of war and of rapine which in past years this country has been distracted exists no longer. They are gone never to return and beneath the sheltering arm of the paramount power his people may sleep secure and yield themselves only to the arts of peace. Also I may say happily for him the rainfall of this country is so ample that for his people the spectre of famine need give no fear. But there are other matters, such things as, shall I say, the maintenance of law and order, the driving back of disease and death from his people, the establishment of a pure judiciary and placing within the reach of his people Courts of Justice and equity. There is the incidence of taxation, the allotment of revenue for the greatest good of the greatest number, the question as to how far Western methods may be adjusted and applied to

January 26th,
1907.
ERNAKULAM.
State Banquet.
His Excellency's reply.

"an ancient civilization of the East; but above all, there is the maintenance of the institutions, the traditions and the customs of his people. Well, Gentlemen, these are tasks which may well demand care, solicitude and anxiety. This is an age of progress, but it is also an age of criticism, and I know that every day the art of ruling becomes more strenuous, more exacting and more difficult. Of course, it is easy enough for a man in His Highness' position to be content with the attitude of an on-looker, a mere figurehead, and to leave the work to others. But that I know is not his conception of duty. For twelve years he has played a great part in the great drama of Indian administration and he has played that part so as to earn the respect and the admiration of the British Government, and to gain the esteem and affection of his own people. He has shown a deep and constant concern for the humblest in this land. He has gone among his people bearing in his hands a full measure of justice and generosity. He has shown himself capable of fidelity to the traditions, the customs and the religion of his own people; at the same time a readiness to apply that policy of progress which is the fruit of Western thought and Western science and so, Ladies and Gentlemen, I say long may he live.

"Long may he live to bind more closely the ties which knit together the two great races in this country; long may he live to carry on the policy of progress of which he has shown himself to be so sagacious an exponent; long may he live to wear upon his forehead the priceless jewel of a people's love. Ladies and Gentlemen, I know that you will join with my wife and myself in expressing to our host to-night our appreciation of his splendid hospitality. I know that you will join with me and drink with all sincerity, to the long life, success and happiness of His Highness the Raja of Cochin."

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1907.

ERNAKULAM.
State Banquet.
His Highness' speech proposing Lord Wenlock's health.

His Highness next proposed Lord Wenlock's health in the following terms :—

“YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I would ask your leave to propose one more toast this evening, that of my honoured guest, Lord Wenlock. I had the privilege of making Lord Wenlock's acquaintance fourteen years ago when His Lordship visited my lamented predecessor, and it was with no small pleasure that I was looking forward to a renewal of that acquaintance. I am therefore extremely thankful to His Lordship for having given me this opportunity of according him a hearty welcome to my State a second time. The visit of an ex-Governor of Madras is an unprecedented event in the annals of Cochin and is as such a source of peculiar pleasure to us all. That pleasure is considerably enhanced by the fact that the present visit is made in the company of his equally distinguished brother and successor, Sir Arthur Lawley, Ladies and Gentlemen, Lord Wenlock.”

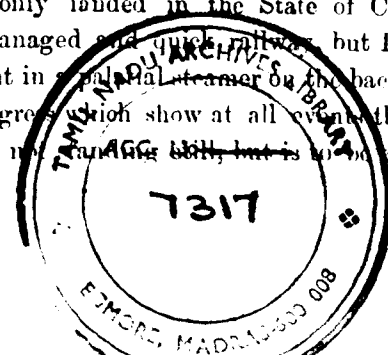
Lord Wenlock made the following reply :—

Lord Wenlock's reply.

“YOUR HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am afraid that His Highness has placed me under considerable difficulty, because I feel it is rather an infliction that you should be addressed by two brothers in succession. You must almost have thought that one member of the family would have been enough. His Highness has placed upon me the obligation to reply to the toast which he has just proposed in such a very kindly manner and I beg to thank him most extremely for the very cordial welcome which he has accorded to me on visiting his country for the second time. He has said, I believe with perfect truth, that a Governor of Madras having left these shores has never been known to come

“back again and to pay a visit to the State of Cochin. But I can assure any future Governor of Madras that if he should ever think of coming back to Cochin he will have no cause to regret it. I have come back to Cochin recollecting full well the admirable and cordial reception which I received some fourteen years ago. This time I am accompanied by other members of my family. I assured them that if we should be so fortunate as to receive an invitation from Your Highness, they would be able to see here in this State of Cochin and in Travancore lower down some of the most admirable scenery that is to be seen in India, and they would have an opportunity of seeing how cordially and agreeably the Rulers of these States could receive strangers, if I can call myself so. My brother says that he is a stranger. But I think I can hardly say that I am a stranger to these parts in returning here to the scenes which I have already visited and to the country which I know to a certain extent. I can only say that it has afforded me the most extreme pleasure to have come back and that at a time when the State of Cochin is advancing in every way in which advancement can be marked. I have to congratulate Your Highness most extremely on the most admirable and flourishing condition of the State. I trust that under your careful management it may continue to still further progress. I was very much struck on arriving here to-day to see how easily Cochin can be approached by railroad instead of the somewhat difficult and tortuous methods by which strangers approached this corner. Now it is perfectly easy. I find myself not only landed in the State of Cochin by an admirably managed and quick railway, but I find myself floating about in a palatial steamer on the backwater—two marks of progress which show at all events that the State of Cochin is not standing still, but is to be congratulated

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ERNAKULAM.
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Lord Wenlock's reply.



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 ERNAKULAM.
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Lord Wenlock's reply.

"on taking advantage of the resources of science and civilization to their fullest extent. I have to thank you, Sir, most extremely for the kind manner in which you, Sir, have received me and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cordial way in which you have been good enough to receive the toast which His Highness has proposed."

At the conclusion of the banquet. Their Excellencies and party witnessed an excellent display of fireworks on the maidan in front of the college.

January 27th, 1917.
 NATIVE COCHIN.

Their Excellencies and party visited Native Cochin on January 27th. Leaving Bolghatty by steam launch at 7-30, they crossed the backwater to Mattancheri. On alighting at the jetty they were met by Mr. Pattabhirama Rau, the Dewan, and Mr. Locke, the Chief Justice. The whole party walked to the Jewish Synagogues, which are the objects of the greatest interest in Native Cochin.

History of the
 Cochin Jews.

The location of the Jews in these parts has been now for several generations a matter of deep interest to every inquiring mind.

The most reasonable supposition regarding their origin is, that their forefathers arrived on this coast soon after the construction of the second temple in A.D. 70. They still have in their possession engraved copper plates which date as far back as the times of the Peruma's whose dynasty terminated so early as A.D. 825; hence their claims to antiquity, as resident in this country, is well founded; and we further learn that they even then stood high in favour with the native Princes, and enjoyed privileges granted only to the most respectable

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 NATIVE COCHIN.
 History of the Cochin Jews.

classes. As many as 10,000 are said to have come in the first instance, but their limited numbers for the last few centuries, during which correct information about them can be obtained, makes this very doubtful.

The Portuguese found them a flourishing community at Cranganore. There were then White and Black Jews. There is every reason to believe that the latter were originally the slaves of the White Jews and natives of the country whom they had proselytized to the Jewish religion. They did not leave Cranganore till A.D. 1565 when they put themselves under the immediate protection of the Cochin Rajah to escape the intolerance and bigotry of the Portuguese. The leading men among them at this time were Samuel Castil, David Belilia, Ephraim Salah, and Joseph Levy. These four elders built the first White Jews' synagogue at their own cost. But the policy of the Portuguese had been to impoverish them in every way they could, so that at this time they were in comparatively reduced circumstances.

They were restored to a happier condition immediately on the arrival of the Dutch in 1663. Their leading man then was a David Levy, a lineal descendant of one of four elders just mentioned. He was honoured with the title of Mudaliar and had an official staff given to him, the top of which was mounted with gold, and had the motto of the Dutch Company engraved on it. From time to time, however, there were fresh importations

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NATIVE
COCHIN.
History of the
Cochin Jews.

of settlers from Europe, so that all the White Jews are not the descendants of those who originally came. In 1685 some Jewish merchants came from Amsterdam and were kindly received by the Dutch Governor, Commodore Vosburg. Some Spanish Jews too lived here in the time of the Dutch, who boasted that they once had a synagogue which equalled in splendour that of London. Of late years wandering Jews from different parts of Western Asia have found their way to Cochin and settled down amongst the original inhabitants.

From an account given by Van Rhude, dated 1677, it would appear that Jew town then was much what it is now. He says: "At the place they reside they have houses built of stone in two rows which form a street like that of a small village. They continued to be an opulent and thriving community so long as commerce flourished in the place, and within the memory of persons still living, the position of some of the Jewish merchants was such that they interchanged visits with the best Dutch families."

Their Excellencies first visited the synagogue of the White Jews. They were received at the gate outside the synagogue by the Elders and were conducted to the seats especially arranged for them in the synagogue.

The copper plates in the possession of the community and the scrolls of law were shown to them; and copies of the English translation of the copper plates were given to them.

The White
Jews' syna-
gogue.

The floor of the synagogue is covered with valuable tiles, said to have been given to the Jews by a former Raja of Cochin. The remarkable candelabra also attracted Their Excellencies' attention

A special prayer was read in Hebrew for the Royal family. This was followed by a special prayer for Their Excellencies and a short hymn. The party was then taken to the gallery upstairs where the Jewish ladies and the mistresses and children of the girls' school were assembled.

Their Excellencies then went to the synagogue of the Black Jews. Here they were received at the gate outside the synagogue by the Elders and were conducted to the seats specially arranged for them in the synagogue. The scrolls of law were shown to them.

Special prayers were then read in Hebrew for the Royal family and for Their Excellencies. A short hymn brought the service to the conclusion.

The party were then taken to the gallery upstairs where the ladies were assembled.

The party then proceeded through the quaint streets of the Jewish town, returned to the vicinity of the jetty and inspected the historic Coronation Palace which was built over two hundred years ago by the Dutch and presented to the Raja of Cochin. It is in this palace that the Rajas still formally assume the administration on their succession to the *gadi*. There are some curious old paintings—partially destroyed—on the walls.

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1907.

NATIVE
COCHIN.
The White
Jews' syna-
gogue.

The Black
Jews' syna-
gogue.

The Coronation
Palace.

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NATIVE
COCHIN.
Women and
Children's
Hospital.

The morning's programme closed with a visit to the Women and Children's Hospital maintained by the Durbar at Mattancheri. Dr. Gunther, the officiating Durbar Physician, and Mrs. Williams, the Doctor in charge of the hospital, received Their Excellencies and conducted them round the various wards.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' book :—

Visitors' Book.

"It has been a great pleasure to Lady Lawley and myself to visit the hospital which under the excellent administration of Mrs. Williams has done so much for the relief of the suffering in Cochin. An excellent institution in excellent order."

Lord Wenlock added the following remarks :—

"The hospital was built since I was last in Cochin. I am very much pleased to find such an excellent institution."

Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock and party then returned to the Bolghatty Residency.

BOLGHATTY.
Divine Service.

After breakfast Their Excellencies attended Divine Service in the Residency at which the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin officiated. In the evening they crossed over to British Cochin and attended Divine Service in the historic old Portuguese Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. B. C. B. Irwin and the sermon was preached by Bishop Gill. After service Their Excellencies and party took a short drive round the town before returning to Bolghatty.

On the following morning Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock and staff left the Bolghatty Residency at 7 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Knapp, the Collector of Malabar. They were taken first to the Cruz Milagre Gap. The Gap derives its name from the old Portuguese Church which stood on the site about a century ago and which had been destroyed by the erosive action of the sea on that part of the foreshore. It is situated in Cochin State between the back-water and the sea about a mile and a quarter north of the Cochin channel which connects the backwater with the sea.

In 1862, the sea, which had for some years before been making gradual inroads upon the coast to the north of the town of Cochin, broke through into the backwater near the point known as "Cruz Milagre." The imminence of the danger both to the harbour and to the town appears to have been realised by Government after the visit of Lord Napier to Cochin in 1868. In that year, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of the Master Attendant of Madras, the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway Company to investigate the present circumstances and future prospects of the Cochin port. The Committee examined the Gap, which, though it had varied in size from year to year, had never been closed, and found that its width was nearly 300 yards and its depth at low tide exceeded 21 feet in some places. The Committee recorded their unanimous opinion that there could be no question "as to the danger

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Cruz Milagre
Gap.

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Gap.

“with which the very existence of the port of Cochin “is threatened so long as this gap remains open.” Although the depth of water in the greater portion of the Cochin channel and the river harbour had not been affected by the Gap, nor had there been any sensible diminution of water over the bar, the effect of the escape to the sea, through the Cruz Milagre Gap, of a large volume of water, which would otherwise have contributed its force to scour the Cochin channel, had become manifest by the gradual silting up of the southern margin of that channel. The Committee therefore urged the necessity of at once closing the Gap. Estimates for closing the Gap were accordingly prepared and the Cochin Durbar consented to contribute towards the cost of the work. Shortly after the work was commenced, the Government were informed of the arrival from England of an Engineer who had been deputed by the Secretary of State to examine and report on the harbours of India. It was therefore directed “that all further “outlay on the operation of closing the Cruz Milagre “Gap be suspended until Mr. Robertson, the Harbour “Engineer, has had an opportunity of inspecting “that Gap and of affording the Government the “benefit of his advice.” In April 1871 Mr. Robertson communicated his opinion that the Gap might be closed, without much difficulty and at little expense, by throwing out a groyne from the inner northern angle of the gap, so that the current might be diverted sufficiently to cause comparatively still water in the opening. He considered that the sand

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COCHIN.
Cruz Milagre
Gap.

brought in from the sea would soon diminish the depth of the breach sufficiently to permit of its being finally closed by manual labour.

The construction of a stone groyne in accordance with these proposals was sanctioned. It was completed by May 1872 to a length of 115 feet. It was then decided that the groyne should not be extended but that sand-bag groynes should be constructed parallel to it. After two such groynes had been constructed it was apparent that this method of closing the breach would be more expensive and less efficient than a sand-bag dam directly across the Gap. The Government directed that an attempt will be made to close the dam by depositing sand-bags in a direct line between the end of the breach and the nearest point on the opposite shore, so as to shallow the Gap as quickly and directly as possible. By the 25th of June 1873—within a month and a week of this order being passed—the dam had been constructed to a height of 2 feet above the low-tide level. The actual cost of the dam alone was Rs. 24,614, but the total expenditure on the whole work of closing the Gap, which was 876 feet in width, amounted to Rs. 83,827 up to that time. The Cochin State contributed Rs. 30,000. In November 1875, the District Engineer, Malabar, submitted a report on the beneficial results of closing the Gap. Among other improvements, it was reported that at low tide the depth of water over the bar at the Cochin harbour was a foot more than during the preceding year. The dam has since

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Gap.

been widened and strengthened and protected by stone pitching.

In 1900 erosion at Vypeen seemed to be extending, and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin suggested protection by piling and fixing horizontal planks in a line parallel to the shore. The Chief Engineer Mr. deWinton, however, thought that better results would be obtained by a series of groynes made as suggested above, but placed at right angles to the shore line 150 feet in length and 150 feet apart. An estimate of Rs. 10,700 for the purpose was sanctioned in March 1902.

Of this estimate, Rs. 7,000 had been spent and the groynes were nearly completed, when on the 20th March 1903 a heavy surf set in and did considerable damage to the groynes which lay immediately in front of and were intended to protect the Cruz Milagre Gap. On inspecting the site on the 9th April, Mr. deWinton concluded that wooden groynes would not withstand the heavy surf of the Indian Ocean and that the attempt to use them must be abandoned. He however ordered a further small experiment to be made in connecting two of the groynes, and if this should fail, he suggested that the wooden groynes should be removed as they were washed out; and longitudinal and cross groynes of stone substituted for them.

Their Excellencies and party landed at the Victoria Jetty in British Cochin. Among those present on the jetty were Rev. B. C. B. Irwin, Chairman, Cochin Municipal Council; Mr. Locke,

Captain Leverett, Mr. Bower, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Varugis, Mr. Bastian, Mr. Jaffer Sait, Mr. Koder, Municipal Councillors, the Bishop of Cochin, Father Dawson, Father Piris, Father Gonsalvez and Captain Atal, I.M.S.

When Their Excellencies had taken their seats in the pandal Mr. Irwin read the following address of welcome :—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As representatives of the Municipality of Cochin, we, the Chairman and Councillors, respectfully beg leave to offer to Your Excellency a warm welcome to our town and to thank you, and especially Her Excellency Lady Lawley, heartily for having honoured us with a visit. We are also glad to welcome in our midst Your Excellency's brother, Lord Wenlock, our former Governor, in whose régime we acknowledge we received every encouragement.

“The town of Cochin, though small in area, yet possesses a history of much importance, dating back to the year A.D. 1500, when the Portuguese Admiral Alvarez Cabral landed here and established a settlement in what was then only a small village. It has since risen in importance and is now one of the most important and flourishing commercial towns in the Presidency.

“Since last we had the pleasure of welcoming a Governor to our town, some improvements have been made in Cochin, amongst which we would mention the reconstruction of certain drains along the main roads, the enlargement of the market buildings and the greater attention paid to sanitation. A regular steam-boat service has also been established by the Madras Railway Company between the Ernakulam Railway Station and Muttoncherry, a mile away from the town of Cochin.

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BRITISH
COCHIN.

Cruz Milagre
Gap.

Cochin Municipal
Address.

History.

Recent
improvements.

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BRITISH
COCHIN.
Cochin Municipi-
pal Address.
Water-supply.

"Much, however, remains to be done, the most important requirement being the institution of a proper water-supply. The local water-supply is exceedingly bad and is chiefly responsible for the prevalence of elephantiasis. From time to time we have considered various schemes for the improvement of the water-supply; but all have had to be abandoned owing to their costliness, and now we are elaborating a scheme for improving one of the very insanitary parts of the town. We refrain from giving the details of the scheme in this address; but we hope shortly to approach Your Excellency's Government on the subject in order to ask Government aid to enable us to take up so important a measure.

"We have no particular requests to make to Your Excellency, as we are assured that the interests of this town will receive all the attention which Your Excellency can, amid the other needs of the Presidency, bestow upon them.

"Praying that health and happiness may always attend Your Excellencies."

His Excellency, in reply, said—

His Excellency's reply.

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very much, indeed, for having assembled here this morning to greet my wife, my brother and myself, and to thank you for your kindly references to Lady Lawley and Lord Wenlock. It is, I believe, quite unusual, if not unique, that a Governor should find it possible to re-visit the scene of his former labours and I am, indeed, happy in the honour which has been conferred upon me in being appointed as his successor not only in the actual fact of the appointment but in that it has been possible for me to welcome him on his return to Madras and to invite him to accompany me on this tour.

"I also thank you, Sir, for what you say in regard to the presence of my wife. It has been my privilege to serve

"my country in various parts of the world and in all of them my wife has stood by my side to help and to encourage me. We have gone everywhere together and I can assure you that to both of us it is a great delight to find ourselves here. Yesterday when we were in your old church here we felt almost for a moment as though we were back in another continent—a continent in which, as in this spot, the history of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English was at one time closely intertwined. It would be, indeed, strange if to both of us it was not an experience of intense pleasure and great delight to see the exquisite beauty and the singular charms of Cochin. And I can assure you that we feel that the pleasure of our visit is all on our side though the kindly reception which we have been accorded and the cordial greeting with which you have welcomed us flatter us into thinking that it is also a pleasure to you.

"Sir, you have spoken of the progress which has been made in municipal government here. I am glad to hear that latterly it has been a story of progress, though I can well believe that much still remains to be done. For, indeed, in any government, be it municipal or central, there is always much to be done. Administration is never complete. I have heard constantly and I have read of the anxiety which you have in the past had and which is still with you in regard to an adequate water-supply. In that, I can assure you, you have my deep sympathy. Considerable expenditure has been already undertaken and various experiments have been made to overcome your difficulty and to introduce what would add greatly to the convenience, the welfare and the health of your citizens. So far, unfortunately, those experiments have been disappointing and much expenditure has been lost. Do not let us despair. I hope, Sir, that it may be possible for you to

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BRITISH
COCHIN.
His Excellency's reply
to Cochin
Municipal
Address.

Recent
progress.

Water-supply.

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BRITISH
COCHIN.
His Excellency's reply
to Cochin
Municipal
Address.
Commerce.

"put before me a scheme for the improvement of the water-supply and improved sanitation of this town in which Government help may be possible having due regard to the claims and requirements of other towns.

"I should like also to congratulate you, Gentlemen, if I may, on being able to tell me as you do of the great commercial prosperity of this port. I congratulate you thereon and I sincerely hope that when next I visit Cochin you may be able to tell me that your commercial prosperity has advanced yet further.

"I thank you once again on behalf of my wife and myself for your kindly greeting. I should like to assure you once again of the very real and genuine pleasure it has been to both of us to find ourselves here and to see something of the beauties of your historic and interesting town."

Mr. Irwin presented the Municipal Councillors to His Excellency. His Excellency, in company with Lord Wenlock, then inspected the guard of honour which was furnished by the local company of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

Municipal
Hospital.

The party then drove to the Municipal hospital where they were received by Captain Atal, I.M.S., the Medical Officer in charge. After inspecting the hospital, the party visited the church and then inspected Mr. Winckler's collection of china in his house.

Church.

BOLGHATTY.
His Highness' State visit to
His Excellency.

At noon His Highness the Raja, accompanied by his Diwan and the Private Secretary, paid a State visit to His Excellency at the Bolghatty Residency. On arrival at the Bolghatty Jetty, His Highness was received by Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek. His Highness was carried in a palanquin to the

portico of the Residency where Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Acting British Resident, and Captain A. A. Duff, the Acting Military Secretary, met and conducted him upstairs. In the Darbar Hall, he was received by His Excellency attended by his personal staff. After a brief stay, during which the formalities connected with a State visit were carried out, His Highness returned to Ernakulam. A salute of 17 guns was fired when His Highness left the jetty at Ernakulam and again when he left the jetty at Bolghatty on his return. A guard of honour furnished by the Nair Brigade was drawn up in front of the Residency and saluted His Highness on arrival at and departure from the Residency. During the interview a band played outside the Residency.

At 1 P.M. the Elaya Raja and the Diwan had private interviews with His Excellency.

Private
interviews.

At 1-30 P.M. His Excellency held a levée at the Residency when some of the principal State officials were presented to him.

Levée.

At 3-30 in the afternoon His Excellency and party left the Bolghatty Residency to return His Highness' visit. At the Ernakulam Huzur Jetty the Elaya Raja and the Diwan met His Excellency and conducted him to His Highness' State carriage, while Lord Wenlock, Her Excellency and the other Ladies of the party waited on the steam boat till His Excellency's return from the State visit. His Excellency was received at the Darbar Hall by His Highness. The usual salutes were fired on the

ERNAKULAM.
His Excellency's return
visit to His
Highness.

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BOLGHATTY.
His Highness' State visit to
His Excellency.

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ERNAKULAM.

Ernakulam
College.

arrival and return of His Excellency and a guard of honour paraded.

After the visit, His Excellency and His Highness drove together to the Ernakulam College Hall, where they were joined by Lord Wenlock, Her Excellency and the rest of the party. Mr. F. S. Davies, the Principal, received His Highness, Their Excellencies and party at the entrance of the college, and conducted them upstairs to the Hall. Mr. Davies then read the College report:—

Distribution
of prizes.

After the report had been read, Her Excellency distributed the prizes to the successful students in compliance with the request made by Mr. Davies.

After all the prizes were distributed, His Excellency delivered the following speech:—

His Excellency's
Address.

"YOUR HIGHNESS, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE,—It was with great pleasure that Lady Lawley accepted the kind invitation which she received from your Principal to distribute the prizes this afternoon, and I can assure you that it is also a great pleasure to myself to be asked to say a few words to the pupils. In the first place I should like, if I may, to congratulate those prize-winners who have just been the recipients of the honours which they have so well won.

"In the second place I should like to congratulate your Principal on having been able to read to us so thoroughly satisfactory a report as that to which we have listened this afternoon. And again I should like to offer my congratulations to the community of Ernakulam in that they have in their midst a college such as this. It is difficult to believe that but sixty years ago the only provision made for education in this place was a small thatched cottage capable of

"accommodating some dozen pupils. To-day in this splendid hall which is only part of a range of commodious uildings and excellent class rooms, one is tempted to ask himself how has it come about? I believe and I am proud to think that much of it is due to the work of Englishmen. There is a name here which will be a household word in this school for all time—the name of Sealy. It was by his instrumentality, by his own designing, I believe, that this hall was built. There is another name—the name of Mr. Cruickshank. I am glad to see Mr. Cruickshank here this afternoon, that he may see how well the work which he undertook in our midst for so many years, how well that work is being carried on to-day. But all their energy, all their loving care and all their work would have been in vain if it had not been for the encouragement which they received from the rulers of this State. I do not propose to enlarge this afternoon on all that has been done for you by His Highness the Raja. There is only one thing to which I will allude however tersely. I am delighted to hear how keen an interest he takes in the teaching of the language of Sanskrit of which he himself is so erudite a scholar. Now, my young friends, this is a work-a day world and you will find as you grow older that you are constantly urged to give all your thought and to devote all your energy to material things. It is an admirable thing for young men like you to study the classics. It enables you to embellish and adorn your conversation, your speeches and your writings with the wit and the wisdom and the philosophy and poetry of by-gone days. And so I would urge you to take advantage of the great opportunity of studying this great language which His Highness has put within your reach, and at the same time, contradictory though it may seem, I would urge you at the same time to make a thorough and sound study of the English tongue. So that while on the one hand you are

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His Excellency's
Address.

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“afternoon. And again I should like to offer my congratu-
“lations to the community of Ernakulam in that they have
“in their midst a college such as this. It is difficult to believe
“that but sixty years ago the only provision made for edu-
“cation in this place was a small thatched cottage capable of

“accommodating some dozen pupils. To-day in this splendid
“hall which is only part of a range of commodious uildings
“and excellent class rooms, one is tempted to ask himself how
“has it come about? I believe and I am proud to think that
“much of it is due to the work of Englishmen. There is a
“name here which will be a household word in this school
“for all time—the name of Sealy. It was by his instru-
“mentality, by his own designing, I believe, that this
“hall was built. There is another name—the name of Mr.
“Cruickshank. I am glad to see Mr. Cruickshank here this
“afternoon, that he may see how well the work which
“he undertook in our midst for so many years, how well
“that work is being carried on to-day. But all their
“energy, all their loving care and all their work would have
“been in vain if it had not been for the encouragement
“which they received from the rulers of this State. I do
“not propose to enlarge this afternoon on all that has been
“done for you by His Highness the Raja. There is only
“one thing to which I will allude however tersely. I am
“delighted to hear how keen an interest he takes in the
“teaching of the language of Sanskrit of which he himself
“is so erudite a scholar. Now, my young friends, this
“is a work-a day world and you will find as you grow older
“that you are constantly urged to give all your thought
“and to devote all your energy to material things. It is
“an admirable thing for young men like you to study
“the classics. It enables you to embellish and adorn your
“conversation, your speeches and your writings with the wit
“and the wisdom and the philosophy and poetry of by-gone
“days. And so I would urge you to take advantage of the
“great opportunity of studying this great language which
“His Highness has put within your reach, and at the same
“time, contradictory though it may seem, I would urge you at
“the same time to make a thorough and sound study of the
“English tongue. So that while on the one hand you are

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"able to keep up your study of the classics, you may follow
"the trend of Western thought and have access to the
"science and literature of the West.

"I should like my visit here to be of some use to some
"of the pupils. I want to say something this afternoon
"which some of you, even if it be only one of you, may
"carry away with you and remember. We, as you know,
"rulers, governors, administrators and statesmen who are
"responsible in any degree for the Government of the
"country, are all of us for ever turning our attention to
"the question of education. Perhaps it has not occurred
"to you, my young friends, why we should talk so much
"and think so much, often, I confess, differ so much
"about a subject, which I know when I was of your
"age I treated very much as a matter of course. Well,
"we have our public service to consider; we want to keep
"our public service pure, honest and capable. There is
"public life: some of you I know may, before long, be
"engaged in the work of legislators, or at all events, of
"municipal or local Government. These are days of economic
"and industrial progress. There is railway development, the
"development of electric power; the development of the
"natural resources of this country—her forests, her minerals,
"her lands. How are these works to succeed? How are
"such great engineering works as we see being carried out
"for irrigation and other purposes—how are they to succeed,
"unless the men who are to undertake them are capable,
"efficient and of scholarly attainments? That is why we are
"anxious for the future and now I come to my point. I
"have explained to you what education means to us and I
"would ask you boys what it means to you. Do you ever
"ask yourselves, why you are here? Do you look upon
"school and college as so much drudgery, so many hours of
"toil to be got through and put behind you, or do you regard
"your school work as part of the scheme of your life?—For

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"the life which you live is of your own making, not of some
"other man. If in your school your character is strong,
"your influence is powerful, your work is good, so will it be
"when you leave these walls. You are citizens of no mean
"city. You are members of the greatest empire which the
"world has ever seen. You, I know full well, love your
"country. You claim a share in its institutions, in its
"traditions, in its history, in its aspirations. You claim
"also a part in its privilege. Do you ever pause to think
"what you owe to your country? Are you going to pay
"the debt you owe her?

"Are you going to be capable, efficient, useful members of
"society or do you mean to drift through life—to be mere
"feeble, frivolous inutilities like some dead leaf floating on
"the sluggish surface of a pool in the backwater? My
"boys, I am sure you do not mean to be that.

"I say to you then take hold of your life gladly,
"bravely, strongly. You are now in the morning of life,
"the sun shines brightly and the shadows are long. You
"look at the dial and you see how brightly the sunbeams
"play upon it. But, remember, that all the time the sands
"are falling from the glass and though the sunbeams dance
"brightly upon the dial, yet they are hurrying homeward
"to the close of day and that is what I want you to realise—
"that it is for you now to make up your minds what the
"scheme of your life will be; for upon the work that you
"put in here will depend whether it be good or whether
"it be bad.

"There is one string on which I am always harping—
"the burden of my song to the body of young men whom
"I address is this:—Be thorough! Be thorough in your
"games. I am a believer in games. I look upon games as
"recreation in the true sense of the word. I believe that
"when a man has worked hard at his desk it is good for
"him to go out and to throw off his work, so that he may

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"come back recreated and reinvigorated. I believe in sport
"to develop your physical prowess and your athletic skill.
"But I believe in games for something more than that.
"Games will teach you what is meant by give and take;
"they will teach you what is meant by friendly rivalry and
"above all they will teach you the inestimable value of
"fairplay. And so, my boys, I hope that you will go in
"for sports and that you will go in for them with all your
"might and with all your strength. And what you are in
"your sports be also in your work. Be thorough; don't
"flit from fountain to fountain—a dip here and a sip there,
"but drink deep of the well of knowledge. Remember
"that for every one of you whom I am addressing the day
"is fast coming when the work that you do is to be tested
"in the crucible of competition. That day must come and
"whether the return will be to pure gold or mere dross
"depends, believe me, on what you are doing here to-day.
"Thanks to no effort of your own but to the generosity, the
"care and the thought of others, you have now here put
"within your reach such opportunities as many of your
"forefathers never had. As I said to you just now, time
"slips quickly by and so waste no more time but seize your
"opportunities while there is time.

"I want you to take away with you to-day from this
"building two determinations; first that you will recognise
"and pay the debt you owe to your country, and secondly
"that you will be thorough and earnest in all that you do.
"Quit you like men; be strong; be earnest and so believe
"me you will not only taste a full measure of success in your
"career, but a full measure of the only happiness which is
"worth having and that is which comes with the sense of
"duty well, faithfully and honestly done.

"My young friends, I wish you success in your school
"days. I wish you, one and all, success in the sterner, harder
"life which is waiting for each one of you beyond these walls.

"There is only one thing more which I wish to tell you
"boys. The Principal of your College has been pleased to
"accede to my request for a holiday to this college and
"school in memory of Lady Lawley's visit and mine."

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Address.

Mr. Davies then proposed a hearty vote of
thanks to Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock and His
Highness, while His Excellency called for three
cheers to Mr. Davies in return. Her Excellency
was presented with a bouquet by Mr. Davies' little
girl. Their Excellencies then went over the college.

Meanwhile the audience adjourned to the college
grounds where Their Excellencies were entertained at a garden party.

It was late in the evening when Their Excellencies and party left for the Residency.

The few hours which His Excellency had at
his disposal on Tuesday morning before leaving
Travancere were fully occupied with visits to public
institutions in Ernakulam and private interviews
with important persons.

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At 7 A.M. His Excellency, accompanied by
Mr. Carr, the Resident, Major Molesworth and
Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek, leaving Bolghatty by
steam launch landed at the jail jetty where Mr.
Pattabhirama Rao, Diwan, and Mr. Subba Rao,
Superintendent of Police, received His Excellency
and party and escorted them to the Central Jail. Jail
Here His Excellency was met by Mr. Augustus,
Superintendent of the Jail, and was shown round
the various wards. His Excellency inspected with
interest coir-making, carpet-making and the other

January 29th, 1907.
ERNAKULAM.
Jail.

industries carried on in the premises of the jail and before leaving the jail recorded the following expression of opinion in the Visitors' Book :—

Visitors' Book. "January 29th, 1907.—I visited the jail this morning in company with the Resident and the Diwan. The offices, cells, etc., were all very clean and tidy. The physical appearance of the prisoners was generally good, though I was sorry to find so high a percentage of sick men. This is, I understand, traceable to the unhealthiness of the locality and in spite of the care taken to provide for the health of the prisoners. I was pleased with what I saw."

General
Hospital.

The next public institution visited was the General Hospital, where at the entrance His Excellency was received by Dr. Robert Gunther, and taken round the several well-kept departments of the hospital. His Excellency during the inspection evinced much interest in what he saw and before leaving the hospital recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Visitors' Book. "January 29th, 1907.—I am very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing this excellent institution which is well equipped and is clean and well ordered. Its management reflects great credit on Dr. Gunther and his staff.

"I understand that the construction of a maternity ward is contemplated. In the event of that being built the hospital will be a very complete one and of even greater benefit to the community than it is at present."

Immanuel
Church.

The next function which His Excellency attended was laying the foundation stone of the Immanuel Church, Ernakulam—a ceremony which was not previously arranged for and included in His Excellency's programme but which His Excellency

undertook in compliance with the request made by the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin and the local Clergy. At the site of the proposed church His Excellency was joined by Her Excellency, Mrs. Gosling and Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary. Their Excellencies were received by the Right Rev. Bishop Gill, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and Rev. Messrs. Hunt, Bishop and Irwin, Clergymen of that Diocese. The new church is to be erected in memory of the Rev. E. Bachelier Russell and Rev. A. F. Sealy, both honoured names held in grateful memory by the people of the Cochin State. There was a small gathering of Christian residents present. After a short service the Bishop presented His Excellency with a silver trowel, and asked him to lay the foundation stone of the church.

His Excellency, after laying the stone, said :—

"I name the church which is being erected on this spot to the Glory of God, in memory of the Rev. E. Bachelier Russell and the Rev. A. F. Sealy, M.A., Immanuel Church, and I declare the foundation stone thereof to be truly laid in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

After another hymn had been sung, the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, on behalf of the Clergy of the Diocese, thanked His Excellency for having acceded to his request to come amongst them and lay the foundation stone in the midst of his multifarious engagements. His Excellency then inspected the plan of the building which was explained to him by Mr. Browning, Chief Engineer.

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ERNAKULAM.
Immanuel
Church.
Laying
foundation
stone.

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1907.
ERNAKULAM.
Chief Court.
Diwan's office.

Their Excellencies and party next drove to the Chief Court and Public offices which are accommodated in a stately pile of buildings overlooking the magnificent backwater. Here Mr. S. Locke, Chief Justice, received Their Excellencies and conducted them round the Chief and District Courts.

BOLGHATTY. After inspection, Their Excellencies and party left Ernakulam by steam launch for Bolghatty.

Interviews. After breakfast His Excellency was pleased to accord interviews to the following gentlemen:—

- (1) The Rev. Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D.D., Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam.
- (2) Paliath Valia Atchen.
- (3) The Edapalli Chief.
- (4) Panekal Ippooru Jacob.

His Highness
private visit.

At 12 noon, His Highness the Raja paid a private visit to His Excellency.

PART II.

TRAVANCORE.

At about 12-15 P.M. on Tuesday, January 29th, Their Excellencies and party left Bolghatty Residency for Karumady. His Excellency's departure was private, but a guard of honour was furnished by the Nair Brigade with band and colours at the Residency. Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L., Diwan-Peishkar and District Magistrate of Kottayam, who had arrived at Ernakulam a few days earlier to make the necessary arrangement for the transport and comfort of the party in Travancore territory, was waiting at the Residency jetty to welcome Their Excellencies on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. Besides Mr. Sankara Menon, there were also present the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, Mr. Locke, Chief Justice of Cochin, Mr. Pattabhirama Rao, C.I.E., Diwan of Cochin, Mr. Davies, Principal of the Ernakulam College, and Mr. Subba Rao, Superintendent of Cochin Police. Mr. Sankara Menon travelled with the party as far as Karumady.

The steamboat *Patchrahman* belonging to Messrs. Abdulsatar Hajee Moosa and H. Hoosein Sait of the Cochin Steam Boat Company had been

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BOLGHATTY.
Departure.

specially chartered by the Travancore Darbar to convey the party to Karumady, a distance of 48 miles. It was prettily decorated with flags, bunches of plantains, cocoanuts and arecanuts and festoons of foliage. The owners of the steamboat made excellent arrangements in the boat itself for luncheon and evening tea.

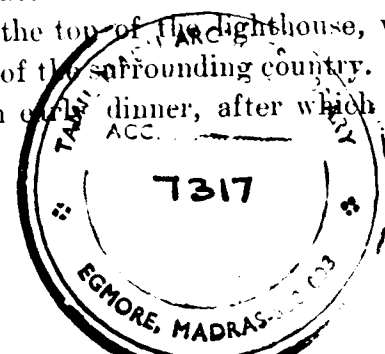
VEMBANAD
LAKE.

The inhabitants on either side of the backwater had put up decorations in honour of Their Excellencies. At the point where the steamer crossed the Travancore border the bank presented a most animated appearance, gods and elephants as well as a crowd of people, some of them in boats, being present to welcome Their Excellencies. Just after crossing the Vembanad Lake, the steamer was met by two large snake boats carrying a number of ryots of Vettikod and Vembanad with banners bearing inscriptions which brought to the notice of His Excellency the grievances of the 'Bundmen' as they styled themselves. A few years ago these Bundmen had reclaimed portions of the backwater and converted the bed into arable land, but recently the Public Works authorities had cut channels through those lands and prevented their reclamation. When the party reached Pallathurthi, the apparatus peculiar to Travancore for pumping water off the land which is below the level of the surface of the backwater attracted attention. The boat was stopped for a few minutes and the party watched with interest the working of the machine which was explained to them by Mr. Sankara Menon.

PALLA-
THURTHI.

At Karumady, which was reached at nightfall, January 29th 1907. KARUMADY. elaborate arrangements had been made by the erection of a number of temporary structures for the use of the party, who halted here for a couple of hours for dinner. On the bank opposite the camp were a crowd of people with two elephants, a native band, and the band of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Alleppy, both of which played at the same time. The bridge over the canal just beyond the camp had been lavishly decorated and illuminated. Mr. Bourdillon, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Kesava Pillai, Diwan-Peishkar, received Their Excellencies. Mr. Bourdillon dined with Their Excellencies and party. During dinner the Alleppy Orphanage band played a selection of music. After dinner the journey was resumed in house-boats, the Resident's boat leading.

Quilon was reached early on Wednesday morn- January 30th, 1907. QUILON. ing, the 30th January, the arrival here being private. Mr. S. Gopalachariar, Diwan, received His Excellency at the landing stage and welcomed him on behalf of the Maharaja. Lord and Lady Rathdonell joined Their Excellencies' party here. His Excellency met at luncheon the local European residents. In the evening Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock went out for a drive to visit Tangasséri, a small strip of British territory on the coast, and inspected the lighthouse. The Governor and Lord Wenlock went up to the top of the lighthouse, whence they had a view of the surrounding country. They drove back for an early dinner, after which they started



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KILIMUK.

for Trivandrum in cabin boats. At Kilimuk, the frontier of the Trivandrum district, Mr. V. Nagamiah, Senior Diwan-Peishkar of Trivandrum, took charge of the party. The Diwan-Peishkar had made admirable arrangements for changing the rowers at various stages without disturbing the occupants of the boats.

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CHAKAY.

The party arrived at Chakay—just outside Trivandrum—at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the 31st January. Here again temporary buildings had been erected for the convenience of Their Excellencies and party. After *chota hazri*, the party re-entered the boats which reached Kalpaiakadavu landing-stage in a few minutes. Their Excellencies' arrival was public. The landing place and its approaches were packed with a dense crowd of spectators who had assembled there from an early hour in the morning to see the arrival. His Highness the Maharaja was present to receive his guests on landing. At the jetty were also present the Diwan and other high officials of the State and the principal residents of Trivandrum. Among those present were Mr. Vallia Koil Tampuran, Mr. T. Sadasivier, Chief Judge, and the Judges of the Chief Court, Mr. A. Govinda Pillai, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Ramachandra Row, Dr. Crichton Mitchell, Mr. A. J. Vieyra, Mr. V. Nagamiah, Lieut.-Colonel James, Dr. A. W. Bishop, Mr. R. S. Lepper, Dr. Perkins, Mr. Padmanabhier, Mr. N. Acyuten Tambi, Mr. P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, Mr. K. G. Sesha Aiyar, Lieutenant J. C. Lock, Mr. A. H. Bastow,

Mr. A. J. Ferguson, and Dr. E. Ponnen as well as Mrs. Carr and many other European ladies. The Resident preceded Their Excellencies in the first boat to reach the jetty. Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock arrived soon afterwards and were received by the Maharaja at the edge of the water as they alighted. His Excellency informed the Maharaja that the journey was most delightful, everything having been made comfortable and pleasant. Lord Wenlock, who was received most cordially by His Highness, thanked him for the opportunity he had given him of re-visiting Travancore and meeting His Highness. His Excellency then introduced the other members of his party to the Maharaja and the Resident introduced to His Excellency several of the ladies and gentlemen present. A guard of honour with colours and band furnished by the Nair Brigade was drawn up immediately in front of the landing-stage, where were also paraded three State elephants bedecked with massive gold plates and caparisoned with rich trappings. The party then drove in procession to the Residency through the fort and Cholay Bazaar, His Highness and His Excellency being seated in the same carriage. The road throughout its whole length was crowded with people in holiday attire. Every balcony and window and house-top was occupied, and the procession was watched with great interest. As the State procession arrived near the palace several hundred children of the local girls' schools greeted Their Excellencies, and

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TRIVANDRUM.
Public arrival.

State
procession.

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TRIVANDRUM.
State
procession.

a short distance further on the boys of the local primary schools lined the route. The route was spanned at intervals with triumphal arches, the most striking of them being two in front of the palace. Salutes were fired on arrival at the jetty, and also at the Residency, which was reached at 10 o'clock.

Diwan's visit.

At 12 noon Diwan Bahadur S. Gopala Chariar, Diwan, paid a visit to His Excellency.

State visit.

His Highness, accompanied by his Fouzdari, the Commissioner, the Palace Manager and his Private Secretary, paid a State visit to His Excellency at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Residency. The Nair Brigade furnished a guard of honour with colour and band. Large crowds of spectators formed two lines on either side of the main road as the Maharaja drove past. The whole route was decorated with fruits, foliage and the plantain trees. The State carriage was drawn by four horses. The whole procession was typical of an oriental court. It was headed by an elephant dressed in blue and red, the mahout beating two drums. This was followed by mounted troops and infantry with band and colours. The procession included a few led horses. Closely following these was the native band. One distinctive feature was the group of retainers who accompanied the party in two lines with their quaintly shaped javelins, lances, etc. The rear of the procession was brought up by elephants gorgeously caparisoned, and carrying howdahs. On alighting at the portico, His Highness was received by an Aide-de-Camp and conducted to the drawing-room,

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TRIVANDRUM.
State visit.

at the entrance to which His Excellency received him. At the visit were present His Excellency's personal staff, besides Mr. Carr, the Resident, Captain Fenning, the Assistant Resident, Lieut.-Colonel James, I.M.S., the Darbar Physician, and Lieutenant J. C. Lock, Commandant of the Nair Brigade. The usual ceremonials of a State visit being over, His Highness returned to the palace. Salutes were fired both on his arrival and departure.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency held a levée at the Residency at which the principal State officials and leading residents were presented.

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency drove out to inspect the new Pangode Lines where a detachment of the Nair Brigade is located.

At 8 P.M. Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock were entertained at State banquet at the Darbar Hall which was tastefully decorated. The following ladies and gentlemen resident in the station were invited to the banquet:—Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Colonel and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. and Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Bastow, Captain Lock, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Captain Fenning, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Dr. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Baily, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Miss Williams, Miss C. Williams, Miss Tardley, Miss Bassold, Miss Cox, Miss Fenning, Miss Coppin, Miss Beaumont, Miss Chislett, Miss McCubbin, Mr. Woodham, Mr. Adams, Mr. Ferguson, the

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TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.

Rev. M. Wardrop, the Rev. Father Placidus, the Rev. Father Ubaldo, and Mr. Lepper.

At the conclusion of the banquet, His Highness the Maharaja, who sat at the table throughout the dinner, rose amidst loud cheers and proposed the toast of the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor, which was received with due honour.

His Highness then proposed the toast of Their Excellencies in the following terms :—

His Highness' speech proposing Their Excellencies' health.

“MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise again with great pleasure to ask you to drink to the health of my distinguished guests this evening, Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.

“I am extremely gratified that they have so graciously afforded me an early opportunity of returning their hospitality and of cementing the friendship so happily formed during my recent visit to Madras. I value that friendship most highly and feel that His Excellency's visit is one more signal token of the deep solicitude of the Paramount Power for the welfare of this State, and of his earnest desire to strengthen the cordial relations with an ancient and faithful ally, so happily subsisting for over a century. You are aware that His Excellency came to this Presidency with a long and brilliant record of noble service in other parts of the British Empire, where he was so deservedly popular. During the short period His Excellency has been with us, his administration has been marked by broad views, a keen sense of responsibility, untiring energy and, above all, loyal and sympathetic care of the people over whom he rules. With these great virtues and his personal charm of manner, His Excellency cannot fail to add to the lustre of his renown as an able and successful administrator. Ladies

“and gentlemen, Health and happiness to their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.”

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TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.

After the toast had been duly honoured by the guests, His Excellency replied as follows :—

His Excellency's reply.

“YOUR HIGHNESS, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, —I must confess that I cannot help feeling somewhat embarrassed by the very flattering allusions which our princely host to-night has made in regard to myself and I desire to thank you, Sir, very sincerely for the kind way in which you have proposed the health of Lady Lawley and myself and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it. I also find it difficult to convey to you any idea of the gratification which my experience of the past few days has afforded to me. The elaborate arrangements which have been made so that I might see the exquisite beauty of your country in the most complete comfort and under the most pleasing condition, the princely hospitality which you, Sir, have accorded to me and the cordiality of your welcome have left an impression upon my mind which I know time will never efface ; but these manifestations I know are prompted by the generous spirit and the courteous consideration of one of the most distinguished of the rulers of the Native States of India. Conspicuous as he is by his loyalty to the British Raj and a participator in the great task of Indian administration, I venture to regard him as my comrade and my friend. The allusion which he has just now made to his recent visit to Madras reminds me that it was there that he sowed the seed of our acquaintance. That seed as he has said has blossomed into friendship and the blossom of friendship I hope will ripen to the fruit of sympathy and mutual trust. I can assure you that it is a great privilege to me to see something of His Highness' work which he is carrying on here with such ability and such sagacity ; while he plays

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TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.
His Excellency's reply.

"the part with accurate propriety, the part of a strictly constitutional ruler, I know that he has a complete and intimate knowledge of all the details of administration. Holding as he does a reverence for the traditions and the history of his country, at the same time he has shown himself ready to profit by Western ideas so far as they are compatible with the instincts and the sentiments of his people. For instance, in the reorganization of excise, in settlement, in matters especially of education, in matters of the advancement of medical science and the placing of medical skill within the reach of his people, his work is that of an enlightened and sympathetic ruler. And moreover, I know him to be imbued and inspired with a love for his native country and seeing how lavishly adorned that country is by nature's hand, indeed it is to me no matter of surprise.

"From your ghats which stand a lifted universe of crest and crag, boulder and shelf, green space and rocky horn, through which the rivers roll their slumberous sheet of foam to fill the land with fullness and the lust of plenty; by your dark forests where stand in serried ranks the giants of the wood waiting through the silent centuries to pay at last their tribute to the needs of man; then mile on mile of rice-bearing fields; grove on grove of slender palms tossing their feathery fronds to heaven bearing aloft the generous fruit on which the welfare of man so much depends; by your backwaters and estuaries teeming with life and yielding an ample harvest for the food of man; down to the deep sea marge where one may rest listening to the endless ocean legends which the long-backed breakers whisper to the lazy locked lagoon! A land of beauty! A land of plenty! A land of peace!

"It is no wonder to me that His Highness has adopted our English motto, 'there is no place like Home.'

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TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.
His Excellency's reply.

"That we shall have been able to see it all in perfect comfort, that no effort has been spared, nothing left undone, to make us welcome is due to the kindness and the courtesy of our host.

"And I can assure you, Sir, on behalf of my wife and my family that we thank you most sincerely; and now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in filling our glasses and drinking to the health of His Highness. We wish you, Sir, with all sincerity, long life, happiness and health. Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore."

His Highness then proposed in the following terms the toast of Lord Wenlock which was drunk with great enthusiasm by the guests:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Another pleasing feature of this happy and auspicious occasion is the presence of my old and valued friend, Lord Wenlock, whom I have the honour of cordially welcoming once more to Travancore. I hold in glad remembrance His Lordship's first visit and feel flattered that he has been again attracted to these shores, the scenery of which he so graphically described in this hall fourteen years ago. His Lordship will revisit the 'jungles and forests' he then admired, and I wish him every success that a keen sportsman could desire.

His Highness' speech proposing Lord Wenlock's health.

"I thank him most warmly for the firm and lasting friendship he has shown by accepting my invitation so willingly. Ladies and Gentlemen, Lord Wenlock."

In reply Lord Wenlock spoke as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you very much, indeed, for the kind way in which you have drunk my health; especially His Highness for the extremely kind

Lord Wenlock's reply.

JANUARY 31st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.
Lord
Wenlock's
reply.

"manner in which he has referred to me to-day on paying my
"second visit to Travancore. I can assure him that it is
"with the very greatest pleasure I have had this opportunity
"once more of seeing his most beautiful country and again
"I have had the pleasure of the great enjoyment of going
"down those silent pathways of the backwaters of Travan-
"core. I have been able to see for myself a land flowing
"with milk and honey so to speak, a land where famine is
"never known, where the people are prosperous and happy
"and I am glad to be able to congratulate His Highness on
"still retaining the love and affection of his people and to
"congratulate him on their continued peace and prosperity.

"Your Highness asked me a short time ago if I had
"noticed any changes in Travancore, and I can only say
"that as far as I am able to judge the country is as fair and
"prosperous and as happy as I once saw it fourteen years ago
"and I can also tell him this—that I have seen in some
"respects some changes. I have noticed at Quilon the in-
"troduction of the South Indian Railway. When I was out
"in India, I must say I wondered more than fourteen years
"ago why the iron horse did not penetrate into the peaceful
"recesses of Travancore. I found that at Quilon and I can-
"not help thinking that as far as I am able to see it will not
"be very long before it penetrates into other parts of Travan-
"core. I am well aware that there are a great many of His
"Highness' subjects who were not particularly anxious to
"see it extended throughout this country and if it will not
"be in my time or even in His Highness' time that we may
"see any extension of railway in Travancore, still I think I
"can venture in one respect to make a prophecy and that is
"whenever it does come, the people who will be living in
"that day will wonder why on earth it has taken so many
"years to come there.

"There is one other change I think Your Highness
"will allow me to mention and that is that I have had the

JANUARY 31st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
State Banquet.
Lord
Wenlock's
reply.

"pleasure this afternoon of going over the Central Jail in
"Trivandrum. I should like to say to him how delighted I
"am to see what a great change has been effected in the
"administration and the management of that jail since I
"last inspected it fourteen years ago. I ventured at that
"time to offer a few criticisms on its work and on the methods
"on which it was conducted then and I ventured to throw
"out a few hints as to how I thought the management of the
"jail might be improved. But I can assure you that it has
"given me most intense pleasure to see how admirably that
"institution is now being carried on. In fact, I can congra-
"tulate His Highness very much on the excellent methods
"adopted there and the admirable manner in which the
"inmates are being treated. But I must not say too much
"in praise of this institution, or I am afraid I shall induce
"some of His Highness' subjects who are at present out-
"side to qualify for admission. Therefore I will rest content
"with mentioning the very marked improvement which I
"have noticed.

"I have also to thank His Highness most extremely for
"the very kind manner in which he has received me at the
"entrance of his country. I have to again thank him for his
"hospitality here and for his kind permission to wander
"about in the jungles. I hope to be in a few days in that
"back part of your country which I know so well, that on
"the Periyar lake, and my only regret is that in penetrating
"through those jungles I shall not have the pleasure of being
"accompanied by His Highness himself owing to the fact
"that His Highness is not himself a sportsman. In conclu-
"sion I can only assure him that his hospitality in his own
"country is appreciated by me to the full."

After dinner a move was made to the verandah
of the Darbar Hall where Their Excellencies and
party witnessed an excellent display of fireworks.

Fireworks.

January 31st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
Fireworks.
February 1st,
1907.
Public
Gardens.

It was nearly 11-30 P.M. when the party left for the Residency.

On 1st February Their Excellencies and party left the Residency at 7 A.M. and drove to the Public Gardens. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. A. J. Vieyra, Chief Secretary, who conducted them over the extensive and well-kept grounds. A Flower Show was specially organized for the occasion at which the principal local products were exhibited.

Flower Show.

Zoological
Museum.

After spending some time at the Flower Show, the party visited the Zoological Museum which contains a large collection of animals. The Arts Museum was inspected next.

Arts Museum.

Public Library.

The party then adjourned to the Public Library where they were received by Mr. L. C. Hodgson and Dr. Bishop. The School of Arts next engaged the attention of the party who inspected with interest some choice specimens of ivory workmanship and some paintings by the late Ravi Varma.

School of Arts.

His Highness
the
Maharaja's
College for
Girls.

From here Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Carr, Mr. Campbell and Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek, drove to the Maharaja's College for Girls. The Lady Principal of the college took Her Excellency round the various class rooms and afterwards some of the girls went through a short programme of music. Her Excellency said a few words expressing her pleasure at being able to come and see the college.

His Highness
the Maharaja's
College.

In the meantime His Excellency paid a visit to the Maharaja's College where he was met by

Dr. Crichton Mitchell and the Professors of the college who conducted him through the various blocks of this magnificent institution. Each Professor explained to His Excellency the progress made in the branch of study for which he was responsible. His Excellency inspected with much interest the Physical Science Laboratory which had been recently opened. His Excellency was then conducted to the main hall where the college students were assembled. One of the students presented His Excellency with an address of welcome in which allusion was made to the services rendered by His Excellency to the Empire in other parts of the world.

February 1st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
His Highness
the Maharaja's
College.

His Excellency then replied as follows:—

"I beg to thank you very much, indeed, for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted me this morning and to assure you of the pleasure which it is to me to pay a visit to your college."

His
Excellency's
speech.

"You have been good enough to introduce various personal allusions to my past work in the address which I have just received in regard to which I do not propose to say much. At the time that I was called upon to take up my duties in the Transvaal, public interest throughout the world happened to be focussed on that particular locality and it may be that therefore my name was brought sometimes into prominence. But, I can assure you that I was only doing there what hundreds and thousands of English men—yea and Indians—are doing all over the world; and that is, trying to fulfil their duty as citizens of the great Empire to which we all belong. I thank you, nevertheless, for your recognition of the endeavours I have made to do my duty faithfully and well."

February 1st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
His Highness
the Maharaja's
College.
His
Excellency's
speech.

"I also thank you for the kind allusion to my brother.
"I believe that the fact of two brothers holding such an office
"as that I now hold in succession is unique; and the visit
"of an ex-Governor to this Presidency is also exceptional.
"Having followed his example in one respect, namely, having
"come here as the Governor of Madras, I hope that I
"may follow it in a second respect, and that is, in years to
"come I may re-visit this delightful country.

"Well, I have had this morning an experience which
"has really astonished me. I have had an opportunity of
"seeing what is being done in this country for the intellectual
"and the social advancement of its citizens and I have been,
"as I said, indeed, astonished at what I have seen. It has
"been my privilege to visit your school, your Public Library,
"your School of Arts, your Zoological Gardens, and finally,
"but by no means least, the college in which we now stand.
"It is only recently that this college has been equipped
"with what I believe to be the most worthy Physical Labo-
"ratory in India; and I congratulate you, indeed, on your
"good fortune in that fact. But it is not only in that depart-
"ment of the college that progress and enlightenment are
"shown; in every other department, it seems to me you
"have much on which to congratulate yourselves, and so far
"as I can see, the policy of progress followed in the past
"is not going to stop now.

"Your allusions to the munificence and the generosity
"and the wisdom of your Maharaja are very apt and very
"proper; and I know full well that in his interest in all
"that affects the education of his younger subjects he will
"receive the support of my friend the Diwan.

"You are also, my young friends, let me tell you, more
"than usually fortunate in the character and the personality
"of those good men who are here employing all their ability,
"all their energy, all their care for you. And I would
"impress upon you this morning, if I may, how much you

February 1st,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
His Highness
the Maharaja's
College.
His
Excellency's
speech.

"owe to them and I would ask you—Do you realise the
"advantages which you possess? Cast your minds back
"forty or fifty years and think of what the boys of Trivan-
"drum had in the way of the educational advantages which
"you enjoy and then you will see how fortunate you are.

"I would this morning only urge you to realise your
"obligation and to endeavour to fulfil your duty. And if
"you would ask me how that is to be done, I would tell you
"very briefly. It is by doing your duty as students of this
"college that you may equip yourselves as capable and
"efficient citizens, to play your part when you go out into
"the world and to do your duty to your country. That is
"your duty to your school.

"You have alluded to the work which other students
"have done and the honour and credit which they have
"brought upon this college and the traditions which they
"have handed down to you. And I say to you, keep these
"traditions sacred. Add to them; add to the lustre and
"the prestige of the school. Even though you may not
"realise it to-day, you will realise in after life how much
"you owe to your school. Be true to your school; be true
"to yourselves. May I give you one line of Shakespeare—

'To thine own self be true;
'And it must follow, as the night the day,
'Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

"Remember, too, that you come here not only for purposes
"of cram but for formation of character. In your address
"you tell me that shortly there is to be erected here a
"hostel and that will bring this college more into line
"with what we know as public school life in England.
"I would only say that I hope that a hostel may not
"be a sort of water-tight compartment outside the school
"but may be a part and parcel of its life. Because
"it is here within the walls of this school that will be

February 1st, 1907.
TRIVANDRUM. being fired both on arrival at and departure from the Darbar Hall.

The return
State visit.
Garden
Party.

At 4-45 P.M., a Garden Party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Carr in honour of Their Excellencies. A large number of the European residents of the station and a few of the important Indian officials of the State had been invited, His Highness the Maharaja being also present to meet Their Excellencies. His Excellency conversed with several of the guests. It was past 6 o'clock when the gathering broke up. The Maharaja's Band played a selection of music during the afternoon.

February 2nd, 1907.
His Excellency's private
visit to His
Highness.

Lord Wenlock's
visit.

Vernacular
High School
for Girls.

On the following morning His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Duff, drove to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace at the Fort to return His Highness' private visit arriving there at 7 A.M. A little later Lord Wenlock paid a similar visit.

At 7 A.M. Her Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Carr, paid a visit to the Vernacular High School for Girls which is in the Fort. Here His Excellency joined Her Excellency at 7-30 A.M. Mr. C. Krishna Pillai, Inspector of Schools, received Their Excellencies and conducted them upstairs where the pupils of the institution and the lady teachers had assembled to accord Their Excellencies a hearty welcome. A short and interesting programme of music, dances, and action-songs was gone through. At its conclusion Her Excellency thanked the headmaster, the staff and the children for their welcome and assured them of the pleasure which they had of inspecting the school. Before leaving the school,

Her Excellency also witnessed a young girl making a map of India with coloured powders on tracing paper; the work was admirably executed.

The next institution visited was the Zenana Mission School for Girls in the Fort. Miss L. M. Fox, the Lady Superintendent, received Their Excellencies and conducted them to seats in the centre hall, which was beautifully decorated. Here all the girls and teachers had assembled. The Lady Superintendent read a short address of welcome, in the course of which she said that the institution was founded 43 years ago by Miss A. M. Blandford of the Church Mission who, after over a decade of noble and enduring work, left the country in the previous March. She also acknowledged the liberal support accorded to the institution by His Highness' Government. There were on the rolls about 320 girls. An interesting programme of English songs and recitations was gone through by the children. At the conclusion of the proceedings, His Excellency made a short speech in the course of which he thanked the Lady Superintendent for her kind welcome and assured them of the great pleasure it was to Lady Lawley and himself to visit the institution. He said that they would not easily forget the scene before them—bright sunshine, bright colours, bright faces. He thought the girls were fortunate in being within the walls of the school and hoped that they would realise and think for themselves how these women work for the sake of others, and he exhorted them to follow their example.

February 2nd, 1907.

TRIVANDRUM.
Vernacular
High School
for Girls.

Zenana Mission
School.

February 2nd,
1907.
TRIVANDRUM.
General
Hospital,
Women and
Children's
Hospital.

The last institution visited was the General Hospital, while Her Excellency drove to visit the Women and Children's Hospital in the next compound. At the General Hospital, His Excellency was received by Lieutenant-Colonel James, Darbar Physician, the Diwan and Dr. Ponnem and was taken round the various wards. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Visitors' Book.

"I am very much interested to note how much, year by year, the numbers increase of those who take advantage of this hospital. It makes evident the fact that its utility is every day growing and is appreciated by the residents of Trivandrum. I am glad to have had an opportunity of going round the various wards and seeing the general equipment. The administration of the institution reflects great credit on the Surgeon and the staff."

Their Excellencies and party then drove back to the Residency for breakfast.

Meanwhile, Mr. Campbell and Captain A. A. Duff left Trivandrum for Quilon by backwater.

After breakfast at the Residency, Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Carr and Captain Sir Wilfrid Peek left Trivandrum for Quilon by road.

ATTANGAL.

En route at Attangal, a distance of 20 miles from Trivandrum, the party had luncheon. After lunch, they drove on to the bungalow of the Rev. Mr. Osborne of the London Mission Society where they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Osborne who took them round the schools and the industrial institutions. Their Excellencies inspected with interest the leper

Leper Cottages.

cottages where a number of unfortunate women are comfortably housed, fed and cared for by Mr. Osborne. After tea at Mr. Osborne's, the party resumed their journey to Quilon which was reached at about 8 P.M. After dinner at the Quilon Residency, Their Excellencies and party witnessed a weird dance by some natives of the neighbourhood.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday, February 3rd, Their Excellencies and party left Quilon for Ammayyanáyakkanúr by special train.

At Shencottah the Diwan-Peishkar of Quilon, who had travelled to the limit of the Travancore frontier, took leave of Their Excellencies. At Ambásamudram the Zamindar of Singampatti came to the station to meet His Excellency. The Zamindar had a few minutes' conversation with His Excellency in his saloon, after which the journey was resumed. Tinnevely station was reached at 2-30 P.M., and here Mr. D. D. Murdoch, Collector of Tinnevely, was present on the platform to meet His Excellency, with whom he had a short interview. The next halt was at Maniyáchi, where Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman of the Board of Directors, South Indian Railway, Mr. Neville Priestley, Agent, and Mr. Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways, met His Excellency. Their carriages were attached to the Governor's special.

At Koilpatti, the Zamindar of Ettiyapuram had made great preparations to welcome Their Excellencies as they passed through his estate. The Zamindar was present on the platform with all his

February 2nd,
1907.
ATTANGAL.
Leper Cottages.

QUILON.

February 3rd,
1907.

SHENCOTTAH.

AMBASAMU-
DRAM.

TINNEVELLY.

MANIYACHI.

KOILPATTI

February 3rd,
1907.

KOILPATTI.

pataphernalia. The platform was lined by the Zamindar's numerous retinue armed with long staves and spears, besides standard-bearers, chobdars and others carrying fans and chowris. A pandal had been erected on the platform, which was decorated with ornamental tinsel figures and with bunches of plantains and garlands of flowers. The Zamindar, attended by his Diwan, Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, received Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock on the platform and, after garlanding them, conducted them to the reception pandal, where he had a collection of interesting curios to exhibit to them. Among these were an ivory figure of exceedingly fine workmanship, a gold-plated rifle of local manufacture, richly-carved iron work, and swords set with precious stones, one of which was a present to a predecessor of the present Zamindar by the British Government in recognition of services rendered in the suppression of the Kullar rebellion in the early part of last century. Their Excellencies and party were much struck with these curios, which they inspected with considerable interest. There were on view on the platform a richly upholstered and gold-plated palanquin covered with gold-brocaded cloth, as also a State tonjon surmounted with a silk canopy. After a brief stay Their Excellencies resumed their journey, after thanking the Zamindar for kindly coming over to meet them at the station.

AMMAYYA-
NAYAKKANUR.

On arrival at Ammayanáyakkanúr, Their Excellencies were met by Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S.,

Collector of Madura, and Mr. Dene, Superintendent of Police. After dinner, Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock, Mrs. Gosling, Major Molesworth, I.M.S., Captain Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. Carr with Messrs. Gillman and Dene left for the shooting camp at 10 P.M., Mr. Gillman accompanying His Excellency up to Kuruvanth.

The rest of the party, consisting of the Hon'ble Mrs. Portman, the Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes, Miss Martineau, Mr. Campbell and Captain Sir Wilfrid Peck, left Ammayanáyakkanúr an hour later by the South Indian Railway mail train for Tanjore where they were met on the following morning by Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., the Collector. They visited the temple, the Sivaganga tank and the Schwartz Church. In the evening before leaving for Madras they visited the Palace, Armoury and Library, and called on the Ranis. The party left by the boat mail in the evening and arrived at Guindy on the following morning.

February 3rd,
1907.AMMAYYA-
NAYAKKANUR.February 4th,
1907.

TANJORE.

February 5th,
1907.

GUINDY.

PART III.

PERIYAR.

When the arrangements for the shooting camps Camps. were first taken in hand, it was expected that His Excellency would be accompanied by a large party and would be able to stay in the neighbourhood for ten days. Four camps of grass huts were therefore erected for the accommodation of the shooting party. The base-camp was close to Kumili village and the head-works of the Periyár. It was situated on a hill overlooking the permanent camp maintained at Thekkady by the Public Works Department and commanded a splendid panoramic view of the surrounding hills and the arm of the Periyár lake which runs up to Thekkady.

The camp itself consisted of a spacious dining-hall, with wide verandahs; next to it were His Excellency's quarters, consisting of a sitting-room with bed room attached and a verandah; then came Lord Wenlock's hut in the erection of which the Munaams took special interest, as His Lordship is an old friend of theirs. Then comes a block of four rooms, and another row of smaller rooms. Behind were kitchens and numerous godowns. All these most picturesque and charming buildings were

Camps.

the work of the hillmen, the Munaams, and were entirely made of *etah* and bamboo. Strips of the white cane were laid over the green leaves in various patterns and the effect was very artistic and pleasing.

The camp at Mlapara, which was 22 miles from the base-camp, was built at the end of the lake, close to the river, where good fishing may be had. A few days before His Excellency's arrival a mahseer, weighing between 50 and 60 lb., was caught by the hillmen close by the camp with a hook made out of the rib of an umbrella!

There was also a camp at the Periyár dam. The fourth camp was at Shaitan Mullai, thirteen miles across the hills from the Kumili camp, and a likely place for big game.

The weather was very cold at nights but hot during the day. The grass was high and getting very dry, and grass fires had begun.

The party accompanying His Excellency to the jungles included Lady Lawley, Lord Wenlock, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Major Molesworth and Captain Duff. They left Ammayanáyakkanúr about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Their Excellencies were driven by Mr. Gillman in a carriage and pair for the first stage of the journey as far as Periyakulam. Here they entered transit-carts and pushed on to Uttamapálaiyam which was reached in time for breakfast on the following morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the journey was resumed, Kumili being reached at 4-45 P.M. Here

February 3rd,
1907.
AMMAYANÁYAKKANÚR.

February 4th,
1907.
UTTAMAPÁLAIYAM.

KUMILI.

His Excellency was met by the Travancore officials and proceeded to the camp. On the following day Their Excellencies, Lord Wenlock, Captain Duff and Mr. Bensley went to the camp at Mlapara by the steamlaunch *Daisy*, arriving there about 5-30 P.M. On Wednesday, the 6th February, Their Excellencies and Lord Wenlock went up Ibex Hill. His Excellency shot two saddle-back ibex, one wild dog and a good sambhur. Lord Wenlock bagged a brownback ibex. Her Excellency accompanied the party all day though the country was very mountainous and difficult.

February 4th,
1907.
KUMILI.

February 5th,
1907.
MLAPARA.



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