

2
The Twelfth Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.

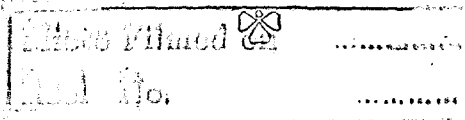
Sir Arthur Lawley,

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

Governor of Madras.



CALCUTTA, GANJAM, VIZAGAPATAM
AND GODAVARI.



January 25th to Feb. 16th, 1909.

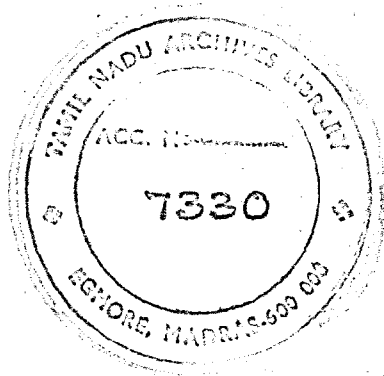
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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency to Vizianagram and Calcutta was—

Her Excellency the Honourable Lady LAWLEY.

Miss LAWLEY.

Miss C. LAWLEY.

R. E. LAWLEY, Esq.

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

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

Her Excellency, the Misses Lawley and Mr. R. E. Lawley left the party at Calcutta and Mr. Campbell and Captain Duff accompanied His Excellency for the rest of the tour.

VIZIANAGRAM.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Jan. 25	Mon.	Madras	Government House	Dep.	...	5-45
			Central Station ...	Arr. ... Dep. ...	...	5-55 6-0
		Ponnéri...	Railway Station ...	Arr. ...	...	6-54
				Dep.	...	7-19
Jan. 26	Tues.	Túni ...	Railway Station...	Arr. ... Dep. ...	10-25 10-50	... ...
		Waltair ...	Railway Station .	Arr. ...	...	12-50
				Dep. ...	...	1-20
		Vizianag- ram.	Railway Station...	Arr. ...	...	2-45
						2-55
				Dep. ...	...	3-25
			Municipal Hall ...	Arr. ...	...	3-30
				Dep. ...	...	4-0
			Mr. Gass' House .	Arr. ...	...	4-15
				Dep. ...	...	6-0
			Phool Bagh ...	Arr. ...	...	6-15
				Dep. ...	...	7-50
			Fort, Moti Mahal.	Arr. ...	...	8-0
				Dep. ...	...	10-30
			Phool Bagh ...	Arr. ...	...	10-40

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	
1	
...	Departure private. By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Mail train.
23	Dinner in Railway Refreshment room.
...	
403	Breakfast in Railway Refreshment room.
...	
59	Her Excellency saw the Zamindar of Kurupam's Children.
...	
38	Arrival private.
...	Their Excellencies and party alighted at the Goods shed platform for lunch in tents near the Railway Station.
...	By carriage.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Vizianagram Municipal Council.
...	By motor-car.
1	Garden party.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	By motor-car.
1½	Dinner party given by Raja. Fireworks.
...	By motor-car.
1½	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Jan. 27	Wed.	Vizianag- ram.	Phool Bagh ...	Dep.	7-10	...
			Maharaja's Hos- pital.	Arr. Dep.	7-50 8-20	... ...
			College ...	Arr. Dep.	8-25 9-10	... ...
			Phool Bagh ...	Arr. Dep.	9-20 8-0	... ..
			Gosha Hospital ..	Arr. Dep.	8-10 8-25	... ...
			Phool Bagh ...	Arr.	8-35 9-30 10-45 12 noon.	... ... ... ...
			Fort ...	Arr.	...	12-15
				Dep.	...	1-30 2-20
			Railway Station ...	Arr. Dep.	... ...	2-30 2-42
		Berham- pur.	Railway Station ...	Arr. Dep.	... ...	7-33 8-1

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

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By carriage.
1	By carriage.
...	Breakfast.
...	Raja of Vizianagram visited His Excellency.
...	By motor car.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	His Excellency was shown the library, arms, etc., by the Raja and Mr. Gass.
...	Luncheon Party.
...	By motor-car.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By train for Calcutta. Departure private.
13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dinner in Railway Refreshment room.
...	

when Her Excellency is not accompanied by His Excellency.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909. Jan. 28	Thur.	Calcutta.	Howrah Railway Station.	Arr.	9-50	... P.M.
Jan. 29	Fri.	Calcutta.	...	...	12 noon.	... 3-0 4 0
Jan. 30	Sat.	Calcutta.	...	...	10-30 11-30	... 12-30 3-0
Jan. 31	Sun.	Barrack-pore.	.....	...	...	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
375	Their Excellencies and party were the guests of the Viceroy in Calcutta.
...	Their Excellencies visited the Botanical Gardens.
...	Interviews with—
..	1. Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
...	2. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
...	3. Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.
...	Their Excellencies visited the Zoological Gardens.
...	Fancy Dress Ball.
...	Interviews with—
...	1. Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department.
...	2. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
...	3. Sir Trevredyn R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., President, Railway Board.
...	4. Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., Department of Commerce and Industry.
...	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909. Feb. 1	Mon.	Calcutta.	.....	...	...	3-0 8-0
Feb. 2	Tues.	Calcutta.	.....	...	10 0 10-30 ...	 1-30
			Howrah Railway Station.	Dep	...	7-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interview with— Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department. Dinner Party (Lord Kitchener's).
...	Interviews with— 1. M.R.Ry. Srish Chandra Sarbadhicari, Editor, "Hindoo Patriot." 2. Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I., Home Department. Luncheon Party at Belvedere. Visited the Museum. By Bengal-Nagpur Railway Mail train. English Mail closed before departure.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909. Feb. 3	Wed.	Chatrapur.	Railway Station...	Arr.	8-20	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	8-40	...
				Dep.	9-0	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-5	...
					9-30	...
					11-30	...
						1-30
						4-30
						8-0
Feb. 4	Thur.	Chatrapur.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-15	...
		Berhampur.	Town Hall ...	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-50	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	8-55	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			District Jail ...	Arr.	9-25	...
				Dep.	9-45	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
361	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	By carriage.
$\frac{3}{4}$	
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation of the Uriyas and Interviews with—
	1. Zamindar of Dharakota.
	2. Rev. F. W. Jarry, English Baptist Mission.
	3. Mr. H. C. Bennett, District Forest Officer.
	4. M.R.Ry. W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader and Member, District Board.
...	Lunch.
...	Garden Party.
...	Dinner Party.
...	
...	By motor-car.
14	Received and replied to addresses from—
	1. Berhampur Municipal Council.
	2. Chicacole Municipal Council.
	3. Parlakimedi Municipal Council.
	4. Ganjam District Board.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	By motor-car.
1	
..	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 4	Thur.	Berham- pur.	Mr. Vaughan's House.	Arr.	9-50 10-0 11-30	... ... ..
				Dep.	...	1-30 4-0
			Kallikota College.	Arr.	...	4-5
				Dep.	...	4-35
			Union Club	Arr.	...	4-40
				Dep.	...	5-30
		Chatrapur.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6-15 8-0
Feb. 5	Fri.	Chatra- pur.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-30	...
		Russell- konda.	Special Assistant Agent's Bunga- low.	Arr.	11-0 11-30	... ...
				Dep.	...	2-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	Breakfast.
...	Deputation of ryots and interviews with—
...	1. M.R.Ry. L. D. Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer.
	2. M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur.
	3. M.R.Ry. S. Audinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chicacole.
	4. M.R.Ry. S. S. Rajaguru Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlākimedi.
...	Luncheon Party.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Laid foundation stone of new laboratory and inspected buildings.
...	By motor-car.
100 yds.	Garden Party given by the people of Berhampur.
...	By motor-car.
14	Interview with—
...	Mr. F. V. P. Gompertz, officer in charge of Survey Party.
	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
64	Via Berhampur and Aska.
...	Breakfast. After breakfast motored to the Reservoir and back.
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909. Feb. 5	Fri.	Berham- pur.	Mr. McFarland's House.	Arr. Dep.	... ...	5-15 5-45
		Chatra- pur.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6-30 8-0
Feb. 6	Sat.	Chatra- pur.	Collector's House.	Dep.	8-10	...
			Railway Station...	Arr. Dep.	8-15 8-25	... ...
			Berhampur ...	Arr. Dep.	8-52 9-15	... ...
			Chicacole Road ...	Dep.	...	12-48
			Vizianagram ...	Arr. Dep.	... .	2-25 2-47

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
50 ...	Tea. By motor-car.
14 ...	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
1. ...	By train for Waltair.
14 ...	Breakfast in Railway Refreshment room.
91 ...	Saw the poor fed by M.R.Ry. B. Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu, Member, District Board, Ganjam.
43 ...	Lunch in Railway Refreshment room.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 6	Sat.	Waltair...	Railway Station...	Arr.	...	4-0
				Dep.	...	4-10
			Railway Institute.	Arr.	...	4-15
				Dep.	...	4-30
			Hospital ...	Arr.	...	4-45
				Dep.	...	5-15
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	5-35
					...	8-0
					...	
Feb. 7	Sun.	Waltair...	Collector's House.	...	9-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	6-25
			Church ...	Arr.	...	6-30
				Dep.	...	7-25
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	7-30
Feb. 8	Mon.	Waltair...			8-0	
			Collector's House.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Lunatic Asylum...	Arr.	7-40	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			District Jail ...	Arr.	8-10	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
			Mrs. A.V.N.	Arr.	8-50	...
			College.	Dep.	9-20	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-40	...
					9-45	...
					11-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
38	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
2½	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Vizagapatam Municipal Council.
...	By carriage.
½	Inspected Hospital and the buildings of the new Medical College which were under construction next door to the Hospital.
...	By carriage.
2	
...	Dinner Party.
...	Breakfast.
...	Luncheon Party.
...	By walk.
¼	Divine Service.
...	By walk.
¼	
...	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
12	
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	1. M.R.Ry. D. Raghavendra Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam.
...	2. Zamindar of Salurn.
...	3. Zamindar of Belgaum and his brother.
...	4. M.R.Ry. M. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, Proprietor of Kasimkota.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909. Feb. 8	Mon.	Waltair...	Collector's House.	Dep.	...	1-15
			Volunteer Institute	Arr.	...	1-30
				Dep.	...	2-30
			Site of new Masonic Hall.	Arr.	...	3-0
				Dep.	...	3-45
			Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma's House.	Arr.	...	4-0
				Dep.	...	4-45
			Harbour ...	Arr.	...	5-0
				Dep.	...	6-0
			Mr. Jagga Rao's Observatory.	Arr.	...	6-15
				Dep.	...	7-0
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	7-20
				Dep.	...	7-50
			Judge's House ...	Arr.	...	8-0
				Dep.	...	10-30
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	10-40
Feb. 9	Tues.	Waltair ..	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-35	...
			St. Aloysius' High School.	Arr.	7-55	...
				Dep.	8-40	...
			London Mission High School.	Arr.	8-50	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			Police Parade Ground.	Arr.	9-25	...
				Dep.	9-35	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-45	...
					9-50	...
					11-20	...
						1-30
				Dep.	...	4-40
			Raja of Kurupam's House.	Arr.	...	4-50
				Dep.	...	6-40
			Collector's Bangalow.	Arr.	...	7-25
						8-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Luncheon Party given by the Raja of Vizianagram.
...	By motor-car.
½	Attended laying of foundation stone of new Masonic Hall.
...	By motor-car along the sea-front northwards and back.
2	Tea.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
1	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
2½	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
½	Inspected Reserve Police.
...	Feeding of the poor by Mr. Jagga Rao.
1½	By motor-car.
...	
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation of representatives of the people of the district.
...	Luncheon Party.
...	By carriage.
1	Garden Party.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	Visit to Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao.
1	
...	Dinner Party.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 10	Wed.	Waltair ..	Collector's House.	...	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
		Anaká- palle.	.....	...	10-0	...
		Tuni ...	Railway Station...	Arr.	...	1-45
						2-0
				Dep.	...	2-15
						2-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car for Cocanada <i>via</i> Anakápalle, Túni, Kattipudi and Píttapur.
21	
40	
...	Lunch in Railway Refreshment room.
...	Interview with Zamindar of Kotham.
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Tewn or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1903.						
Feb. 10	Wed.	Cocanada.	Collector's House.	Arr.	...	5-0 8-0
Feb. 11	Thur.	Cocanada.	Collector's House. Collector's Office.	Dep. Arr.	7-30 7-40	...
			Municipal Water-works.	Dep. Arr.	8-15 8-20	...
			Women and Children's Hospital.	Dep. Arr.	8-30 8-35	...
			Collector's House.	Dep. Arr.	8-55 9-0 9-30 11-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
38 ...	Arrival private. Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from— 1. Cocanada Municipal Council. 2. Gódvári District Board.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{4}$	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{4}$	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	1. Raja of Pithápuram.
	2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Cocanada Municipal Council.
	3. M.R.Ry. V. Subramanyam Pantulu Garu, Sub-Judge, Cocanada.
	4. Mr. B. H. Barlow Poole, District Forest officer.
	5. M.R.Ry. P. Srikrushnulu Patruhu Garu, Deputy Collector.
	6. M.R.Ry. K. Perraju Pantulu Garu, ex-Member of Legislative Council, and Secretary, Pithápuram Raja's College.
	7. M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb P. Venkatachalapati Garu, Money-lender and Municipal Councillor.
	8. M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.
	9. M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasachari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar, lately acting as Deputy Collector.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 11	Thur.	Cocanada.	Collector's House.	...	...	1-30
				Dep.	...	4-15
			Site of Orphanage.	Arr.	...	4-40
			Collector's House.	Dep.	...	6-0
				Arr.	...	6-10
						8-0
Feb. 12	Fri.	Cocanada.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	7-40	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			Timpany High School.	Arr.	8-5	...
				Dep.	8-20	...
			St. Joseph's Convent School.	Arr.	8-25	...
				Dep.	8-55	...
			Port Office	Arr.	9-20	...
				Dep.	9-45	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-55	...
					10-0	...
					11-0	...
						1-30
			Pithapuram Raja's College.	Dep.	...	4-30
				Arr.	...	4-35
				Dep.	...	5-30
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	5-35
						8-0
Feb. 13	Sat.	Cocanada.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-0	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor-car. En route stopped to see the poor fed at the expense of the public near the Raja of Pithapuram's College.
1½	Laid foundation stone.
...	The Raja of Pithapuram's Garden party.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car to ferry and thence by launch.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from Native Chamber of Commerce.
...	Deputation from District Association.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
¼	Distribution of prizes.
...	By motor-car.
¼	Dinner party.
...	Departure private. By motor-car for Rajahmundry via Peddapur and Rajanagaram.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 13	Sat.	Rajah-mundry.	Museum ...	Arr.	9-50	...
			Judge's House ...	Dep.	10-15	...
				Arr.	10-20	...
					10-30	...
					11-0	...
			Training College...	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	3-55
				Dep.	...	4-5
			Arts College ...	Dep.	...	4-25
				Arr.	...	4-30
				Dep.	...	5-10
			Museum ...	Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	6-45
			Judge's House ...	Arr.	...	7-0
					...	8-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
38	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry. His Excellency presented the sanad of "Rao Sahib" to M.R.Ry. G. Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu.
$\frac{1}{8}$	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
	1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avargal, District and Sessions Judge.
	2. M.R.Ry. M. S. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Rajahmundry Municipal Council.
	3. Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A., Principal, Rajahmundry College.
	4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Garu.
	5. M.R.Ry. C. Venkatachalam Garu, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor.
	6. M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Vakil, and ex-Member of Legislative Council.
	7. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Vakil, and Vice-President of Rajahmundry Taluk Board.
	8. M.R.Ry. K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao Nayudu Garu, Landholder.
	9. M.R.Ry. G. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{8}$	By motor-car.
...	Addressed the students of Arts and Training Colleges.
$\frac{1}{8}$	By motor-car.
...	Garden party by the people of Rajahmundry.
1	By motor-car.
...	Dinner.
$\frac{1}{8}$	
...	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1900.						
Feb. 14	Sun.	Rajah-mundry.	Judge's House ...	...	9-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
					...	5-30
			Church ...	Arr.	...	5-55
				Dep.	...	7-0
			Judge's House ...	Arr.	...	7-5
					...	8-0
Feb. 15	Mon.	Rajah-mundry.	Judge's House ...	Dep.	7-45	...
			Widows' Home	Arr.	7-50	...
				Dep.	7-55	...
			Central Jail	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-25	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	8-35	...
				Dep.	8-55	...
			Judge's House ...	Arr.	9-5	...
					9-30	...
					11-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	3-45
		Dowlais-weram.	.....		...	4-20
				Dep.	...	5-20
		Rajah-mundry.	Judge's House ...	Arr.	...	6-0
					...	7-30
				Dep.	...	9-10
			Godavari Railway Station.	Arr.	...	9-15
				Dep.	...	9-23

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car. Saw the poor fed in the compound of District Munsif's Court.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Divine Service.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	
1	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Breakfast.
...	Interview with Mr. Mark Hunter, Principal, Rajah-mundry College.
...	Muhammadian deputation.
...	Lunch.
...	By steamer.
5	Saw the anicut and the Public Works Department Workshops.
...	Tea.
...	By motor-car. En route inspected the Wigram street level crossing, visited the mosque and inspected the site of the proposed bridge over the railway near the Godavari station.
5	
...	Dinner.
...	Departure private. By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	
...	By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Mail train for Madras.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1909.						
Feb. 16	Tues.	Ponnéri	Railway Station ...	Arr.	9-58	...
				Dep.	10-20	...
		Madras ...	Central Station ...	Arr.	11-35	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
338	Breakfast in Railway Refreshment room.
... 23	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

VIZIANAGRAM.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley started on his twelfth tour on Monday evening the 25th January 1909. It included visits to Calcutta and the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Górávari. His Excellency was accompanied by Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley, Miss Lawley, Miss C. Lawley, Mr. R. E. Lawley, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-Camp, as far as Calcutta. The party left the Central Station, Madras, by the Calcutta mail train at 8 P.M. Jan. 25th, 1909.

Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. D. Smith, Sheriff of Madras, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, were present at the Central Station. Mr. Leggatt travelled with Their Excellencies to the confines of the Madras Presidency.

Their Excellencies and party including Mr. Leggatt dined at the Refreshment room at Ponnéri at 6-54 P.M.

On the following morning, Their Excellencies and party breakfasted at Tuni Railway Refreshment room at 10-25 A.M. Waltair was reached at 12-50 P.M. At the station the Hon'ble Raja V. Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam, presented his children to Their Excellencies. Jan. 26th, 1909.

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VIZIA-
NAGRAM.
Arrival.

On arrival at Vizianagram at 2-45 p.m., Their Excellencies' carriage was shunted to the goods-shed platform where Their Excellencies and party alighted. On arrival they were met by Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, Mr. J. Moore, Acting Superintendent of Police, the Raja of Vizianagram, Kunwar Pratap Singh of Kama, one of the members of the Cadet Corps and brother-in-law of the Raja of Vizianagram, Mr. Gass, Manager of Vizianagram Estate, and Mr. Durell, the Raja's Private Secretary.

During their stay in Vizianagram, Their Excellencies and party were the guests of the Raja of Vizianagram and the Maharaja Kumarika of Vizianagram.

Lunch was provided in tents adjoining the railway station.

After lunch Their Excellencies and party drove to the Vizianagram Municipal Hall where their arrival was public. As Miss Lawley was unwell she drove on to the Phool Bagh and was unable to take part in any of the functions of the day. At the entrance to the hall, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, the Raja of Vizianagram, Kunwar Pratap Singh of Kama, and five or six of the leading Government and Estate officials, and a few presentations were made. Their Excellencies were then conducted into the hall by the Collector. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats on the dais, Mr. Campbell presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Chairman of the Vizianagram Municipal Council, who read the following address:—

“On behalf of the townsmen of Vizianagram, we, the Chairman and the members of this Municipal Council, beg to offer to Your Excellency our most loyal and hearty welcome.”

“2. A visit of the rulers of the land has always tended to supply the wants of their subjects, and we have no doubt Your Excellency's visit will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the Vizianagram Municipality in so far as one of its long standing and crying needs will be supplied in the near future. For some years the burden of our addresses to the rulers of this province when they honoured this town with a visit was the question of water-supply. Water, pure or impure, has nowadays become a rare commodity, and people have now to contend not only against the abnormally high prices of food stuffs but also against the difficulty of getting water.”

“3. We are, therefore, very grateful to Your Excellency's Government and to the Maharaja Kumarika Saheba of Vizianagram for the progress which the question of water-works for this town has made within the last few months.”

“4. In our representation to the Government, dated 21st August 1908, we explained the financial position of our Municipality, from which it will be seen that the munificent gift promised by the Maharaja Kumarika Saheba is all that the Municipality can show by way of local contribution. In coming years every pie which the Municipality may be able to save will have to be utilised in carrying out the recommendations made by successive Sanitary Commissioners for the improvement of the town, which is now largely extended by the amalgamation with the Municipality of the abandoned Cantonment area.”

“5. Under these circumstances we depend upon the generosity of Your Excellency's Government for the grant of such funds as may be required for the completion of the scheme, and in making this prayer we do not request the Government to depart from the principle which they have adopted in regard to grants to Municipalities. We venture to add that during the Government of Your Excellency's noble

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VIZIA-
NAGRAM.
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

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 VIZIANAGRAM.
 Municipal Address.
 Water-supply.

"brother Lord Wenlock, the late Sir Sri P. Ananda Gajapati Raj Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur, C.C.I.E., of Vizianagram, of ever dear memory, and of everlasting fame, was very anxious to get a water scheme for the town, and his proposals then received very kind consideration from His Lordship, and we have no doubt that Your Excellency and the late Maharaja's noble sister will be glad to see the said project achieved during Your Excellency's régime, and we venture also to hope that we shall have the good fortune of seeing Your Excellency open the water-works of this town.

Dispensary.

"6. We tender grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the liberal grant which it was pleased to make to the Municipality for the erection of a Dispensary building and also for the generous policy of Government in making an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs to deserving Municipalities. In this connection we submit that our schemes to open up a few congested and unhealthy areas of the town, recently inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner, are before the Government, and we hope to participate in the distribution of next year's grant for town improvements.

Town improvements.

"7. We beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that owing to the highly congested state of certain parts of the town fire accidents when they have occurred, and we are sorry to say that they do occur very often, have caused immense loss of property, and we are extremely grateful to our Raja for the generous promise he has recently made when dreadful fires caused havoc in some portions of the town during the last hot weather, to contribute Rs. 10,000 besides large quantities of building materials kindly supplied by the Manager of the Samasthanam for the purpose of enabling some of the sufferers to construct tiled houses in the place of thatched with a view to minimise the dangers arising from a recurrence of fire.

loyalty.

"8. There are two important matters of general interest to the country on which we feel we should express our sentiments, namely, the loyalty of the people and the liberal programme of reforms shadowed forth in the gracious Message

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 VIZIANAGRAM.
 Municipal Address.
 Loyalty.

"of His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen's Proclamation, and now elaborated in the famous despatches of Lord Morley and His Excellency the Viceroy. Irrespective of fresh grants of political privileges which are always only a question of time under British Rule, we firmly believe that to every true Indian loyalty is a paramount duty enforced alike by sacred precept and by considerations of gratitude for the present condition of peace, progress and security which may very well be called a millennium when compared with the past, which, as far as history can trace, was one continuous course of foreign inroads and internecine warfare. Except a few impractical persons unacquainted with history who dream of a bygone golden age which exists only in the imagination, and who ignore the necessary limitations of the best of human Governments, educated India recognises the immense obligations of the country to the British Rule. For the privileges now graciously granted to us, we most humbly and respectfully tender our thanks to His Majesty the Emperor who has added new lustre to the British Crown by carrying into the world's politics the British ideals of liberty, peace and progress. While appreciating this large advance in popular rights we are fully alive to our own responsibilities, and we realise that we, in our turn, should continue to deserve the boon that will now be granted to us by cultivating civic virtues, especially, a greater sense of duty, a spirit of compromise and patriotism translated into practical fellow-feeling.

"9. As regards the good behaviour of our own district we are happy to be able to refer to the assurance given by our Collector Mr. Campbell in his felicitous speech at the Saint Andrew's dinner, in the course of which he made pronouncements on the present unrest, which were dictated by ripe experience and broad statesmanship. That this district stood unaffected by the disaffection which prevailed in a neighbouring district with which it has intimate connection is mainly due to the personal influence and sympathetic administration of Mr. Campbell himself. An abiding factor in this district, which makes for loyalty, is the influence

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NAGRAM.
Municipal
Address.
Loyalty.

"of the Vizianagram House to which Sir Arthur Havelock paid
"a well deserved tribute during his visit to the fort in
"February 1898. The personality of the natural leaders of
"society inspires the love of the people, and their example
"strengthens the attachment of the country to the Paramount
"Power. Loyalty has been the creed of the Vizianagram House,
"and Your Excellency is aware with what fervour the Maharaja
"Kumarika Saheba maintains it.

"10. We should not close this address without giving ex-
"pression to the deep obligations of this town, and the country
"in general, to the munificence of the Maharaja Kumarika
"Saheba and to our gratitude to Your Excellency for the
"generous treatment given to this Municipality and for the
"firm and sympathetic administration of the province during
"troublesome times so that the current of peaceful progress was
"uninterrupted, and now we cannot also omit expressing our
"thanks to our popular Collector for the kind sympathy and
"support which he has always extended to us in our Municipal
"affairs.

"In conclusion we humbly pray that Your Excellency will
"be pleased to pardon us for the detention caused by our repre-
"sentation and earnestly wish Your Excellency a long life of
"health, happiness and prosperity."

After reading the address, M.R.Ry. T. Ramachan-
dra Rao Pantulu Garu presented the remaining mem-
bers of the Municipal Council.

His Excellency then replied as follows :—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that
"it is to my wife and myself a very great pleasure to find our-
"selves in Vizianagram, and if anything were wanting to
"enhance the pleasure which we feel, it would be achieved by
"the kindly welcome which you have extended to us, in the kind
"words of the address for which I beg to thank you very much
"as well as for the beautiful casket in which it is enclosed.
"The opening sentences of the address which has just been read
"to me express, I am glad to say, a spirit of breezy optimism.
"I feared, as I passed through this country this morning,

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"that I might find you somewhat dejected by the absence of
"the rainfall upon which the prosperity of this country so
"greatly depends. I can assure you that I sympathize with
"you in the disappointment caused thereby and I only wish
"that it were possible for a Governor to open the flood gates of
"Heaven upon this parched up and thirsty land. But that,
"alas, cannot be. I am glad to know that science and the
"expenditure of a certain amount of money, aided by the
"efforts of a sympathetic Government and of a generous
"hearted lady may bring within the sphere of practical politics,
"the achievement of a scheme which I know you all have
"dearly at heart—that is, an adequate supply of pure water.
"I am not unaware of the anxiety which you always felt on this
"account. I know something of the serious inconvenience, nay
"more, the hardships and privations which have been caused
"to you by the lack of a good water-supply; and indeed it
"seemed a somewhat forlorn hope at one time that these
"disabilities would ever be overcome. There were great physi-
"cal disabilities in the way. The cost of any satisfactory
"scheme was bound to be of great magnitude and unfortunately
"the financial position of the Municipality is not that of a very
"wealthy Corporation; and it is wholly due to the generosity
"of the Maharaja Kumarika Sahiba that the introduction of
"good water-supply has now come within the sphere of practical
"politics. It is with her characteristic desire to improve the
"condition and to promote the welfare of her poorer neighbours
"that she has placed at our disposal a sum of no less than Rs.
"1,50,000 in order that she may bring within the reach of all, the
"rich and the poor alike, that priceless possession of an adequate
"supply of pure and potable water. It is indeed a magnificent
"gift. But it is only one of many similar instances which she
"has given us of her invariable consideration and thought for
"the welfare of others. She has earned thereby the gratitude,
"the esteem and the affection of thousands of her compatriots
"and she has, I am glad to say, recently been the recipient of a
"fitting recognition at the hands of His Most Gracious Majesty
"the King-Emperor.

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VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply
to the
Municipal
Address.
*Water-
supply.*

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His Ex-
cellency's
reply
to the
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

"Gentlemen, you appeal to me that the Government should supplement the grant which has been made by her and should undertake at once to complete the scheme, I take it whatever it may cost. I would remind you, if I may, that the capacity of Government for expenditure is not altogether unlimited; our coffers, I am sorry to say, are not inexhaustible. However greatly you may desire us to come to your aid, we cannot depart from the principle we have observed elsewhere that while the Government are prepared to play their part in a scheme such as this, we look to the citizens of the town to play their part also, and to share with us the burden of the cost. I know that the financial position of the Municipality is not as good as it might be; but after all, it is not, I think, so deplorable as to make the citizens of this town say that they are unable to contribute anything towards the scheme. I may remind you that inasmuch as the supply of our cloth, so to speak, is limited, if we use all our cloth for your coat some of your fellow-citizens in other towns will have to go in scanty raiment. We try to deal as generously and fairly as possible with all Municipalities in matters of this kind. I think you may rely on it that so far as we are able we will come to your help as we have done elsewhere. But until we have before us a clearly defined scheme, until we know what it is to cost and until we are satisfied as to the ability or otherwise of the municipality to contribute something towards the expenditure it will be impossible for me to give you an assurance such as that you ask.

Dispensary.

"I am glad that we have been able to help you in the matter of the dispensary, because I think there is no more beneficent task which the Government can undertake than to organise, as far as it can, means for the relief of the suffering and the sick in this country. Wherever I go and I have made it my business as far as possible to visit the remotest parts of the presidency as well as the nearest, I realise how much there is to be done in this direction. I would fain do more if possible to build hospitals and dispensaries. But here again we are limited by the power of the purse. We have

"to distribute such means as are at our disposal as fairly and impartially as we can. So it is with the sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees to which you refer and of which you hope that a certain proportion may be forthcoming to enable you to relieve the congestion of some portions of your town. The sum which we have set apart of Rs. 3½ lakhs is not after all a very large one; it has to be divided not only amongst municipalities but also District Boards have a claim upon it. We have therefore many claims and until they are all before us for the particular year it is difficult for us to say how far we may be able to meet them. I can only ask you to accept the assurance that in considering your claim we will deal as fairly and impartially as we can, trying to gauge as accurately as possible the relative merits of the schemes which are submitted to us and decide which shall be taken up first in accordance with the relative and comparative urgency of their necessity. I am grieved to hear that the congestion of the town has not only produced insupportable conditions among the citizens but has also resulted in the past in various disastrous fires. I should like to say if I may how much I appreciate the generosity of the Raja in coming forward to the relief of the sufferers. I only hope that by his generosity and by the efforts of the municipality the horrors of fire may in future be diminished.

"Now I will say one word and one word only, in regard to those topics of wider political import to which you made allusion in your address. I can assure you that I accept most gratefully the assurances of your loyalty and the loyal sentiments to which you give expression in your address knowing, as I am convinced they do, that they come from the heart. They are assurances, which are to me most gratifying. I am glad also to know that you have nothing but praise for the proposals which have recently been outlined in what is now the celebrated despatch of the Secretary of State. I think no one can possibly deny that in every line of that despatch there breathes a spirit of generosity and a spirit of sympathy. I can assure you that whatever form these constitutional

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VIZIA-
NAGRAM.
His Ex-
cellency's
reply
to the
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Address.
Town
improvement.

Loyalty.

Jan. 26th, 1909. "changes may ultimately take, so far as the Madras Government are concerned any new system decided upon will be applied and carried out in the same spirit of sympathy and generosity. "I also hope that into whatever shape they may be moulded—I would remind you they still have to pass through the fiery furnace of criticism of both the Houses of Parliament—into whatever shape they may be moulded, I hope from the bottom of my heart that they may prove to be for the best interests of the people.

His Excellency's reply to the Municipal Address. *Loyalty.*

"I learn with satisfaction that nothing has occurred recently in the district to disturb its peace nor to disturb the prevailing attitude of loyalty to the British Raj with due appreciation of all the good that has accrued to India thereby. "I agree with you, sir, when you say that this feeling may no doubt be attributed largely to the personal influence—and I recognise I may assure you fully how potent an agent for good has been that influence—of the house of Vizianagram. "You say in your address that loyalty is the creed of that house and you could not have used a more apt and fitting phraseology if I may say so. Loyalty to the British Raj, loyalty to the Government and above all loyalty to the best traditions of the noble race from which they spring, these have been the characteristics with which we have learnt to associate the names of the late Maharajah as well as of that lady who has survived him, his sister, who, I am sure, every one of us from the bottom of our hearts, hope will live for many a long year to maintain the honor and the dignity and fair name of the great house of which she is so worthy a representative; and as such, I am convinced, will be in the future the characteristics of those who will succeed not only to the great and honourable name, not only to the vast estate but also to the great responsibility which devolves on the head of that house. I assure you, gentlemen, that I esteem it a very great privilege that I should be the guest of the House of Vizianagram on this my coming here to-day. In the old days the late Maharaja and my brother, who as you know was a Governor of this presidency, were friends in every sense of the term. They trusted one another, liked

Jan. 26th, 1909. "one another and I am glad to think that the ties of friendship and affection which united them still unite myself and the representatives of the family who survive the Maharaja. "I hope that my coming here to-day will do something to strengthen that bond of friendship, to add to that strength and to insure its permanence. I assure you that I shall always look back upon my visit, short as it necessarily must be, with feeling of great pleasure and great gratitude to you gentlemen for the kind way in which you have received my wife and myself here."

VIZIANAGRAM. His Excellency's reply to the Municipal Address. *Loyalty.* Garden Party.

From the Municipal Hall, Their Excellencies and party proceeded to Mr. Gass' house to attend a garden party given in Their Excellencies' honour by Mrs. Gass. After tea several of the European and Indian guests were presented to Their Excellencies. There were numerous entertainments for the amusement of the guests including jugglery, feats of swordsmanship and a dance by Savaras from Jeypore, besides putting and shooting competitions. At 6 o'clock Their Excellencies left the garden party and drove to Phool Bagh which was their residence while in Vizianagram.

The Raja of Vizianagram gave a dinner party which Their Excellencies attended at 8 P.M. at Moti Mahal. After dinner Her Excellency and Miss C. Lawley were received by the Maharaja Kumarika and the Rani of Vizianagram. There was a display of fireworks after dinner.

Dinner Party.

On the following day, Wednesday, the 27th January, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain Duff, left Phool Bagh by motor-car at 7-40 A.M. for the Maharaja's hospital. His Excellency was met at the hospital by

Jan. 27th, 1909. Maharaja's Hospital.

Jan. 27th, 1909. Mr. Gass who introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Mangayya Nayudu, Civil Apothecary in charge of the hospital.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
Hospital.
History.

This institution was established in the year 1861 by His Highness Maharaja Vijayaram Raj of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and is entirely maintained from Estate funds, receiving no aid from Government.

The building was designed and built for the purpose, and improvements have been made from time to time.

The area of the premises is 7,110 square yards. The accommodation is 31 beds, 19 for males and 12 for females.

The hospital buildings consist of an administrative block having an office room and surgery, a compounding room, a store room for drugs and general store room. There is provision for 20 beds in the general wards, 10 in the contagious diseases' shed, and one in a cottage for caste patients.

Statistics.

The total number of patients treated during the year 1907 was 33,271, of which 324 were in-patients and 32,947 out-patients. The average daily attendance was 267.74 (in, 17.14 and out, 250.60). In a town with a population of less than 35,000, the above figures testify to the popularity and importance of this institution. No charges are levied, and the services of the staff are freely given.

Diseases.

The classes of diseases in order of frequency, causing the largest number of admissions, are diseases of the digestive system, malarial fevers, "all other general diseases," rheumatic affections, diseases of the respiratory system and ulcers.

The total number of operations performed during the year was 925.

The hospital was in the immediate charge of Mr. Mangayya Nayudu, a Civil Apothecary on Rs. 175 a month, whose services were lent by Government. He received an extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month for professional attendance at the Fort, as a compensation for the loss of private practice. He had 2 hospital assistants, 4 compounders, a midwife and a nurse working under his orders and a staff of 12 menial servants.

Jan. 27th, 1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
Hospital.
Staff.

The total cost of the establishment, inclusive of the personal allowance, was Rs. 526 a month. The average annual cost of the institution is Rs. 8,470. Colonel A. H. Leapingwell, late of the Indian Medical Service, is kind enough to undertake the general supervision of work at this and the Caste and Gosha Hospitals.

His Excellency was conducted over the compounding room, the prescription room and library, the male dressing room, the male ward, the operation room and the contagion shed. There were in all 28 in-patients at the time of His Excellency's visit. Two of the patients were lepers whom Mr. Mangayya Nayudu was treating by a new method of injecting a serum. Before leaving the hospital, His Excellency made the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

"I am very much pleased to have had an opportunity of visiting the Maharaja's hospital this morning and to see for myself how well-ordered an institution it is. I found everything wonderfully clean and the patients are evidently well cared for. The administration of the hospital reflects the greatest possible credit on Mr. Mangayya Nayudu."

Visitors'
book.

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1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
College.
Early
history.

His Excellency next visited the Maharaja's College. This institution may be said to have been founded in 1857 by His Highness Maharaja Vijayaram Raj, K.C.S.I. It was at first divided into two branches, to overcome the prejudices of caste, one for Brahmans, and the other for boys of other castes. These branches were amalgamated in 1859. As the Maharaja's object was to encourage English education in these parts, instruction given in the school in the beginning was practically free. He gave scholarships to the more deserving among the students and free boarding to a large number of them. He placed the school under the management of the Inspector of Schools of the Northern Circars, and gave him a free hand in the matter of expenditure, and it became a high school in 1868 and a second-grade college in 1877.

After the death of Vijayaram Raj, the late Maharaja took the keenest interest in the matter. Up to 1880 a large number of schools was maintained by the Maharaja, but as their management was taken over by the District Board, Vizagapatam, he resolved to utilize the funds set free in order to form a first-grade college, and this was accomplished in 1883, when it started with mathematics and philosophy and was affiliated later in advanced chemistry.

College
building.

As there was no accommodation in the old building for the classes newly opened, and also for some of the classes in the school department, which had become very large by this time, a new building containing 16 rooms and 2 halls was constructed for the college, at a cost of several thousands of rupees. The new building was opened in 1883 by Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone

Grant Duff. In the course of ten years, after it was made a first-grade college, there was such an increase in the strength of the institution that it was found necessary to extend the building at a cost to the Maharaja of about Rs. 36,000, and Lord Wenlock, who visited the college in 1894, laid the corner stone of the extension. After the death of the late Maharaja in 1897, there was a further increase in the numbers on the rolls, and in order to provide accommodation for them a hall at a cost of about Rs. 2,400 was built in 1906.

In order to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations, a chemical laboratory had been added at a cost of Rs. 4,500, and the laboratory had been fitted up at a cost of about Rs. 6,000, of which the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000. Seats are provided for 32 students studying chemistry for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations. There is a separate laboratory fitted up for the students of the Secondary department, and they are encouraged to make experiments for themselves. Seats are provided in this laboratory for 24 students.

The teaching staff of the College department consists of the Principal, three lecturers, four assistant lecturers and two pandits. At the time of His Excellency's visit six of these were Masters of Arts and two graduates. The teaching staff of the Secondary department consists of the headmaster and 24 assistants. All the higher forms of the Secondary department were in charge of graduates, and almost all the lower forms in charge of undergraduates. The average number of students on the rolls for the previous three years was about 650: seniors, 80 to about 100, and juniors from 520 to 600.

Jan. 27th,
1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
College.
College
building.

Labora-
tory.

Staff.

Jan. 27th,
1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
Collego.
Library.

Reading
room.

Literary
Society.

Gymnas-
tics and
sports.

Special
feature.

Income
and
expendi-
ture.
Results.

The library contains about 5,000 volumes. It consists of (1) reference books required for teachers as well as students, (2) a lending library, (3) class libraries placed in lecture rooms for the use of the lecturers and students. There is a good collection of books on English Literature, Philosophy, History, Mathematics and Science.

The college has a reading room. It is supplied with some of the best English and Indian periodicals representing Literature, Science, Mathematics, Philosophy and Teaching.

The Literary Society holds weekly meetings presided over by members of the teaching staff. Students are allowed to read papers on and discuss any subject, politics and religion alone being excluded.

There are two gymnastic teachers, and gymnastics are compulsory, and the students also play football, cricket, tennis and badminton. In order to improve the sanitary condition of the surroundings of the institution, it is proposed to acquire the ground in front of the college, when funds permit.

One special feature of the work of this institution is the system of lectures on civics and morals. These lectures are delivered in accordance with a graduated syllabus, special emphasis being laid on respect for constituted authority.

The average income of the institution for the last three years is about Rs. 16,194. The average ordinary expenditure is about Rs. 34,830.

In the B.A. examination the average number of passes in English for the last three years is 69.2 as against the average for the Presidency of 43.5. In the optional language and the optional subjects the number

of passes was equal and slightly in excess of the average for the Presidency.

In the First Examination in Arts the average for the college is 50.9 as against the average for the Presidency of 35.2.

The estate maintains also a Sanskrit College. The staff consists of 14 pandits. Eight of these pandits teach Literature, Philology and Philosophy, and the remaining six teach the Vedas (scriptures of the Hindus). Some of these pandits are among the most distinguished men in Southern India. There are about 60 students on the rolls, and 40 of them receive free boarding. There are only two or three similar institutions in this Presidency, and this is the only one of its kind in the Telugu country. It costs the estate about Rs. 3,500 a year.

On arrival at the college, His Excellency was met by Mr. Gass who introduced M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariar, M.A., B.L., Principal of the College. His Excellency was shown the various classes at work. In one room the pandits and students of the Sanskrit College were assembled; they recited a portion of 'Vedas' in Sanskrit before His Excellency. He next inspected the old and new laboratories; in the latter he was presented with some matches and scent manufactured by the specialist in Chemistry attached to the new laboratory.

Her Excellency accompanied by Mr. R. E. Lawley left Phool Bagh at 8 A.M. for the Maharaja Kumarika's Caste and Gosha Hospital. On arrival, Her Excellency was met by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Leapingwell and Mrs. Bradley, lady apothecary, and shown over the institution.

Jan. 27th,
1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Maha-
raja's
Collego.
Results.
Sanskrit
Collego.

Maharaja
Kuma-
rika's
Caste and
Gosha
Hospital.

50

VIZIANAGRAM.

Jan. 27th, 1909. The necessity for female medical aid for the caste and gosha women of Vizianagram had long been felt and the Maharaja Kumarika with that generosity for which this distinguished family has always been noted took upon herself the responsibility of supplying that need, and she has, in the most munificent manner, defrayed the initial cost and maintained the hospital out of her private money.

VIZIANAGRAM.
Maharaja Kumarika's Caste and Gosha Hospital.
History.

The hospital was opened by His Excellency Lord Amphihill on the 3rd March 1905.

Cost. The cost of the land acquired for the hospital was Rs. 5,557, and of the buildings Rs. 47,561; the additional cost of medicines, establishment, etc., up to 30th June last was Rs. 11,873, and the average cost of upkeep per annum is about Rs. 3,000. The buildings comprise a consulting room, a compounding room, an operation room, a delivery ward, two general wards, and a lying-in ward, and there are 16 beds.

Statistics. The number of patients is about 6,567 annually, and number of operations 115.

Diseases. The prevalent diseases are uterine complaints, malaria, rheumatism, diseases of the skin and elephantiasis.

Staff. The staff consisted of Mrs. Bradley, lady apothecary on Rs. 100 a month, a lady compounder on Rs. 25 a month, and ten menial subordinates, and the total cost is Rs. 158-8-6 a month. The hospital is a great boon to the town, and is daily growing in popularity.

Visitors' Book. Her Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am delighted to have been shown round the caste and 'gosha' hospital this morning by Col. Leapingwell, and to see

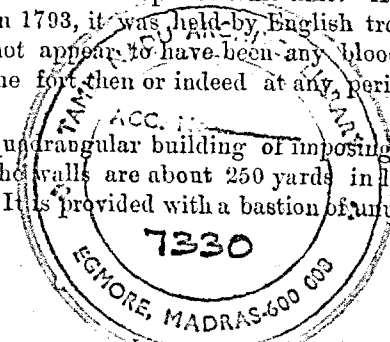
"another of the many good works of the Maharaja Kumarika Jan. 27th, 1909.
"Saheba of Vizianagram. The buildings are well-planned,
"clean and comfortable and the patients well looked after. VIZIANAGRAM.
"The women of Vizianagram have much to be thankful for in
"having so generous and kind-hearted a friend to watch over
"their welfare."

At 10-15 A.M. His Excellency received a visit from Raja's visit.
the Raja of Vizianagram.

At 12 noon Their Excellencies and party left Phool Fort.
Bagh and drove to the fort where they were shown the library, arms, etc., by the Raja, Mr. Gass and the Rev. Father Voysin.

The early history of the fort is somewhat obscure. History.
Vijayaram Raj I. succeeded his father Ananda Raj I. about the year 1712 and, having extended his power considerably, removed his residence from Potnuru, now an insignificant village of no importance within 10 miles of Vizianagram, to the site on which now stands the town of Vizianagram. He is said to have conceived the idea of building a fort there, and it is said that five Vijayas or signs of victory were present at its inception, and that the foundations were laid in 1713 A.D. The fort is said to have been completed in the year, and to have been reconstructed in 1757 by one of Mons. Bussy's officers, when it must have been in the occupation of French troops for some time. At a much later date, in 1793, it was held by English troops, but there does not appear to have been any bloodshed in capturing the fort then or indeed at any period of its history.

It is a quadrangular building of imposing appearance, and the walls are about 250 yards in length on each side. It is provided with a bastion of unusual size Description.



Jan. 27th, 1909. at each corner. The walls are still in a fair state of preservation and surrounded by a moat, which is now silted up to a large extent, and it would be an advantage if it were wholly filled up.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.

Fort.
Descrip-
tion.

Enclosed within the walls are the residences of the different members of the family. The principal ones are the quarters occupied by the Raja and Rani known as the Nazar Mahal, said to have been built by Vijayaram Raj II., who was killed at Padmanabham by the Company's troops on the 10th July 1794; the fine suite of apartments belonging to the Maharaja Kumarika, and built by her father Vijayaram Raj; and next, the imposing building known as the Moti Mahal, also built by Vijayaram Raj, and furnished and equipped in the European style. This comprises a large drawing room and a ball room of corresponding size, and a large number of smaller rooms and some fine verandahs, and it is in this building that entertainments are usually given to Europeans.

There is a large open space in front of the Moti Mahal, and on the other side of this building and between it and the Nazar Mahal is a large marble paved courtyard and garden with water tanks and fountains.

The treasury and offices of the numerous branches of the administration are placed within the fort, and the accommodation leaves much to be desired.

Large sums have been expended by the Vizianagram family on the acquisition and construction of buildings from time to time, and the most noteworthy are the fine palace, buildings and beautiful gardens at Benares, the private palace of the Maharaja Kumarika, facing the Ganges at Benares, the recently renovated Sealdah Palace at Calcutta, and the Admiralty House in Madras.

In Vizianagram, in addition to the fort and its buildings, there are the quarters occupied by the European Estate officials in the Cantonment, where all the Europeans of the station also reside, the Alakananda Palace belonging to the Maharaja Kumarika about 3 miles, and the Phool Bagh Palace about a mile and a half from the town. The Raja also owns the "Elk Hill House" at Ootacamund, and "The Highlands" at Coonoor, as well as houses on Valagada Hill, and at Bimlipatani and sundry shooting boxes which are mostly in ruins now.

The Maharaja Kumarika has set up two fine bronze statues to her father, Maharaja Vijayaram Raj, K.C.S.I., who died in 1879, and to her brother Ananda Gajapati, G.C.I.E., who died in 1897, and a canopied fountain of considerable beauty of design and construction, which has been dedicated to the memory of her mother the Dowager Maharani Alakarajeswari. These memorials stand in a railed-in garden facing the large tank, and add very considerably to the attractions of the fort on that side.

The strong room in which the family jewels are kept is within the limits of the fort; they are the accumulation of several generations and are reported to be of great value. They were not shown to Their Excellencies.

The fort also contains the famous library, which occupies three rooms of the Moti Mahal. Prior to the late Maharaja's time, the collection of books, though good, was comparatively small, and they were all placed in the second or office room. The late Maharaja was a good English scholar, knew many languages, including French and even Latin, and also studied Sanskrit; he was also well versed in history, poetry, the sciences, astronomy,

Jan. 27th,
1909.

VIZIA-
NAGRAM.
Fort.

The
memorial
fountain
and
statues.

Jewel
room.

Library.

Jan. 27th, 1909. architecture, philosophy, etc.; he was anxious to create a really fine library, and he entrusted the selection of works to Colonel MacDonald, then Director of Public Instruction, but about to retire, and the library was accordingly formed in 1880. The collection comprised all the standard works of poetry and fiction, travel, philosophy, lives of great men, essays, foreign classics, science, natural history, etc. There are 2,562 volumes in this first room, bound uniformly at a cost, it is said, of Rs. 80,000. There is a manuscript catalogue of the works in this room, and they are preserved as carefully as possible from theft and damage by insects and damp; the cases are kept locked, and no book may be removed from the room.

The second or office room contains 874 volumes, and there are many valuable works to be found here. The third room is kept locked and contains 2,610 books, on every conceivable subject, which were used by the late Maharaja and found in his private rooms, after his death. Many were stolen then, but those that remain have always been treasured most carefully under the orders both of the Dowager Maharani and of the Maharaja Kumarika.

In addition to the above, there are the Sanskrit and Telugu libraries comprising several thousand volumes, and the Hindustani, Arabic and Persian libraries. These are kept private.

Family records. The family archives contain many valuable records, and it is stated that a letter was sent by His Majesty King George III. to the Maharaja Kumarika's great grandfather Vijayaram Raj.

Armoury. There is also a fine collection of armour and weapons in the fort, most of which no doubt date back to

Jan. 27th, 1909. the time of the late Maharaja Vijayaram Raj, the father of the Maharaja Kumarika, though many of them must have been acquired long before his time. The collection comprises weapons of many races, European and Oriental; many of them are of rare design and workmanship and some are almost unique. They had been arranged in the front hall of the Moti Mahal shortly before His Excellency's visit.

There is a beautiful presentation sword given to the late Maharaja's father in 1875 by His Majesty the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, as well as a fine double-barrelled rifle by Purdy, a handsomely bound volume as decorative Art, and an Album containing the portraits of all the members of the Royal family at the time. Both these books have been inscribed by His Majesty. There is also a handsome jewelled presentation dagger given by the King of Siam in a case with the white elephant on the lid. A Zulficar or two-edged sword is said to have been given by Aurangzib to one of the ancestors of the family, which furnished the insignia of the coat-of-arms of the Vejeanagur House and is still used by the family.

The collection comprises some small brass and bronze cannons, one of which was dug out of the river bed at Nellimarla, and many curious pistols and revolvers. It may be added that there is a similar and equally large collection of beautiful weapons and armour at the Benares Palace, which may before long be transferred to Vizianagram Fort.

Fifty-seven sowars are employed at the fort: 29 who accompany the Maharaja Kumarika and Raja and Rani in their drives and 28 doing guard services, etc. Establish-ment.

VIZIANAGRAM.
Fort.
Armoury.

Jan. 27th, 1909. For sentry and other duties, 187 sepoys are employed including one kumandan, 37 subadars, jamadars and nayaks and 149 sepoys.

VIZIANAGRAM.

Fort.
Establishment.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the family is divided under 16 sub-heads in the budget which represent the different essential khana and departments of the fort only, and excluding, of course, that relating to what may be described as the "public offices." The average establishment charges of the fort are Rs. 92,892 and average contingency charges Rs. 1,91,152.

Interview. His Excellency had a short interview with the Maharaja Kumarika before lunch which was served in the Moti Mahal. The principal European residents were invited to meet Their Excellencies at lunch.

Luncheon
Party.

Departure.

At 2-30 P.M., Their Excellencies and party, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, left the fort for the railway station. They travelled by the mail train, which left Vizianagram at 2-57 P.M., to Calcutta. To bid farewell to His Excellency, there were present at the station platform Mr. R. H. Campbell, Collector of the district, Mr. H. A. Gass and M.R.Ry. T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Vizianagram Municipality.

Their Excellencies and party dined at the Refreshment room, Berhampur railway station, at 7-33 P.M.

Jan. 28th, 1909. Calcutta. Arrival. Calcutta. guests of the Viceroy in Calcutta.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Mr. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S. | TUESDAY. |
| 2. Lieutenant-Colonel. A. H. Leapingwell. | Jan. 26th, |
| 3. Mr. A. Sealy Allin, Estate Engineer. | 1909. |
| 4. Mr. V. Hart, Manganese Mining Company. | 3-30 P.M. |
| 5. Kunwar Pertab Singh. | |
| 6. The Zamindar of Andra. | |
| 7. M.R.Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Garu, Merchant. | |
| 8. " Sambasiva Rao Nayudu Garu, District Munsif, Vizianagram. | |
| 9. " Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, and Personal Assistant to Mr. Gass. | |
| 10. " Dewan Bahadur Ananta Rao Pantulu Garu, Audit Officer, Vizianagram Estate. | |

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Chairman.
2. Mr. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S.
3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Ananta Rao Pantulu Garu.
4. " C. Mangayya Nayudu Garu.
5. " P. Ramamurthi Chetti Garu.
6. " D. Ramalingaswami Pantulu Garu.
7. " G. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
8. " T. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
9. " M. Suryanarayan Rao Pantulu Garu.
10. " V. Somasundara Rao Pantulu Garu.
11. " D. Ranganayakulu Garu.

- J. WEDSDAY. 12. M.R.Ry. M. Appala Narasimhulu Garu.
 Jan. 26th, 13. " D. Veerabhadraswami Garu.
 1909. 14. " D. L. Suriyaprakasa Lingam Garu.
 3-30 P.M.

4-15 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY.

1. Colonel A. H. Leapingwell (I.M.S. retired).
2. Mr. Lucas, Madras Manganese Company.
3. Mr. F. and Mrs. Martin, Bengal-Nagpur Railway (Traffic Department).
4. Captain Alington, Adjutant, East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Sealy Allin, Estate Engineer.
6. Mrs. and Miss Campbell, sister-in-law and niece of Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S.
7. Mr. T. C. D. and Mrs. Durell, Private Secretary to the Raja.
8. Mr. W. A. Willock (I.C.S. retired), Chairman, Vizianagram Mining Company.
9. Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Priestley, District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
10. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bourne, Construction Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
11. Mr. Crutchett, Madras Manganese Company.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Head Assistant Collector.
13. Miss Hepper, Companion to the Rani.
14. Mr. V. Hart, Public Works Department.
15. Mr. and Mrs. Caplen, Vizianagram Mining Company.
16. Miss O'Donoghue, Vizianagram Mining Company, and Mrs. Bateman.
17. The Rev. Father Voysin, Roman Catholic Mission.
18. Mr. A. Cotton, Private Tutor to the son of the Maharaja of Bobbili.
19. Mr. J. Moore, Superintendent of Police.
20. The Rev. Mr. Cory, Canadian Baptist Mission.
21. Miss Peck, Canadian Baptist Mission.
22. Raja of Vizianagram.
23. Kumar Raja of Vizianagram.
24. M.R.Ry. K. Sambasiva Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif.

25. M.R.Ry. Mantha Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., TUESDAY,
 Pleader and leading Member of the Bar and Jan. 26th,
 Municipal Councillor. 1909.
 26. " T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Pleader 4-15 P.M.
 and leading Member of the Bar and Municipal
 Chairman.
 27. " K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Personal Assist-
 ant.
 28. " Diwan Bahadur V. Ananta Rao Pantulu Garu, Audit
 Officer, and Municipal Councillor.
 29. " K. Ramanujachariyar, M.A., B.L., Principal.
 30. " Uppalapati Vijayagopala Razu Garu, Proprietor of
 Gopalpur.
 31. Aga Muhammad Ibrahim Khoi Saheb, Merchant.
 32. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary
 Officer, Vizagapatam.
 33. M.R.Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Garu, Proprietor and
 Merchant.
 34. " Dhantuluri Peda Narayana Razu Garu.
 35. " Dhandaluri Chinna Narayana Razu Garu.
 36. " Sanjanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
 37. " N. Ramadoss Nayudu Garu.
 38. " N. Appalaswami Nayudu Garu. } Pensioned
 39. " K. Mutyalu Nayudu Garu. } Subadar.
 40. " Sankula Nayudu Garu.

DINNER PARTY.

8 P.M.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell (I.M.S. retired).
2. Mr. Lucas, Bobbili Manganese Company.
3. Mr. F. Martin, Bengal-Nagpur Railway (Traffic Depart-
ment).
4. Captain Alington, Adjutant, East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Sealy Allin, Estate Engineer.
6. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gass.
7. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary
Officer.
8. Mrs. Gibson (Durham Light Infantry).

- TUESDAY. 9. Mrs. Bateman and Miss O'Donaghue (visitors).
 Jan. 26th, 10. Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S.; Mrs. and Miss Campbell (sister-in-law and niece).
 1909.
 8 P.M. 11. Mr. T. C. D. and Mrs. Durell, Private Secretary to the Raja.
 12. Mr. W. A. Willock (I.C.S. retired), Chairman, Vizianagram Mining Company.
 13. Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 14. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bourne, Construction Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 15. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Head Assistant Collector.
 16. Miss Hepper, Companion to the Rani.
 17. Mr. and Mrs. T. Caplen, Vizianagram Mining Company.
 18. Rev. Father Voysin, Roman Catholic Priest and Librarian at the Fort.
 19. Mr. J. Moore, Superintendent of Police.
 20. Mr. V. Hart, Manganese Mining Company.

MAHARAJA'S HOSPITAL.

WEDNESDAY.

Jan. 27th,
1909.
7-50 A.M.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Mangayya Nayudu Garu, Civil Apothecary.
2. Mr. H. A. Gass.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.

8-25 A.M.

1. Mr. H. A. Gass.
2. M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., Principal.
3. " V. Madhava Rao Nayudu Garu, M.A., Mathematics Professor.
4. " Y. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, M.A., Science Professor and Municipal Councillor.
5. " V. Venkataraya Sastri Garu, B.A., Philosophy Lecturer.
6. " U. Subbaraya Bhut Garu, M.A., L.T., English Lecturer.
7. " B. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, M.A., Assistant Lecturer.

8. M.R.Ry. P. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., Headmaster, High School Department.
 9. " M. Sathyanarayana, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Jan. 27th,
1909.
8-25 A.M.
1 30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1. Captain Alington.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Sealy Allin.
3. Mr. R. H. Campbell.
4. Mrs. G. and Miss Campbell.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Durell.
6. Major Foulkes.
7. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Fowler.
8. Mr. and Miss Gass.
9. Kunwar Pertab Singh.
10. Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell.
11. Mr. Moore.
12. Rev. Father Voysin.
13. Mr. Willock.

CHAPTER II.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. 28th, 1909. CALCUTTA Arrival. THEIR Excellencies the Hon'ble Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley accompanied by the Misses Lawley, Mr. R. E. Lawley, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Howrah Station at 9-50 A.M. on Thursday the 28th January and were met on the platform by Major Victor R. Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary; Captain Lord Francis Scott, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy; and by an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Mahomed Bahadur was also present. Their Excellencies and party drove direct to Government House, Calcutta.

Botanical Gardens. On Thursday afternoon the 28th January, Their Excellencies and the Misses Lawley with Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and the Marchioness of Lansdowne visited the Botanical Gardens. The party proceeded down the river by steam launch to gardens where carriages awaited them. After spending about an hour in driving and walking through the gardens the party returned by river.

Jan. 29th, 1909. Interviews. On Friday the 29th January Sir Herbert Risley K.C.I.E., c.s.i., Mr. R. W. Carlyle, c.i.e., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and Mr. B. Robertson, c.i.e., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, had interviews with His Excellency.

Later Their Excellencies and Her Excellency Lady Minto visited the Zoological Gardens.

In the evening Their Excellencies and party were present at a fancy dress ball given by the Viceroy and Lady Minto.

On Saturday the 30th January, Mr. J. S. Meston, c.s.i., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Sir Trevredyn R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., President, Railway Board; and the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, c.i.e., Department of Commerce and Industry, had interviews with His Excellency.

In the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Lawley and some of the party went to Barrackpore by steam launch with Her Excellency Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Sir Arthur Lawley followed later by motor car.

After spending the Sunday at Barrackpore, the whole party returned to Calcutta on Monday the 1st February, His Excellency, Mr. Campbell and Captain Duff motoring back in the morning.

On Monday the 1st February His Excellency accorded an interview to Mr. S. H. Butler, c.s.i., c.i.e., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In the evening Their Excellencies and party dined with His Excellency Lord Kitchener.

On Tuesday the 2nd February His Excellency granted a private interview to M.R.Ry. Srisih Chandra Sarbadhicari, Editor of the "Hindoo Patriot." The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, A.T., c.s.i., Member in

Jan. 29th, 1909.

CALCUTTA. Zoological Gardens. Fancy Dress Ball.

Jan. 30th, 1909. Interviews.

BARRACK-PORE.

Feb. 1st, 1909.

CALCUTTA.

Interview.

Dinner Party.

Feb. 2nd, 1909.

Interviews.

Feb. 2nd, 1909. charge of the Home Department also had an interview with His Excellency.

Inter-views.

CALCUTTA.

Luncheon Party. Museum.

Their Excellencies and Mr. and the Misses Lawley and Captain Duff lunched with the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere and afterwards proceeded to the Museum where Mr. Campbell joined them.

Departure.

At about 6-45 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-Camp, left for Howrah Station and took the Mail train there for Chatrapur. Mr. H. Duncan, District Traffic Superintendent, travelled by the train. His Excellency, Mr. Campbell and Captain Duff dined in His Excellency's saloon.

CHAPTER III.

GANJÁM. ✓

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-Camp, left Calcutta at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 2nd February 1909. His Excellency and party arrived at Chatrapur at 8-20 A.M. on Wednesday the 3rd February. His arrival was private. He was met by Mr. N. Macmichael, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, whose guest His Excellency and party were during their stay in the district, and by Mr. B. Swire, District Superintendent of Police. The Hon'ble Raja V. Virabhadra Razu, Zamindar of Kurupam, kindly placed his motor-car at His Excellency's disposal for use during his tour in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Górávari. His Excellency and party left the station at 8-30 A.M. and drove to the hospital.

Feb. 2nd, 1909. CALCUTTA. Departure.

Feb. 3rd, 1909.

CHATRAPUR. Arrival.

The Chatrapur Hospital is under the management of the Taluk Board, Berhampur. Two in-patient wards with six beds in each for males and females were built in 1905-1906, and the hospital was opened for in-patients in October 1906 but was closed in June 1907. The want of a hospital with accommodation for in-patients was greatly felt, and the District Board in April 1908 moved Government to reconsider their order closing the hospital for in-patients. Government accordingly in November 1908 sanctioned the opening of the in-patient wards, and they were to be opened on

Hospital. History.

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1909.

CHATRA-
PUR.

Hospital.
Buildings.

Statistics.

the 1st April 1909. The dispensary building consists of an office-room, clerk's room, store-room, prescribing and dispensing rooms, and it is connected with the in-patient wards by a covered passage. There is a kitchen and general store-room in a separate building. Attached to the hospital is the Police Hospital which consists of two wards with six beds in each and a contagious shed with two beds. The attendance of patients during the previous three years was as follows :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total number	8,156	11,824	14,707
Average daily attendance	39.42	58.93	79.97

His Excellency was received at the hospital by Lieut. G. F. D'Sylva, I.S.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Chatrapur, who conducted him round the building.

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

Visitors'
Book.

"I visited the dispensary this morning and found every thing remarkably clean and tidy. The record of those who attend this institution shows a constant increase in number and testifies to the popularity of the dispensary.

"I also visited the Police Hospital, wherein I saw three patients. It is a pity that proper flooring cannot be provided there. The new wards are, I am glad to know, to be opened soon."

His Excellency then drove to the Collector's house.

Deputa-
tion of the
Uriyas.

At 11-30 A.M., His Excellency received a deputation of Uriyas. One member of the deputation, Mr. D. Mahanty, was unfortunately prevented from

being present by illness. The deputation therefore consisted of the Zamindar of Dharakota, and Mr. H. H. Panda, Secretary, Uriya Samaj. Mr. Macmichael, I.C.S., Acting Collector, Mr. B. Swire, Acting Superintendent of Police, and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also present.

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PUR.

Deputa-
tion of the
Uriyas.

The deputation first requested that the examinations held in Orissa should be recognized in the Madras Presidency so far as Uriyas were concerned. Two years ago, the Madras Government directed that the entrance examination of the Calcutta University should be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation examination so far as regards the admission of Uriya candidates to secondary training institutions in the Madras Presidency. Further, Uriyas who pass the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University have the same privileges as regards entrance to Public service as Matriculates of the Madras University. The deputation wished that the entrance examination of the Calcutta University should be recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation of the Madras University as a qualification for admission of Uriyas to Government service in all departments. The Collector explained that hitherto the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University had not been considered so difficult an examination as the Madras University Matriculation examination. The deputation urged that under the new Universities Act however the Calcutta University was raising the standard of its entrance examination. His Excellency said that he was not aware how the two examinations compared

Educa-
tional
Qualifica-
tions.

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Deputa-
tion of the
Uriyas.

Model
High
School.

now, but he would take steps to have the question investigated, though he could not hold out any hope that the standard of efficiency which was now demanded for admission to Government departments would be lowered.

The next question raised by the deputation was the establishment of a model High school at Russellkonda equipped with Uriya teachers. His Excellency said that he could hold out no hopes of this request being granted and referred to other educational institutions in the district, but the deputation said that almost all the teachers were Telugu men. The Collector explained that the real difficulty was to obtain qualified Uriyas.

In answer to the suggestion that the Uriyas have not taken advantage of the opportunities for education offered to them, the deputation stated that till 1873 Uriya was not recognized in schools at all. Since then they have endeavoured to make up lost ground, but the Telugu population still had a great advantage. The deputation therefore suggested that qualified Uriya teachers should be imported from Orissa. His Excellency stated that he would discuss the question with the Director of Public Instruction and also consult him as to whether it would be possible to allow scholarships to be held by Uriyas of the Madras Presidency at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, so as to enable Uriyas to complete their education there and thus meet the difficulty of procuring qualified teachers in the Ganjam district.

Appoint-
ments.

The deputation next requested that certain specified appointments should be set aside to be filled by Uriyas if qualified Uriyas could be found for them. The

reason for this request was that the Uriyas were not adequately represented among the officials of the district. His Excellency quoted the recent orders of Government on the subject directing that certain proportions of the establishment in various parts of the district should consist of persons acquainted with Uriya. The Collector stated that he had not yet been able to give full effect to the orders of Government as sufficient establishment acquainted with Uriya did not exist in the district. He was however taking two measures to rectify the disproportion. In the first place, he gave no promotion to men who could not read an Uriya *arzi* or write Uriya from dictation; and in the second place, in every vacancy that had occurred recently, he had appointed an Uriya if he could find one qualified. His Excellency stated he could not undertake to reserve certain posts for Uriyas and to appoint Uriyas thereto whether qualified or not. He considered the means adopted by the Collector likely to rectify the disproportion at present existing, provided the Uriyas took steps to help themselves and become qualified. He referred to the fact that there were at the present moment on the list of graduates of the Madras University only ten Uriyas.

The deputation requested that a test in Uriya should be prescribed for certain appointments. Regarding the Collector's assurance that promotion would not be given to men unacquainted with Uriya, the deputation pointed out that it did not follow that the next Collector would carry out the same policy. His Excellency said that he would consult the Director of Public Instruction regarding the institution of a test.

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Deputa-
tion of the
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ments.

Institution
of a Test
in Uriya.

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Deputa-
tion of the
Uriyas.
European
Divisional
Officer.
Police.

The deputation next urged that the Goomsur division, which was under a Deputy Collector, should be placed in charge of a European officer as a wholesome check on class favouritism and undue preference. His Excellency asked the Collector to make recommendations to comply with this request when opportunity offered.

The deputation alleged that the Uriya Police were always exclusively located in the malarious Agency Tracts and suggested that they should be freely transferred to the plains and should not suffer lifelong confinement in the hills as was now the case. The Superintendent of Police denied that Uriya Police were never transferred from the Agency Tracts to the plains. A knowledge of Uriya was essential in the police employed in the Agency; when an Uriya constable was enlisted he was asked whether he would serve in the hills and unless he replied in the affirmative he was not sent there. The deputation stated that the police when once sent there could not afterwards return to the plains. The Superintendent of Police replied that as a matter of fact he received few applications for transfer to the plains and as far as possible he always complied with such requests, but occasionally he had difficulty in finding men to take the place of those who wished to be transferred. The men employed in the hills got more pay than on the plains and two months' leave every year. His Excellency asked the Superintendent of Police to meet the wishes of Uriyas regarding transfers to the plains as far as possible.

Appoint-
ment.

With reference to the request of the deputation that one of the chief ministerial officers in the

Collectorate should invariably be an Uriya in order that he might represent the interests of the Uriyas, His Excellency pointed out that it was necessary to have the best man available for such posts as Huzur Sarishtadar or English Head clerk; in such cases, efficiency was essential and it would not be possible to appoint an Uriya to such a post simply because he was an Uriya.

The last point raised by the deputation was the reorganization of the tracts, in which Uriya is the principal language, as a separate district in connection with Mr. Meyer's proposals. The deputation suggested—

(1) that Chicacole and its sub-taluk Narasenpet should be transferred from Ganjám to Vizagapatam, and

(2) that the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam district with Gunupur should be formed into a separate district.

His Excellency pointed out that the figures of population on which the deputation had based its proposals regarding Ganjám district were incorrect. He also stated that very similar proposals were discussed at length by Mr. Meyer and after careful consideration were rejected by Government. The proposals of Government had been submitted to the Government of India and His Excellency could not in the circumstances hold out any hopes of their reconsideration in the manner suggested by the deputation.

His Excellency afterwards granted a few private interviews.

In the afternoon the Collector gave a garden party in honour of His Excellency which was attended by the

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Deputa-
tion of the
Uriyas.
Appoint-
ment.

Reorgani-
zation of
the Uriya-
speaking
tracts.

Inter-
views.

Garden
Party.

Feb. 3rd, 1909. leading Zamindars and the principal European residents and local officials. The Band of the Raja of

CHATRAPUR. Vizianagram under Mr. W. Nailer was in attendance.

Dinner Party. In the evening the Collector gave a dinner party.

Feb. 4th, 1909. On the following morning, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Macmichael and Captain Duff, motored to Berhampur. His arrival at the Town Hall was public. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Swire followed in a

Public arrival. Guard of Honour. motor-car kindly lent by the Zamindar of Dharakota. On arrival His Excellency inspected a guard-of-honour which was provided by the local police. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Macmichael presented M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.,

Berham- par Muni- cipal Address. B.L., Chairman of the Berhampur Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council of Berhampur, representing the people of the town, beg leave to offer to Your Excellency our most cordial welcome into our midst, and to approach Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of your visit with this, our humble address.

Distress.

"2. Though high prices of food-stuffs and frequent visitations of cholera did, to some extent, disturb the equanimity of the people during the past year, yet the relief granted to the poor by public subscriptions and the famine batta allowed to the subordinate officials and menial servants have greatly mitigated the effects of distress, while the special sanitary arrangements which we were able to make from time to time as occasion required kept down the dire disease and did not allow it to take a virulent epidemic form; and we are glad to be able to say that, on the whole, peace and contentment have prevailed in the town. We desire to embrace this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our unswerving and heartfelt loyalty to the British Government and to assure Your Excellency

Loyalty.

"that anarchism and lawlessness, so repugnant to the Indian character and so injurious to the cause of good Government and peaceful progress, are altogether unknown to the people of this town and of this district.

"3. Ever since the grant of the Municipal franchise and the extension of the elective principle to this Municipality, the Council have endeavoured their utmost to bring the administration to a fairly efficient state, and we venture to hope that the Government will allow that we have attained some success, partial though it may be, in our endeavours, with the limited resources at our disposal. The right of election is much appreciated as evidenced by the number of voters taking part at each election. The number of elected seats allowed at present to this Municipality is 10 out of 18. We earnestly request that the number of elected Councillors may be raised to the maximum limit of three-fourths allowed by the District Municipalities Act.

"4. Leaving aside minor details of administration which will be dealt with in due course by Your Excellency's Government, we beg to take this opportunity of bringing to your notice a few important points. The first and foremost of them is the water-works. We offer our sincerest thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the readiness with which the loan and the grant were sanctioned, and the promptitude with which orders were issued for the speedy execution of the work by the local Executive Engineer, who, we feel confident, will pay special attention to this important matter and bring it to completion within the allotted time. As regards the burden of taxation consequent on the inauguration of this costly but useful and necessary work, we beg permission to voice the feeling of the population, firstly, that for the year 1909-1910 the water and drainage tax may be continued at 4 per cent. only as in the current year and the collection at the enhanced rate be deferred to the financial year 1910-1911 and secondly that the maximum rate of 8 per cent. be reduced to 6 per cent. The obvious reason for the first request is that the people have not yet recovered from the effects of last year's high

Feb. 4th, 1909.

BERHAM- PUR.

Berham- pur Muni- cipal Address. Election.

Water- works.

Taxation.

Feb. 4th, 1909. "prices and that there is no likelihood of their so recovering so soon, as prices still rule high. Moreover, inasmuch as the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 will be credited to the Municipal accounts in the year 1909-1910 only, we hope the Government will not consider it unreasonable that the repayment of the loan by instalments should commence from the succeeding year, i.e., 1910-1911, for the borrower, as a rule, is presumably unable to repay the loan immediately after borrowing. As regards the second request, the people, especially the weaving classes who form a considerable part of the population of this town, regard the maximum rate of 8 per cent. as unbearable, and pray that it may be reduced to 6 per cent. The Council proposes to meet the deficit resulting from the suggested reduction from its general funds if Your Excellency's Government be graciously pleased to make liberal grants for special sanitary improvements from the special grant of 3½ lakhs, and thus relieve it from providing large sums for such works out of its general funds.

"5. In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for affording us the pleasure of welcoming you into our midst and of making known our feelings and our wants and pray that the Almighty may grant long life and prosperity to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley."

M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu then presented the remaining members of the Berhampur Municipal Council.

Mr. Macmichael then presented M.R.Ry. S. Audinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman of the Chicacole Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the Chairman and the Members of the Municipal Council, Chicacole, beg to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address, and to give a cordial welcome to you on your visit to our district.

"2. We are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to give expression of our loyalty to the Crown and its officers.

Chicacole
Municipal
Address.

Loyalty.

"We assure Your Excellency that we view with abhorrence and condemn the methods of violence that are now employed in some parts of our country with a mistaken view that they will thereby secure certain desired reforms which can only be obtained at the hands of our benevolent Government in due course of time by constitutional means.

"3. Chicacole, which was once the capital of the Northern Circars under the Muhammadan rule and for some period in the last century the capital of a district under the British Government, had enjoyed a flourishing trade until the construction of the East Coast Railway. Since then it has been declining in commercial importance, being at a distance of nine miles from the railway. Representations on previous occasions were made to Your Excellency's predecessors in office urging the construction of a branch line from Chicacole Road station to the sea-port town of Calingapatam via Chicacole. We beg to repeat that the branch line, when constructed, would certainly be a paying concern. Srikurmam and Arasavilly are important holy places on or near the proposed line to which thousands of pilgrims resort, and Calingapatam with its salt factory is a place of considerable maritime importance. We therefore humbly pray that your Excellency be graciously pleased to sanction the construction of the proposed line.

"4. We beg to mention that it is within the knowledge of Your Excellency's Government that the drainage system of our town has been pronounced to be very defective and that it does not admit of improvement without an adequate water-supply. It is under the contemplation of the Government and the Municipal Council to supply both the wants. The two schemes would require a heavy outlay, and the present financial condition of the Municipality does not enable it to undertake them without a munificent free grant from Your Excellency's benign Government. The abnormal rise in the prices of the food-stuffs at the present time, we fear, will continue and render the imposition of a fresh tax for the purpose a heavy burden on the tax-payer. We beg to state

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Chicacole
Municipal
Address.
Railway.

Drainage
and
water-
supply.

Feb. 4th, 1909. "that the administration of our Municipality has been reviewed
BERHAM- "to be satisfactory year after year, and the elective franchise
PUR. "now enjoyed by us has had its good results. We humbly
Chicacole "pray that Your Excellency be pleased to extend the elective
Municipal "franchise by sanctioning the election of two more members.

Address. "5. We feel honoured by Your Excellency's visit to our
Elective "district, and we thank Your Excellency for the patient and
Franchise. "courteous hearing accorded to us. We pray that the Almighty
"may bestow on Your Excellency and Lady Lawley long life
"and prosperity."

After reading the address, M.R.Ry. S. Audinarayana
Rao Nayudu Garu presented the other Municipal
Councillors of Chicacole.

✓ Parlák- Mr. Macmichael then presented M.R.Ry. S. S.
medi Rajaguru Garu who read the following address:—
Municipal
Address.

"We, the Municipal Councillors of Parlákimedi, on our
"behalf and on behalf of the townsmen, beg to offer our hearty
"and loyal welcome to Your Excellency on this occasion of
"Your Excellency's visit to this district.

Loyalty. "2. We take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency
"personally that the people of this district in general, and of
"Parlákimedi in particular, are most loyal and law-abiding and
"always view with indignation the methods of organised
"violence adopted in some parts of the country.

Election. "3 Though our Municipality is about 23 years old, we
"enjoy only the right of electing a third of the total number of
"Councillors. Taking into consideration the fact that Your
"Excellency's Government have been pleased to extend the
"elective system to the Vice-Presidents and members of the
"Taluk Boards in the Presidency, we beg to approach Your
"Excellency with the prayer that Your Excellency's Govern-
"ment be pleased to grant us the right of choosing half the
"number of Councillors and our Chairman.

"4. We once more bid Your Excellency a hearty welcome
"and pray that Your Excellency and Lady Lawley may be
"blessed with long life, health and prosperity."

M.R.Ry. S. S. Rajaguru Garu then presented the
other members of the Parlákimedi Municipal Council.

Mr. Macmichael then presented M.R.Ry. E. See'tha-
ram Rao Nayudu Garu, Vice-President of the District
Board, Ganjam, who read the following address on
behalf of the District Board:—

"We, the Members of the Ganjam District Board, repre-
"senting the landed interests, merchants and professional
"classes of the district, beg to offer Your Excellency our most
"hearty welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's visit to
"our district.

"2. Ganjam lies under the natural disadvantage of being
"separated by more than 600 miles from the head-quarters of
"the Province; but we have every reason to believe and know
"that our interests are as carefully watched and as jealously
"guarded as those of any other district. Of this we have ample
"and substantial proofs, e.g.—

"Firstly—The Rushikulya system skilfully devised,
"successfully completed, and sympathetically worked, which,
"while it year after year minimises the disastrous effects of
"drought, has enabled our peasants to reclaim some thousands
"of acres that otherwise would have lain waste;

"Secondly—the facilities offered to our backward Oriya
"Community whereby they can secure for their promising
"youths the advantages of the higher education at half cost;

"Thirdly—the extension of the Railway through the
"district by State agency, which, while redeeming Ganjam
"from the reproach of inaccessibility, has even within so short a
"space of time as twelve years effected such great improve-
"ments, social and economic; and

"Fourthly—the wise decision of Government that Ganjam
"is an integral part of Madras, the excision of which will not be
"undertaken.

"3. Ganjam may be a backward district in some respects
"but, Your Excellency, it is always to the front in loyalty and

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PUR.

Ganjam
District
Board's
Address.

Rushi-
kulya
Project.

Educa-
tion.

Railway.

Loyalty.

Feb. 4th, 1909. "devotion to our august Sovereign and beloved King-Emperor.
 BERHAM- "Large numbers of Telugus and Mussalmans of this district
 PUR. "have served in the various Madras Native Infantry Regiments
 Ganjam "as they were then called, and have fought under the British
 District "Flag in Burma, China and on the frontier. Not only they but
 Board's "the entire population of the district are peaceful and law-
 Address. "abiding, and their loyalty is inalienable and steadfast. We beg
 Loyalty. "to assure Your Excellency that the recent outbreaks of
 "political crime and anarchism in some parts of the country are
 "as abhorrent and reprehensible to us as they are opposed to
 "the instincts and sentiments of all right-thinking Indians.

Election. "4. We beg to thank Your Excellency's Government for
 "introducing the elective principle into Taluk Boards and for
 "granting them the privilege of electing their own Vice-
 "Presidents. We feel sure that with carefully-selected elector-
 "ates the experiment of throwing open a certain number of
 "seats on Taluk Boards to election will be justified by the results.
 "We venture to hope that similar privileges will in time be
 "conferred on the District Boards as well.

Railway. "5. We beg to mention that there is a strong feeling now
 "in favour of Light Railways being constructed to connect
 "Berhampur with Aska and Rossellkonda on one side and
 "Gopalpur on the other, also Chicacole with Calingapatam.
 "We hope shortly to formulate certain definite proposals
 "which will be laid before Government for its favourable
 "consideration.

Water- "6. There are many villages in the district where the
 supply. "people suffer greatly for want of good drinking water. This
 "year the Board allotted Rs. 40,000 over and above the Govern-
 "ment grant of Rs. 10,250 for the improvement of water-supply.
 "We beg to suggest that, if an annual grant of not less than
 "Rs. 30,000 be made to us, we should be in a better position to
 "grapple with this question.

Agricultural "7. We beg to suggest the opening of a Model Agricul-
 Farm. "tural Farm near Berhampur where the ryots may learn the
 "latest and most improved methods in cultivation and cattle-
 "breeding.

"8. We beg to thank Your Excellency for honouring our
 "district with a visit and to wish Your Excellency and Lady
 "Lawley long life and prosperity."

M.R. Ry. Seetharam Rao Nayudu Garu then presented
 the other members of the Ganjam District Board.

His Excellency replied to the addresses as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.—I beg to thank you one and all for having
 "assembled here this morning, many of you having come from
 "the remote parts of the district to do me honour. I beg to
 "thank you in particular for the kind words with which you have
 "greeted me in the various addresses to which I have just listened
 "and in particular I should like to thank you for the expressions
 "of loyalty to the throne and person of His Majesty the King-
 "Emperor which those addresses contain. I am not unmindful
 "of the fact that in the past the men of this district have stood
 "shoulder to shoulder with us Englishmen beneath the British
 "flag and it is easier for me to understand the fervour with which
 "you denounce the abominable outrages which have recently
 "shocked the whole of the civilized world. I share with you to
 "the full the reprobation to which you have given expression
 "regarding the perpetration of these crimes. It is not easy to
 "speak temperately in regard to the actual perpetrators of
 "crime but what can we say of those who while secure themselves
 "have incited the hapless youths of this country to their
 "commission. I can only hope, as I am sure everyone of you
 "sincerely hopes, that this is a mere sporadic outburst seeing
 "that it is in violation of the instincts and the traditions
 "of all Indians alike. I am very glad indeed to have had
 "an opportunity of seeing something of this district. I only
 "wish that the time could have allowed me to have seen it all,
 "to have visited the further portions of it and made myself
 "acquainted with the conditions prevailing in every taluk.
 "This I am sorry to say could not be but I should like
 "to say that I appreciate very highly the courtesy and the
 "consideration of those gentlemen who have come from
 "Parlakimedi and from Chicacole in order to do me honour and
 "I appreciate the courtesy the more because I do not flatter

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His Excel-
 lency's
 reply to
 addresses.
 Loyalty.

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BRHAM-
PUR.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.
Distress.

"myself that it is on any personal grounds. I regard it as a
"desire to do honour to the office which I have the privilege to
"hold and I can assure you that it is more valuable to me on
"that account. It is an undeniable proof of that loyalty to which
"you have given expression in your addresses which I am sure
"is as genuine as it is hearty.

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to know that the past season in
"this district has not been as favourable as we could all wish it
"to be. The past year was a year of anxiety to all of us, to
"you here and to us in Madras who scanned the telegrams and
"reports which came in from time to time describing the pro-
"gress of affairs here. At one time it looked as though the
"distress would be wide-spread and severe. I am glad to know
"from what you said to-day that on the whole the effects of
"distress were satisfactorily mitigated and that no general
"measures of relief were found to be necessary. I can only
"hope that the coming year may not be one of anxiety for us
"but may be one of prosperity for us all.

Railway.

"Now there are certain subjects which are common to all
"the addresses with which I will deal. The first of them is the
"matter of railway. I can no doubt sympathize with you in
"your desire to see the extension of the railway system in this
"district because I believe no greater boon could be conferred
"on a community generally than improved facilities of communi-
"cation such as are conferred by the construction of a railway
"line. Unfortunately the Government of India have not at
"the present moment, as much money at their command for
"purposes of railway construction as they would like. There
"are many railways in this Presidency which are good payable
"propositions the construction of which will have to be delayed
"in consequence of the inability of the Government of India
"to make the necessary grants for the purpose. As you know it
"is not within the competency of the Provincial Government to
"sanction schemes, i.e., advance money for the purposes of rail-
"way construction. They can only be built from imperial funds
"and they have to be got brought on to what is known as the
"Imperial programme before they can be put in hand and it is
"only fair that I should tell you as regards the various lines the

"construction of which has from time to time been proposed in
"this district there is little hope that they could be got on the
"imperial programme in anything like the near future. The
"demands upon the imperial funds at this moment for the
"construction of new lines, for the maintenance and upkeep of
"open lines, and for an increased quantity of rolling stock (for
"which there is demand all over the country), make it impossible
"for us to hope that they will be able to give us any help at
"present and I am afraid therefore that the only hope is that
"the District Board itself may be able to undertake the
"burden of cost. The question of levying a tax for the purpose
"of railway construction under the Local Board's Act is I
"believe to form the subject of discussion by the District Board
"at an early date and they will then decide whether they will
"be able to take the initiative in this matter or not.

"Then, in almost all the addresses, allusion is made to the
"extension of the elective system either as applied to District
"Boards or in the matter of increasing the number of council-
"lors and applying the elective system to your Chairmen.
"I can assure you, gentlemen, that I myself sympathize very
"much with the desire shown by you to see the elective system
"extended. We have at present under consideration the rules
"for the election of Municipal Councillors, and, as soon as they
"have been revised and decided upon and brought into force,
"I would ask the various Municipalities through the Collector
"to make representations to Government similar to those
"which were made to me this morning, and then I think I
"can assure you of a sympathetic hearing.

"As to some of the District needs. You ask that the
"Government should include in the allocation of the 3½ lakhs
"grant which is given for the District Boards and Munici-
"palities, a lump sum of Rs. 30,000 for the general purposes
"of the district. I am afraid that this is a request which
"Government will find difficult to comply with inasmuch as
"it does not accord with our system of distribution of this
"grant. We have 3½ lakhs for division among the District
"Boards and Municipalities. It is not a very large sum and we
"deal with specific applications for allotments according to the

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His Excel-
lency's
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lency's
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Water-
works.
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Taxation.

"relative merits of the schemes submitted to us and in accordance with the urgency of their necessity. We can only consider matured schemes or works of permanent nature of which plans and estimates have been approved by some competent authority. If the District Board will submit to Government any detailed scheme, I can assure you that we shall give it our very careful consideration weighing it with other schemes and also considering how far we may allot a grant to Ganjam in reference to the funds at our disposal.

"I agree with you in that it is most desirable that, in this district, we should see, as soon as possible, a Government model farm establishment. I think you may rest assured that its institution is a matter only of time. At the present moment, we are, as you know, beginning the training of scientific agriculturists at the Coimbatore College, but it has only just recently been opened, and the number of pupils there at present is small. We have not at the present time any man of sufficient training and scientific knowledge available to put in charge of a model farm even if one were established here. As soon as we have a really good man available, I think you may reply upon it that Government will accede to your request in this particular.

"In regard, gentlemen, to the establishment of the water-works scheme in this town, I can only hope that there will be no delay in the completion of the scheme. It is one part of the programme in which I personally am most keenly interested—the programme of introducing an adequate supply of pure water to the various towns of this presidency. I am glad that there has been so little delay in undertaking this scheme, and I hope we may push it through to an early conclusion. That it may prove as beneficial as you hope that it will do is also my desire. In regard to the incidence of cost, you ask that the repayment of the loan should not be insisted upon this year, and I see no reason why the repayment of the loan should commence before the year, 1910-11.

"In regard, however, to the question as to whether a full tax of 8 per cent. should be levied or no, I am afraid that it is inevitable that the full amount should be demanded.

"Government very fully considered whether the reduction could be made from 8 to 6 per cent., but it proved on investigation that a 8 per cent. tax was only just enough to meet the services of the loan owing to the necessarily high cost of the maintenance of the scheme. The 3½ lakh grant to which I have referred is not intended for the purpose of meeting recurring charges, nor is it meant to relieve Municipalities from the charges which should be met from general funds; therefore, I am afraid that you must contemplate the imposition of the full 8 per cent. tax. It is, I am afraid, cold comfort, but I would invite you to reflect upon the fact that you cannot have a first-rate article unless you are prepared to pay for it.

"As to Chicacole, I hope that it will soon be in the same position as Berhampur and may see the early initiation of a good water-supply scheme. I can well understand, and sympathize with your desire for improvements in sanitary matters in Chicacole, and I hope that Government will be able to help you to bring about the amelioration of the conditions which now exist. I understand that it has been decided that a water-supply scheme should precede a drainage scheme, and I hope that it may be possible for us soon to let you have the services of the Government Sanitary Engineer to take the matter in hand and advise you as to the nature and scope of the scheme which should be undertaken. At the present time, I am sorry to say that this hands are very full, but I hope some relief in the pressure of work may enable him to undertake the investigation of the scheme at no distant date; if a satisfactory scheme is forthcoming, if the cost is not prohibitive, if Government are assured that you are prepared to bear your share of the burden, I am confident that Government will not withhold their support and assistance.

"Gentlemen, I think I have now touched upon the various items brought forward in the addresses, and I should only like to say, as I have already said, that it is a very great pleasure to me to come here and that I hope that my coming here may in some small measure be instrumental in helping you to smooth some of the difficulties which I know lie in the path of those who undertake the control of administration, be it central

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lency's
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water-
supply.

Feb. 4th, 1909. "government or local government. The question of the
 BERHAM- "relative position of the central and local governments is not
 PUR. "always very clearly understood. I hear it said that their
 His Excel- "interests are not identical but antagonistic, but indeed it is
 lency's "not so. Of course it is always a little difficult to determine
 reply to "how far the revenue contributed by the general tax-payer
 addresses. "should be allocated for purely local needs and the limitations
 "of our powers in this respect are very clearly laid down;
 "perhaps some people may say that they are narrow, but
 "we cannot overstep them and sometimes our want of ability is
 "regarded as want of will to help you. Indeed, I would ask
 "you to believe that this is not so. We are most anxious to
 "help you as far as we possibly can in the work of administra-
 "tion. We can only do our best to hold the scales evenly
 "between all interests and as far as possible do what is right
 "by all. Gentlemen, once again, I should like to thank you
 "very much for the kindly welcome you have accorded to me
 "this morning and to assure you of my pleasure in finding
 "myself in your midst."

✓ Hospital. His Excellency next proceeded to inspect the Jubilee Hospital.

History. The Jubilee Hospital was opened on 27th February 1893. The building was erected at a cost of Rs. 25,000, out of which Rs. 10,000 were contributed by the Zamindar of Parlákimedi, the balance being met by public subscriptions. There is a funded capital of Rs. 2,600 with the Accountant-General. The hospital
 Accommo- consists of four blocks of buildings separated by a
 dation. quadrangular enclosure, the blocks being connected by covered passages. Three of these blocks comprise wards for accommodating males (2 wards) and females (1 ward). The fourth block contains the office, out-patient room and dispensary. To the north-west of the main buildings lie the cook-house and Vaccination Depot in separate blocks. To the south-west are two

blocks of buildings for store-rooms for medicines and bedding, etc. To the south-east new buildings comprising an operation theatre and caste ward for 6 males and 6 females were constructed during 1905 and presented to the Municipality as a gift by the Zamindar of Dharakota. During 1907, 674 in-patients and 22,691 out-patients and during 1908, 652 in-patients and 25,020 out-patients were treated.

The staff consists of 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Lady Staff. Apothecary, 1 Female Compounder, 2 Hospital Assistants, 1 Clerk, 1 Midwife, 2 Male Compounders, 1 Peon, 1 Cook, 3 Male Ward Coolies, 1 Female Ward Cooly, 1 Waterman, 2 Male Toties, 1 Female Toty, 1 Dhobie. The hospital is under the management of the Berhampur Municipal Council.

On arrival at the hospital His Excellency was received by Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who conducted His Excellency round the wards. His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitor's Book.

"I visited the hospital this morning and was interested to learn that it was built by the agency of gentlemen residing in or near Berhampur. Thanks to their generosity. An Institution exists which I am convinced is doing admirable work here."

"The buildings and the grounds were an aspect which told of care and attention. The wards were all clean and tidy."

From the hospital His Excellency motored to the Jail. District Jail.

The District Jail was built in the year 1862 under the supervision of Captain C. G. Philipps, S.C., the Executive Engineer. The Overseer who was in

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 PUR.
 Hospital.
 Statistics.

Visitors'
 Book.

Date and
 History.

Feb. 4th, 1909. charge of the construction was subsequently convicted of fabricating a false charge and giving false evidence and while undergoing sentence in this jail committed suicide by drowning in one of the wells inside the jail. The jail proper covers an area of 5.04 acres and is built on the radiating block system. Six blocks radiate from a central tower, to the east of which are the kitchen, civil debtors' ward, hospital, separate solitary confinement and condemned cells.

The female ward is a separate enclosure to the south of these. There is a separate block in front of the main gate for prisoners undergoing their quarantine period. A new ragi-grinding shed was erected in 1908.

Accommodation. This jail can accommodate 181 male and 15 female prisoners. Besides these the quarantine ward and the hospital ward can accommodate 44 and 18 prisoners, respectively.

Strength. There were 221 prisoners in the jail, of whom 6 were females.

Employment of prisoners. Most of the prisoners are employed in preparing dietary articles, cooking, sanitation and gardening, while others are employed in weaving cotton goods and pressing oil which are the main industries of this jail. There is only one workshop. Since the conversion of the Hill Jail at Russellkonda into a sub-jail convicts from the hill tracts are sent to this jail.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., the Superintendent, who took His Excellency round the jail. In the office, articles manufactured by the convicts were exhibited, and His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It is very satisfactory to me to see in what excellent order this jail is maintained. It is scrupulously clean. The physical condition of the prisoners appears to be very satisfactory. The administration of the jail is very creditable to those who are responsible for it."

After leaving the District Jail His Excellency drove to the house of Mr. E. L. Vaghan, I.C.S., District Judge, who was his host at Berhampur.

At 11-30 A.M., His Excellency received a deputation of Jeroyati ryots of the Ganjam district which consisted of the following persons :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. G. Raghavarao Pantulu Garu.
- (2) Rao Bahadur P. Gopalrao Patrudu Garu.
- (3) K. Venkata Narasayya Nayudu Garu.
- (4) Muhammed Abdul Aziz Sahib.
- (5) M.R.Ry. V. Kameswararao Nayudu Garu.
- (6) „ P. Panigrahi Garu.
- (7) „ A. P. Patro Garu.
- (8) „ T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.

Mr. Macmichael, the Acting Collector, Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary, Mr. Paddison, Special Settlement Officer, and Mr. L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar, Executive Engineer, were also present.

2. The deputation desired to lay before His Excellency certain points in connection with the resettlement of the district, specially of Berhampur taluk. They first requested that a revision of the assessment of the lands commanded by the Rushikulya Project and recently sold in public auction by the Government should be postponed till the next resettlement, *i.e.*, for a period of 30 years. The deputation urged that the lands were purchased by the ryots at unexpectedly high prices; that the purchasers had not had the advantage of enjoying them at the existing rates for any appreciable portion of the usual settlement term of 30 years;

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tion of
Jeroyati
ryots.

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ment.

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Deputa-
tion of
Jeroyati
ryots.
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ment.

that the purchasers had had to incur a large outlay in order to reclaim the land; and that the supply of water from the canals was still uncertain.

As regards the first argument, His Excellency asked whether the price paid for the land was more than the land was worth. He pointed out that the amount realized by the resale up to the end of 1906 of lands which were sold owing to the default of the original purchasers was more than the amount due from those original purchasers including interest.

The deputation referred to particular cases in which the assessment had been reduced on petition after sale.

His Excellency pointed out that such inequalities would be remedied by reclassification in the resettlement. The deputation, however, argued that assessments would be made by subordinate officials and appeals would generally be ineffectual.

As regards the argument based upon the fact that a resettlement was following very close upon the sale, it was pointed out that the sale notices contained a clause that the assessment was liable to revision at the next resettlement.

If the supply of water from the canals was uncertain, that fact would be taken into consideration in fixing the assessment.

3. The deputation next urged that the assessment should not be revised on *banjar* lands commanded by the Rushikulya Project and recently reclaimed at the expense of the ryot until the next resettlement.

The Special Settlement Officer pointed out that the present assessments were fixed temporarily by a subordinate officer on the prices prevailing 30 years ago. These assessments could not be accepted as settlement assessments without investigation. It was urged for

the deputation that, as these lands had only been recently taken up, money and labour had been necessarily expended in bringing them under cultivation.

His Excellency said that this would be taken into consideration at the resettlement, but it was urged in reply that there was no guarantee that the Settlement Officer would not raise the rates of assessment.

The deputation next raised the question of reclassification of the soils and requested that in view of the hardships and harassments involved in it, there should be no reclassification except of lands commanded by the Rushikulya Project, an increase of revenue being obtained by imposing a small percentage enhancement of not more than 12½ per cent. on the existing money rates of assessment.

The Special Settlement Officer stated that before recommending reclassification he had visited about 200 villages and found that the ryots were generally in favour of reclassification. He pointed out that the Rushikulya Project affects most villages of the Berhampur taluk, that the rain-fed paddy lands must in any case be reclassified, as a uniform rate of assessment had been adopted at last settlement for each village for such lands, that the original classification had not been carried out satisfactorily, and that for these reasons he considered that reclassification was the only satisfactory method of obtaining a basis for resettlement.

The deputation admitted that where water-rate had been added to the dry-rate under the Rushikulya Project, reclassification was necessary; but alleged that it was not necessary in case of wet lands or unirrigated dry lands. As regards wet lands, the Special Settlement

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tion of
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tion of
Jeroiyati
ryots.
Resettle-
ment.

Officer and the Executive Engineer pointed out that they now received a more assured supply of water than before.

4. Some desultory discussion then took place regarding the merits of the irrigation systems of the Gódávári delta, the rivers of Chicacole and the Rushikulya Project, and regarding the advantages which the ryots obtained from the rise in prices, one member of the deputation urging that the ryots were not benefited at all while another admitted that the wealthier ryots were better off than formerly. It was pointed out that the rates in the Gódávári delta were far higher than in the Berhampur taluk, and that the Rushikulya Project was intended to be protective, and especially to save the crops at the end of the season should the monsoon fail in October and November. In any case, the points raised by the deputation could all better be taken into consideration on reclassification than by making a percentage enhancement. In reply to a request by the deputation that His Excellency would consent to receive a memorial regarding the resettlement, His Excellency stated that he would be prepared to receive a memorial if submitted within a month and give careful consideration to any representations which the memorial might contain but felt he could not hold out much hope that the resettlement would be effected by a percentage enhancement of the present assessments without reclassification and could give no pledge that the enhancement would not exceed any arbitrary figure such as the 12½ per cent. mentioned by the deputation.

Inter-
views.

His Excellency afterwards granted interviews to a few gentlemen.

At 1-30 P.M. Mr. Vaughan gave a luncheon party to which the principal residents of Berhampur were invited.

At 4 o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector, proceeded to the Kallikota College.

This institution was first established as a Government Zilla School in 1856 and was in 1879 raised by Government to a second-grade college. Till the middle of 1888 it continued a Government institution. Before abolishing it, in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Education Commission, the Government asked the local Municipality to undertake the management, but the Municipality appears to have declined. However, at the suggestion of Mr. Horsfall, then Collector of the District, the principal residents of the town submitted a memorial to Government praying that the management be entrusted to them. This was done, and in 1888 the college was re-affiliated under the name of the Native College, Berhampur.

In the year 1894 the Raja of Kallikota and Atagada, by a registered trust-deed, made over one lakh of rupees, in Government promissory-notes, as an endowment fund for the college. The endowment yields an annual interest of Rs. 3,500. In grateful acknowledgment of the Raja's liberality the college was given its present name, the Kallikota College. According to the terms of the trust-deed the District Board of Ganjam and the Raja of Kallikota and Atagada, for the time being, are Trustees. The general management of the college is vested in a Committee consisting of the Raja of Kallikota and Atagada, the President, District Board, the Sub-Collector, the

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Luncheon
Party.
Kallikota
College.

History

Endow-
ment.

Manage-
ment.

Feb. 4th, 1909. Principal of the College, three members nominated by the Raja of Kallikota and five members elected by the Managing Committee.

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Kallikota
College.
Building.

The building which is occupied by the Upper Secondary Department belongs to Government. The buildings occupied by the College and Lower Secondary Departments belong to the management.

Hostel.

The local Victoria Memorial Committee constructed a hostel out of funds raised by public subscriptions and handed it over to the college authorities to be worked in connection with the college. The hostel consists of two rows of rooms facing each other. There is accommodation for 32 students. There are two kitchens and dining halls—one for Telugus and the other for Uriyas. The hostel is practically self-supporting. No member of the college staff resides on the premises, but the Principal resides at a short distance from the college and visits the hostel frequently.

Finance.

Besides the Raja's endowment of one lakh of rupees the District Board gives annually Rs. 400; being the proceeds of the endowment made by the late Rao Sahib T. Sivaramayya Pantulu Garu of Chatrapur. There is also a sum of Rs. 1,000, 3½ per cent. Government promissory-notes, and from another endowment, of which the District Board is Trustee, two monthly scholarships are provided, one of Rs. 5 for the first-year University class and another of Rs. 6 for the second-year University class. This fund was instituted in honour of Mr. J. G. Horsfall, a former Collector.

Literary
Associa-
tion.

There is a Literary Association attached to the college which is open to the pupils of the higher classes, under the presidency of one of the members of the staff.

Tennis and foot-ball are regularly played. There is a Tennis Cup instituted by Mr. H. D. Taylor, I.C.S., to be competed for by this college and the Raja's College, Parlákimedi, and a Foot-ball Cup instituted in honour of Mr. J. G. D. Partridge, I.C.S., to be competed for by this college, the Raja's College, Parlákimedi, and the Municipal High School, Chicacole.

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Kallikota
College.
Games.

The staff of the college consists of the Principal M.R.Ry. K. Ganapathi Aiyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., a lecturer in each of the four subjects, Mathematics, Science, Logic and History, 20 Assistant Masters, three Telugu Pandits, one Sanskrit Pandit, two Uriya Pandits, one Drawing Master, two Gymnastic Instructors, and one Writing Master.

Staff.

The strength of the college was 779 at the time of His Excellency's visit; in 1893 it was only 150.

Strength.

On arrival at the college His Excellency was met by the Managing Committee of the College and conducted to a *pandal* erected in the compound of the college. On His Excellency taking his seat on the dais, the Vice-President of the Committee, M.R.Ry. W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, made the following speech requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the new laboratory:—

"We, the members of the Managing Committee of the 'Kallikota College, Berhampur, beg to offer Your Excellency 'our most hearty welcome and our sincerest thanks for honouring the college with a visit.

Mr. Ven-
kataram-
ayya's
speech.

"2. This college, which we of this district regard with 'great pride, and of whose affairs we esteem it a great privilege 'to have the management and oversight, was a Government 'institution up to the year 1888, when in pursuance of the 'policy recommended by the Education Commission it was 'handed over to a local Committee as a going concern with the

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College.

Mr. Ven-
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ayya's
speech.

"central building, a small library, and the school furniture. Since that time it has been worked by the Committee, at first with the precarious aid of subscriptions and donations from Zamindars and other well-to-do people interested in the continuance of the college, and since 1893 with the princely endowment of one lakh of rupees given by the Raja of Kallikota and Atagada after whom the college has since then been named.

"3. The history of the college since 1888 has been a history of continued progress all along the line: The number of pupils has risen from about 150 to more than five times that number. We have built or acquired by purchase or gift four other buildings on either side of the central building, to accommodate our overflowing classes, and have taken over in the town three buildings including the Municipal Lower Secondary School which forms part of our institution for the last seven years. We have recently opened Primary classes. Our teaching staff, we are grateful to acknowledge, are zealous and inspired by the high ideals of the profession; and besides the ordinary Arts degrees which nine of them possess, six hold the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Our fee income has risen from about Rs. 4,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 16,000 now, exclusive of income from the endowment, Government grants, and other income aggregating to Rs. 15,000 last year. We have a College Hostel built in loving memory of our great and noble Queen-Victoria and handed over to us in 1902 which houses 36 students, both Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Telugas and Uriyas. Our Library, of which the books handed over in 1888 formed the modest nucleus, now contains 1,350 volumes. In the University Examinations our college has, as a rule, secured more than the average of passes for the Presidency. Our students have won the Taylor Tennis Cup and the Partridge Foot-ball Cup for ten and six years successively. They also go in for Cricket and Hockey, in addition to the usual gymnastics. They have two Debating and Literary Societies in which they thresh out the questions which possess a perennial interest for the youthful mind.

"We are deeply thankful to note that the pupils and students of this college are also taught the lessons of reverence, of loyalty, and of piety, without which any system of education is like an edifice reared on unstable foundations.

"4. We do not, however, propose to rest on our oars, in self-complacent contemplation of the little we have been privileged to accomplish. We are most anxious to move with the times, the stirring times in which we live, to keep pace with the latest and most approved ideas and methods of education and to do what little we can to make education a living influence, not a mechanical process. In these aims we seek to realize that our great duty is so to train the younger generation that they may become useful members of Society. We most cordially acknowledge the helpful criticisms—always candid, but always kind and sympathetic—of Mr. J. A. Yates, the Inspector of Schools, to whose suggestions and advice we are indebted for several improvements introduced in the equipment of the college and in the actual work of teachers and pupils.

"5. Amongst other improvements we have had in view, and the speedy introduction of which was rendered imperative by the new University Regulations, was the construction of a good Science Laboratory, thoroughly up to date and suited to the requirements of the institution. It has, Your Excellency, been our happy experience that our ideas for the expansion and improvement of the college, as a rule, are no sooner defined and put into shape than some generous friend comes to our rescue and supplies us with the means of carrying out our plans. In this case Sri Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deo, the public-spirited and enlightened Zamindar of Dharakota, was our friend in need. We had only to tell him of our need and of the desirability of a scientific training to correct the errors of a merely literary education, when he most heartily entered into our plans, and with cheerful alacrity announced his intention to give us the handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a Science Laboratory. Our district is already beholden to this young nobleman for several benefactions, e.g., the caste ward built by him at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and presented

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kataram-
ayya's
speech.

"to the local Jubilee Hospital and the Lower Secondary School built and maintained by him at his own headquarters. He has always taken a deep interest in education, providing several scholarships for deserving students in this college and for students in Madras studying for degrees in Arts and Law. He was also the donor of one of the main rooms in the Victoria Memorial Hostel yonder. We take this opportunity of publicly making our acknowledgments. We are deeply grateful to him for the munificent gift he has given us; we are proud to have permission to use his name in connection with science teaching in this college; and we earnestly hope that he will be spared for many many years of usefulness to his district and his country.

"6. The plans of the building, Your Excellency, have been submitted to, and approved by, the Director of Public Instruction; and the building is progressing under the most favourable auspices. Mr. L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has most ungrudgingly given us the invaluable benefit of his personal inspection and of his suggestions. We hope the building, consisting of two class rooms and a store-room on the ground floor and one large lecture room upstairs, will be completed and ready for use by this time next year. We feel that not the least auspicious of the many circumstances auguring so well for the future of this laboratory is the fact that its corner stone is now to be laid by Your Excellency, whose keen interest in all educational work, whose genuine solicitude for the best interests of students, and whose deep sympathy for the millions of our gracious Sovereign's subjects committed to your care are so well known.

"7. We beg most heartily to thank Your Excellency for graciously allowing us the distinction of associating your honoured name with our humble work in this college; and crave permission to wish Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley long life, health and every happiness. We beg Your Excellency to accept this small souvenir of this occasion, and, with this trowel, well and truly to lay the corner stone of the Dharakota Science Laboratory."

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone and addressed the audience as follows :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been a very great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon and I desire to thank you, sir, for the kind words with which you have greeted me on my arrival here and to assure you that it has been a very great pleasure to me to accede to your request and to lay the foundation stone of the Dharakota Laboratory. I wish, if I may, to congratulate the College on its acquisition because I believe that it will play an important part in the life of this College and prove to be an asset of great value to the rising generation of this district. Indeed I think that the time is apt for such a ceremony as this when the value of science is beginning to receive due appreciation, when the demand is growing on every side for scientific and technical education, and when moreover Government demands improved structure and equipments in the Colleges themselves. At such a time as this, when colleges—not so fortunately bestowed as you are—are looking everywhere for ways and means to meet the demands made by Government, you are, I think, indeed fortunate in having in your midst one who has shown himself always ready to stretch out a helping hand to his humbler neighbours. Be it in matters physical by the building of hospitals for the alleviation of human suffering and for the relief of physical pain, be it in matters intellectual by opening up new paths of knowledge which lead ever onwards and upwards to higher altitudes on the steep mountain sides of Truth, the Zamindar of Dharakota has shown himself to be possessed to a remarkable degree of a sagacious public spirit and with a lavish hand ever ready to give effect to the promptings of a generous heart. Indeed I most cordially re-echo the wish that he may long enjoy a life of beneficence to his fellow-men and of happiness to himself, for I believe that the latter is a fitting corollary to the former. And what I hope this Laboratory is going to be to your school, so I believe this school is going to be to the district. I believe and hope that this college is going to be a vitalizing and

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lency's
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" quickening element in the body politic. The young men of
" the present day are going to take an evergrowing part in
" influencing the trend of public opinion and thus directing the
" movement of public affairs. Many of those boys whom I am
" speaking to to-day will perhaps themselves be exercising a
" direct control in matters of great public concern. The school
" boys of to-day are to be the men of affairs to-morrow, exer-
" cising their judgment and giving a vote on matters of grave
" public concern, and how far they may exercise that judgment
" and that vote aright, how far they may prove themselves to
" be what you, sir, in your address say that you wish them to be
" and what we would all would fain know them to be, and that
" is, 'useful citizens'—how far this may be achieved will depend
" very largely on the quality of the education which they may
" here receive. And if the capacity of the citizen is to depend
" upon the quality of his education, it is evident how important
" an element, in the social fabric, our schools and our colleges
" must be. Indeed, it is small wonder if there is any great
" anxiety in the minds of your rulers as to the methods of
" those who are responsible for conducting the administration
" of our schools. You may have the best system in the world,
" but you cannot hope to succeed unless, in its application, your
" teachers show zeal, intelligence and sympathy. You may
" have the finest buildings in the world; your class-rooms and
" your laboratories may be equipped in the most up-to-date
" fashion, but this will not spell success unless within the walls
" of those class-rooms, there prevails a healthy moral tone.
" Your percentage of passes may be as high as you please, but
" believe me that your college will not fulfil its most honourable
" function if 'character' has been sacrificed to 'cram.' Such is
" my own opinion and such, if I mistake not, is the opinion of those
" who direct the management of this college. I have listened
" with great interest to the history of this college and if I analyse
" accurately the motives of those who control its destinies, if I
" have aptly apprehended the principles which underlie the
" conduct of its affairs whether inside or outside the college
" it seems to me, sir, that you and those who with you are
" interested in its success, are resolved to make the hall-mark

" of your students, if I may use a very hackneyed but very
" expressive phrase, *mens sana in corpore sano*, so that when
" these lads leave the college and take their place as men of
" the world, they may do so sturdy and strong in mind and
" body; faithful citizens; men of culture, truth and honour; not
" forgetful of the high ideals which have been set before them
" in this college but ever eager for their attainment; faithful
" to the doctrines of piety and reverence which have here been
" inculcated; loyal to their King and country, and, above all,
" loyal to the best traditions of the school to which it has
" been their good fortune to belong. Sir, you tell me that
" the work here has been one of progress all along the line.
" I congratulate you on being able so to report of this college,
" and I only hope most sincerely that history may repeat itself
" and that as decade succeeds decade, a constant striving for
" the attainment of a higher ideal whether of thought or of
" action may be the record of the teachers and students of this
" college."

His Excellency was afterwards conducted by the
Principal, M.R.Ry. K. Ganapathi Aiyar Avargal,
round the buildings occupied by the Lower Secondary
Department and the College Hostel.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Union Club
which is close by where he was entertained at a
garden party by the people of Berhampur. His
Excellency was received by Mr. W. L. Venkataramayya
and the members of the Reception Committee. Mr.
Venkataramayya introduced to His Excellency many of
the persons present. After tea there was an entertain-
ment including songs and kollattam by the children of
the local girls' school and a dance and sword-display
by Uriya hill-men. His Excellency after thanking
the members of the club for the entertainment they
had given, motored to Chatrapur. On arrival at

Feb. 4th,
1909.

BERHAM-
PUR.

Kallikota
College.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Garden
Party.

Feb. 4th, 1909. Chatrapur at 6 P.M. His Excellency gave an interview of Mr. F.V.P. Gompertz.

BERHAM-
PUR.

In the evening the Collector gave a dinner party.

Inter-
view.
Dinner
Party.

Feb. 5th,
1909.

CHATRA-
PUR.

Friday the 5th February was devoted to a visit to the Reservoir at Russellkonda, a distance of 64 miles from Chatrapur. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Macmichael, I.C.S., the Collector, and Captain A. A. Duff, Aide-de-Camp, left Chatrapur at 7-45 A.M., by a motor car specially placed at his disposal by the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Mr. B. Swire, Superintendent of Police, followed in another car belonging to the Zamindar of Dharakota. The journey was accomplished in less than three hours. *En route* they passed through Berhampur and Aska. From the entrance to the outermost limits of Berhampur the main thoroughfares were thronged with crowds of spectators eager to see the Governor as he passed through the streets. Triumphant arches decorated in an unpretentious way were erected at numerous points on the road to Russellkonda. At the village of Hingilikutu His Excellency stopped under a pandal and spoke to the village headmen. A similar reception awaited him at Rámachandrapuram, where a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled.

ASKA.

At Aska, His Excellency was received under a pandal in front of the Aska Sugar Works and Distillery. Here Mr. T. Samson, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Minchin, and Manager of the Factory, received His Excellency. A few minutes drive from Aska brought the party to the borders of Goomsur division, where the triumphal arches were more numerous and the road was lined by the village 'Paiks,' descendants of the

retainers of the family of the ancient Goomsur Ruling Chiefs, armed with battle-axes or swords, or Uriya guns. Here, the people pressed on His Excellency's attention the need for a railway in this part. At Ballmsulandi village the chief Reddi had arranged to feed several hundred poor to commemorate His Excellency's visit. His Excellency alighted from his car and walked among the poor, watching the distribution of the food.

Feb. 5th,
1909.

ASKA.

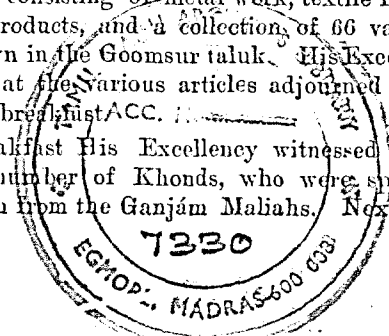
When His Excellency entered Russellkonda, the town presented a most animated scene. The streets were thronged with an immense concourse of people and were lined with a succession of *thoranams* and triumphal arches, prominent among which were several containing the ever-recurring request that His Excellency might not forget their prayer for a railway. As he entered the main street he was met under a pandal in front of the house of a leading Muhammadan merchant of the town by Mr. Ramiah Pantula, Divisional Officer, Mr. P. Janakiram, Tahsildar, and Mr. R. F. Brown, Assistant Surgeon. After exchanging a few words with the gathering, His Excellency drove on, acknowledging the greetings of the cheering multitude.

RUSSELL-
KONDA.

At 10-30 A.M. the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow was reached. Here was a collection of local products on exhibition, consisting of metal work, textile fabrics, agricultural products, and a collection of 66 varieties of paddy grown in the Goomsur taluk. His Excellency after looking at the various articles adjourned to the bungalow for breakfast.

After breakfast His Excellency witnessed a war Khond dance by a number of Khonds, who were specially brought down from the Ganjam Maliahs. Next came

Khond
dance.



Feb. 5th, 1909. a few Khond girls, who gave an exhibition of their tribal dances.

RUSSELL- Then the party motored to the reservoir, a mile further north of Russellkonda. At the bund of the reservoir His Excellency was met by Mr. G. R. Venkataramier, Assistant Engineer in charge, who showed him the plan of the reservoir and explained to him the details of the Rushikulya irrigation system. The system is a combination of storage and direct irrigation, the object being to utilise the waters of the Rushikulya and Mahánadi rivers, for the irrigation of the tract of country lying mainly between the town of Aska and the sea. The system consists of two main storage works, the Russellkonda reservoir formed by damming the valley of the Poringa Nulla and the other the Surada reservoir, formed by damming the Pathama, and affluent of the Josoro, which joins the Rushikulya river near Surada. The supply of the Russellkonda reservoir is supplemented by a channel taking off from an anicut across the Gulleri, an affluent of the Mahánadi. Water from this reservoir is let down into the Loharakandi river and is backed up again at the Goomsur anicut across the Mahánadi. From the anicut at Goomsur takes off the Mahánadi canal, 19 miles long, and designed to irrigate 12,563 acres. It tails into the Rushikulya river at the Janamilli anicut and supplements the supply to the Rushikulya canal, which takes off from the Rushikulya river at this anicut. The water of the Surada reservoir is discharged into the Rushikulya river and taken along it as far as the Janamilli anicut for the supply of the Rushikulya canal. This canal is about 54 miles long and is designed to irrigate 82,840 acres. The

canals were originally intended to be made suitable for navigation, but the idea was finally abandoned. The Rushikulya main canal was proposed to have 16 distributaries, of which all except Nos. 3, 4 and 6 have been excavated to an aggregate length of about 62 miles. In the forecast submitted to the Government of India in 1894 it was estimated that the ultimate area irrigable would be 117,250 acres, from which a gross revenue of Rs. 2,46,710 was expected, representing a return of 3.95 per cent. on the capital outlay. But this forecast was subsequently revised by the Collector and approved by the Board of Revenue, reducing the ultimate area irrigable to 106,300 acres, yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 2,00,955. Deducting the maintenance charges, the return on the capital outlay to the end of 1906-07 is 2.59 per cent. In the original forecast no credit was taken for second crop cultivation, but in the revised forecast of the growth of irrigation the Collector has taken into account an extent of 4,000 acres of second crop cultivation, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,000. The question of allowing second crop cultivation was carefully considered in consultation with the Board of Revenue and rules framed for allowing water for it. But the question how far second crop should be encouraged under the system is under correspondence with the Superintending Engineer. In the famine of 1897 the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks were saved from want by the project. In 1898 there was a partial failure of the monsoon and the Surada reservoir supplemented the deficiency. In 1889-1900 there was a great demand for water, owing to the failure of the monsoon, but the supply in the Rushikulya canals mitigated to a certain extent the scarcity that would otherwise have been felt.

Feb. 5th, 1909.

RUSSELL-
KONDA.
Reservoir

Feb. 5th, 1909. The party drove back to the bungalow, where His Excellency rested for an hour, and then began the return journey to Chatrapur. The crowds at various centres on the roads were reinforced and waited long and patiently once again to see the Governor.

ASKA. A brief halt was made at Aska to pay a visit to the Sugar Factory and Distillery Works. Mr. Samson showed His Excellency round, explaining to him the various processes of manufacture. He was also shown round the distillery, whence he proceeded to Mrs. Minchin's residence, where he had afternoon tea with her and her daughter, Mrs. Samson. Taking leave of Mrs. Minchin and Mr. and Mrs. Samson, His Excellency and party drove on and reached Berhampur in time for tea with Mr. W. MacFarland, Special Settlement Officer, and Mrs. MacFarland. Chatrapur was reached at 6-15 P.M. At nightfall the road leading to the Collector's house was illuminated.

Dinner Party. Feb. 6th, 1909. In the evening the Collector gave a dinner party.

CHATRAPUR. On the following morning, Saturday the 6th February, His Excellency left Chatrapur by mail train at 8-25 A.M. for Waltair. Breakfast was provided in the Railway Refreshment room at Berhampur.

CHICACOLE ROAD. Chicacole Road Station was reached at 2-46 P.M. Here M.R.Ry. B. Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu, M.R.Ry. S. Adinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Chicacole Municipal Council, Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, M.R.Ry. A. Narayana Pantulu, District Munsif, M.R.Ry. Satyanarayana Sarma, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, M.R.Ry. Siva Rao, Tahshildar and Sub-Magistrate, were present to see His Excellency. His Excellency alighted from the train and was garlanded by M.R.Ry. Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu who

conducted His Excellency outside the station premises where he fed the poor in honour of His Excellency's visit. Feb. 6th, 1909.

At Vizianagram His Excellency was met by the Raja of Vizianagram, M.R.Ry. T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Vizianagram Municipal Council, and Mr. Gass and conducted to the tent pitched close to the station where His Excellency and party lunched. Waltair was reached at 4-30 P.M.

CHICACOLE ROAD.

Feeding of the poor.

APPENDIX.

WEDNES-
DAY.Feb. 3rd,
1909.
8-40 A.M.LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

HOSPITAL, CHATRAPUR.

1. Lieut. G. F. D'Sylva, I.S.M.D., Civil Surgeon.

11-30 A.M.

DEPUTATION OF URIYAS.

1. The Zamindar of Dharakota.
2. M.R.Ry. H. H. Panda, Secretary, Uriya Samaj.

11-30 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

1. Zamindar of Dharakota.
2. Rev. F. W. Jarry, English Baptist Mission.
3. Mr. H. C. Bennett, District Forest Officer.
4. M.R.Ry. W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader and Member, District Board.

4-30 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY, CHATRAPUR.

1. Mr. McFarland, Special Assistant Settlement Officer.
2. Mrs. McFarland.
3. Miss Stanford, Hospital Sister.
4. Mr. Gompertz, Officer in charge of Survey Party.
5. Mrs. Gompertz.
6. Mrs. Campbell-Gompertz.
7. Rev. Mr. Jarry.
8. Mrs. Jarry.
9. Mr. Leonard, District Board Engineer.
10. Mrs. Leonard.
11. Miss Stott, Probationer Missionary in charge of Women's Hospital.

12. Miss Dawson, Missionary, Zauana and School work.
13. Mr. Dodsworth, Manager, Kallikota and Atagada estates.
14. Mrs. Dodsworth.
15. Mr. Harry.
16. Mrs. Harry.
17. Captain Scroggie, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
18. Father Gangloff.
19. Mr. Vaughan, District Judge.
20. Mr. Huggins, Head Assistant Collector, Chicagole.
21. Mr. Paddison, Special Settlement Officer.
22. Mr. Todd, Assistant Collector.
23. Mr. Bennett, District Forest Officer.
24. Mr. Swire, Superintendent of Police.
25. Mr. Pitts, Reserve Inspector.
26. Mrs. Pitts.
27. Lieut. G. F. deSilva, Civil Surgeon.
28. Mr. J. W. Bhore, Head Assistant Collector, Berhampur.
29. M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao Pantulu, Retired Deputy Tahsildar.
30. " T. Ranganayakuluswami, Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjam.
31. " A. Venkata Rao Nayudu, Treasurer.
32. " S. Alwardoss Nayudu, English Head Clerk.
33. " A. Seetharamiah Pantulu Garu, Pleader, Chatrapur.
34. " T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, Land-holder and High Court Vakil.
35. " M. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, Additional Deputy Collector.
36. " E. Seetharamarao Nayudu Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
37. " W. Nagabhushanam Achari Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.
38. " V. Somayajulu Pantulu Garu, Manager, Police Office.
39. " C. V. Ramadoss Pantulu Garu, Police Inspector.
40. " P. Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu, Huzur Sheristadar.

WEDNES-
DAY.Feb. 3rd,
1909.
4-30 P.M.

- WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 3rd,
1909.
4-30 P.M.
41. M.R.Ry. P. S. Venkateswerlu Nayudu Garu, District Board Member.
 42. " M. Sonachellam Pillai Avargal, Retired District Board Engineer.
 43. " Dewan Bahadur W. Venkatreddi Nayudu Garu, Retired Assistant Engineer.
 44. Abdul Huk Sahib Bahadur, Bench Magistrate, Berhampur.
 45. M.R.Ry. A. Parasarama Patro Garu, High Court Vakil, Berhampur.
 46. " L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.
 47. " G. Raghavarao Pantulu Garu, Municipal Chairman, Berhampur.
 48. " V. Kameswararao Nayudu Garu, District Board Member.
 49. " A. Gurumurti Nayudu Garu, District Board Member.
 50. " M. L. Narasingarow Pantulu Garu, District Board Member.
 51. " V. Rangarow Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Berhampur.
 52. " W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, Government Pleader, Berhampur.
 53. " Mrs. W. L. Venkataramayya.
 54. " J. Sundararamayya Pantulu Garu, Uncovenanted Assistant, Revenue Settlement.
 55. " Brundavana Harischendana Jagaddevu Garu, Proprietor of Tekkali, etc., estates.
 56. " J. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Gumsur.
 57. " B. S. Venkateswara Serma Garu, Manager, Parlákimedi.
 58. " S. Audinarayanarao Nayudu Garu, Municipal Chairman, Chicacole.
 59. " A. Narayana Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Chicacole.
 60. " B. Venkateswerarao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Sompel.

- WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 3rd,
1909.
4-30 P.M.
61. M.R.Ry. K. Kodandaramayya Pantulu Garu, Pleader, Sompel.
 62. " S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Collector and Diwan, Peddakimedi.
 63. Muhammad Yusuf Sahib Bahadur, Member, Municipal Council, Chicacole.
 64. M.R.Ry. K. V. Narasayya Nayudu Garu, District Board Member.
 65. " S. S. Rajaguru Garu, Municipal Chairman, Parlákimedi.
 66. " T. V. Kondalarao Pantulu Garu, District Board Member.
 67. " Gopinadha Gantayat Garu, District Board Member, Parlákimedi.
 68. " S. Srinivasa Devu Garu, District Board Member, Mandasa.
 69. " Rao Bahadur T. V. Siva Rao Pantulu, District Board Member, Chicacole.
 70. " B. Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu, District Board Member, Chicacole.
 71. " Pullala Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu, District Board Member, Ichchapur.
 72. The Zamindar of Peddakimedi.
 73. The Zamindar of Mandasa.
 74. The Zamindar of Chikati.
 75. The Zamindar of Dharakota.
 76. M.R.Ry. Abhimanya Patnaik Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Aska.
 77. " V. Narasimhadoss Pantulu, Tahsildar, Chicacole.
 78. " P. Velayudham Avargal, Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Settlement.
 79. " C. Bhaktavatsoludu Nayudu Garu, Forest Settlement Officer, Parlákimedi.
 80. " T. Ramaswami Kottadiyar, District Registrar.
 81. " N. R. Raghava Aiyangar Avargal, Overseer, Public Works Department, Chatrapur.
 82. " W. Venkatachellam Pantulu, District Board Member.

WEDNES- 83. M.R.Ry. N. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Retired District
DAY. Munsif.

Feb. 3rd,
1909.
4-30 P.M.

8-0 P.M.

DINNER PARTY, COLLECTOR'S HOUSE, CHATRAPUR.

1. Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
2. Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
3. Mr. B. Swire, Superintendent of Police.
4. Mr. H. C. Bennett, District Forest Officer.
5. Mr. A.H.A. Todd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.

THURS- MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BERHAMPUR.
DAY.

Feb. 4th,
1909.
8-0 A.M.

1. M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman.
2. " M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu, Vice-Chairman.
3. " L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer.
4. " A. P. Patro Garu, B.A., B.L.
5. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu Garu.
6. " N. Kedarayya Garu.
7. " A. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu.
8. " B. Jagannadhadoss Pantulu Garu.
9. " N. Ramanujaswami Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
10. " W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L.
11. Sowdagar Muhammad Abdul Azceez Sahib Bahadur.
12. M.R.Ry. P. Venkateswarulu Pantulu Garu.
13. Sowdagar Haji Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
14. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Gopala Rao Patrudu Garu, B.A.
15. " P. Sri Venkateswarulu Nayudu Garu.
16. Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHICACOLE.

1. M.R.Ry. S. Audinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman.
2. " A. K. Venkatasayya Nayudu Garu.
3. Muhammad Yusuf Sahib.
4. M.R.Ry. T. Viswanadham Pantulu Garu.

5. M.R.Ry. B. Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu.
6. Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S.

THURS-
DAY.

Feb. 4th,
1909.
8-0 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, PARLAKIMEDI.

1. M.R.Ry. S. S. Rajaguru Garu, B.A., Chairman.
2. " Gopinatha Gantayat Garu.
3. Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S.
4. M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
5. " P. Kodandaramayya Nayudu Garu.
6. " I. Kanakachelum Pantulu Garu, B.A.
7. " Sri Govardhanadoss Bavaji Garu.

MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARD, GANJAM.

1. M.R.Ry. E. Seetharam Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector and Vice-President.
2. Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Berhampur.
3. Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Chicacole.
4. M.R.Ry. W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader.
5. " V. Latchanna Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Parushottapur.
6. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu Garu.
7. " Gopinadha Gantayat Garu.
8. " Rao Bahadur T. V. Siva Rao Pantulu Garu.
9. " Baljepalli Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu.
10. " Pullela Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu.
11. " K. V. Narasayya Nayudu Garu.
12. " Ambatipudi Seetharamayya Pantulu Garu.
13. " Pakanati Sri Venkateswarulu Nayudu Garu.
14. " V. Narasimhadoss Pantulu Garu.
15. " M. L. Narasinga Rao Pantulu.
16. " S. S. Rajaguru Garu.
17. " T. V. Kondala Rao Pantulu Garu.
18. " W. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu.

THURS- 19. M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu.
 DAY- 20. " S. Audinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu.
 Feb. 4th, 1908. HOSPITAL, BERHAMPUR.
 8-55 A.M. Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

9-25 A.M. DISTRICT JAIL, BERHAMPUR.
 Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

11-30 A.M. DEPUTATION OF RYOTS, BERHAMPUR.
 1. M.R.Ry. G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, Jeroyati Ryot and High Court Vakil.
 2. " Rao Bahadur P. Gopala Rao Patrudu Garu, B.A., Jeroyati Ryot and District Court Pleader.
 3. " Kattirisetti Venkata Narasayya Nayudu Garu, Jeroyati Ryot and District Board Member.
 4. Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Jeroyati Ryot and Municipal Councillor.
 5. M.R.Ry. Varada Kamaswara Rao Nayudu Garu, Jeroyati Ryot, Municipal Councillor, District Board Member and Merchant.
 6. " Pakir Panigrahi Garu, Jeroyati Ryot and Merchant.
 7. " A. P. Patro Garu, Jeroyati Ryot and High Court Vakil.
 8. " T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, Jeroyati Ryot and High Court Vakil.

12 NOON. INTERVIEWS, BERHAMPUR.
 1. M.R.Ry. L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer.
 2. " G. Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur.

3. M.R.Ry. S. Audinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, THURS-
 Municipal Council, Chicacole. DAY.
 4. " S. S. Rajaguru Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Feb. 4th,
 Parlákimedi. 1909.

LUNCHEON PARTY, MR. VAUGHAN'S HOUSE, BERHAMPUR. 1-30 P.M.

1. Mr. E. L. Vaughan, I.C.S.
 2. " N. Macmichael, I.C.S.
 3. " B. Swire.
 4. " G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.
 5. " W. G. McFarland, I.C.S.
 6. Capt. W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.
 7. Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S.
 8. Mr. G. R. Leonard.
 9. Mr. F. V. P. Gompertz.

KALLIKOTA COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR. 4-5 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, Vice-President of
 the College Committee, Government Pleader.
 2. " K. Ganapathi Aiyar Avargal, Principal.

GARDEN PARTY, BERHAMPUR. 4-40 P.M.

1. Mrs. W. L. Venkataramayya, wife of the Government
 Pleader.
 2. Mr. W. A. Harry, Assam Labour Supply Agent.
 3. Mrs. Harry.
 4. Mr. T. Kreiser, Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 5. Mrs. Kreiser.
 6. Mr. T. H. Casey.
 7. Mr. G. R. Leonard, District Board Engineer.
 8. Mrs. Leonard.
 9. Rev. F. W. Jarry, English Baptist Mission.
 10. Mrs. Jarry.
 11. Rev. J. J. Macdonald, Baptist Mission in charge of District
 work.

- THURSDAY.
Feb. 4th,
1909.
4-40 P.M.
12. Mrs. Macdonald.
 13. Mr. P. L. Cross, Probationer Superintendent of Industrial School.
 14. Miss Dawson, Lady Missionary engaged in Zenana and School work.
 15. „ Stanford, Hospital Sister.
 16. „ L. Smith, L.R.C.P. (EDIN.), M.D., (BRUS.), in charge of Women's Hospital.
 17. „ M. W. Scott, M.B., CH.B., Probationer Missionary.
 18. Father Gangloff, Roman Catholic Priest.
 19. Major Young, I.A., retired.
 20. Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
 21. M.R.Ry. Digumurti Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu, Retired Government Pleader.
 22. „ V. Ranga Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif.
 23. „ Nalam Bhimarazu Chetti Garu, Merchant.
 24. „ T. Basavarazu Garu, leading Member of the Weaver Community.
 25. „ N. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., retired District Munsif.
 26. Abdul Gaffar Sahib, leading Muhammadan Merchant.
 27. Abdul Huck Sahib, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate.
 28. Babu B. L. Mitra, B.A., B.L., District Court Pleader.
 29. M.R.Ry. P. Venkanna Pantulu Garu, District Court Pleader.
 30. „ V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu, District Court Pleader and Secretary of the District Association.
 31. „ T. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Secretary of the Bar Association.
 32. „ C. Tiruvengalaswami Nayudu Garu, Private Practitioner.
 33. „ S. Kanakachellam Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Court Pleader and Secretary of the Union Club.

- THURSDAY.
Feb. 4th,
1909.
4-40 P.M.
34. M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Secretary of the Urban Bank.
 35. Dr. B. F. Powell, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P.S., L.F.P.S., Retired Assistant Surgeon.
 36. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. Venkatareddi Nayudu Garu, Retired Assistant Engineer.
 37. „ Mahant Sri Ramadheendoss Guñajee Garu of Haradhakhandi.
 38. „ M. Sonachellam Pillai Avargal, Retired Local Fund Engineer.
 39. „ C. Tiruvenkata Chariar Avargal, Acting Uncovenanted Assistant, Settlement Party No. V.
 40. „ R. Sesha Aiyar Avargal, Manager, Survey Office, Ganjam Revision Survey.
 41. „ M. Gangarazu Pantulu Garu, Landholder.
 42. „ M. Balaramamurti Pantulu Garu, Diwan of Chikati.
 43. „ S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Collector and Diwan of Peddakimedi.
 44. „ N. Raghavaram Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Tahsildar and Diwan of Surangi.
 45. „ Vaisviraju Lingayya Raju Garu, Merchant of Kalinga Komati Class.
 46. „ Lobini Mahapatro Garu, Merchant of Khodra Caste.
 47. „ Paramananda Sahu Garu, Leading Merchant.
 48. „ K. Kodandaramiah Garu, Pleader, Sompot.
 49. „ T. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Landowner, Chatrapur.
 50. „ K. Subhadra Rao Pantulu Garu, Prosecuting Inspector.
 51. „ U. V. Gopal Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Berhampur.
 52. „ Pakala Suryanarayana Patulu Garu, Retired Tahsildar and Parlákimedi Manager.

DINNER PARTY, COLLECTOR'S HOUSE, CHATRAPUR.

8-0 P.M.

1. Mr. E. L. Vaughan, I.C.S., District Judge.
2. Mr. B. Swire, District Superintendent of Police.

- THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 4th,
1909.
8-0 P.M.
3. Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector.
 4. Mr. H. C. Bennett, District Forest Officer.
 5. Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
 6. Mr. F. V. P. Gompertz, Assistant Director of Survey.

DINNER PARTY, COLLECTOR'S HOUSE, CHATRAPUR.

- FRIDAY.
Feb. 5th,
1909.
8-0 P.M.
1. Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.
 2. Mr. B. Swire.
 3. Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S.
 4. Mr. H. C. Bennett.
 5. Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S.
 6. Capt. W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.

CHAPTER IV.

WALTAIR.

Feb. 6th,
1909.

His Excellency's arrival at the Waltair Railway Station was private. He was met there by Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., the Collector of the district, whose guest His Excellency and party were during his stay at Waltair, and by Mr. J. Moore, District Superintendent of Police. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain A. A. Duff, drove to the Railway Institute. On arrival, His Excellency inspected a guard-of-honour which was furnished by the local reserve police. His Excellency was met outside the hall on a terrace by the principal officials and non-officials including Rajas and Zamindars and a few presentations were made, after which His Excellency was escorted by the Collector upstairs to the dais in the hall. After His Excellency had taken his seat on the dais, Mr. Campbell presented the Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Vizagapatam Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

WALTAIR.
Arrival.

Guard of
honour.

"1. We, the Members of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, beg to accord a most sincere and cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to our town. We are thankful to Your Excellency for the interest taken in our welfare in thus undertaking to acquaint yourself personally with the conditions and people of the district at an early stage of Your Excellency's career as Governor of our Province.

Vizagapatam
Municipal
Address.

"2. Vizagapatam, which claims intimate relations with the British race for upwards of two centuries and a quarter

Loyalty.

Feb. 6th,
1909.

WALTAIR.
Vizaga-
patam
Municipal
Address.

"as being one of the earliest English settlements in India,
"craves leave to express its sincere and loyal devotion to the
"British throne and its heartfelt gratitude for the promise to
"associate more largely the people of this country with the
"administration of the land and confidently expects that the
"anarchical outrages committed by a few insane persons in
"some parts of the country, outrages which have roused the
"deepest indignation and abhorrence among all classes of His
"Majesty's loyal subjects, will soon be a regrettable incident of
"the past to be buried in oblivion.

Harbour.

"3. We cannot be too grateful to the Government and
"Your Excellency in particular for the warm interest which is
"being taken in the development and improvement of this
"port and the construction of a harbour therein and are glad
"to learn that the Secretary of State for India has been
"approached and an expert is to be appointed to report on the
"subject. We sincerely trust that the work would be taken in
"hand during Your Excellency's régime and that Your Excel-
"lency's name would be imperishably associated with a project
"destined to mark a new era in the trade and commerce of the
"Presidency in general and this district in particular.

Railway.

"4. We have been looking forward for many years
"past to our port being connected by railway with the Central
"Provinces and the extensive areas of fertile land lying waste
"in the Agency tracts of our district and are thankful that a
"portion of the line up to Párvatipuram is nearing completion.
"We pray that the early and speedy construction of the rail-
"way line connecting Párvatipuram with Raipur will engage the
"earnest attention of the Government in the near future.

Water-
supply.

"5. The people of this town are extremely grateful to the
"Madras Government for its liberal-minded generosity which
"has enabled them to have a supply of pure drinking water.
"The Municipality is anxious to extend the benefit to Waltair,
"but finds its present resources are not equal to bear the burden.
"The people have been ungrudgingly paying the maximum house
"and water rates leviable under the Act, and the incidence of
"taxation excluding tolls is much above the average of the

"Presidency. The Council, therefore, prays that the Government
"would, with its wonted liberality, come to its rescue and enable
"this much-needed reform to be carried out.

"6. The Council has been contemplating, in accordance
"with the advice of Sanitary authorities and the suggestions of
"the Sanitary Commissioner, the removal of houses from the
"congested parts of the town and the construction of roads and
"drains with a view to improve the sanitation thereof, and
"confidently hope that the Government will help it with the
"requisite funds.

"7. We beg to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency
"once again for your kindness in paying this town a visit, and
"we very much regret that Her Excellency Lady Lawley could
"not accompany you in this tour.

"Wishing that the choicest blessings of Providence may
"be showered on Lady Lawley and Your Excellency."

After reading the address, the Hon'ble Mr. B.
Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L., presented to His
Excellency the other members of the Municipal Council.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very sincerely
"for having assembled here this afternoon to bid me welcome
"on this my first visit to Vizagapatam. I should like particu-
"larly to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma for the kind words
"contained in the address which I have just listened to with
"great interest. I had hoped that this meeting would be held
"in the Bobbili Town Hall, because I was anxious to see that
"hall which was given to you by my friend the Maharaja of
"Bobbili whom we all look upon as a public spirited and a
"generous hearted citizen. That could not be, and I have only
"to express my appreciation to the Railway Company for
"their courtesy in having placed this hall at our disposal this
"afternoon and decorated it as beautifully as they have done.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have for some time enter-
"tained the hope that I might visit Waltair. I do not know
"whether I dreamt it but I believe that Waltair lays claim to

Feb. 6th,
1909.

WALTAIR.
Vizaga-
patam.
Municipal
Address.
Town
improve-
ments.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Feb. 6th, 1909. "the title of 'the Brighton of the east.' Without analyzing too carefully exactly what that title may mean I believe

WALTAIR. "that, thanks to the beauties of the scenery surrounding His Excel-
lency's
reply. "it, the amenities of its climate, and the happiness of its inhabitants, it is truly one of the cases in that desert of life which we call the world. I can assure you that I am glad to be here this afternoon and to have an opportunity as I shall have during my stay here to make myself acquainted with its amenities and its charms. I am not going to cavil at the words which the address contains, but there is one sentence about which I am afraid I can have no illusion. I allude to the phrase that this is a very 'early stage' of my career as your Governor! I am sorry to say that I am one of those 'whom time gallops withal' and I contemplate with sorrow the fact that more than half the span allotted to me as your Governor is already over. I have passed the 'Meridian' but I hope that before I leave this country I may see the disappearance of that spirit of lawlessness and anarchism which I am sure we all universally condemn as being abhorrent to the ideas and instincts of all true Indians, and that I may witness the establishment throughout this Presidency and throughout India of a spirit of content, by the introduction of generous and sympathetic measures of reform. I believe that when those reforms have been carried into effect they will inspire with fresh vigour the plant of loyalty, though I know that at present that plant boasts of a sturdy and vigorous growth in Vizagapatam.

Harbour.

"There are, gentlemen, but a few matters brought before me in your address and I will deal with them in detail if I may. The first, and to my thinking, by far the most important item to which you call my attention is the question of the development of your harbour. The idea of the development of a harbour of ample capacity and of easy access to the vast and rich hinterland to the west by good railway communication was from the first moment of my arrival a scheme of great attraction to myself not only in the interests of India generally but in the interests of this

"district in particular; and I may assure you that it was one of the very first matters to engage my attention, one of the first items of administration to which I put my hand nearly three years ago. I have so far of course only had an opportunity of gauging the merits of the scheme by the study of maps, plans and reports and I am glad that, during my stay here, I shall have an opportunity of seeing it for myself face to face and not merely through the eyes of others. But what is much more important than any investigation or any scrutiny of the capabilities of the harbour by myself is the fact that I hope we may contemplate their early investigation by an expert from home. We have urged the Government of India to put our case as strongly as possible to the Secretary of State and I cannot help hoping that he may shortly accede to our request; but I think it is only fair that I should warn you that the scheme is necessarily one of very great magnitude and must involve the expenditure of a very vast sum of money. Therefore there must necessarily be some delay in its initiation and there must, I fear, be still greater delay in the carrying out of the scheme whatever it may be, so that to hope that I may see its achievement before the term of my office is over is, I am afraid, to betray an unduly optimistic spirit.

"I am sorry to know that there has been delay in the extension of the railway system from here to Raipur and Parvatipuram. I myself was hopeful that there would be no delay in carrying out that scheme, but unfortunately the Government of India have just now fallen upon rather evil days so far as money available for the development of railways is concerned. The position is that the Government of India have not as much money as they would like to carry out schemes of great urgency. They also find themselves face to face with the fact that the amount of money to be expended on the improvement and the maintenance of open lines is very great and that the condition of the rolling-stock in almost every railway in India has fallen into a deplorably low condition. Therefore, the demands upon them are great from every side. Moreover I know that the Railway Board regard the extension of the railway line from Parvatipur to

Feb. 6th, 1909.

WALTAIR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.
Harbour.

Railway.

Feb. 6th,
1909.

WALTAIR.

His Excel-
lency's

reply.

Railway.

Water-
supply.

Town im-
prove-
ments.

"Raipur as being inter-dependent, so to speak, on the develop-
ment of harbour scheme and they are likely not to commit
themselves to any definite announcement of policy either one
way or the other until they have before them expert advice
as to the possibility of developing the harbour and as to the
scope of the scheme whatever it may be. There, again,
therefore, I am afraid you have to contemplate further delay,
though I hope that ere very long your hopes may be
realized.

"As to your water-supply, I am extremely glad to hear
that, so far as Vizagapatam is concerned, it is successful,
and I can well understand your anxiety to see the scheme
extended so that Waltair may have the benefits of an ade-
quate supply of pure water. At the present time, however,
it is difficult for me to give any definite assurance either one
way or the other owing to the fact that we have before us up
to date no definite scheme nor estimate as to what the cost of
that scheme may be. Till that is before us, until we know
whether and, if so, how far Waltair may be able to undertake
its share of the burden, it is difficult for me to give a definite
answer to your enquiry, though I may say that, so far as I
can judge from the figures which have been tentatively put
forward, there is nothing in them to cause alarm. The cost
of the scheme, as it has been roughly estimated, is not very
great, and I do not see why it should not be put into effect
before very long. The preliminary scrutiny and investigation
of plans and estimates and so on is necessarily a rather
lengthy proceeding, but, after all, we need not grudge the
time given thereto. I can assure you that there is nothing
on which money can be more easily wasted than by embarking
on ill-considered and ill-digested schemes of water conserva-
tion and supply.

"As to your appeal to Government to enable you to deal
with the disabilities arising from the congestion of some areas
in your town, I learn that the proposals for remedying this
state of things have just been received by Government and
are about to receive their consideration. We have, as you
know, a sum of money, not a very large one, only 3½ lakhs,

"which when it is divided between the District Boards and
Municipalities of this whole Presidency, does not allow of a
very large annual allotment to any one district or town. We
have that sum to divide as fairly and evenly as we can. Until
all the schemes of District Boards and Municipalities are
before us, it is impossible for us to say whether or not we
may give our support to any particular scheme, but I can
assure you that the scheme which has been received will,
together with those from other parts of the Presidency, receive
very careful and just consideration by Government.

"Gentlemen, I could well have wished that the hopes
which were entertained, I know, by all those interested in
the development of agriculture in this district—the hopes
which were so high in the early part of last autumn could
have been realized. I wish that my arrival here could have
been the occasion for me to offer to this district my congratu-
lations on a rich and plenteous harvest, but that, alas, cannot
be, and I can assure you how deeply I sympathize with you
in your disappointment; I believe that in September last there
was every hope and prospect of a bumper harvest throughout
the district. I am exceedingly sorry that these hopes have
not been realized and I know how high prices consequent
upon a poor harvest must press on many members of the
community, and particularly, alas, on the poorest of the com-
munity, who have my sincere sympathy. I can only hope
that the coming year may be one of great and abundant
prosperity to you all.

"I thank you, again, ladies and gentlemen, for having
come here to welcome me and do me honour on this my first
visit to Waltair, and I only wish very much that Lady Lawley
could have been with me to-day, but the opportunity presented
itself to her of seeing with her son those splendid cities in
the north of India which surpass one another in beauty and
interest, and she was encouraged to take the opportunity
being doubtful whether it would recur even though it meant
her sacrificing the pleasure which she would have experienced
in visiting Waltair."

Feb. 6th,
1909.

WALTAIR.

His Excel-
lency's

reply.

Season.

Feb. 6th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.
Hospital.
History.

His Excellency next proceeded to the hospital. This institution was started in 1845. The date of the construction of the present main building is uncertain. All that can be ascertained is that it was built before 1857 and that about two-thirds of its cost was raised by public subscription. In 1861 Government reduced its help to a small monthly contribution, and it was from that date partly supported by subscriptions. In 1863 Government withdrew its contribution, and in response to a special appeal the then Maharaja of Vizianagram endowed this hospital with a donation of Rs. 20,000 and with large subscriptions for several years after. As the work of the hospital and the cost of maintenance steadily increased, the Local Board and the Municipality began in 1875 to contribute towards its upkeep and had quite recently increased their grants to Rs. 500 and Rs. 300, respectively, a month when it was pointed out that the contributions hitherto sanctioned by those bodies were inadequate to meet the growing needs of the institution and the maintenance of a branch dispensary at Waltair. During the last six years, several detached single bed cottage wards have been built by charitable native gentlemen including the members of the Hindu Dramatic Association, and by the Taluk Boards of the district. Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao has built at his own cost not only a cottage ward but an out-patient department. Government had recently enlarged the operation theatre and built a maternity ward to facilitate clinical instructions to the students reading in the Medical School. This school was started in 1902 and the students get their clinical teaching in the hospital. There are now 85 beds. The affairs of

the hospital are under the control of a committee of management whose minute book goes back to 1863.

The site is excellent, being conveniently central yet quiet and airy. The separate cottage wards are specially convenient for patients needing privacy. Suitable accommodation is provided for European and Eurasian patients. The amount of work done during 1907 was large (887 in and 49,732 out-patients and 1,139 operations). The varied and interesting nature of cases admitted into the hospital is specially suitable for the giving of clinical instruction to the students. It has only to be equipped and fitted with modern requirements to make it a very good training institution.

His Excellency was met on arrival at the hospital by Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Surgeon, and the Professors of the Medical School. Major Foulkes took His Excellency round the wards and over the buildings and afterwards showed him the buildings of the new Medical College which are near the hospital.

The Medical School was opened on 1st July 1902 and began with ten pupils. At the time of His Excellency's visit there were 55, of whom 19 were final year, 4 third year, 6 second year and 26 first year students—and of this number 31 were matriculates.

The Government having accepted the offer of the late Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao to build the Medical School, the building was under construction under the supervision of Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao and it was hoped that it would be ready for occupation in the following session.

Feb. 6th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.
Hospital.
Salient
features.

Medical
School.

Feb. 8th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.

Medical
School.

Visitors'
Book.

The school was located in a building rented for the purpose by Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao. The students attend the Civil Hospital for their clinical instruction, and the hostel (also one of the Maharani's buildings) used by the pupils accommodates 23 pupils of whom 10 are Brahmans.

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

"I had a very interesting inspection this afternoon of the Vizagapatam Civil Hospital.

"I was accompanied by Major Foulkes under whose able supervision excellent work is being done both in the Hospital and also the Medical School. I was much struck by the beauty of the site as well as by the admirable arrangements made for the care of the patients.

"The building is an old one but many of the drawbacks have been overcome, e.g., the enlargement and alterations of the operating room, the addition of the Rontgen Ray apparatus, etc.

"I was delighted with the building which is now—thanks to the generosity of Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao—being constructed on land adjacent to the Hospital site for a Medical College.

"Herein is a fresh proof of the public spirit and generosity by which the Maharani has repeatedly shown herself to be 'animated!'"

Police
Hospital.

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

"Neither in size nor structure is the Police Hospital an ideal one.

"Such as it is however, the rooms are clean and the patients well cared for."

Dinner
Party.

Mr. Campbell gave a dinner party in honour of His Excellency that evening.

At 1-30 P.M. on Sunday the 7th February, Mr. Campbell gave a luncheon party. At 6-30 P.M. His Excellency attended divine service at the Church. In the evening the Collector gave a dinner party.

On Monday the 8th February, His Excellency left by motor-car at 7-30 A.M. and drove to the Lunatic Asylum.

Prior to 1863 lunatics were housed in the District Jail in the fort, but the inconvenience of the arrangement and the unhealthiness of the building resulted in the formation of a separate institution, and a private house, formerly the Vizagapatam residence of a Raja of Vizianagram, was hired for the purpose. In 1867 plans for the present institution were made, and the site formerly occupied by the gunners' stables was chosen. The present buildings were occupied in 1871.

The buildings, originally flat-roofed, have been gradually improved; a separate enclosure for women has been constructed. Improved warders' lines and separate cottages for well-to-do and caste patients have also been built, and buildings for weaving and pounding have also been added.

There is accommodation for 79 insanes (62 males and 17 females), the area of the enclosure being about 20 acres.

The Asylum receives insane patients from the Northern Circars, but since 1892 all criminal insanes have been sent to the Madras Asylum. The Government, in their order No. 941, Public, dated 14th December 1907, have permitted the admission of private patients in this asylum also.

The site is excellent, the compound is spacious, the trees are abundant, the farm and garden give work

Feb. 7th,
1909.

WALTAIR.

Divine
service.

Feb. 8th,
1909.

Govern-
ment
Lunatic
Asylum.
History.

Feb. 8th,
1909.

WALTAIR.
Govern-
ment
Lunatic
Asylum.

in the grounds, and a large amount and variety of recreation is provided for the inmates.

The Government had recently supplied a gramophone, which was much appreciated.

The official visitors are the District Magistrate, District Judge, District Superintendent of Police, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Port Officer, Huzur Deputy Collector, District Munsif, Executive Engineer and Treasury Deputy Collector. It has always been the healthiest and cheapest of the three asylums in the Presidency.

His Excellency was met at the asylum by Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and conducted over it.

Visitors'
Book.

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

" I visited the Lunatic Asylum and saw all the inmates who appear to be physically in good plight and contented.

" All the buildings were clean and tidy.

" A hospital for females within the Female Asylum grounds seems to be desirable.

" I have no doubt that every care and attention is given to those unfortunate people."

In honor of His Excellency's Visit to the Asylum, the Hon'ble Raja Virabhadra Razu of Kurupam gave the inmates sweetmeats and coffee and Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao sent them fruits and sweetmeats curry and rice. These were distributed in His Excellency's presence.

District
Jail.

His Excellency and party including Major Foulkes next proceeded to the District Jail where he was met by

Mr. W. E. Mitchell, the Superintendent, and Mr. J. Moore, the Superintendent of Police, and shown over the buildings.

The present District Judge's Court was formerly the old jail. Owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in 1862, temporary arrangements were made to shift the prisoners to a site close to the present District Jail. The present buildings were constructed between 1872 and 1882. There was accommodation for 300 prisoners but this was found insufficient. Temporary huts and verandahs relieved overcrowding. The average population for the five years 1901 to 1908 was 509 and during 1908, 643. Frequent transfers of batches of prisoners to various jails had to be made. Hillmen and prisoners from the Agency tracts suffered considerably in health when sent lower down south. A scheme to improve the accommodation of the Vizagapatam Jail was sanctioned by Government towards the end of 1906 and actual building operations were commenced on 1st February 1907. For the first scheme of operations, a sum of Rs. 1,00,990, for the following works, was sanctioned :—

- (1) Constructing 150 cells.
- (2) Do. new offices and main gates.
- (3) Renovating and improving the large association barracks, quarantine and out-houses of the old jail.

The work was undertaken by the Jail Department and just completed with prison labour, the result being a saving of Rs. 34,221 to Government or over 35 per cent. of the allotment. A second scheme for further

Feb. 8th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.

District
Jail.
History.

Accommo-
dation.

Feb. 8th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.
District
Jail.

extensions to relieve the existing overcrowding was pending allotment of funds at the time of His Excellency's visit. The first scheme of building operations increased the accommodation to 450, to be later increased by the second scheme to 642. The existing overcrowding was relieved by temporary sheds.

Health.

In spite of all precautions cholera appeared in 1908 and accounted for 11 deaths. Owing to scarcity in these parts the health of the arrivals into jail has been very bad, and mortality during 1908 among such prisoners, and especially among the sickly hillmen, was greater than the average for the previous five years, viz., 36 against 17.

Indus-
tries.

The site is excellent for purposes of sanitation. Good water-supply is obtained from the Municipal water-works. Several sanitary improvements have been recently introduced along with the renovation of the old jail. A large plot of land had been recently acquired for extending gardening and farming operations. The principal industries in the jail are carpentry, smithy, treasury money bags and weaving of prison blankets and cloth and oil-pressing. Prison labour is utilised for all building works. A scheme for introducing gunny weaving on a large scale to meet requirements by all Government departments was under consideration.

Visitors'
Book.

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

"I visited the jail this morning and was immensely pleased
"at the excellent work which has been and is being carried out
"by Mr. Mitchell. He has shown great initiative and resource
"in the building of the new offices, cells, etc., and in particular

"in the matter of accessories and fittings. He has moreover
"shown himself to be most watchful of the interests of Govern-
"ment. His administration of the Jail is most praiseworthy.
"The wards and cells and offices are quite spick and span. The
"prisoners look clean and healthy and strong. A most satis-
"factory inspection!"

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1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.

His Excellency and party then motored to the Mrs. A.V.N. College.

Mrs.
A.V.N.
College.

The institution was started in 1860 by Mr. E. Fane, Collector, Vizagapatam, Sir Alexander Grant, then the Inspector of Schools here, Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Chendika Venkataswami Nayudu. It was then called "The Anglo-Vernacular school." When Mr. D. F. Carmichael was the Collector of the district, he took much interest in the welfare of the school, and the leading Zamindars of the district, especially the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Maharaja of Bobbili, and Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao, gave liberal monthly donations for the upkeep of the institution. In July 1878, it was raised to the status of a second-grade college and was affiliated to the Madras University under the name of "The Hindu College." About the year 1888, most of the contributions were withdrawn, and the financial condition was so unsatisfactory that in 1889 it was almost resolved to close the college. M.R.Ry. P. T. Sreenivasa Aiyangar Avargal, the present Principal, took charge in 1890. For some years it was all uphill work on account of financial and other difficulties. The strength in 1890 was barely a hundred, and the annual income from all sources was less than Rs. 6,000. In June 1902 Mr. Ankitam Venkata Narasinga Rao bequeathed by will a lakh of rupees for maintaining the college in his wife's name and Rupees

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15,000 for the college building, making Mr. Willock, Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao and Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, the executors of the will. The validity of the will was disputed by his daughters and was finally established after nearly four years of long and tedious litigation conducted by Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao and Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyangar. During those years the financial difficulties of the college increased, but at last on 1st April 1899 the bequest of Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao was made available for purposes of the college; and the committee of management of the college formed by the executors of the will in consultation with the Government took over the Hindu College, changed its name to "Mrs. A.V.N. College" and has been managing it since. The present building was begun in 1902 and was finished in 1906.

The strength of the various sections of the college in 1908 was as follows:—

College Department	...	...	...	...	40
High School	...	...	...	...	390
Technical section	...	...	...	...	20
Total					450

The Lower Secondary schools of Anakapalle, Kaeinikota, Chodavaram, Yellamanchili and Narsapatam have been recently affiliated to the college. The special aim of the Principal and his assistants is to be up to date in teaching methods, and attempts are being made to introduce the same methods in the affiliated schools. In the Technical section, the development of design for artistic work in wood and metal on Indian lines is attempted. The great want of the college is a good

building for the hostel. It is now situated in an old building and in insanitary surroundings. Notwithstanding the liberal endowment, the funds of the college are scarcely sufficient, since work is attempted to be carried on according to modern European lines. The lower classes are located in a temporary shed which must be pulled down and replaced by a pukka building in the near future. It is also proposed to build a hall for locating the drawing and the painting classes attached to the institution. The college has been affiliated to the University in all the branches of the new Intermediate course. In the Technical section experiments are constantly being made with regard to improvements in school furniture. Schools in the Northern districts are gradually being furnished with improved school furniture designed and made here.

On arrival His Excellency was met by Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools, M.R.Ry. A. V. Jagga Rao Garu, M.R.Ry. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. Sita Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. P. T. Sreenivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Principal, who is a Fellow of the Madras University and is one of the leading Educationists in the Presidency, the Members of the College Committee and the staff of the college. The Principal presented to His Excellency his Assistants and next conducted His Excellency through the various class rooms and showed him over the buildings. His Excellency's attention was drawn to the various and interesting features recently introduced in the teaching of Geometry, the English language, Geography, etc., at the suggestion of Mr. Yates. His Excellency also inspected the library and laboratory.

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Mrs. A.V.N. College.

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Mrs.
A. V. N.
College.
Visitors'
Book.

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

"I was received this morning at the Mrs. A. V. N. College by the Principal Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyangar and Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao. The College has found in these gentlemen two staunch friends without whose aid it is pretty certain that the College would have been overwhelmed by the many difficulties whereby it has been beset.

"To-day I find a College flourishing in every particular—lodged in fine substantial buildings with class rooms well-equipped in every particular, controlled by a Committee on sympathetic and intelligent lines, conducted by a Principal who for the past nineteen years has shown himself resolved to carry on the work of education on the most modern principles so that in culture, conduct and character his pupils should be beyond reproach.

"It is thus no wonder that a success has been achieved in the College, which I hope may be perennial."

At 11 A.M. His Excellency granted a few interviews.

Inter-
views.
Luncheon
Party.

At 1-15 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain Duff motored to the Volunteer Drill Hall where the Raja of Vizianagaram gave a luncheon party in honour of His Excellency, at which all the masons of Waltair were present.

The
Hamilton
Memorial
Hall.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

His Excellency next attended the laying of the foundation stone of the Hamilton Memorial Masonic Hall by Worshipful Brother A. Y. G. Campbell with masonic ceremonies. At the close of the ceremony His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"Worshipful Bro. Campbell and Gentlemen, I accept with grateful thanks the trowel with which you have just presented me. I don't think that I am likely to forget very soon the

"impressive and interesting ceremony which I have just witnessed, but this will always be to me a very charming memento of that ceremony. I desire to express my thanks for having been privileged to be a spectator here this afternoon. I can only most cordially re-echo the prayer that upon this spot may rise a building which shall redound to the glory of God and the advantage of man. Of all the customs and traditions which we Englishmen have brought with us from the West, I believe there is none which is more in conformity with the instincts and traditions of the East than that of Freemasonry, and though I have not the advantage of being myself a Freemason, I do not fail to recognise how powerful an influence for good in this country must the spirit of Freemasonry inevitably be. I can conceive of nothing which must essentially draw more closely together the East and West, the Indian and the Englishman, than Freemasonry; and especially at a time like this, do I welcome any movement that is likely to promote the spirit of Freemasonry because I hope that thereby the bond of sympathy, of mutual confidence and trust, between the races of the East and of the West may be held together by indissoluble ties. Gentlemen, with the utmost sincerity I hope that this ceremony this afternoon may work for good in the direction which I have indicated, that it may strengthen the bonds between the East and the West, between the Englishmen and the Indian and that those bonds may grow stronger and stronger with the lapse of time. I pray that God's blessing may be upon the work which has been achieved this afternoon."

His Excellency and party had tea with the Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma at his new house and afterwards proceeded to the summit of Ross Hill from which a bird's eye view of the harbour was obtained. Here His Excellency was met by Lieutenant F. Icely, Port Officer, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, Mr. C. W. Wood, Superintending Engineer, Mr. C. Mildred, Executive Engineer, and Mr. W. A. Willock.

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The
Hamilton
Memorial
Masonic
Hall.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Harbour.

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VIZAGA-
PATAM.
Harbour.

The first reference to the harbour of Vizagapatam dates back as far as 1858 when it was suggested to Government by Mr. C. H. Read (the then Collector of this district) that convict labour should be utilised for the purpose of constructing a groyne on the south side of the river jutting out from the mainland into about 3½ to 4 fathoms water, the object in view being the protection of the entrance of the river from the heavy breakers which come direct from seaward. This suggestion was referred to Government, who in their order requested Mr. Read to communicate his plans to the District Engineer. The matter appears to have dropped for a short interval and was revived again in a memorandum addressed to the Government by Mr. E. S. Thomas, I.C.S., the then Collector, his proposal being that a substantial groyne 700 feet long at a cost of Rs. 30,000 should be run out on the north bank of the river parallel to the southern shore, leaving sufficient room for vessels to pass in and out of the river and at the same time concentrating the flow of tide so as to get a better scour and assisting the scour by holding up the water on the flood-tide by means of sluices in the groyne. If this was done, Mr. Thomas was of the opinion that no dredger would be required for the purpose of keeping the bar deep.

This scheme was forwarded to Major Beatty, R.E., the then Executive Engineer, who, after going through the proposals put forward, concluded that a groyne constructed on the south side would be a dangerous experiment and recommended that a series of observations as to the flow of currents should be undertaken during certain months of the year before finally deciding as to

what should be done. The estimated cost of Mr. Thomas' scheme came to Rs. 2,29,800.

Major Beatty's note was forwarded to Colonel Walker, R.E., the then Chief Engineer. He, after carefully going into the matter, decided that the only work advisable was that on the southern side of the river, but there was not sufficient detailed information brought forward to enable him to form an opinion as to the exact nature and length of the groyne required. Sir Arthur Cotton subsequently forwarded a memorandum to Government in which he recommended the construction of a training wall from the mouth of the river to concentrate the tide and produce the stronger flow of water. He also suggested that a canal should be made to the south to connect the river with Samalkota. Major Beatty, the District Engineer, later on submitted a detailed scheme for the construction of a close harbour.

The Government, in their order No. 1939 W., dated 13th August 1880, declared themselves satisfied that it would be impossible with the expenditure of any reasonable sum of money to create either an inner or outer harbour at Vizagapatam for the use of vessels of large draft, but as there appeared to be some probability of means being found for improving the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, investigations with this object were ordered to be continued by the Public Works Department.

In a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 62, Public Works, dated 15th October 1891, it was decided to send out Mr. F. W. Thorowgood, an expert, to investigate and report on the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a harbour at Vizagapatam. Mr. Thorowgood

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arrived at Vizagapatam on 4th December 1891 and the result of his investigation was as follows :—

He recommended—

- (1) the construction of a groyne from the shore north of the river mouth,
 - (2) the excavation of some reclaimed ground with the object of increasing the tidal capacity of the estuary,
 - (3) the dredging of the mouth of the channel,
- the total outlay involved in these improvements being Rs. 6,11,271. A larger scheme estimated to cost Rs. 43,27,272 was also proposed with the object of forming a deep sea harbour with a series of regular piers.

The Madras Government, in their order No. 688 W., dated 13th March 1893, stated that the desired improvements must be deferred owing to the condition of the Provincial finances which were not in a position to meet the outlay.

No further development took place until February 1897 when Mr. Macnab, Senior Partner of Messrs. Stuart Hall & Co., petitioned His Excellency the Governor with a view to being allowed to form a private company to raise sufficient funds to put Mr. Thorowgood's smaller scheme into force on certain conditions.

The Government, in their order No. 256, Marine, dated 17th March 1897, called upon the District Collector in communication with the Presidency Port officer to advise Government in regard to the concessions applied for.

There is no record as to what was the final result of this suggestion of forming a private company. But it

is presumed that the correspondence led to the appointment of A. T. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, on special duty to report further on the feasibility of making a harbour. In 1898 this officer was deputed to make a thorough investigation covering a period of one year. His conclusions were opposed in some instances to those of Mr. Thorowgood. Mr. Mackenzie recommended a southern groyne from the Dolphin's Nose eastward practically on the same lines as the southern groyne proposed by Mr. Thorowgood. Subsequently Mr. Smyth, the Executive Engineer, was ordered to take a series of borings and his report, which is a very satisfactory one, was as follows :—

“ Herewith I submit tracing of Vizagapatam creek and portion of backwater showing borings taken.

“ 2. Wherever borings are shown without remark nothing but sand or soft clay has been met with down to 30 feet below low water.

“ 3. The rock shown near the Pontoon bridge is believed to be a large boulder used as an anchor for the bridge.

“ So far as the borings show there is no reason to doubt the possibility of dredging a deep navigable channel close on 300 feet wide through the creek and there is unlimited space to the north and west of Ross's Hill for ships to lie alongside and for wharves, etc.

“ Should funds be forthcoming for the necessary groyne or moles to prevent waves rolling up the creek and for the required accommodation inside, I can imagine no more favourably situated harbour.”

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Mr. A. V.
Jagga
Rao's
Observa-
tory.

On his way back from the harbour His Excellency visited Mr. Jagga Rao's Observatory.

This observatory is situated in latitude $17^{\circ} 42' 9''$ N. and longitude $83^{\circ} 22' 30''$ E. at an elevation of 31 feet above the sea level. It is divided into four departments (1) Meteorological, (2) Astronomical, (3) Magnetic, (4) Seismological. This was established in 1841 by Mr. Jagga Rao's grandfather, the late Sri Goday Venkata Jagga Rao Garu. He furnished it with a transit instrument (with which he calculated the latitude and longitude of the observatory) and meteorological apparatus including a pluviometer of his own invention. The institution was suspended on his death in 1856. In 1864, Sri A. V. Narasinga Rao Garu, Mr. Jagga Rao's father and son-in-law of the late Sri A. V. Jagga Rao, revived it and in 1874 furnished the observatory with a six-inch equatorial surmounted by a revolving dome and new meteorological apparatus including the pluviometer invented by his father-in-law. In 1871 the Government discontinued the firing of the time gun, but on Sri A. V. Narasinga Rao Garu's representation the Government permitted him to fire it to indicate the time to the public, and this practice is continued by Mr. Jagga Rao to this day. In 1894 Sri Atchayamma Garu, Mr. Jagga Rao's mother, presented the observatory with a four-inch equatorial with a camera to take photographs of celestial objects. In 1898 after Mr. Jagga Rao took charge of the estate he furnished the observatory with a complete set of meteorological apparatus of the latest type and also created the Seismological and Magnetic departments.

Mr. Jagga Rao was elected on the 25th July 1900 a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institution, on the 14th December 1900 a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, on the 20th February 1901 a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and on the 27th February 1901 a Fellow of the Asiatic Society. Mr. Jagga Rao was appointed a Fellow of the Madras University in October 1907.

Mr. Jagga Rao received His Excellency and party on arrival and conducted them to the drawing-room. Afterwards they proceeded to the Observatory where His Excellency saw the meteorological instruments, including the pluviometer invented by Mr. Narasinga Rao. His Excellency saw Saturn through the equatorial, but as it was still light, it was decided to go round the garden first and return to the Observatory. Unfortunately the sky clouded over later and it was not possible for His Excellency to see anything else through the telescope. Mr. Jagga Rao's garden was admirably laid out and after dark was very prettily illuminated. Before His Excellency left, Mr. Jagga Rao showed His Excellency some records of seismic disturbances, taken by Mr. Jagga Rao's seismometer and presented him with some photographs of the moon taken with the equatorial.

In the evening Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., District Judge, and Mrs. Hannay gave a dinner party in honour of His Excellency. After dinner Mrs. Hannay held a reception, the grounds of the house being illuminated.

On Tuesday morning His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain A. A. Duff, left the Collector's house by motor-car at 7-35 and drove to St. Aloysius High School,

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Mr. A. V.
Jagga
Rao's
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tory.

WALTAIR.
Dinner
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where His Excellency was met by the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Principal and the staff. His Excellency was shown round the classes and also visited the dormitories and the school workshop.

The St. Aloysius High School was established in 1861 and is now recognized as a European High School. It is a boarding and a day school. Among the boarders, above 50 were orphans entirely supported by the Mission. The number on the rolls was close on 200. The whole staff, 12 in number, with the exception of the drawingmaster, were European Roman Catholics. The additional buildings, for which Government so kindly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 22,000 in 1906, were completed in April 1908 at the cost of Rs. 47,000 and opened by Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao in May. A salient feature of the institution is the Technical school which was started two years ago for the training of boys in mechanics and electricity. It is much on the lines of a Railway workshop and is fully equipped. It was being extended. The authorities of the school hoped when the work was completed to be able to entertain a good number of apprentices.

Visitors'
book.

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

"I spent a most interesting morning inspecting the new 'class-rooms, dining hall, workshops, etc., at St. Aloysius High School; and was much delighted with all that I saw under the kind auspices of the Rev. Dr. Clere.

"The Institution is now admirably equipped with excellent halls of study. The Technical School is calculated under the able guidance of Brother Emile to be of incalculable benefit to the young men of the district. The Rev. Father Cortat may well be proud of his school."

His Excellency and party next proceeded to the London Mission High School. On arrival His Excellency was met by Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools, Mr. D. Lazarus, the Principal and the Rev. H. J. Goffin (the English Missionary of the London Mission). His Excellency was shown round the classes by the Principal, and the principal members of the staff were presented to His Excellency.

About seventy years ago, there were in and about the town of Vizagapatam a number of little village schools maintained by the London Missionary Society. In 1837 the Rev. E. Porter, following the example set by the Rev. John Anderson of the Free Church of Scotland Mission in opening an English school for native children in Madras, combined these into one school—this is the origin of the present High School.

The school continued to be an elementary one till the Rev. John Hay, M.A. (Aberdeen), who arrived in Vizagapatam in 1839 and took charge of the Mission, raised the standard and gave instruction in subjects, which twenty years later were introduced into schools on the foundation of the Madras University. Mr. Hay at the same time established a printing press and with the aid of this brought out books for use in his school. The institution, under the fostering care of this missionary, rose in numbers, the strength in 1855 being 200. In these early days no tuition fees were charged. This was the first Native English school in the Madras Presidency with which a Sunday School was connected. Under the energetic headmastership of Mr. William Blake, a Eurasian pupil of Mr. Hay, the school was in a flourishing condition in 1855-59. As Mr. Hay had to leave for England in 1860, the school was left in

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History.

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London
Mission
High
School.
History.

charge of another Eurasian, who lacking the energy and ability of his predecessor allowed the school to dwindle in numbers. The cost to the Society in those years was between Rs. 2,300 and Rs. 2,400, exclusive of the salary of the missionary in charge, who devoted the whole of his time to the school.

The Rev. H. de Vere Gookey, who had come out to help in the Mission the previous year, re-opened the school in April 1868, and notwithstanding the existence of an High School in the neighbourhood, which markedly enjoyed the patronage of Government officials, there was a rush into the re-opened school. The numbers soon rose to 200. In 1870 for the first time boys were sent up for the Matriculation. In 1875 the institution once more came under the management of Mr. Hay. In 1870 Mr. Hay was engaged by the Madras Bible Society to revise the Telugu Bible and, to relieve him of some portion of his work at school, Mr. D. Lazarus, B.A., was brought down from Madras. The Rev. Dr. Hay ceased his connection with the school in 1881. Before his retirement, His Excellency the Governor appointed him a Fellow of the Madras University in recognition of his forty years' work in the cause of education, and an American University conferred on him the Degree of Divinity for his work in connection with the revision of the Telugu Bible.

On the retirement of Dr. Hay, the management of the school passed successively into the hands of Rev. Messrs. Macfarlane, Lemare, Knox and Thomas, and on the premature death of Mr. Thomas in 1898 Mr. Lazarus was appointed Manager, which position he still holds. During the 30 years that Mr. Lazarus

has been at the head of the institution as Headmaster, Principal or Manager, the school has made great progress. In 1878 there were about 200 boys, but at the time of His Excellency's visit there were 750 boys and girls; the school fees had risen from Rs. 200 to Rs. 13,439 a year.

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PATAM.

London
Mission
High
School.

Accom-
modation.

During this period the building had been greatly enlarged; five new rooms had been added; five thatched buildings had been put up; the walls of the hall had been raised and renewed and a new roof put on; another hall 60 feet by 20 feet had been similarly improved. A laboratory with a gallery for the pupils had also been erected. What was wanted for the annually increasing numbers was half a dozen pukka rooms. Plans and estimates for a new hall, the old one to be converted into class rooms, were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for sanction and aid; but as the Directors of the London Mission Society would not accede to the condition that the title-deeds should be mortgaged with the Government, the scheme had fallen through. The classes continued to be held in these temporary buildings.

There is a home for the students coming from the mufassal; it has twelve spacious rooms with a wide hall in the middle, where they do their lessons. A nominal fee of 2 annas a head is charged. The students make their own arrangements for their meals.

Students'
Home.

A museum has also been started with articles and specimens, mostly contributions from the pupils. It is a varied collection of representations of birds, men and animals, and the products of various countries.

Museum.

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London
Mission
High
School.
Visitors'
Book.

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

"I visited the London Mission High School to-day and saw all the classes at work.

"Structurally the school itself is capable of great improvement, but Mr. Lazarus and the members of his staff—in spite of the inadequate accommodation—are doing an admirable work in educating the rising generation of Vizagapatam. The great number of pupils attending the school testifies to the popularity of the institution."

Reserve
Police.

On his way back to the Collector's house, His Excellency and party inspected the Vizagapatam Reserve Police on the Police Parade ground and saw them drill. He recorded the following remarks in the Inspection Book :—

"I inspected the Reserve on Parade this morning. The men's turn-out was very smart. The marching was excellent."

Feeding
of the
poor.
Deputa-
tion.

His Excellency then proceeded to Mr. Jagga Rao's house and saw the poor fed by him.

Eleven gentlemen were expected to wait in deputation on His Excellency at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 9th February at the Collector's house, Waltair, to lay before him certain local needs. Five appeared, while another sent a message regretting his inability to come owing to ill-health. After waiting for some time for the others, His Excellency decided to hear those who had come. Another member of the deputation appeared an hour late, and the others did not come at all.

The gentlemen who were present were—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L.
2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu.
3. " Bhupatiraju Venkatapathiraju Garu.

4. M.R.Ry. Aratla Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.
5. " Majji Venku Nayudu Garu.
6. " Mantha Suryanarayana Rao Garu.

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In addition to the Collector and Private Secretary, Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mr. C. Mildred, Executive Engineer, Mr. P. B. Arbuthnot, District Board Engineer, Mr. F. W. Icely, Port Officer, and Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools, were present.

The deputation first dealt with the irrigation of the Yellamanchili taluk. They suggested that large and small reservoirs should be constructed to improve the irrigation.

Irrigation
in Yella-
manchili
Taluk.

His Excellency pointed out that the question of the enlargement of the Kondakarla Ava had been thoroughly considered and found impracticable at anything approaching a reasonable cost. Improvements to the supply channel had however been carried out in 1899-1900 and estimates for improving the main distributaries of the Ava were under execution. Further, a regulator had been recently built across the Gokivadagedda enabling the Kondakarla Ava water to be passed back into the Sarada river. The effect of this regulator had not yet been proved, but the deputation admitted that it would probably greatly improve the supply in the lower reaches of the Sarada river. His Excellency stated that the Government desired to see the effect of the works which had been carried out before incurring any further expenditure.

As regards the villages dependent upon the Varaha river, His Excellency explained that it was understood that the impounding of that river at Indesammavaka

Feb. 8th. 1903. near the Kopaka anicut which had been formerly suggested was impracticable.

WALTAIR. With reference to the Vizagapatam Harbour and the railway from Vizagapatam to Raipur, His Excellency said that he had already referred to these questions in his reply to the Vizagapatam Municipal Council's address and added that the scheme for a harbour was very attractive from the point of view of the Madras Government, but that nothing could be done until the expert for whose services the Government of India had asked had come out and reported on the various proposals which had been made to Government for its improvement.

Bridge across the Upputeru. The deputation next dealt with the question of building a bridge across the Upputeru to the south of Vizagapatam so that the town could extend in that direction. A pontoon bridge was constructed in 1887. It lasted for about 14 years and in spite of very heavy annual expenditure the bridge became unsafe owing to the action of the salt water and had to be dismantled. There is now an iron ferry boat by which the traffic is carried over the Upputeru. No estimate has been prepared for a new bridge.

His Excellency pointed out that in connection with the possible improvement of the harbour it would be necessary to consider whether the bridge should be an opening bridge or not. If it were not built so as to open and it were subsequently decided to improve the harbour so as to allow ships to go up the river, a new bridge would have to be built. Probably, therefore, it would be better if a swing bridge were built at once if a bridge was to be constructed at all. His Excellency agreed with the deputation that probably the municipality

could not contribute materially towards the construction of a bridge. The Collector and the District Board Engineer thought that by concentrating the funds at the disposal of the District Board for public works on the bridge and spreading the expenditure over two years, the District Board could probably contribute Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. The Collector requested that the Public Works Department should be directed to prepare an estimate for the bridge at the expense of the District Board. His Excellency stated that he would see what could be done in this matter.

The deputation next urged the desirability of constructing a light railway from Chicacole to Gunupur. His Excellency pointed out that the money at the disposal of the Government of India for the construction of new lines was limited and it was unlikely that they would be able to find funds for this line and therefore it remained for the District Board to find the money if they considered the line desirable.

The deputation next dealt with the readjustment of the limits of the Agency and the opening of permanent Munsif's Courts at Jeypore and Gunupur. The deputation suggested that Gunupur, Rayagada and Golconda taluks should be excluded from the Agency. The principal argument brought forward by the deputation in this connexion was that it was very inconvenient for parties and witnesses to have to come to Vizagapatam to attend the Agent's and the Sessions Court. The Collector pointed out that this would not be affected by a readjustment of the limits of the Agency as the District Court was also at Vizagapatam, and as regards the lower courts additional stationary judicial officers could be provided if required whether the areas were

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Deputation.
Bridge across the Upputeru.

Railway.

Agency Limits

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agency or not. His Excellency pointed out that this was a matter on which the Government would desire to have the advice of the High Court and that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Meyer's scheme provided for an itinerant judicial officer in the Agency Tracts, so as to avoid the necessity of making the parties and witnesses come such long distances as now. His Excellency suggested that the deputation should submit a memorial with full arguments if they considered stationary Munsif's Courts at Gunupur and Jeypore necessary.

Agricultural
Farm.

The deputation next requested that an agricultural farm should be established in the district. His Excellency pointed out that the Government had no qualified man at present to look after demonstration farms and inquired whether there were any special questions or crops to be dealt with in such a farm. The deputation mentioned sugar cane and jute, but admitted that the cultivation of jute had been recently checked owing to the fall in prices.

Industrial
Schools.

The deputation also asked that something should be done to improve the industries of the district by opening industrial schools. His Excellency explained that the question as to which of the existing industrial schools should be taken over by Government and placed under the Director of Industries was now under the consideration of Government. He stated that he would ascertain on his return to Madras the Director's opinion regarding the opening of industrial schools in the Vizagapatam district. His Excellency inquired what special industries there were in the district which required development. The deputation mentioned that Pondur was a weaving centre.

Feb. 9th, 1900.
WALTAIR.
Deputation.
Elementary Education.

The deputation next dealt with the question of elementary education. They suggested that an experiment of free primary education should be made in the Vizagapatam district. His Excellency stated that it was impossible to make experiments in particular localities in such a matter and pointed out that the cost of free primary education would be enormous. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma stated that the money must be found by cutting down expenditure in other directions or by providing fresh ways and means.

In reply to a question from His Excellency, Mr. Sarma stated that the average cost of educating a child was Rs. 4 to 6 a year. Mr. Yates stated that the cost to parents varied from Rs. 3 in Standard IV to As. 12 in the lowest class. Mr. Sarma then asked that a larger allotment should be made to the Vizagapatam district from the 6 lakhs grant to the whole presidency. Mr. Yates pointed out that 70 new schools had been built during the last two years out of the special grant and that the recurring grant now provided a staff for those schools. In conclusion, His Excellency stated that he would see what could be done.

The deputation next requested that Government should relieve the zamindari ryot from the payment of the zamindari village service cess. His Excellency stated that this question would receive the consideration of the Government of India if and when the financial position of the Government again admitted of further remission of local taxation.

The deputation next stated that roads were badly needed at Viravalli taluk and bridges in the Golconda taluk. His Excellency stated that these were questions for the District Board to deal with.

Roads
and
bridges.

Feb. 9th,
1909.

WALT AIR.

Hospitals
and
Dispen-
saries.

The deputation next urged the construction of more hospitals and dispensaries. Major Foulkes had prepared for His Excellency a useful map showing the existing hospitals, sanctioned new hospitals, and hospitals which it was proposed to provide when funds permitted. His Excellency pointed out that Government had recently made a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the District Board of Koraput for the construction of a hospital at Koraput and Rs. 15,000 for the construction of dispensary buildings at Pottanghi, Omercote and Motu. His Excellency did not think that the Government could do much more at present though he was as anxious as were the members of the deputation to see more hospitals dotted about the country. The question was mainly one for the District Board who, even if the Government assisted towards the capital cost of buildings, must provide the recurring charges on account of staff and maintenance. Reference was particularly made to the desirability of building a hospital at Madgole. The Collector stated that all were agreed on that point, but it was a question of ways and means. The suggestion had been made that the hospital at Nakkapalli should be closed in order to allow of the opening of a hospital at Madgole.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma requested the Government to pay 10 per cent. of the cost of the staff of the Vizagapatam Hospital. His Excellency suggested that this matter should be raised separately by the Committee of the Hospital.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma on behalf of the deputation thanked His Excellency for giving them an opportunity of laying their local wants before him and for the patience with which he had listened to them.

At 1-30 P.M. Mr. Campbell gave a luncheon party.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency attended the garden party given by the Hon'ble Raja V. Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam, at his residence "The uplands."

His Excellency drove to the party in the carriage and four kindly placed at his disposal by the Raja of Vizianagram. He was received on arrival by the Raja who introduced his two sons. There were a large number of European and Indian guests. After some group photographs had been taken, His Excellency and party had tea and proceeded to look at an industrial exhibition which had been arranged by the Raja. This included excellent work in ivory, tortoise-shell, sandalwood and horn and lacquer work, as well as a collection of agricultural products. Some Savaras from the Kurupam Zamindari danced before His Excellency who afterwards distributed cloths to them. For the amusement of the guests, there were putting and shooting competitions and trap-shooting.

At about six o'clock, His Excellency left accompanied by Mr. R. H. Campbell and Captain Duff and paid a visit to the Maharani Lady Gajapathi Rao at her residence in Vizagapatam.

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party.

On Wednesday the 10th February, His Excellency motored from Waltair to Cocanada, a distance of 99 miles.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Campbell and Capt. Duff left the Collector's house, Waltair, at 9 A.M. by motor-car. He motored along the sea front to the Upputeru which was crossed by ferry, Mr. Arbuthnot,

Feb. 9th,
1909.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.
Luncheon
Party.
Garden
Party.

Visit to
Maharani
Lady
Gajapati
Rao.

Dinner
Party.

Feb. 10th,
1909.
Departure.

Feb. 10th, 1909. the District Board Engineer, and Mr. Sita Rao, Deputy Collector, being present there to supervise the crossing.

NAKKA-
PALLE.

At every village through which His Excellency passed, the streets had been decorated and arches erected, and His Excellency was received by enthusiastic crowds. He was frequently garlanded and at Nakka-palli he was given a sample of lacquer work, which is a peculiar industry of that place.

He halted at every village and received a few petitions from ryots at various places. These related to personal or local wants. In two cases, the petitions referred to the pay of zamindari village officers and menials which was said to be insufficient. At another village, a request was made for the improvement of the drinking water-supply and of facilities for education; His Excellency promised to ask the Collector of the district to look into the matter.

ANAKA-
PALLE.

At Anakápalle, a printed memorial was presented to His Excellency dealing with the terms of the *pattas* or *cowles* on which the tenants of the Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao held their lands. As the crowd was very thick round the car and there was considerable excitement, the people having been anxious to obtain a view of His Excellency, he found it necessary in order to give the ryot who was the chief signatory in the memorial a fair hearing to leave the car and go to the Municipal Dispensary which was close by, where His Excellency was able to obtain comparative quiet in the verandah facing the road. After hearing the ryot at length, His Excellency explained that the points which he raised were all matters for the courts to settle and they were not questions in which His Excellency could interfere. The ryot was careful to explain that

he had no complaint against the Maharani. The halt at Anakápalle lasted about half an hour.

A few miles further, another stop of about half an hour's duration was made at Kasimkota, where His Excellency visited the Zamindar's house. The boys of the local school were drawn up along the drive up to the house while the girls of the local girls' school welcomed His Excellency with a song and burning camphor on the verandah. The Zamindar afterwards conducted His Excellency into his house where he was again welcomed by the Zamindar's pandits. The Zamindar then took His Excellency and party upstairs into his drawing-room where the Zamindar's music munshi played one or two pieces excellently on the *vina* and the munshi and his pupils afterwards played a selection on violins. The Governor had an excellent view of the garden recently laid out by the Zamindar and the surrounding country from the roof of the house. His Excellency and party then walked to a field on the other side of the main road, where the Zamindar was feeding some thousands of poor in honour of His Excellency's visit.

Feb. 10th,
1909.

KASIM-
KOTA.

Feeding
of the
poor.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

MR. CAMPBELL'S HOUSE PARTY.

1. Mrs. Gerald and Miss Campbell.
2. Mr. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S., and Mrs. Fowler.

SATUR-
DAY.Feb. 6th,
1909.
4-15 P.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL--RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

1. Mr. A. L. Hamway, District Judge.
2. Mr. A. W. Lushington, Conservator of Forests.
3. Mr. H. G. Young, Dy. Inspector-General of Police.
4. Mr. C. W. Wood, Superintending Engineer.
5. Mr. Goodall, Superintendent of Telegraphs.
6. Mr. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S.
7. Mr. J. I. Smith, I.C.S.
8. Mr. E. R. Murray, Dt. Forest Officer.
9. Mr. C. Mildred, Executive Engineer.
10. Mr. A. S. Laurie, Ex. Engineer (Nagayalli project).
11. Major Foulkes, I.M.S.
12. Mr. F. Icely, R.N.R. (retired), Port Officer.
13. Rev. O. Proctor, Chaplain.
14. Mr. G. W. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Salt.
15. Mr. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.
16. Mr. P. B. Arbuthnot, District Board Engineer.
17. Mr. Mitchell, Superintendent, District Jail.
18. The Right Rev. Dr. Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam.
19. Rev. J. L. Cortat, Rector and Principal, St. Aloysius' High School.
20. Mr. Wilkinson, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
21. Mr. Bell-Scott, Loco. Superintendent.
22. Mr. Macgregor, Asst. Dt. Traffic Superintendent.

23. Mr. Schaffter, Tutor to the Zamindar of Kurupam.

24. The Hon'ble Raja Virabhadra Razu, Zamindar of Kurupam and his son.

25. The Zamindar of Salur.

26. The Zamindar of Belgaum and his brother.

27. The Proprietor of Kasinkota.

28. Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao.

29. M.R.Ry. D. Raghavendra Rao Pantulu Garu, Subordinate Judge.

30. „ T. N. Lakshmana Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsiff.

31. „ P. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.

32. „ P. Minakshisundaram Pillai, Special Dy. Collector.

33. „ T. B. Setu Rao, District Registrar.

34. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu

35. Babu S. B. Palit, B.A., Asst. Inspector of Schools.

36. M.R.Ry. S. V. Narasimhachari Pantulu Garu.

37. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

38. M.R.Ry. M. Narayanaswamy Nayudu.

39. „ B. Venkatapatirazu Garu.

40. „ A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, VIZAGAPATAM.

4-15 P.M.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L.
2. M.R.Ry. M. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
3. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S.
4. Mr. Daniel Lazarus, B.A.
5. Shaik Mowla Sahib.
6. M.R.Ry. W. Bangarayya Chetti Garu, B.A., B.L.
7. „ G. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L.
8. „ A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
9. „ T. Sankarayya Garu.
10. „ K. Ramanna Chetti Garu.
11. „ G. V. G. Ramayya Chetti Garu.
12. „ M. Varaha Narasimha Patrudu Garu.
13. „ C. Bapirazu Pantulu Garu.

SATUR-
DAY.Feb. 6th,
1909.
4-15 P.M.

SATUR- DAY.	14. M.R.Ry. G. Nookayya Chetti Garu.
Feb. 6th, 1909.	15. " M. Appalanarasayya Nayudu Garu.
4-30 P.M.	16. " D. Venkatanarasayya Nayudu Garu.
	17. " P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, M.A., L.T.
	18. " B. Venkataramanamurthi Garu.
	19. " V. Appala Narasimhulu Chetti Garu.
	20. " B. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu.
	21. " Rao Bahadur P. Kodanda Rao Pantulu Garu.
4-45 P.M.	HOSPITAL.
	1. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
	2. M.R.Ry. Chendrasekhara Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Surgeon.
8 P.M.	DINNER PARTY.
	1. Mr. H. G. Young, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
	2. Mrs. Young.
	3. Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., District Judge.
	4. Mrs. Hannay.
	5. Mr. A. Lushington, Conservator of Forests.
	6. Mrs. Lushington.
	7. Mrs. W. A. Fowler, wife of Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, Northern Division.
	8. Miss Fowler (daughter of above).
	9. Mr. W. A. Willock, I.C.S. (retired).
SUNDAY.	LUNCHEON PARTY.
Feb. 7th, 1909.	1. Mr. Goodall, Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs.
1-30 P.M.	2. Mrs. Goodall.
	3. Mr. Wilkinson, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
	4. Mrs. Wilkinson.
	5. Mrs. C. E. Rhenius, Inspectress of Girls' School.
	6. Mr. C. Wood, Superintending Engineer.
	7. Miss Gass.

	DINNER PARTY.	SUNDAY.
1. Mr. E. R. Murray.		Feb. 7th, 1909.
2. Mr. Arbuthnot.		8-0 P.M.
3. Mr. J. Moore.		
4. Mr. J. I. Smith.		
	LUNATIC ASYLUM.	MONDAY.
1. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.		Feb. 8th, 1909.
		7-40 A.M.
	DISTRICT JAIL.	8-10 A.M.
1. Mr. W. E. Mitchell, Superintendent.		
	MRS. A.V.N. COLLEGE.	8-50 A.M.
1. M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Principal.		
2. " A. V. Jagga Rao Garu.		
3. " A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.		
4. Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools, First Circle.		
5. M.R.Ry. P. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.		
	BREAKFAST.	9-45 A.M.
Messrs. Laurie, Burlingham and McGregor.		
	INTERVIEWS.	11 A.M.
1. M.R.Ry. D. Raghavendra Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam.		
2. Zamindar of Saluru.		
3. Zamindar of Belgaum and his brother.		
4. M.R.Ry. M. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, Proprietor of Kasimkota.		
	VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.	5-0 P.M.
1. Lieut. F. Icely, Port Officer.		
2. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council.		

TUESDAY.

Feb. 9th,
1909.

7-55 A.M.

ST. ALOYSIUS' HIGH SCHOOL.

1. The Rt. Rev. Dr. J. M. Clerc, Roman Catholic Bishop.
2. Rev. J. L. Cortat, Rector and Principal.

8-50 A.M.

LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools.
2. Mr. D. Lazarus, B.A., Principal.
3. The Rev. H. J. Goffin, English Missionary of the London Mission.

9-50 A.M.

BREAKFAST.

1. Mr. VanWart.
2. Mr. Deane.

11-20 A.M.

DEPUTATION.

1. M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur P. Narayanaamurti Pantulu Garu.
2. " Bhupatiraju Venkatapatiraju Garu.
3. " Aratla Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.
4. " Majji Venku Nayudu Garu.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L.
6. M.R.Ry. Mantha Suryanarayana Rao Garu.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1. Mr. C. Mildred, Executive Engineer.
2. Mrs. Mildred.
3. Mr. F. Icely, Port Officer, Vizagapatam.
4. Mrs. Icely.
5. Mr. Bell-Scott, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
6. Capt. Alington (East Lancashire Regiment), Adjutant, E.C.R. Volunteers.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., District Medical Officer.
2. Mrs. Foulkes.
3. Rev. F. O. Proctor, Chaplain.
4. Mrs. Proctor.

5. Miss Brown, Lady Companion to Maharani Gajapati Rao.
6. The Right Rev. Dr. Clerc, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vizagapatam.
7. Mr. C. Wood, Superintending Engineer.

TUESDAY,
Feb. 9th,
1909.
8 P.M.

CHAPTER V.

GÓDÁVARI.

Feb. 10th, 1909. His Excellency entered Gódávári district on 10th February 1909, travelling by motor-car from Waltair to Cocanada.

TUNI. Tuní was reached about a quarter to two. There His Excellency was received by the Zamindar of Kotham, M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, and Mr. C. H. Gadsden, Police Probationer. After lunch in the refreshment room, His Excellency granted the Interview. Zamindar of Kotham a private interview. The local school children sang some songs of welcome to His Excellency. After a halt of about an hour, His Excellency left Tuní for Cocanada.

PITHA-PURAM. At Pithápuram, His Excellency was received by the Raja and conducted by him to his house in the fort. His Excellency stayed at Pithápuram for about half an hour altogether.

COCA-NADA. Cocanada was reached at 5 o'clock His Excellency's route to the Collector's house lay through the town. Here, again, the streets were profusely decorated and there were large crowds who gave the Governor an excellent reception.

The route from Waltair to Cocanada lay for the most part through undulating country and low hills some of which in the Zamindari tracts of the Vizagapatam District clearly showed the evil effect of erosion of soil

which follows the denudation of vegetation. There was not much cultivation to be seen except under wells, but such crops as there were seemed to be in good condition.

Feb. 10th, 1909.

COCA-NADA.

Arrival.

Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector, whose guests His Excellency and staff were during their stay at Cocanada, and Mrs. Cumming received them at the Collector's bungalow. The arrival was private.

At 7-30 on the following morning His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Cumming and Captain Duff, left Feb. 11th, 1909. by motor-car for the Collector's office, which is at a distance of a furlong. Mr. Campbell and Mr. F. E. Coningham followed in another car. COCA-NADA.

His Excellency's arrival at the office was public. Public arrival. The Raja of Pithápuram, Chairman, and M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayana Murti, Secretary, of the Reception Committee, were presented to His Excellency on arrival. After His Excellency had proceeded to the dais, Mr. Cumming presented to him M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman of the Cocanada Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council.

"We, the Members of the Municipal Council of Cocanada, Municipal "representing the townsmen, beg to offer Your Excellency a Address. "heartly welcome to our town.

"1. We feel grateful to the British Government for all Loyalty. "the blessings it has conferred on the country, and take this "opportunity of expressing our loyalty to Government and "abhorrence of the crime and lawlessness in evidence in certain "parts of the country, and we are glad that proper steps are "being taken to stamp them out.

"2. We are thankful to Your Excellency's Government "for the retention of the Collector's office in this town and the

Feb. 11th, 1909. "transfer of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, which have ensured the importance and the prosperity of the town.

Coca-NADA. "3. We beg to suggest the advisability of having Coca-nada on the main line of railway communication both in the interests of the people and of the administration.

Bridge. "4. The present bridge between Jagannaikpur and Coca-nada, which was constructed by Government in 1867, has been condemned by the Engineering authorities, and it is absolutely necessary to construct a new one. The cost of this is quite beyond the means of the Municipal Council. We, therefore, pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to again undertake the construction of the new bridge.

Hospital. "5. The present hospital buildings having been pronounced to be unsuitable and inadequate for the requirements of the district, it has been resolved by the Municipal Council to construct a new hospital with accommodation for 82 beds. We regret, however, that our financial position does not enable us to carry out this resolution and we beg to fall back on Government for the necessary funds.

Sanitation. "6. The growing trade of the town is attracting large numbers of the poorer classes from the northern districts, and consequently thatched huts for their accommodation have increased considerably and have congested several parts of the town which are rendered insanitary. Besides, these huts are periodically catching fire and are a source of great danger to life and property. It is therefore proposed to acquire these congested areas and build tiled huts on sanitary principles. Plans and estimates are being prepared for submission to Government, and we pray for generous consideration on the subject.

Charge for drinking water. "7. We are very thankful for the special grants made by Your Excellency's Government for sanitation and education. We are also thankful for the remission of the several charges of supervision and printing hitherto paid by the Municipality. We beg now to request that the charge for the drinking water supplied to the town may be likewise remitted.

"In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for this visit and for your condescension in accepting our address, and pray that Your Excellencies may enjoy the blessings of the Almighty."

After reading the address, the Chairman presented to His Excellency the Members of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Cumming next presented M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board:—

"We, the Members of the Gódávári District Board, representing the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district, beg to offer Your Excellency a hearty welcome to our district.

"2. We are thankful for the benefits of the British rule in general and, so far as this district is concerned, for the blessing of the Gódávári Anicut Irrigation, which has made the district immune from famine and its evil consequences. We may, however, be permitted to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice the various difficulties which the ryots of the delta have been feeling with regard to the distribution of water to their fields and the consequent dissatisfaction prevailing, which, we fully believe, will be soon removed by Your Excellency's Government which has already instituted inquiries into the subject.

"3. Though the district has lost its former importance owing to the reduction of its limits for the sake of administrative convenience, we are sure that its commercial importance will not suffer so long as the port at Cocanada continues to maintain its importance on the East Coast. It is a matter for anxiety that the port is getting silted up, and we pray that early steps may be taken to counteract this danger and to ensure the usefulness of the port.

"4. We are thankful to the Government for the special grants annually made to the Board for roads and education which have enabled the Board to incur the necessary

Feb. 11th, 1909.

Coca-NADA.

District Board's Address.

Distribution of water.

Port.

Elementary education.

Feb. 11th, 1909. "expenditure under these heads; and we are hopeful that elementary education will be made free at no distant date.

Coca-NADA. "5. We are also thankful to the Government for its contribution of Rs. 7,200 this year for the improvement of sanitation. We beg to mention that village sanitation requires immediate attention. In most of the villages, there is very little space for communal purposes, as wet cultivation is carried on to the very edge of the dwelling-houses: most of the villages also suffer from want of good drinking water. We beg to submit that the requisite improvement is not possible unless the matter is dealt with on a large scale and in a systematic manner, which involves an amount of expenditure beyond the means of the Board. We, therefore, pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to make a liberal contribution to enable the Board to remove what is literally a menace to public health.

"6. We are further thankful to the Government for having relieved the Boards of the several charges hitherto paid for supervision and for having decided to meet from the Provincial funds the travelling and contingent charges of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and the total cost of the Supervisors of Elementary schools.

Election. "7. We are likewise thankful to the Government for extending to all Taluk Boards the privilege of electing their Vice-Presidents and for introducing the elective system into them. We venture to suggest that District Boards also may be allowed to elect their Vice-Presidents and that some of the well-ordered Taluk Boards may be given, with due safeguards, the privilege of having a non-official President as an experiment.

Constitutional reforms. "8. We hail with joy and thankfulness the great administrative reforms enunciated in the recent despatch of the Secretary of State for India. We are sanguine that these momentous changes will be signalised as a notable landmark in the history of the progress of India under the benign British Rule.

Loyalty. "9. We beg to take this opportunity of acknowledging our heartfelt loyalty to the British throne and our deep gratitude

"for the many rich blessings of the Pax Britannica. We beg to express our strong and emphatic abhorrence of the lawlessness and violence springing up in different places, and trust that with vigorous remedial measures adopted by the Government and a strong and healthy public opinion, this grave evil will before long be put down.

"10. In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for this welcome visit to our district, and pray to God that He may bless Your Excellencies with a long and happy life."

M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar then presented the Members of the District Board to His Excellency.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I desire to express my best thanks to those members of the community who have united together and come forward in order to greet me and bid me welcome on this my first visit to Cocanada. I share with you, gentlemen, the regret which you are kind enough to express that Lady Lawley is not with me to-day. The assurances of loyalty contained in both the addresses to which I have just listened are very gratifying to me in my capacity as your Governor and I should like to associate myself, if I may, with the expressions of abhorrence at the monstrous crimes which have from time to time been committed in various parts of this country, one of them by no means the least having occurred only so recently as yesterday when the Public Prosecutor of Alipore who had been conducting a case on the part of Government was shot dead as he left the Court. Gentlemen, I entirely agree with you that the time has come for the taking of serious steps to remedy this evil and I sincerely re-echo the hope that this upas tree of anarchy which has sprung up in various parts of the country may be extirpated root and branch and no longer infect society with its hateful poison.

"I am glad to know that the decision to leave Cocanada as the headquarters of the district commends itself to you but indeed I must not assume a virtue when I have it not and I

Feb. 11th 1909.

Coca-NADA.

District Board's Address.

His Excellency's reply.
Loyalty.

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GÓDÁVARI.

Feb. 11th, 1909. "can only assure you that we came to that decision from a conscientious belief that it is in the best interests of the district as a whole. I sincerely hope that in coming to that decision we have taken a definite step towards ensuring the permanent prosperity of the district and the town."

CocANADA.

His Excellency's reply to addresses. Railway.

"Now the first item to which you call my attention is the disadvantage which is suffered by the inhabitants of Cocanada from the fact that the town is not on the main line of railway. This is not I believe a new question. It was I fancy very fully discussed at the time when the original alignment of the railway was projected. I can quite understand the drawback that it is to you and how keenly you must desire that such a state of things should be remedied if possible. But as I say the question of putting Cocanada on the main line at the time of the original construction was very fully considered and it was pointed out that to do so would add a devious loop of something like 9 or 10 miles which would be added to all through traffic passing north and south. This was considered to be a disadvantage of so serious a nature that the proposal to put Cocanada on the main line was then definitely abandoned. I think that that decision was a sound one and I do not think that we would be justified in pressing the railway authorities now to construct a new line of 20 miles in order to bring Cocanada on the main line. I am afraid that however earnestly we might plead the cause of Cocanada the railway authorities have expressed themselves in no uncertain voice and would refuse to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

Bridge.

"In regard to the construction of a bridge for which you seek provincial aid, I should like to know exactly what the cost is likely to be before giving any assurance one way or the other. It seems to me that the cost of such a bridge as this should fall upon the local funds and I should like to be made aware of how far the Municipality might contribute towards the cost of the bridge whatever it might be or how far the District Board would be willing to undertake its share of the burden of cost. The amount now contributed by the Provincial Government to the District Board of Gódávári is not

"inconsiderable. If I remember aright, it averages about ninety thousand rupees a year and it may be that the District Board may see their way with or without the help of the Municipality to undertake the construction of the bridge on their own account."

Feb. 11th, 1909. CocANADA.

His Excellency's reply to addresses. Hospital.

"Similarly in regard to the hospital, it is extremely difficult for me to give any vague assurance of Government help until we know first of all that the building of a new hospital is absolutely necessary and until you have decided what type of hospital is required for the needs of the town, and what its cost may be. I think that we have shown no niggardly spirit in helping other towns to secure this most desirable thing, a good hospital—and I think I can assure you that we will show no less generous a spirit when your request comes before us. Only I would say to you 'give us facts and figures and we will not be slow to deal with them.'

"Again I cannot make any very satisfactory assurance in regard to your request for aid in dealing with the congested area of this town. As you know we set aside yearly a sum of 3½ lakhs to be divided between the District Boards and Municipalities for purposes of this kind. Proposals for expenditure during the coming year from the various District Boards and Municipalities are now coming in and we shall endeavour to meet those demands so far as we possibly can dealing with the various representations made by local bodies as justly as we can find it possible to do."

Sanitation.

"The only other item which the Municipality wishes to bring to my notice is the question of charges for water for drinking purposes and here again we come face to face with an old friend. I find that on my predecessor's last visit—when Lord Ampthill was here, he was asked then whether the Government could not see their way to remit this charge and nothing could be more definite or unequivocal than his reply. So far as I can find, there is no special reason why Cocanada should demand exceptional treatment in its favour and while Municipalities in other parts of the Presidency have to pay

Charge for drinking water.

Feb. 11th, 1909. "this charge for water taken for drinking purposes, I do not think it would be fair to make any special exception in favour

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
addresses.
*Distribu-
tion of
water.*

"of Cocanada.
"Now, gentlemen, if I may deal for a moment with one or two matters brought forward by the District Board. I will begin by speaking of the dissatisfaction to which you allude in regard to the new system of the distribution of water in the delta. As you know, I recently appointed a commission to deal with this matter and I am very glad that I did so. They have quite recently submitted a very elaborate and a very enlightening report. From that it is clear that further inquiry and investigation will be necessary; but there is one thing quite evident from their report and, that is, that, however meritorious the policy adopted may have been, the method of its application did not prove of advantage to the ryot. It is clear that the system is capable of readjustment and re-arrangement, and I hope that orders will very shortly issue designed to prevent any renewal of the sense of grievances which the ryots last year experienced—grievances and disabilities which were accentuated, I would remind you, by the badness of the season. I hope, therefore, that we shall be able to remove the disabilities which the ryots complained of consequent upon the introduction of a new system.

Port.

"As to the port, I do not feel that I am in a position to say much beyond congratulating you on the fact that there is evidently a steady increase of trade here. As to the silting up of the port, I hope to have an opportunity before I go away of discussing this matter with the Native Chamber of Commerce and I hope that then it may be possible for me to be put in possession of facts which may help me to a solution of the matter; but, with the knowledge which I at present possess, I say candidly that I do not feel in a position to express an opinion one way or the other.

Elemen-
tary
education.

"Then, gentlemen, you speak to me of the desirability of introducing a system of primary education to be given free to the children of this country; and there is nothing, I think, which could appeal to any one more than such a scheme as that. But, from the first time that the matter was brought to my notice

"and I was asked to express an opinion upon it, I have always held the view that the introduction of a system of free primary education in this country presented very great difficulties, and chiefly the difficulty of its enormous cost. I myself should like to see the introduction of such a scheme, but personally speaking I am somewhat daunted by the colossal size which the figures assume when you come to reckon what its cost will be; and it has to be remembered that education is not like the initiation of great schemes of irrigation or engineering or railways, because in regard to them in a lean year it is always possible to turn off the tap, but once you are committed to a huge organization such as the imparting of free education in this country involves, you cannot do that thing. You build your schools, you start a large staff of teachers, to whom you are definitely pledged, you are bound in honour to see that they are maintained in the position in which you have placed them, and you cannot, in bad seasons, when famines come as come they must, suddenly turn the tap off. Therefore, when you introduce a system of free primary education you must realize that you are committed for all time to a burden of expenditure which you must bear, however evil times may be. That is how it occurs to me, I do not know if the Finance Minister of the Government of India may see his way to overcome the difficulties which I see in the path, but personally I consider that such an idea desirable and admirable though it be presents enormous difficulties.

"Then, you ask that Government should take steps to improve the sanitary condition of various villages where the wet cultivation has been brought right up to the houses. I quite agree with you as to the undesirability of this state of things and deplore the certain sickness and ill-health which must be consequent thereon. Government have issued orders whereby in the future, at all events, I hope that this may be prevented, but in regard to the past, I do not see how we can hope to do very much. If you come to think what the task of acquisition of wet lands would be, you will at once see what an enormous cost you would have to face. Thus I say that while I hope you may be able to avert the introduction of this evil in

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1909.

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
addresses.
*Elemen-
tary
education.*

Feb. 11th, 1909. "the future, there are very great difficulties in our dealing with the position as regard the past.

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
addresses.
Election.

"As to the appointment, gentlemen, to the Vice-Presidency of District Boards, Government have often said and say so again to-day that they are always willing to appoint a non-official Vice-President to the District Board provided two things occur. One is that you can find a man who is possessed of the necessary efficiency and knowledge of administration and, at the same time, has at his command leisure and time to devote to his duties. The position is by no means a sinecure and involves the expenditure of a great deal of time and trouble but when efficient and able non-officials are ready to come forward, we are quite ready to appoint them. The question of the appointment of President of the Taluk Board seems to me to be altogether on a different basis. The duties of the President of the Taluk Board differ considerably from those of Chairman of a Municipality. You may say, 'If you have a non-official Chairman of a Municipality, why not also have a President of the Taluk Board,' and at first sight that argument seems sound enough but I would remind you that the Chairman of the Municipality is on the spot and he has his own staff about him; whereas the President of a Taluk Board has, if he does his work efficiently, to travel a great deal all over the taluk. That occupies a good deal of time and also of course a good deal of money if at the same time he is not able to attend to other official duties. The backbone of the Local Fund are the revenue staff. The Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors—these men are really the backbone of the Local Fund staff, and I think it would very likely lead to considerable difficulty and not prove very satisfactory if they were called upon to serve two masters, under the Government official for a part of their duties and the non-official President of the Taluk Board for other duties. Therefore, it seems to me there are considerable difficulties in the way of carrying out this suggestion.

Constitutional
reforms.

"Now, gentlemen, I think I have touched on all the points which you have brought before me this morning and I should only like to say once more how very pleased I am at the

"welcome you have accorded to me and also how sincerely I join with you in hoping that the reforms of which the outline has been indicated to us may be of great advantage to India. We must not forget, I think, that they are true 'Swadeshi.' They are of local design and manufacture sent up by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, to the Secretary of State as suggested improvements for the administration of this country. I sincerely trust that they may prove to be Swadeshi works which will tend to the advantage and the best interests of India and her peoples."

The Collector conducted His Excellency over part of the new office.

The construction of this building was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,14,600 in G.O. No. 494, dated 23rd February 1901. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Ampthill on 4th December 1903. The work was completed by December 1907, the actual cost according to the revised estimates being Rs. 1,43,400. Portions of the building were occupied as they were finished, commencing from December 1906. It is now fully occupied. The building provides office and private rooms for the Collector, Assistant Collector and District Forest Officer and office rooms for the Sarishtadar, English Head Clerk, English and Vernacular branches and the District Forest Office establishment on the upper storey, while the ground floor contains the record-room, library, clerks' tiffin room, District Forest Office record-room and the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector's Court and office rooms. The total number of clerks working in the new building is 47, besides the Sarishtadar and the English Head Clerk. The old building has been allotted for

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1909.

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply to
addresses.
*Constitutional
reforms.*

Collector's
office.
History.

Accommodation.

Feb. 11th, 1909. the following offices, of which Nos. 2 and 3 had been previously located in rented buildings :—

- COCA-
NADA.
Collector's
office.
- (1) Land Records Tahsildar.
 - (2) Forest Ranger.
 - (3) Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.
 - (4) District Registrar.
 - (5) Taluk Police Station.

The Treasury and the Accounts branches continue in the same block as before.

Municipal
Water-
works,
History.

His Excellency and party, then proceeded to inspect the Municipal Water-works and the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children. His Excellency was received at the water-works by Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Gódávári Northern Division, who conducted him over the works and explained the system. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council, was also in attendance.

Before the introduction of the water-works, the town had to depend for its water-supply on wells with brackish water and on tanks fed by the Samalkota canal. These sources were subject to pollution, and the supply was scanty in summer owing to the closure of the canal.

In 1891, the Municipal Council submitted a proposal for improvement of the water-supply to Government, which informed the Council that, in the event of a proper scheme being worked out, it would be prepared to make a grant of half the estimated cost and lend the other half if the Council could provide for the due discharge of the loan.

Cost. The Sanitary department sent up an estimate for Rs. 4,35,830. The Council applied to Government for

Feb. 11th, 1909. a free grant of three-fourths of the cost and a loan of the balance. Government said the scheme was beyond the means of the Council, and directed the abandonment of the proposal.

As some of the leading townsmen promised help, Government was again approached with the result that the sanitary authorities were asked to report if a less costly scheme could not be devised.

A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3,74,396 was submitted which provided for a supply of 10 gallons of water per head for a population of 40,000. Government sanctioned a grant of half the cost and a loan of the balance, after deducting the amount of subscriptions collected from the townsmen.

As it was the Jubilee year, the water-works were named "The Victoria Water-works."

The revised estimate, however, came up to Rs. 4,62,200. Government made a grant of Rs. 22,802 and lent Rs. 69,002 to cover the excess.

The water-works were completed in the early part of 1903 and were opened on 1st June 1903. The details of the cost are as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost of site	22,070
Cost of masonry work	1,29,110
Engine house	18,750
Storage tank	38,970
Mains	1,94,300
Plant	59,000

Four hundred and twenty-six house-service connections were made, but it was soon found that additional filter beds must be constructed to meet the increasing demand for filtered water as the population of the

Feb. 11th, 1909.

COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
Water-
works.
Cost.

Filter
beds.

Feb. 11th,
1909.

COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
Water-
works.

town is more than 50,000. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 36,000 was sanctioned for the construction of two more filter beds, and a sum of Rs. 5,260 for repairing the existing filter beds, the clear water reservoir, and the scour well. The amount of Rs. 41,260 was borrowed from Government. A further sum of Rs. 8,000, required in the revised estimate, was also sanctioned for laying 3½ feet of cement and concrete in the new filter beds in order to effectively stop the sub-soil water from getting into them.

To meet the extra cost, the water-tax was raised from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1909.

The total cost of the water-works was Rs. 5,16,700.

The following are the donations given by the townsmen:—

	RS.
(1) Messrs. Pyda Subbarayudu, Rao Sahib Venkata Chalapathy and Chelamayya.	31,500
(2) Pyda Subbarayudu	10,000
(3) Rao Bahadur Badam Venkatarathnam	666½
(4) Korvuri Basivireddy	2,500
(5) Messrs. Simson Brothers	1,000
(6) Others	4,240

Visitors'
Book.

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

"I am much interested in seeing the new Water-works, 'Cocanada, this morning. It is satisfactory to know how much 'they have contributed to a diminution of the sickness in the 'town.'"

Lady
Havelock
Hospital.

His Excellency was received at the Lady Havelock Hospital and shown round the dispensary and wards by Mrs. Hardaker, Apothecary in charge. Captain

D. G. Raí, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Vice-President of the District Board, were also present.

The institution was started by the Gódávári District Board in August 1894 to provide medical aid for Hindu and Muhammadan women and children who would not avail themselves of medical assistance in the ordinary hospitals and dispensaries. The services of Mrs. Hardaker, a qualified apothecary, were secured on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 110 and Rs. 125.

The institution was at first started as a dispensary and located in a rented building, but the District Board resolved to construct a building of its own. The present site was acquired in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 11,290-8-0. The cost of the present building including the cost of the land, amounted to Rs. 27,405-4-9. Towards this the late M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Badam Venkatarathnam Garu made a generous contribution of Rs. 5,000.

With the consent of Lady Havelock, the institution was named "The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children."

When His Excellency Lord Ampthill visited the district in 1903, he opened the institution.

An in-patient ward with 8 beds was constructed in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 7,600 on a design sanctioned by the Sanitary Board, and further improvements were in contemplation at the time of His Excellency's visit.

It was proposed to acquire the huts and cattle sheds occupied by the lower classes behind the hospital, as the occupants keep their premises in an unhealthy condition to the prejudice of the patients in the hospital. For

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1909.

COCA-
NADA.

Lady
Havelock
Hospital.
History.

Cost.

Feb. 11th, 1909. this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,000 had been provided in the budget for 1909-1910.

Coca-Nada. The establishment includes two compounders and two midwives.

Lady Havelock Hospital. Statistics. The number of patients treated since 1903-1904 has been as shown below:—

Year.	Patients.		Total.
	In.	Out.	
1903-1904	...	11,953	11,953.
1904-1905	...	11,617	11,617
1905-1906	...	12,463	12,463
1906-1907	41	11,386	11,427
1907-1908	135	9,541	9,676

The Raja of Pithápuram offered to build a lying-in ward in the compound of the hospital at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and to hand it over to the District Board on condition of the Board maintaining it and naming it "Sree Rani Rava Mangayamma Rau Bahadur Garu Memorial Wards." The District Board gratefully accepted the generous offer of the Raja, and the matter was under correspondence at the time of His Excellency's visit.

There is a marble slab fixed in the wall of the hospital with the following inscription:—

"The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children opened by His Excellency Lord Amthill, Governor of Madras, on 4th December 1903. Towards the cost of the building, a donation of Rs. 5,000 was made by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Badam Venkata-rathnam Garu."

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

"I was very glad to have the opportunity of seeing the Lady Havelock Hospital this morning. It is a bright little building. Every part of it clean and in excellent order.

"The patients are carefully tended by Mrs. Hardaker, thanks to whom the Institution is constantly growing in popularity.

"I rejoice to know that, thanks to the generosity of the Raja of Pithápuram, an additional ward which is sorely needed will shortly be constructed."

His Excellency then returned to the Collector's house.

After breakfast, His Excellency granted interviews to nine gentlemen.

At lunch, the following gentlemen met His Excellency:—

Mr. P. J. Rose.

" J. Innes.

" A. Gardener.

At 4-15 P.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Campbell, Captain Duff, and Mr. Coningham left the Collector's house by motor-car for the site of the orphanage to be built by the Raja of Pithápuram on the Pithápuram road at a distance of about 1½ miles. On the way His Excellency stopped to see the poor fed at the expense of the public near the Raja of Pithápuram's College.

For some time the Raja had been considering how best to employ the abundant means vouchsafed to him, and the strongest appeal to his heart was made by an 'Anadharakshanasala'—an orphanage which can afford the comforts of a home and the discipline of a school to children who would otherwise be helpless. This idea growing into a desire, he found the willing assistance of a gentleman interested in such work, Mr. V. P. Raj, B.A., who visited thirty institutions in

Feb. 11th, 1909.

Coca-Nada.

Lady Havelock Hospital. Visitors Book.

Interviews.

Luncheon Party.

Raja of Pithápuram's Orphanage.

Feeding of the poor.

Inception.

Feb. 11th, 1909. the Mysore and Hyderabad States, in the Bombay Presidency, and the East Coast, and furnished a detailed report of the result of his observations and suggestions. This orphanage is the outcome.

Coca-Nada.
Raja of Pithá-puram's Orphanage.
Buildings.

The orphanage is to be named after the Raja's father. It will take in, for the present, a hundred children, boys and girls in about equal numbers. Open to all communities, admission will, save in very exceptional cases, be confined to those from the Circars. The buildings will be in three sections—one wing for boys, another for girls, with the Superintendent's quarters, offices, dispensing room, etc., between the two. Each wing will have a dormitory, a dining-hall, a school room, and accommodation for industrial training to be taught indoors. There will be provision for sick rooms and for the residence of some teachers besides sheds and outhouses. Around and near the building there will be several acres of open ground for outdoor exercise and recreation. The whole will be fronted with a shrine, where the inmates will meet for worship. As at present estimated the buildings will cost Rs. 70,000.

Cost.
Aim.

The main idea in bringing up the orphans is to elicit the best in each child. Instruction and training will therefore be elastic enough to suit different capacities and temperaments. The underlying principle, however, will be to develop every faculty. Thus every child will be given some elementary general education, while emphasis will be laid on a careful training in some art or industry, answering local demands and suiting the sex or taste. Self-reliance and self-help will be steadily kept in view. Those having an aptitude for higher culture—such cases will of course be

few—will be given due encouragement. No effort will be spared to make every child brought up in it a valuable national asset.

Coca-Nada.
Raja of Pithá-puram's Orphanage.
Management.

The institution will be under the management of a Superintendent assisted by a Matron. Each will have an assistant. A small body of three will serve as visitors and advisers, according to necessity. Suitable teachers for general and technical education will be provided for the two sections separately. Besides an initial outlay of six or seven thousand rupees for furniture, plant and apparatus, the total annual cost of the upkeep is estimated at between seven or eight thousand rupees which will be provided in the annual budget of the Pithápuram estate. Later on an endowment may be thought of, and this institution will be the first charge on the Raja's provision for charitable purposes.

The success of the institution will mainly depend upon its social atmosphere and moral tone. Simple and wholesome food, characterised by vegetarianism and total abstinence, sympathetic and thoughtful treatment, a spirit of unsectarian communion, intelligent methods of training, vigorous physical activity, all accompanied by unceasing attention to the development of the child's natural inclination to reverence and affection—these are meant to be the leading features of the way in which the inmates will be brought up. Nor will they be lost sight of after they leave the orphanage. So far as circumstances permit, they will be aided in starting in life and be given the benefit of watchful guidance till they are mature enough to help themselves.

His Excellency was received on arrival by the Raja of Pithápuram who garlanded him and conducted him to a dais in a large pandal in which the principal

Feb. 11th, 1909.

Feb. 11th, 1909. COCA-NADA. Raja of Pithapuram's Orphanage. His Excellency's speech.

European and Indian residents of Cocanada had already assembled. An unsectarian prayer was offered by M.R.Ry. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu. The Raja of Pithapuram then explained his object in founding the orphanage and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation-stone. His Excellency replied as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Raja of Pithapuram has just invited me to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Orphanage which is to be built here, and I should like before doing so to assure him of the great pleasure which it gives me to accede to his request. In the report which he has just read, the Raja has told us very clearly and very fully of the scope of his design and I feel that it is difficult for me to add to the words of that report. That report is like the scheme of which it is an exposition in this, that it is conceived by a prudent and sagacious brain to give effect to the desire of a kindly and generous heart. It is a story modestly told by the Raja himself of his realization of the responsibilities of one whom Providence has called to an exalted station in life, of one to whom, the poorer and humbler folk of this district look for guidance, for sympathy and for help and to whom they do not have to look in vain! Moreover, that report shows a determination on his part to do thoroughly the work to which he has put his hand. He has not been content merely to sign a cheque and then to sit with folded hands indifferent as to how the money may be spent. He has set himself deliberately to work out the details of the generous enterprise which he has taken in hand. First of all, he has sought out those whose lot in life is the most hapless, the most helpless, the most hopeless, to wit, the orphans; and there are none to whom our hearts go out with more generous and hearty sympathy than to them. Then, he has determined what should be the scope of the work, what the number of the orphans should be, what financial provision should be necessary for the permanent maintenance of their home. He has given us an outline of the structural requirements of this Institution, the administrative blocks, the residential blocks, the halls of study, the shops for industries, playgrounds for sport and

"recreation wards for the sick, a temple for prayer! Nothing has been omitted. He has even determined what shall be the nature of the supervision of those who control the destinies of this Institution. He has indicated to us what shall be the design of education here, what shall be the principles underlying the scheme of instruction. He has even told us the details of what the diet shall be. He has above all told us that great care shall be taken in the training of character and in the uplifting of the mind. Such is the design of the originator of this scheme, and I use indeed but a tame phrase when I say that it does him infinite credit.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you any longer. I only wish that I had at my command more adequate language to convey to you the sincerity with which I say from the bottom of my heart that I hope that success may attend this undertaking by the Raja, which shall be to his great and lasting honour.

"I will now, Ladies and Gentlemen, proceed to do the task with which I have been entrusted, and that is to lay the foundation stone of this Institution."

His Excellency and party then proceeded with the Raja to the foundation-stone which was at the other end of the pandal and His Excellency laid the stone.

His Excellency then had tea and met some of the European ladies and gentlemen present. Afterwards His Excellency and party returned to the dais and some feats of jugglery were performed before him. At 6 P.M., His Excellency left by motor-car for the Collector's house.

At 8 P.M., the Collector gave a dinner party in honour of His Excellency.

At 7-30 A.M. on the following day His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Cumming, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Captain Duff, and Mr. Coningham left by motor-cars to

Feb. 11th, 1909.

COCA-NADA.

Raja of Pithapuram's Orphanage. His Excellency's Speech.

Foundation Stone.

Garden Party.

Dinner Party.

Feb. 12th, 1909. Municipal Hospital.

Feb. 12th, 1909. COCA-NADA. Municipal Hospital. inspect the Municipal Hospital, which is situated in the old Dutch Settlement of Jagannaikpúr at a distance of about 1½ miles. His Excellency was received on arrival by Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who conducted him round the wards and showed the more interesting cases. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council, also was in attendance.

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

"I inspected the hospital this morning.

"So far as is possible every care and attention is received "by the patients.

"One cannot but be struck by the cleanliness of the wards. "But undoubtedly the hospital in the matter of the quantity "and quality of accomodation leaves much to be desired.

"I hope that the construction of a new hospital may not "be long delayed. Handicapped though he is, Captain Rai is "doing excellent work."

The hospital was opened in 1856. It has been in charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with an Assistant Surgeon and two Hospital Assistants since 1904.

It is located in Jagannaikpúr, close to the busiest part of the town, and has a branch dispensary in Suryarāvupetá in charge of a Hospital Assistant.

The total numbers of in- and out- patients treated during the year 1908 were 907 and 18,902, respectively. The total number of operations performed during the year 1908 was 1,245.

With the help of the District Board and the Raja of Pithápuram, the operation room has been provided with up-to-date aseptic equipment. The construction

His Excellency was received on arrival by Sister Feb. 12th, 1909. St. Charles, the Lady Superioress, Sister Marie and the Rev. E. Chevallet, and was conducted by them to the hall where the children were assembled. Some of the girls sang songs of welcome, and one recited an address. In reply His Excellency thanked the children for the kind words in which they had welcomed him and assured them of the great pleasure he had in visiting the school. The children then dispersed to their classes and His Excellency saw them at work. COCA-NADA. St. Joseph's Convent School.

His Excellency then proceeded to the ferry on the Port. ✓ creek, where he embarked on a launch.

The exact date of the opening of Cocanada, as a separate port from Coringa, which was long known as a trading centre and harbour of refuge for sailing ships, appears to be obscure, but from records at present available it would seem that a Port establishment with a duly constituted Port officer was installed in or about the year 1840. At this time the trade was not extensive and was chiefly confined to sailing vessels. The anchorage was then some three or four miles from the mouth of the creek, but in comparing this with present conditions, it should be borne in mind that the ships frequenting the port were of much lighter draught.

The total tonnage for the years 1875-76 and 1907-08 was respectively as follows :—

Year.		No.	Tonnage.
1875-76	Steamer ...	168	195,083
	Sailing craft, lb. ...	290	80,308
	Total ...	458	275,391
1907-08	Steamer ...	255	640,375
	Sailing craft, lb. ...	51	5,870
	Total ...	306	646,245

Feb. 12th,
1909.

COCA-
NADA.

Port.

The chief difficulty in connection with the port has been the clearance of the bar at the mouth of the creek. As a remedy for this various schemes have been suggested, among others, extension of groynes, expensive dredging operations and even the removal of the port to the neighbourhood of Vakalapudi by cutting a canal some seven miles to the north of the present exit, and immediately facing the present anchorage. Opinions on the latter point are however divided as vested interests in local property have to be considered, but that prompt action of some sort should be taken is beyond doubt, if the trade of the port is to be maintained.

The groynes and dredging plant were first taken charge of by the Port Department from the Department of Public Works in 1874-75.

The groynes were extended—

				RS.
In 1882 at a cost of	...	...	...	73,000
„ 1895	„	...	...	44,000
„ 1896	„	...	...	14,000
„ 1905	„	...	...	6,400
Total				1,37,400

The Dredger “Wenlock” was requisitioned from Madras and worked here in 1895. The present Dredger “Coromandel” with suction pipe and buckets and four hopper barges were supplied and erected here in 1901, at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,80,000. The working expenses and repairs, etc., are defrayed from the Landing and Shipping Fund, from which also the cranes and wharfs, etc., are maintained.

The annual revenue of the port from Landing and Shipping Dues varies between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 from all sources.

The scheme of improvement which appears to have found most favour with the Engineers who have, from time to time, investigated the matter is extension of the groynes simultaneously, and as this has taken definite shape, it is advisable to continue the work, accompanied by dredging as hitherto. Docking accommodation was necessary for the Dredger “Coromandel” as it could not work much longer without being thoroughly overhauled.

Attention had been prominently drawn for some time to the thieving of cargo between shore and shipping. This being a tidal port, boats are obliged to load at all hours of the day and night according to the state of the tide; this renders supervision very difficult. Conviction of offenders is almost impossible in the existing state of the law, as the articles stolen rarely admit of identification. In consequence of these thefts, the merchants complained that the insurance rates had been doubled. They looked to Government for more protection than was then afforded by local police arrangements and their representations on the point had been sent to Government.

His Excellency proceeded down the creek as far as the end of the southern groyne. Mr. Clarke, the Port Officer, and Mr. Rose, the Chairman of the European Chamber of Commerce, met His Excellency at the ferry and accompanied him on the launch and discussed with him the proposals for improving the port and for putting a stop to the thefts of cargo. On his return to the Port office the members of the Port Conservancy Board met His Excellency there.

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COCA-
NADA.

Port.

Pilfering
of Cargo.

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Coca-
NADA.
Native
Chamber
of Com-
merce
Deputa-
tion.

At 11 o'clock on Friday the 12th February, His Excellency received a deputation consisting of Members of the Native Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, who wished to lay before him certain representations regarding the pilfering of cargo between ship and shore and the improvement of the Port. The members of the deputation were:—

- (1) M.R. Ry. P. Chittiah Garu.
- (2) „ N. Padmanabham Garu.
- (3) „ K. Suryanarayanamurti Garu.
- (4) S. M. Davud Sahib.

There were also present Mr. J. A. Cumming, Collector, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, Mr. P. J. Rose, President of the European Chamber of Commerce, Capt. Clarke, Port Officer, Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Gódávári Northern Division, Mr. F. G. Marshall, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, and Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent of Police.

His Excellency remarked that he was very glad that he had had an opportunity of seeing the port in the morning with Mr. Rose.

Pilfering
of Cargo.

The deputation first dealt with the question of the pilfering of cargo. They stated that most first class insurance companies had withdrawn from the port, that extra premiums paid to other companies in one year on account of the insecurity of the port amounted to Rs. 50,000, and that complaints were received from consignees of shortages of cargo which had been shipped after the weight had been checked by the customs authorities. The deputation mentioned certain specific instances. They admitted that the police were

doing their best but it was difficult to identify stolen property. In six cases, however, convictions had been obtained during the past year.

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Coca-
NADA.

Native
Chamber
of Com-
merce
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tion.
Pilfering
of Cargo.

His Excellency stated that the joint proposals of the two chambers were now under the consideration of Government. With reference to the rules which had been proposed that a shoedhony should not approach within ten yards of a cargo boat when plying between ship and shore, His Excellency inquired whether such a rule would not give the police an opportunity of extortion by threats of prosecution, as it would be difficult to disprove an allegation that a shoedhony and a cargo boat had been in close proximity. The deputation replied that the launch which was to patrol the harbour would be in charge of a responsible officer above suspicion. His Excellency stated that he would go into the matter thoroughly when he got back to Madras.

As regards the improvement of the port, the deputation stated that the present dredgers were insufficient to cope with the silting on the bar and that a new dredger capable of working out to sea was necessary. They suggested that half the customs revenue realized from the port should be spent on its improvement.

Port
improve-
ment.

His Excellency pointed out that it was impossible to accept the principle that all or a certain portion of taxes realized in a certain locality should be spent in that locality. The money to be spent on the port should be obtained from landing and shipping fees. His Excellency stated however that he would look into the whole matter of the improvement of the port very carefully.

Feb. 12th, 1909. COCA-NADA. The deputation next asked that the expert who is expected to visit and report on the Vizagapatam harbour should also visit Cocanada as there were differences of opinion as to the extension of the groynes.

Ryots' Deputation. His Excellency afterwards received a deputation of five ryots, namely :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Karri Suraiah of Mamidada.
- (2) " Kasturi Prakasa Rao of Anaparthi.
- (3) " Chitturi Narasimham of Kulla.
- (4) " Goluguri Paparazu of Anaparthi.
- (5) " Chilukuri Seshagiri Rao of Kotapalli.

Besides Mr. Cumming and Mr. Campbell, Mr. M. R. Kharegat, Executive Engineer, Gódávári Eastern Division, Mr. J. D. Way, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Gódávári Northern Division, were present when His Excellency received this deputation.

New system of Irrigation and the substitution of earthenware pipes. The first point raised referred to the difficulties in the new system of irrigation and the substitution of earthenware pipes for the existing palmyra spouts. His Excellency stated that he had appointed a commission to inquire into the whole matter, that the ryots had had ample opportunities of appearing before the commission, and that the Commissioners' report had recently reached him. From that report, it was clear to His Excellency that the ryots had some grounds for complaint. His Excellency stated that orders would be shortly issued on the report and he presumed that the deputation did not now wish to go over the whole ground.

The deputation replied that they did not desire to discuss the whole matter but wished particularly to

draw attention to one or two points. They suggested that—

(1) The minimum diameter of pipes should be six inches;

(2) The maximum duty on water should be 66 and not 90.

They also urged the desirability of commencing transplantation of seedlings as early as possible in order to gain the best results.

The deputation also handed in a paper showing difficulties experienced since the commission reported.

His Excellency stated that the whole matter would receive his consideration.

The deputation also stated that the Public Works Department were not in touch with the ryots and suggested that a council of ryots, say, two or three from each taluk, should be appointed to represent the views of the ryots to the Public Works Department.

His Excellency thought that that was hardly necessary as the ryots could now represent matters both to the Public Works authorities and to the Collector and his officers.

The other subject dealt with by the deputation was the proposed abandonment of the Kovvur-Manjeru Junction Canal. This canal which runs parallel to the sea coast is used for navigation and its abandonment has been sanctioned by Government because of the difficulty of draining the country above it in times of flood. In recent years, much damage has been done to the crops owing to floods caused by the canal.

The deputation urged that instead of abandoning the canal which was extremely useful and which was the chief means of communication between the

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Ryots' Deputation.

New system of Irrigation and the substitution of earthenware pipes.

Kovvur-Manjeru Junction Canal.

Feb. 12th, 1909. Ramaebandrapuram taluk and Cocanada, the cross drainage works should be improved and new ones constructed if necessary.

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NADA.

Ryots'
Deputa-
tion.

Korvur-
Manjeru
Junction
Canal.

His Excellency stated that by the abandonment of the canal, the irrigation of the tract which it crossed would be materially improved and the canal was not so necessary as a means of communication now as when it was built, because there were now roads which served the same purpose. The improvement of the cross drainage works so as to render them efficient would involve considerable expenditure. On a careful consideration, Government had concluded that the greater gain to the country would be obtained by abandoning the canal. His Excellency stated, however, that he would ask the Chief Engineer to consider the representations made by the deputation.

Pithá-
puram
Raja's
College.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Campbell, Captain Duff, and Mr. Coningham left by motor-cars for the Pithápuram Raja's College.

His Excellency was received at the College by Mr. K. Perraju Pantulu, the Secretary of the College Committee, and Mr. R. Venkataratnam Naidu, the Principal of the College, and conducted to his seat.

History.

The institution was started in 1852, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Prendergast, Collector, and Mr. Tulasinga Chettiar, his Sarishtadar. It was intended for imparting general education in English and Vernaculars. Within a decade the school appears to have fallen into a languishing condition, but a fresh impetus was given to it in 1863, this time by Mr. Purvis, Collector, and M.R. Ry. K. Jagannadham Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector. Another earnest worker gratefully

of a new operation room had been sanctioned, the cost to be borne by the District Board. At the time of His Excellency's visit one of the wards was being temporarily used as the operation room. The Raja of Pithápuram made a generous donation of about Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a fountain and purchase of surgical equipment and appliances. The want of proper nursing for the in-patients had been greatly felt, and the employment of two nurses had been sanctioned from the 1st April 1909.

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1909.

Coca-
NADA.
Municipal
Hospital.

The present out-patient and administration block was once a coal shed and is unsuited for the purpose for which it is now being used. A proper administration and out-patient block and sufficient and suitable accommodation for in-patients are urgently required, patients having increased greatly during the last few years as shown below :—

Year.						Number of in-patients.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	575
1905	...	...	...	...	...	540
1906	...	...	...	...	...	545
1907	...	...	...	...	...	702
1908	...	...	...	...	...	907

The Municipal Council have resolved to construct a new hospital for in-patients. The present in-patients' block will then be converted into an administration and out-patient block, for which it is well suited, and the present out-patient block with some alterations can be used as quarters for the Hospital Assistants and nurses. Plans and estimates have been asked for by the Government.

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COCA-
NADA.

Timpany
Memorial
High
School.
History.

The party left the hospital at about 8-0 A.M. and proceeded to the Timpany Memorial High School which is close to the hospital.

In June 1883, the late Rev. A. V. Timpany opened a day school which was then called the "Cocanada Free School" and was located in the Baptist Chapel. The school, as its name implied, was entirely free, the object being to place within the reach of all children of English and Eurasian parents of every Christian denomination a sound practical English education.

The school developed so rapidly, and so many applications were received from out-stations, that the trustees saw the advisability of securing more suitable quarters, where accommodation for boarders could be provided. With this object in view, Mr. Timpany opened a building fund early in 1885, but he died in February of the same year. The Committee, however, heartily took up the work which he did not live to accomplish, and with the help of friends in Canada, England, Ireland and India, they were enabled to purchase the commodious building in which the school is now located. This property was acquired in 1886 for Rs. 5,500, a third of which was granted by the Madras Government. Rs. 2,000 more was expended on it for repairs. In January 1887 the school was moved into its present quarters, a boarding department opened, and the name changed to "The Timpany Memorial Boarding and Day School" in memory of the founder.

In December 1895 an upper storey was added at a cost of Rs. 4,638 to provide increased accommodation for boarders. The rooms thus added are large and breezy and add much to the health and comfort of the teachers and scholars occupying them. From that date

constant improvements have been made to the property. Recently the floors of the verandah, class rooms and dormitories have been cemented, school desks imported from America, the compound improved, and the school connected with the town water-works.

In September 1904, the institution was made a high school and received Government recognition as such. It has been fully equipped and provided with first-class chemical apparatus and a good reference library. The present building has proved inadequate to the needs of the school, and three years ago a building fund was started which now amounts to about Rs. 5,500. It is proposed to erect a building containing three class rooms and a large assembly hall.

The school is carried on by a society called the "Timpany School Society," membership in which is conditioned on the payment of at least Rs. 12 per annum towards the funds of the school. The membership consists chiefly of missionaries of the two Canadian Missions (Baptist) and members of the domiciled community. The Society elects a Committee of Management consisting of ten members, which meets monthly to transact the ordinary business arising from month to month. For some fifteen years past no Government grants have been applied for, and the school has been supported entirely by subscriptions, donations and fees.

The boarding department especially meets the needs of the daughters of men serving in the Salt, Telegraph and Public Works Departments of Government and on the Railways who are subject to constant transfers. Girls have often remained in the school for several years, their parents having been transferred frequently

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NADA.

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School,
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Depart-
ment.

during the period and often to places where there are no schools. A boarding department is urgently needed for boys, and for some time the matter has been engaging the attention of the committee. A small number of high caste Hindu girls have been admitted to the school as day pupils. Among these a Brahman girl who studied in the Third Form passed her Lower Secondary examination in 1901, being the first girl of high caste to pass the Lower Secondary examination in the Gódávári district. A class in fancy needle-work has been conducted, and the work done has received the special commendation of the Inspectress. Telugu is one of the compulsory subjects taught, and many of the girls have acquired a taste for Mission work and have aided the Assistant Principal in her Sunday school and Zenana Mission work.

Aim.

The aim of the school has been to provide a liberal education for English-speaking children. Only girls are admitted to the boarding department, and the age-limit of boys attending the day school has been fixed at 15 years. It is hoped, however, that the opening of a boys' boarding department will not be long delayed. It has been the constant endeavour of the management of the school to create a Christian atmosphere which, while free from any sectarian bias, shall bring the children under the influence of strong Christian ideals. The teachers have always been members of the different protestant denominations. Miss Folsom, the Principal, who is an American, became connected with the school when it was founded 25 years ago. Miss Corning, the Assistant Principal, is a Canadian and a graduate of the Acadia Seminary with special qualifications in music.

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NADA.

Timpany
Memorial
High
School.
Library.

The school library contains over 600 volumes, and the reference library contains, among other books, a good encyclopedia of 18 volumes. Instrumental music is taught and three pianos permit of thorough practice on the part of the pupils. The attendance during the past year has not been so large as in former years, but the discipline and the work done has been good and the results at the recent examinations were very satisfactory.

The following were the Officers and Committee of Management :—

President	...	...	Rev. John Craig, B.A.
Vice-President and Manager.	...	...	Rev. Ralph. E. Smith, B.A., B.Th.
Secretary	...	...	Miss Lida Pratt.
Treasurer	...	...	Miss Jossis Findlay, B.A.
Additional Members of Com- mittee.	...	...	Rev. H. E. Stillwell, B.A.; Rev. E. G. Smith, M.B.; Rev. Clarke L. Timpany, B.A., B.Th.; Rev. R. E. Benson, B.A., B.Th.; and Mrs. DeBeaux.

The teaching staff consisted of the following Staff persons :—

Lady Principal	...	...	Miss E. A. Folsom.
Assistant Principal	...	...	Miss E. Corning.
Science, Mathematics and Latin.	...	...	Mr. D. V. Peters, F.A.
First Assistant Mistress	...	...	Miss M. Staggs.
Second Assistant Mistress	...	...	Miss Frances Girling.
Kindergarten/Teacher	...	...	Miss Soggee.
Teachers of Music	...	...	Miss E. Corning and Miss M. Morris.
Munshi	...	...	N. Nagabhushana Rao Garu.

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NADA.

Timpany
Memorial
High
School.
*His Excellency's
speech.*

On arrival His Excellency was received by Rev. R. E. Smith, the Manager of the School, and was conducted round the classes by Miss Corning. He also visited the dormitory. At the close of the inspection the children assembled in one of the class-rooms and gave His Excellency a short entertainment. His Excellency addressed them as follows:—

"My young friends, I should like to thank you for the songs you have sung to me and to express my satisfaction at having had an opportunity of seeing you and your school. I hope Miss Corning will let you take a holiday to mark my visit.

"Miss Corning asks me to say a few words to you. Though I have not come prepared to make you an address, I would only just like to say that I wonder sometimes whether you realize, all of you, how it comes that you are here and what you are here for, what your life in this school is doing for you. You are here, thanks to the unselfishness and thoughtfulness and care of good Christian men and women who have come from another continent to help you. They have given themselves their love and their care for you. Perhaps you do not realize how difficult a thing for all of us is life. To you, it seems hardly to begin and your days are, I hope, as they should be in childhood, bright and sunny, but when you get out of the walls of this school, you will be met with temptations and difficulties and with sorrows, and how you will be able to meet them all and become disciples of these good Christian men and women must depend largely on the use to which you put your time and opportunity while here. Here, you have an opportunity of acquiring knowledge, knowledge not only of books, of histories, of arithmetic, and so on, but knowledge also of the inner meaning of life, knowledge of the work and of the existence of God. I would urge you not to lose your opportunities and not to throw away the chances that are here offered to you. I would beseech you to remember in the first place how much you owe to the good missionaries who have come here from Canada, as

"I say, only to help you. Let their influence mould your characters. Let it influence you for good not only here but in the life which awaits beyond these walls. Above all, listen to the teaching they give of the life of Jesus Christ, because I believe there is none else which would help you so much. There are inevitable troubles which would await you hereafter. My young friends, I can assure you that I wish well those who have undertaken the noble work of education here. I wish them well and I wish you also, my young friends, not only in the school but in the surrounding life which awaits you outside. May I ask you, my young friends, seeing that Miss Corning is desirous of going home, to wish her God-speed and when she returns that your welcome to her may be as warm as it should be."

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

"I was delighted to have an opportunity of inspecting the whole of the Timpany School this morning—dormitories, class-rooms, etc.—and of realizing what admirable work is being carried on here. I pray that God's blessing may rest upon it."

His Excellency next proceeded to St. Joseph's Convent School which is on the other side of the Church Square.

This institution was founded in 1882 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Annecy—France—of the diocese of Vizagapatam, at the request of the Parish Priest and people of Cocanada, and to meet a long-felt want, there being no school for European and Eurasian children at the time. Most of the parents were of the middle and poorer class of Europeans and Eurasians. They could hardly afford to send their children to boarding houses and schools more or less distant. Three nuns and twenty-eight pupils occupied the narrow rooms and

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*His Excellency's
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*Visitors'
Book.*

St.
Joseph's
Convent
School.

History.

Feb. 12th, 1909. verandahs adjoining the Catholic Church while the Convent was being built. The ladies and gentlemen of the station came forward to their assistance with generous subscriptions and donations. The Director of Public Instruction visited the school and gave a great impulse to the nascent institution by recommending it at once for a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 82 per mensem. The ground on which the Convent stands was purchased by the Mission, and in less than two years, the building was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 3,000 were given by Government. The increasing number of pupils necessitated additional accommodation from time to time, which was effected only by great sacrifices on the part of the Managers. The school went on steadily increasing. Owing to the poverty and utter destitution of some children who would be on the streets if they were not taken in, an orphanage was opened in 1889, where thirty poor girls are fed, clothed and educated entirely at the cost of the Convent. Several applications have been made for a boarding grant however small, but to no effect.

Staff. At present, the staff consists of six competent and qualified teachers, holding Government certificates, who are entirely devoted to their work. There are 75 pupils on the rolls. Want of means and space prevent more being admitted.

Aim. The aim of the institution, besides imparting knowledge by the teaching up to the requirements of the Government Educational Code, is to train girls to habits of virtue, discipline, and domestic economy, that they may be able to take service and earn an honest living or become useful members of that large class of people in India who have very moderate or limited incomes.

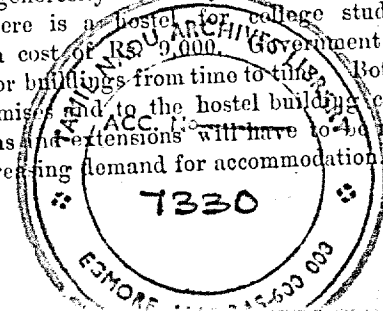
remembered by the college was M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, once District Munsif here.

The late Raja of Pithápuram, himself an old student, helped the institution with liberal contributions, at first in the form of a large monthly subscription and subsequently with an endowment of Rs. 28,000.

The school first presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination in 1866. It was affiliated to the University as a second-grade college in 1884. The institution has been steadily gaining in strength and popularity ever since. The highest number on the rolls during 1908 was over 800. The pupils come from all sections of the community. It has a branch institution, containing the first and the second forms, in Jagan-naikpur, at the southern end of the town. It was under contemplation to open another branch school at the other end of Cocanada. The primary classes were also to be re-opened in the course of the year.

The staff consists of about 30 teachers, besides Vernacular Pandits, Drawing Masters and Gymnastic Instructors. Of these 30 teachers, a dozen were graduates at the time of His Excellency's visit, one of them being a M.A. *Staff.*

The buildings in which the institution is located are in four blocks, constructed from time to time, at a total cost of about Rs. 36,000. Of this amount, the college is indebted to the generosity of the Pydahhari family for Rs. 8,000. There is a hostel for college students constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,000. Government has granted funds for buildings from time to time. Both to the college premises and to the hostel buildings considerable additions and extensions will have to be made to meet the increasing demand for accommodation. *Buildings.*



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COCA-
NADA.

Pithá-
puram
Raja's
College.
Library.
Manage-
ment.

The college library has over 1,600 volumes and was shortly to receive considerable additions costing not less than Rs. 4,000.

The college is, for financial responsibility and general supervision, vested in a Council of 21 members, registered as a limited company in 1892, under the Act of 1860. The actual management is under a Committee of seven members. The Collector of the District and the Chairman of the Cocanada Municipal Council have, *ex-officio*, seats on the Council; and the Raja of Pithápuram, the Inspector of Schools and the Principal are *ex-officio* members of both the governing bodies. The Principal is wholly responsible for internal management.

Finance.

The college has a fund invested in Government 3½ per cent. promissory-notes of Rs. 41,000, besides certain endowed prizes of the aggregate value of about Rs. 4,000. The annual income of the college, from all sources, is, at present, over Rs. 25,000, by far the largest portion of this amount coming from school-fees. For the last few years there has been some deficit, which the Raja of Pithápuram has been generously meeting. The college has, under the new University Regulations, been affiliated in Branches I, II and III of the Intermediate courses of study. To meet these new demands for buildings, apparatus, library and other appliances, over half a lakh is required. Government has given a liberal grant of Rs. 9,500, while the College Council owe it to the Raja's generosity that necessary funds for the library are already available; Rs. 40,000 still remains to be found. Apart from this initial outlay, the college cannot work efficiently without an annual

subvention of not less than Rs. 5,000. Three efficient lecturers on special subjects have to be appointed.

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NADA.

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puram
Raja's
College.

With a history of half a century of steady growth, the college deserves well of all its friends, and may fairly hope for a long career of usefulness, if enabled to meet the rapidly increasing demands of a revised and progressive system of public education. The Raja of Pithápuram has sustained the traditions of his family by donations amounting during these three years to a sum close upon Rs. 18,000. In response to the Committee's request for means to equip the college to meet the new requirements, the Raja has generously offered to undertake the whole responsibility of making this a thoroughly efficient second-grade college on condition that the institution is handed over to him. The future of the college rests largely on the issue of this proposal.

Mr. K. Perraju read the administration report of the college after which the Principal requested His Excellency to distribute the prizes. After the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the College His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, and Pupils of the Pithápuram Raja's College—I desire to thank you for the very kind words of welcome with which I have been greeted this afternoon and to assure you of the pleasure which it affords me to take part in the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful scholars of this college. I can only hope that the success which they have achieved here may only be the forerunner of successes which they are to achieve hereafter. I have had a very busy time since I arrived at Cocanada about 48 hours ago. I wonder if I need remind you that for generations past the sons of India have been noteworthy for their courteous and gentle bearing and, from my own experience, Cocanada is

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

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"no exception to the rule. Thanks to the courtesy of its citizens, I have had a very pleasant and enjoyable visit and my only regret is that it is all too short. I have had the opportunity of visiting various institutions in this town and I do not think that I have visited one single public institution which has not borne evidence of the practical way in which the family of the Raja of Pithapuram have actively participated in every movement for the amelioration of their fellow citizens, for their betterment, for ministering to their sufferings and their wants. And I should have been disappointed if I had not had an opportunity of seeing the college which bears the name of the Raja of Pithapuram. I have listened with very great interest to the history of this college as set out in the report which was read by Mr. Perazun. That report tells us of the liberal support which it has received in the past from the Rajas of Pithapuram and it speaks of the position to-day. These are times of stress for almost every educational institution. The demand for education grows greater day by day—a demand for more education and for better education. There is an insistence by the Educational Department on better structural accommodation, on more modern equipment, on a higher class of teaching. And I know that it is hard for some of our educational institutions to find the funds necessary to meet the demands made by Government, but here we have a case of a friend in need being a friend indeed. I cannot praise sufficiently highly the generous conduct of the Raja who has come forward and made a most generous undertaking to the Council of this college to help them in the present time of stress. I should also like, if I may, to tell him how greatly I appreciate the compliment which he has paid to me personally in marking the occasion of my visit by the presentation of a special prize in my honour. Indeed, gentlemen, with such a friend at hand, the prospects of this college are fair enough. So much for the material side, but as I have said over and over again in other places than this, it does not matter what plan of campaign we may devise in our warfare against ignorance and its infamous allies, it does not matter

"how admirable our system of education may be, unless those who are called upon to be leaders in the campaign and to apply our system whatever it may be, unless they are possessed of capacity, of wisdom, of zeal, and of sympathy, no success will attend the best of systems unless it is wisely and sympathetically applied.

"In your present Principal, Mr. Venkatarathnam Naidu, you have one who has shown that as General Officer in command of the forces here he is possessed of the qualities which I have enumerated to a remarkable degree. I do not here enlarge upon the work which he has done nor the spirit in which he has carried it out, because I think that encomiums from me would be only embarrassing to him; and indeed, ladies and gentlemen, to you who are familiar with his work such encomiums are entirely unnecessary. I would only like to say that I congratulate him most heartily on the record of the work which he has achieved; and I wish him and his comrades from the bottom of my heart the same success in the future which has crowned their efforts in the past.

"And now, if I may, I would say a few words to the boys who are privileged to study here in this college; and I use the word 'privileged' advisedly because I would remind you, my young friends, that without any effort on your own part, thanks to the generosity of others, you enjoy privileges here which are coveted by many and denied to many. These days of your school life should be the happiest of your life. Whether it be so or not will depend entirely upon yourselves. But I would say to you, if I may, rejoice in the days of your youth for, believe me, they never come again. Learn if you can the virtue of happiness. In your class-rooms forget the irksomeness of discipline in the reflection that, if you are without self-control and self-discipline, if you cannot rule yourself you cannot hope to rule others. I doubt not that there are many young fellows in this room to whom I am speaking this afternoon who before long will be called upon to take an active part in public life and to exercise a vote and a

Feb. 12th, 1909.

COCA-NADA.

Pithapuram Raja's College. His Excellency's speech.

Feb. 12th, 1909. "judgment affecting the interests, the welfare and the control of others. Forget if you can the weariness of study in the reflection that without study there can be no acquisition of knowledge and without knowledge there can be no power. In your play-grounds learn if you can, not to play for yourself merely, but to play for your side; because until you have done that, until you have learnt to subordinate yourself in the cause of others you have not learnt what is meant by *esprit de corps*, you have not begun to learn the first essential of citizenship and of patriotism. Remember finally the words which I spoke at the opening of my remarks. The sons of India possess to a remarkable degree, a reputation for courtesy and gentle bearing and believe me that it is a goodly heritage. Do not, I pray of you, do not throw it away, for manners in the words of a poet whom I am always quoting, 'Manners are not idle but the fruit of loyal nature and of noble mind.' My young friends, that is all that I have to say to you. I want you, if you will, just to think of these maxims which I have put before you and to act on them if you can. So indeed will you be worthy sons of this college to which you owe so much, worthy citizens of the great country to which you belong—above all worthy bearers of the title which I beg you to cherish unsullied and untainted the title of an 'Indian gentleman.'"

"The Principal has kindly acceded to my request to grant the pupils of this College a holiday to mark the occasion of my visit. I only hope that it will be a happy day for all of them."

At 5-30 P.M., His Excellency returned by motor-car to the Collector's house.

Dinner Party. At dinner, a few ladies and gentlemen met His Excellency.

Feb. 13th, 1909. Departure. At 7 o'clock on the following morning, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Cumming and Captain Duff, left the Collector's house by motor-car for Rajahmundry. Mr. Campbell, Mr. C. Lowry, District Board

Engineer and Mr. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, followed in the Raja of Pithapuram's car.

At Samalkota the Superintendent of the Government Agricultural Farm met His Excellency and explained to him the work which he was carrying on.

His Excellency also halted for a few minutes outside the Canadian Baptist Mission School where he was welcomed by the children and had some conversation with the local Missionaries.

At Peddápúram, M.R.Ry. T. Balaji Rao Nayudu, Deputy Collector in charge of Peddapur division, met His Excellency.

His Excellency arrived at the museum at Rajahmundry about 9-50 A.M. His approach was announced by a salute of rockets.

The museum was constructed in 1858 from funds raised by public subscription augmented by a grant from Government. It was intended to be a natural history museum for the district as well as a repository for selected specimens of its mineral and industrial products.

The idea originated with Mr. Copleston, District Judge, who, in the year 1854, organised an industrial exhibition. A spacious palmyra shed was erected for the purpose, and subsequently all the exhibits were removed to another shed located on a site now included within the museum compound. A Committee was constituted and subscriptions were called for. The public appears to have gladly responded, as, apart from the fund required for constructing a 'pukka' building, the Committee was able to spend considerable sums in the purchase of additional exhibits.

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SAMALKOTA. Agricultural Farm. Canadian Mission.

PEDDAPURAM.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Museum. History.

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1909.

PAJAH-
MUNDRY.
Museum.
History.

Besides making a grant towards the building fund, Government contributed annually a sum of Rs. 660 towards the upkeep of the museum. In 1860, the building was considerably enlarged, and for several years the Educational Department was permitted the use of the museum as a school building. In return for this concession, the repairs found necessary from time to time were effected from Educational grants. In 1871, a proposal to convert the museum into the office for the Sub-Collector was nearly carried out. Owing, however, to the strong adverse public feeling aroused by the suggestion and to the vigorous remonstrances of the Museum Committee, the idea was abandoned.

After Rajahmundry was constituted a Municipality, Government considered that an institution of this nature should properly be administered by the Municipal Commission, and in 1875 the whole control over the building and grounds passed to the Municipality. The original objects for which the museum was built have been gradually lost sight of and little effort has been made to add to or even to maintain the various specimens, which had been collected in the earlier days of enthusiasm.

The building, to which additions have at intervals been made, is now principally utilised as a Municipal office and meeting hall. The public have still a free right of ingress, and a certain number of visitors continue to be attracted by the exhibits exposed in the cabinets. A staff of gardeners is employed by the Municipality to maintain in order the museum gardens, which are largely resorted to by the public and which perform a function similar to that of town parks in England.

The arrival at the museum was public. The Proprietor of Gopalpuram, Chairman, and M.R.Ry. K. S. Ramachandra Rao Nayudu, Secretary, of the Reception Committee, were presented to His Excellency on arrival, and stanzas of welcome were sung in Telugu which had been composed by M.R.Ry. A. Vyasamurthy Sastri and M.R.Ry. K. Venkatarama Sastri, Pundits of the Government College, Rajahmundry.

After His Excellency had proceeded to his place, Mr. Cumming presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. M. S. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu Garu, the Chairman of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"On behalf of the citizens of Rajahmundry, we, the Municipal Councillors, beg to offer Your Excellency a most cordial and hearty welcome to our ancient and historic town.

"2. On this auspicious occasion of the visit of the august representative of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, we desire to express our deep feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and our heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings of peace and order which the British Rule has conferred on us.

"We further desire to take this opportunity of expressing our strong condemnation of the recent seditious utterances and our deep abhorrence of the recent anarchist outrages and other acts of lawlessness committed in certain parts of the country, which are calculated to subvert the foundations of all civilised and constitutional communities.

"3. The Government have been pleased to undertake the construction of the Godavari river protective bund for the town from the Provincial revenues, without throwing any burden on the rate-payers. Regarding this matter, the Council desired to bring to the notice of Your Excellency that the scheme for the construction of a protective bund was first sketched out and brought before the Government in the year 1893, and after prolonged correspondence regarding its cost,

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1909.

PAJAH-
MUNDRY.
Museum.
Public
arrival.

Municipal
Address.

Loyalty.

Protective
bund.

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1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

Municipal
Address.

Protective
bund.

"necessity and utility it received the final sanction and approval of the Government so long ago as 1899. It was originally intended that a portion of the foreshore which was then very wide should be utilized for purposes of a market by building a row of godowns and warehouses all along the eastern side of the road to be constructed on the bund; thus relieving the great congestion of traffic on the main bazaar road which is very narrow. But now no such thing is possible as a great portion of the foreshore has been and is rapidly being washed away, year after year, by the erosive action of the river, and we apprehend that there would be no foreshore available for the construction of a protective river bund unless the scheme is put into immediate execution. In these circumstances, we desire to urge upon Your Excellency's special attention the urgent necessity of expediting the construction of the bund without any further delay in the permanent interests of the town.

Water-
supply.

"4. A characteristic feature of Your Excellency's administration has been the introduction of water-works into many municipal towns, and we cannot adequately thank Your Excellency's Government for sanctioning a scheme of protected water-supply for our town and ordering the preliminary investigation to be made. Several of the sister municipal towns in the Northern Circars have already been provided with water-works, and we hope that the construction of water-works in our town inaugurated in Your Excellency's regime will soon become an accomplished fact so that they may be opened for public use under Your Excellency's benign auspices.

Foot-path
on the
Gódávati
Railway
bridge.

"5. In our last municipal address presented to Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor the Noble Lord Amphill, the Municipal Council prayed that increased facilities may be afforded to the foot-passengers on the Gódávati Railway bridge by furnishing it with a permanent foot-way of wood-work. The Noble Lord was pleased to observe in his reply that the cost of a separate gallery on brackets was estimated at Rs. 50,000 and that the annual receipts from the tolls would not pay the construction of a separate gallery and remarked by the way that it might be possible that some cheaper method might be devised, as to which enquiries would be instituted regarding the

"practicability of doing something to meet the wishes of the public in the matter. It is needless to emphasise the great inconvenience and hardship suffered by the foot-passengers on the bridge as they had to skip from one iron sleeper to another in the hot sun with down-cast looks. In a matter of such public utility and convenience the Council respectfully submits that the cost of construction is not an element to be considered. The Council, therefore, begs to reiterate their prayer regarding a permanent foot-path on the Gódávati Railway bridge, devised, if possible, under a cheaper method of construction. In this connection we wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice the desirability of constructing an overbridge at the railway crossing near the Gódávati station on the high road, where people have to wait an unusually long time owing to the stoppage of the trains. There is yet another matter, in connection with Railway, upon which we need make a representation to Your Excellency. It is in connection with the passage to the river leading from the Wigram street in Innespeta. From time immemorial, many of the townspeople are in the habit of taking water from the river through the passage opposite to the Wigram street leading to the river. The public have also acquired a right by prescription to take water from the river through that passage. Of late, the Railway has closed that passage and the public are feeling serious hardship and inconvenience in taking water as they had to go about a circuitous way. The construction of an overbridge would hardly serve the purpose as it is not possible for men or women to carry water from an overbridge. In these circumstances we hope that the Railway authorities will be directed to open the passage to the public as before.

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RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

Municipal
Address.

Foot-path
on the
Gódávati
Railway
bridge.

Overbridge
at the
railway
crossing.

Passage to
the river.

"6. It is not our intention to weary Your Excellency with a long catalogue of our wants and grievances, but in accordance with the time-honoured custom of making representations to the Sovereign's representative we venture to approach Your Excellency with our difficulties chiefly in regard to two topics which are of a permanent interest to our town. They relate to a proper system of drainage and to the relieving of the present congestion and overcrowding of certain parts of the

Drainage.

Feb. 13th, 1909. "old town. With reference to the drainage scheme we need
 RAJAH- "hardly point out its importance from a sanitary point of view,
 MUNDRI. "and we cannot sufficiently thank the Government for having
 Municipal "ordered a preliminary investigation of the scheme. The
 Address. "stagnation of the rain water on the road sides in Innespeta,
 Drainage. "previously one of the healthiest localities in the town, has
 "been rendering it most insanitary and unhealthy. We there-
 "fore hope that, in Your Excellency's regime, our town will be
 "provided with a thorough system of drainage, as early as
 "possible, which will greatly conduce to the improvement of
 "its sanitation and general health. Regarding the relieving of
 "the congested areas in the town, some proposals have been
 "sanctioned by the Council, which have been sent up, through
 "the Divisional Officer and the Collector, to the Government
 "for its consideration and approval. In regard to these two
 "important subjects, may we not expect to receive a most
 "generous and sympathetic treatment at the hands of Your
 "Excellency's Government?"

Sanita-
tion.

Primary "7. Primary education is one of the important charges
 education. "upon the resources of a Municipality, and we have at present
 "nine primary schools under our management. The children of
 "the lower classes resort to these primary schools, and it would
 "be a real hardship to their parents to pay any school fees in
 "these days of high prices, and consequently some of them
 "refrain from sending their children to the schools, unable to
 "pay their schooling. The cause of the primary education will
 "be greatly enhanced if it is made free. In this connection we
 "venture to suggest that suitable branches of industrial training
 "on a small scale may be attached to those schools, so that the
 "children may be trained in the ordinary handicrafts which
 "would enable them to earn a decent livelihood in after-life. We
 "therefore hope that primary education may be made free and
 "that industrial classes may be attached to the primary schools
 "in our Municipality.

Industrial
classes.

"8. Your Excellency, this ancient and historic town has,
 "of late, been rapidly growing in importance. On almost all
 "sides, it has extended its limits and we perceive an expan-
 "sion of all its activities. Since the advent of the Railway,

"it has become a large commercial centre eclipsing all other
 "places in the district. Consequently our sanitary needs and
 "requirements have been increasing, and with the limited
 "resources at its command it is not possible for the Municipality
 "to cope with the increasing demands of the present growing
 "situation, unaided, and without liberal and substantial help
 "from the Government, and we hope that adequate support will
 "be accorded to us by Your Excellency's Government which
 "would enable us to discharge our pressing needs regarding the
 "sanitation and the general health of the town.

"9. We once more accord a hearty and cordial welcome to
 "Your Excellency and hope that Your Excellency will be pleased
 "to carry some pleasant reminiscences of this tour in our
 "district."

After reading the address the Chairman presented
 to His Excellency the Members of the Municipal Council.
 His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

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RAJAH-
MUNDRI.

Municipal
Address.
Finances.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg you to accept my
 "very sincere thanks for your kindly welcome of me this morning,
 "for the kind words with which you have greeted me; and for
 "the beautiful present which I shall take away with me as a
 "charming souvenir of my visit. The assurances contained in
 "the address of your loyalty to the august Sovereign whom I
 "have the honour to represent here are indeed most pleasing
 "and gratifying to me. And, if I may say so, your observations
 "do not seem to me to be by any means inapt at the present
 "time, when you allude to the value of the advantages resultant
 "from the peace which prevails under British Rule. I spent a
 "good many years of my life in South Africa. When I first
 "went there, the rebellion at Matabeleland was at its height.
 "Before I left for Australia, the war in the Transvaal was in
 "full swing and when I returned after the war, I had to deal with
 "the aftermath of three years' incessant fighting so that I
 "know personally something of the horrors of rebellion and war.
 "I have seen what cruelty, what suffering, what waste it
 "entails, and so I wonder sometimes if in this country we fully

Feb. 13th, 1909. "appreciate the inestimable value of perfect peace. I wonder if

RAJAH- "we realize to the full how deserving of reprobation are those
MUNDRY. "who by the use of the barbarous weapons of anarchy and crime
His Excel- "have lately been striking as you say, sir, at the roots of
lency's "civilized society. And, indeed, I share with you, gentlemen,
reply to "the abhorrence which you express of these dastardly deeds.

Municipal "Now if I may turn for a moment to the local topics to
Address. "which you call my attention in your address, I would say,
Protective "first of all, that I hope my stay here may help me to deal
bund. "sympathetically with some of the appeals which you have made.

"The first item to which you call my attention is the construc-
tion of a protective bund on the Gódávári River. That, if I
understand aright, has a double part to play, in that it is to
protect and to improve the foreshore of the river and also in
that it is to make possible the reduction of the congestion
which at present exists in the town. My knowledge is, of
course, so far only what I may call 'paper' knowledge,
but I hope within the next day or so to see the spot for my-
self and I shall be surprised if I do not realize how necessary it
is and how great your disappointment must be at the constant
delay in its accomplishment. I hope that I may be able to
'use whip and spur' when I return to Madras in order to
expedite the completion of the scheme. ✓

Water-
supply.

"You are good enough to allude in very flattering terms
to the interest which I have taken and which I continue to
take in the policy of introducing to the towns of this presi-
dency an adequate supply of pure water. I only wish that I
could do more, that I could borrow some magician's wand to
bring about what I believe to be the greatest boon which can
be conferred on humanity, in a town such as this. I wish
I could quicken the pace in the introduction of the various
schemes which we have now under consideration. But there
is nothing, I take it, in which public money can be more easily
wasted than in undigested schemes for the conservation and
supply of water and if ever there was a case in which the
motto *Festina lente* was appropriate, it is, I think, in such a
matter as this. The investigation of the various schemes pro-
posed, and the scrutiny of plans and estimates all takes time.
The scrutiny of the scheme which it is proposed to introduce

"here is now going on and I hope that no long delay may ensue,
before we know exactly what the scope and the nature of the
scheme will be and what its cost is likely to amount to. I am
afraid from what I have heard that the cost is likely to be
very considerable, but I hope that between us we may over-
come the financial difficulties by which we shall be confronted,
In any case, I think the introduction of a scheme of water-
supply must precede any drainage system; and I confess that
I see difficulties in the way of anything like the simultaneous
introduction of the two schemes owing to the very large cost
which would thereby be involved; for it is only fair to warn
you that the scheme for the supply of water will strain your
resources to a considerable degree.

"Then, sir, if I understand rightly, you seek for the
construction of two bridges, one over the railway and another
over the river. I hope to have an opportunity, while I am
here, to see what can be done regarding the first, but, at
present, I have no idea what cost would be involved and so it
is a little difficult for me to give you any assurances on that
point. In regard to the other, I understand that the Railway
authorities have insisted on closing what is known as the
Wigram Road Passage. It is a matter for regret that at
the time this great engineering work was accomplished, the
necessity for a foot-bridge was not seen and anticipated. It
seems to me, if I may say so, very much a case of 'spoiling
the ship for a pennyworth of tar.' However, now, we have to
face the question 'How is it to be brought into existence?' The
only alternative I can see is the construction of a new bridge
and the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway
has been asked to submit a design which I hope will
meet satisfactorily the requirements of the town. When
that design is approved, the incidence of cost will have to be
considered.

"Then, another matter of much greater magnitude which
you urge upon my consideration is the introduction of a
system of free primary education. It was only two days
ago that I was reading a leading article in one of the Madras
papers on the question of education in this country and
after pointing out what progress had been made during the

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1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

Footpath
on the
Gódávári
Railway
Bridge.
Over-
bridge
on the
Railway
crossing.

Primary
Education.

Feb. 13th, 1909. "past few years in the direction of education, the writer went on to discuss the question of free primary education and to hazard an estimate of what the annual cost was likely to be and, if I remember rightly—I read the article somewhat hurriedly—a sum of something like 150 or 200 lakhs was named as the amount required. However accurate that estimate may be it is very apparent to me that the introduction of such a scheme as that of free primary education must involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money and I frankly say that so far as I personally am able to judge I do not see how the Government of India could at the present time undertake so prodigious a burden. I quite agree with you that in theory and in principle nothing is more desirable. But I am afraid that the financial difficulties in the way are so great that for the present at all events we cannot regard it as within the range of practical politics. Of course I must say that this is only my own personal opinion. The Financial Member of the Government of India may be more sanguine than I and the is after all the lion in the path of such a scheme.

Sanitation.

"You then, gentlemen, ask me to ask that Government will endeavour to help you in the matter of sanitary condition by dealing with the various congested areas. I believe that what is known as the Vadda block is the area in which this difficulty is most apparent at the present time and if I understand rightly Government but recently passed orders for acquiring a certain land in connection with this scheme. Other proposals, I understand, for the acquisition of certain other lands are on their way to Government if they have not been actually received and I can assure you that they will be very fully considered in due course. We have as you know a certain sum allotted year by year for distribution among District Boards and Municipalities of this Presidency and we endeavour so far as we can to distribute that amount as justly and as evenly as possible having due consideration of the relative necessity of the various schemes submitted. May I say in conclusion, gentlemen, how much I sympathise with you in the difficulties by which you tell me you are beset. You have appealed to me for help in various directions and I can

"assure you that when those appeals come along they will receive as far as possible our sympathetic consideration, but I would remind you that our means of satisfying your demands are not unlimited. We sympathise with you most sincerely in your ambitions for the betterment of your town and we know (nobody better) how many causes there are for anxiety in the minds of those who undertake administration in this country—be it in matters of central or local Government. Our work is on parallel lines and not in different directions as some people would have it thought. We the central Government are constantly appealed to for the expenditure of vast sums of money. It is sometimes forgotten that there is a limit to the bullion in our coffers and it is often forgotten that there is a limit to the degree to which the central Government may apply revenue contributed by the general tax-payer to the needs of one particular locality. So far as our limitations allow we endeavour with the means at our disposal to help local governments as far as we possibly can and if at times our attitude seems a little unsympathetic and a little ungenerous it is usually, if you come to analyse the cause, to be found in the fact that it is 'our poverty and not our will prevents.'

"Gentlemen, it is my very pleasing task to confer upon Mr. Ganti Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu the sanad entitling him to bear the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction. He has received this honour in recognition of the way in which he has fulfilled his duty as a public-spirited citizen. I congratulate him on the honour and I hope as I am sure every one of you also hopes that he will live long and enjoy it for many and many a year."

His Excellency then proceeded to the residence of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar Avargal, the District Judge, who entertained His Excellency and party during their stay at Rajahmundry.

At 11 A.M., His Excellency granted private interviews to nine gentlemen.

Feb. 13th, 1909.

RAJAH-MUNDRY.

His Excellency's reply to Municipal Address. Sanitation.

'Rao Saheb' Sanad.

Interviews.

Feb. 13th,
1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDRI.

Training
College

At 3-55 P.M., His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Cumming, left by motor-car for the Training College which is at a distance of about a mile. On arrival, His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. M. Venkatarathnam, B.A., Vice-Principal, and conducted round the classes.

This institution was originally established as an Elementary Normal School by the Gódávári District Board in 1883. Its status was raised in 1890 to that of a Secondary Grade Normal School. In 1892 it was taken over by Government, and in February 1894 it was raised to the status of a college on a representation made by the then Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding the paucity of trained teachers in the Telugu country.

The Practising school attached to the Training College came into existence when the Government took over the management of the Union High School then existing in the town, whose Committee handed it over with a property now valued at about Rs. 30,000.

The college forms a complete Training institution for teachers of all grades from the lowest to the highest. The strength in 1909 of the Training section was 30 graduates in the L.T. class, 64 First Examination in Arts men and Matriculates in the Secondary Training class, and 64 village teachers in the Elementary Training class, making a total of 158 teachers under training, and that of the Practising section was 360.

The Teachers' Association, of which all the students are members, holds weekly meetings at which educational subjects are discussed. Many important educational journals are supplied to the students.

The Recreation Club provides for outdoor games such as tennis, cricket, football and badminton.

A school garden is attached to the institution, and practical instruction in gardening is regularly given both to the elementary students under training and to the junior pupils of the Practising school.

Since its inception in 1894 the college had trained 115 graduates, 358 under-graduates and 875 elementary students for the profession.

At 4-25 P.M., His Excellency left the Training College for the Arts College.

The Arts College, which is maintained by Government, was originally instituted as a Zilla school in 1853. In 1868, it was raised to the rank of a Provincial school. It was raised to the standard of a second-grade college in 1873. In 1877 it became a first-grade college. The high school classes were discontinued in 1885.

The college is open to all classes of the community. It provides instruction for candidates preparing for the B.A. Degree Examination in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and for the M.A. Degree in English. The second languages taught are Sanskrit, Telugu and Hindustani.

Attached to the college is the Rajahmundry College hostel, which was started in July 1904. It is under the control of the Principal, assisted by a Committee consisting of the members of the staff of the college and a Manager. At present the membership is confined to the Brahman students of the college.

The college hostel had been recently constructed. A scheme for the extension of the college by the addition of new lecture rooms had been sanctioned and

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1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDRI.

Training
College.

Arts
College.

Feb. 13th, 1909. the work, it was expected, would shortly be begun. Proposals for the extension of the laboratory had been made; and a sum of Rs. 1,000 for a gas installation was included in the budget of 1909-1910 and awaited the sanction of Government.

RAJAH-MUNDY.
Arts College.

The strength of the college was as follows at the time of His Excellency's visit :—

Class.		Strength.
First-year class	...	38
Second-year class	...	56
Third-year class	English	25
	Branch I	4
	Branch II-A	15
	Branch IV	17
Fourth-year class	English	25
	Branch I	8
	Branch II-A	12
	Branch IV	8
Post-graduate class (English Language and Literature)		4

On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A., Principal of the Arts and Training Colleges, and conducted round the classes and hostel. Meanwhile the students of the Training and Arts Colleges collected in the Central Hall. After Mr. Hunter had conducted His Excellency to his seat on the dais he said—

Mr. Mark Hunter's Speech.

"Your Excellency, as this is a Government College, I believe the presentation of a formal address would be somewhat inappropriate. Perhaps, I may be permitted to tender you on my own behalf and on that of my colleagues and our pupils a very hearty welcome to the Rajahmundry Arts and Training Colleges and to thank Your Excellency for the honour you have done us in inspecting our classes and for the interest you have shown in the work which we endeavour to do. Your

"Excellency has laid us under another obligation by the promise of your address. I can assure you that we have been looking forward very eagerly to that address and I can promise that we shall profit by the address which you will be pleased to deliver."

Feb. 13th, 1909. RAJAH-MUNDY.
Arts College.

His Excellency replied in the following speech :—

"Mr. HUNTER AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very much for the kind welcome with which you have greeted me on this my first visit to this College, and I only trust that I shall not disappoint you in the hopes which you are good enough to express regarding my address, but my time has been so very fully occupied that I have not had an opportunity of arranging with anything like care the few remarks which I wish to make to you. I am very glad to have seen something of the work which is being carried out here both at the Training and Arts Colleges. From a very cursory inspection it seems to me that much forethought and care have been so expended as to ensure that all the requirements of such an institution as this should be fully met. In the class-rooms, in the playground and in the hostel, to every student is given an opportunity to attain that proficiency which he sought to obtain when he came to this College. It is to those who have come here with the idea of taking up the work of teaching in this country that I would particularly address my remarks to-day. To-day the profession of teaching is, as I have often said, a very honourable profession. But it is full of difficulty and fraught with very grave responsibilities.

His Excellency's Speech.

"This afternoon I would like to tell you, if I may, one or two of my own experiences, not as a teacher but as a pupil. It is, I am sorry to say, getting on to forty years since I found myself as a very small boy in a very big school, the largest public school in England, i.e., Eton. I was flung into a new, a noisy and a boisterous world. In those days, I think, what is known as the hardening process was rather more in vogue than it is to-day, and I remember that my lot there was not altogether pleasant. When I first got there I entertained a great reverence for the bigger boys of the school whom we obsequiously spoke of as the 'Swells,' while we for our part were content to

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1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

Arts
College.
*His Excellency's
Speech.*

"remain what they contemptuously designated as 'Scugs.' The word 'Scug' is perhaps new to you, but it is so expressive a word as to require no explanation from me. The reverence, however, which we had for the 'Swells' was nothing when compared with the awe which we entertained for the masters. I know that for myself I veritably looked upon the masters of Eton as little short of gods, though they wore cap and gown instead of golden crown and azure wings. Under the system which then prevailed it came about very often that I worked under as many as five different teachers or professors in a single day. I was very young. I was very ignorant, and I was very confiding. I yearned for something like sympathy from my masters. I looked for guidance, help, and knowledge. But for the most part I had to look in vain. Those men belonged to what was known as the 'old school' of teachers when the teaching profession was not regarded with the same honour and as possessing the same dignity that it does to-day. And the teaching which I received at their hands was a mere perfunctory and mechanical grinding out of so many facts, so many figures, so many lines of Latin or Greek, so many propositions of Euclid or equations of Algebra, to be solved and committed to memory. Nothing but lifeless, soulless cram. And then there came a change. In those days the late Headmaster of Eton, Dr. Warre, was one of the ordinary masters, and in my turn I came to be one of the pupils in his class, when at once life seemed to be a different thing. He was a good Englishman, a good churchman, a good sportsman. He was a great scholar, a great athlete, above all a good friend and a gentleman to the tips of his fingers. I valued that man's esteem and friendship so much that I do not believe that if I had tried I could have told him a lie. That was the sort of feeling that I had towards the late Headmaster of Eton. Life in my class-room became for me a pleasure. Learning became a recreation. All that was best in my intellect came out by contact with that man. And if I have achieved any good in life, it is due to the influence of Dr. Warre. That is the sort of influence that I want you, when you take up your profession, to have over the boys who may be brought to you. One after another these young lads

"will come to you with their intellect and their mind in the forming and their character in the making. They will look to you, as I looked to my teachers when I was a boy, for guidance, help and sympathy. They will come to you at a time of life when impressions are very easily made and not very easily obliterated. They will come to you with trust and confidence unstinted. They will come to you with faith in human nature quite unshaken. Now do not, I beg of you, shatter their illusions as my illusions were shattered in the days of which I have spoken just now. You cannot all be Headmasters of Eton, you cannot all be great athletes, you cannot all be distinguished scholars. But you can all be good Indians. You can all be true to your religious convictions. You can each of you be a good friend to those lads committed to your care. You can each one of you be a 'gentleman.' My young friends, I have been up and down this great Presidency, and wherever I have been I have received from all sorts and conditions of men an assurance that loyalty is the characteristic of the true Indian. And I believe that to be absolutely true. If Government can claim loyalty from any one, surely they can claim it from those who are its servants and have eaten its salt. I believe that the best Indians are those who will keep ever before the eyes of the rising generation this fact, that loyalty is an essential attribute of the true Indian, and that the maintenance of law and order is the first duty not only of the Government but of every citizen in this land.

"There is another thing which I would bid you remember, and that is to inculcate, if you can, in the minds of your pupils a proper sense of proportion, because it seems to me that the lack of it is the cause of frequent trouble. For instance, I want you, if you can, to impress upon the minds of the young that fervid oratory is not necessarily patriotism, and that defiance of law and order at the bidding of a crazy demagogue can only lead to disaster and disgrace to the boys themselves and those whom they love. Now, you will think that I make this allusion this afternoon because I wish to bring up the incidents of what passed here some little time

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RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

Arts
College.
*His Excellency's
Speech.*

Feb. 13th, 1909. "ago. You may say to me it is unnecessary, for those facts are "ancient history and wiser counsels now prevail. Be it so. I "am content to accept that assurance. But I would have you "who are taking up the teaching profession remember how "great a responsibility is yours. We are anxious to give effect "to the legitimate aspirations of the rising generations in "India. We claim that we are ready to treat those aspirations "with a generous sympathy. It is for you and your pupils to "show that you, on your part, are deserving of the confidence "which we have reposed in you. So will you prove yourselves "worthy sons of the Rajahmundry College."

Garden
Party.

From the Arts College His Excellency and party motored to the Museum where a garden party was given in honour of His Excellency by the people of Rajahmundry. After tea His Excellency was taken to various entertainments in different parts of the grounds, including jugglers, acrobats, a Dommara woman performing feats on the top of a long pole and a dance by Koyas. Some Telugu verses and Sanskrit slokas composed for the occasion by Mr. Kotaiah Devara of Masulipatam, M.R.Ry. V. Subbarayadu Garu, Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry Training College, and M.R.Ry. S. Venkata Appala Chariyar Avargal, Sanskrit Pandit in the same college, were recited before His Excellency.

Illumi-
nations.

In the evening the railway bridge over the Gódávári was illuminated.

Feb. 14th, 1909.
Feeding
of the
poor.

On Sunday afternoon the 14th February His Excellency saw the poor fed by the merchants of Rajahmundry in the compound of the District Munsif's Court. The principal merchants of the town were introduced to His Excellency. Some of the poorest were given clothes as well as a meal. Before leaving,

His Excellency presented shawls to the two pandits who had welcomed him on his arrival at Rajahmundry.

Feb. 14th,
1909.
RAJAH-
MUNDY.

His Excellency afterwards attended Divine Service.

Divine
Service.

In the evening Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar gave a dinner party to some of the European residents. After dinner His Excellency and party witnessed a display of fireworks in the Gódávári river from the roof of the Judge's bungalow.

Dinner
party.
Fire-
works.

At 7-15 on Monday morning, February 15th, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Cumming, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain Duff, proceeded by motor-car to the Widows' Home established by M.R.Ry. K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Garu. He was received by Mr. Veerasalingam and his wife and shown over the building—a small house—and met some of the inmates.

Feb. 15th,
1909.
Widows'
Home.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Jail. Central Jail, which is about one mile distant. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. Cloney, Superintendent of the Jail, and Mr. E. L. Chalke, Civil Surgeon, and conducted over the hospital, wards and workshops. His Excellency obtained a general view of the jail from the top of the office and inspected the manufactures in the store-room.

The Jail was established in 1864 solely for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a year and more. In Rajahmundry, there was at that time a District Jail (where the present offices of the Joint Magistrate and Inspector of Salt and Abkari are) which, however, was abolished in the year 1886, when all the District Jail prisoners were transferred to this prison, thus forming a jail for both District and Central Jail prisoners.

History.

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MUNDY.

Jail.
Accommo-
dation.

The jail has 8 blocks (4 barracks and 4 wards of cells, each with 64 cells) besides a close prison, all radiating from a central tower where are all the offices. The jail has accommodation for 1,045 males and 64 females for all classes of prisoners, viz., convicts, civil and under-trial prisoners.

The latter class of prisoners have no separate accommodation for them, but after being in quarantine for fifteen days they are put in the cells in the close prison. Of the total accommodation referred to above, 400 are cellular and the remaining 709 are association wards. In the latter, all well-behaved and long-term convicts are locked up during the night, and in the cells all new comers are, as far as practicable, locked up to serve the purpose of a penal stage of the term of imprisonment.

The following industries are carried out :—

- (1) Carpentry and blacksmith.
- (2) Weaving cotton cloth, etc.
- (3) Weaving pile carpets.
- (4) Pressing gingelly oil.
- (5) Knitting money bags.
- (6) Weaving cumblies and blankets for supply to the Police Department.

The supply of bedding and clothing required for the use of prisoners in this and several other jails is also made. The labour required for prison services such as cooks, scavengers, water-drawers, attendants on sick and the like, is all supplied by the convicts.

The jail has extensive lands around it for gardening and farm. Vegetables required for the jail are raised in the garden.

During the year 1908, the health of the jail was very unsatisfactory. There were two outbreaks of cholera and a great number of dysenteric cases. The jail has always been a very unhealthy one, and certain years are very much worse in this respect than others.

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

"Accompanied by Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, District Judge, I visited the Jail this morning and spent over an hour in inspecting the various departments. The whole jail is now under the direction of Mr. Cloney. I have, on a previous occasion, expressed a high opinion of Mr. Cloney's capacity and zeal and my inspection this morning only confirms me in that opinion.

"The health statistics in Rajahmundry Jail are not as satisfactory as those in some other jails. I do not venture after so short an inspection to hazard any conjecture as to the reason for this, but I understand that the matter is receiving careful attention at the hands of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General. The hospital is a gloomy low-lying building. Neither in the matter of site nor in that of structure can it be considered satisfactory. The question of its possible transfer may well be considered."

At 8-25 A.M., His Excellency left the jail by motor-car and proceeded to the Municipal Hospital. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. E. L. Chalke, Civil Surgeon, and conducted over the wards. The Chairman of the Municipal Council was in attendance.

The hospital, which is situated in the highest portion of the old town, was constructed by Government about the year 1860, the site being granted by descendants of the last Nawab of Rajahmundry. Additions and improvements were made from time to time, and the

Feb. 15th,
1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDY.

Jail.
Health.
Visitors'
Book.

Feb. 15th, 1909. hospital now comprises one main building, in which are located the office of the Civil Surgeon, one male ward, one female ward, a lying-in ward, and an operation room, with five subsidiary buildings in the compound. There are a dispensing hall and caste, septic, isolation, and venereal wards, respectively. The total accommodation available for in-patients is 38 beds, and the annual number of in-patients ranges from 400 to 500. For the previous four years, the annual attendance of out-patients had averaged a little less than 30,000. These figures are perhaps not as large as might be expected in an important centre like Rajahmundry, but they are explained by the existence of a hospital and dispensaries maintained by the A.E.L. Mission, which draw away many who would otherwise attend the Government institution. This is especially the case with female patients, who naturally prefer treatment by a Lady Doctor.

The establishment up till 1901 was under the superintendence of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In that year his head-quarters were transferred to Cocanada, and a Civil Surgeon was appointed for Rajahmundry. The subordinate staff consists of two Hospital Assistants, three compounders and two midwives, besides the usual menial servants.

Staff. The hospital was transferred in 1871 to Rajahmundry Municipality, which is responsible for its maintenance, contributions being also made by the Rajahmundry and Peddapuram Taluk Boards. The average annual expenditure on the hospital for the previous six years was nearly Rs. 7,500. This figure, however, excludes the cost of structural improvements and additions.

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

"I visited the hospital this morning in company with the Chairman and the Secretary, Municipal Council, and the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Chalke.

"The wards are clean and tidy; but there is room for many structural additions and improvements. The operating room is little better than a cupboard. I am glad to hear that the early construction of a new operating theatre is contemplated. I hope that some new wards may be added ere long."

After breakfast His Excellency accorded a private interview to Mr. Mark Hunter, the Principal of the Rajahmundry College. Interview.

After the interview His Excellency received a small deputation of local Muhammadans including the Kazi of the town who discussed with him various questions affecting their community. They requested that a Hindustani Munshi should be appointed in the local High School as Muhammadan boys reading therein were now greatly handicapped in their study of Hindustani by the absence of such a Munshi. The deputation further represented that Muhammadan teachers undergoing training in the Rajahmundry Training College were asked to pay full fees instead of half-fees, a concession which the members of the community enjoyed in other schools in the Presidency. His Excellency promised to look into the representations made. The deputation then withdrew thanking His Excellency for the patient hearing given by him and the condescension and readiness with which he had received them seeing that the request for the receiving of that deputation was preferred only the previous day. Deputation.

Feb. 15th, 1909.

RAJAH-
MUNDY.
Municipal
Hospital.
Visitors'
Book.

Feb. 15th,
1909.

Dow-
LAISH-
WERAM.

At 3-45 p.m. His Excellency proceeded by D.P.W. steamer "John Mullins" to Dowlaishtwéram. His Excellency was received on board the steamer by Mr. and Mrs. Kharegat, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, Mr. C. L. Bushell and Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar. Tea was provided on the way to Dowlaishtwéram. At Dowlaishtwéram, His Excellency inspected the Department of Public Works workshops and the head-works. His Excellency witnessed the launch of a barge for the Cocanada dredgers which had been recently repaired by the Public Works Department.

Work-
shops.

The Government Workshops at Dowlaishtwéram, started about 1846 by General Sir A. T. Cotton at the time of the construction of the anicut, have developed into the present proportions from very small beginnings. It was originally a mere smiths' shop for repairing tools and implements employed by the workmen at the anicut.

For about 5 or 6 years, i.e., up to 1853, the same state of things appears to have continued, when a steam engine, originally the property of a Sugar Mill close by, was taken over by the Government and employed in these shops.

The introduction of further machinery and engines was slowly pushed on with, and by about 1878 most of the engines and machines now at work had been erected, though some of these machines have been replaced by more modern ones during the last few years.

The shops are in two parts (both under the same management and supervision). One part is within the workshop compound on the river front, where all the fitting, machinery, smiths' shops, foundry and

carpenters' shops are situated and where all the petty work is done. The other part is on the side of the main canal, just below the head lock, where the dock is placed, and here most of the heavy work, such as overhauling punts, steamers, dredgers, etc., is carried out; most of the work here is done by piece-workers with some ability and capital.

Casting screw-pipes, ratchets, rack-bars, wheels, brackets, etc., required for screw-gearing shutters of masonry works and for floating plant, is one of the important features of these shops, while the machine-work done on lathes, drills, punches is also a large item of the work. Construction of floating plant such as barges, punts (of various sizes), trap punts, ferry ballacuts, etc., some of them as large as 90' x 14' with a tonnage of about 80, and the fitting up of steamers of different classes and of dredgers, river and sea, and their regular maintenance have always given much work to the shops. At the present time, the workshops have to deal with about 8 steamers of different types (of which 3 belong to the Local Fund Department), also nine dredgers, about 70 punts, between 300 and 400 ballacuts (for crossing the canals) besides the staff (or house) boats and sundry other floating plant of various sizes and kinds, from the large Cocanada dredging plant down to small jolly boats.

Woodwork (chiefly teak) also occupies much of the labour in the shops, and chief among this class of work are numerous staff- or house-boats of different types and dimensions, besides lock-gates, doors and windows, etc., of all important public buildings in the Circars.

Feb. 15th,
1909.

Dow-
LAISH-
WERAM.

Work-
shops.

Feb. 15th
1909.

DOW-
LAISH-
WERAM.

Work-
shops.

Besides the work for the different Public Works Department Divisions of the Circle, comprising the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári districts, these shops used to do much work for the Kistna system in its earlier days. In fact, many of the older punts now in use in the Kistna Delta were built here. But since the introduction of Bezwada workshops, not much work is done for places in Kistna and southwards. Private work of all descriptions is also undertaken by the shops, but the orders under this head are few, because under the orders of Government an extra centage is charged on private works which makes them expensive.

The total number of orders executed per year averages about 1,500, amounting to an outturn value of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. There is always kept in hand stock materials of different sorts, mostly steel sheets, angles, etc., worth about Rs. 70,000. Some plant, such as portable engines, mortar mills, pumps, etc., is also kept ready for sending out to works under construction.

The number of hands employed on daily work in the shops is said to have exceeded a thousand at one time, but as a result of experience the works now in hand are mostly given out on job or piece-work at standardised rates, while petty works requiring urgent despatch and extra skill in manipulation are done by workmen engaged for the day. These men number on an average about 150 to 200 during recent years, all other men being employed directly under the piece-workers.

The shop trains its own apprentices and artisans. There are usually between 20 and 30 fitter boys who

start on a pay of 2 annas per diem upwards. These shops have for years past been doing in a small way a very useful educational work in training practical mechanics. Almost all the mechanics of these districts, including most of the fitters in the Bezwada shops, have been trained here. Several men from here had recently passed the technical examination in Madras for certificates in supervision of boilers. The present Superintendent of the shops was himself an apprentice trained in these shops, and the choice of this incumbent made about five years ago has proved eminently satisfactory.

On account of the close supervision bestowed on the shops by the local Public Works Department officers, accidents of a serious nature are almost unknown while minor accidents are very few. The provisions of the Factory Act apply to these shops and the Joint Magistrate and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer visit the shops periodically, while the Inspector of Boilers and Prime-movers carries out his regular inspection of the boilers in the shops.

Altogether the shops form a very useful and necessary adjunct, not only for the Gódvári Delta works for which they were started, but also for the adjacent districts of the Circars and the District Boards of Kistna and Gódvári and the Marine Department at Cocanada.

The Gódvári, dammed across at Dowlaisweram four miles to the south-east of Rajahmundry, takes rank as the third largest river in India. It has a drainage area of 115,000 square miles (an area greater than England and Scotland put together) and discharges at its maximum $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cusecs, which is 200 times

Feb. 15th
1909.

DOW-
LAISH-
WERAM.

Work-
shops.

Gódvári
Delta
Head
works.
Gódvári
river.

Feb. 15th, 1909. that of the Thames at Staines or three times that of the Nile at Cairo.

Dow-
LAISH-
WERAM.

Gódávári
Delta
Head
works.
Gódávári
River.

The most important natural feature is the gorge at Bison Hill, 2 miles long and about 40 miles upstream from Dowlaishweram. The river, which forces its way through these hills of 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet in height, is hardly a furlong wide, while the depth is anything between 100 feet to 200 feet during the hot weather and is increased by at least another 50 feet during freshes.

From such narrow proportions, the river opens out to a broad and fairly shallow river at Dowlaishweram, 4 miles wide and about 30 feet deep in a high flood. At this point it divides into two main branches, viz., the Gowthami and the Vasista, named after two of the seven Rishis of the Hindu Mythology who escaped the deluge. Five other branches sacred to the other five sages have lost their importance since the construction of the anicut, and are little more than drainage channels.

Area
irrigated.

The head works across the river at Dowlaishweram are designed to irrigate the tract known as the Gódávári Delta of 2,000 square miles, which consists of the tract between the two branches of the river, known as the Central Delta, and the land on the left of the Gowthami and the right of the Vasista branches, known respectively as the Eastern and Western Deltas. The three delta tracts mentioned above, viz., the East, Central and the West, measure an area of 450, 505 and 1,000 square miles respectively, and have their head works through the anicut at Dowlaishweram, Bobberlanka and Vijjeswaram, at each of which places there are undersluices for clearance, head sluices for irrigation and locks for boat traffic.

The anicut proper crosses the river between Dowlaishweram and Vijjeswaram, and on its line there are two islands and the head of the central delta, so that it is divided into four portions known as the Dowlaishweram, Ralli, Maddur and Vijjeswaram branches. Each branch consists of heavy masonry work over which the flood-water can escape, and each branch is connected to the next one by high flood-banks across the islands. The aggregate length is 3,756 yards or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of anicut and 1 mile 4 furlongs of mud-bank. The length of each branch, viz., Dowlaishweram, Ralli, Maddur and Vijjeswaram, is 1,624, 954, 516 and 862 yards respectively. The anicut consists of a front curtain wall with sand filling behind and a layer of masonry 5 feet thick over the sand. The top of this masonry is horizontal for 15 feet and thence slopes down the rear face in an ogce curve. Below the tail of this curve is a roughstone apron 150 feet broad, made up of large stones closely packed together.

The crest of the anicut was originally built at + 38'00 above mean sea level, and was raised in 1897 by another 2 feet by means of self-acting shutters which fall down automatically with the rise in the river. This raising of the crest has resulted in the retention of a large quantity of water and has securely safeguarded the supply to about 50,000 acres of second-crop lands. The construction of this gigantic work, begun by General Cotton at the initiation of Sir Henry Montgomery in 1846, was practically completed by 1851, though works of strengthening and protection had to be continued on to 1858. The total cost of this anicut as originally built amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs, or Rs. 360 per running yard for a detail of 812 cubic feet of rubble masonry, 57 cubic feet cut stone and 684 cubic feet

Feb. 15th, 1909.

Dow-
LAISH-
WERAM.

Gódávári
Delta
Head
works.
Anicut.

Feb. 15th, 1909. of loose stone. It is very significant that these rates are singularly low when compared with present day charges. The maintenance of the work costs about Rs. 25,000 per annum—a small figure considering the importance of the work and the consequent need for maintaining it in first-class order.

The subsidiary works for clearance, irrigation and transit, viz., the scouring sluices, the head sluices and the locks as originally built, did not all stand the test of time, and most of them have had to be rebuilt on stronger and improved designs. The head sluice at Bobberlanka collapsed in 1878 and was rebuilt the next year at a cost of Rs. 80,000, while the locks at Dowlaishweram, Bobberlanka and Vijjeswaram had all to be rebuilt in 1887-88 and 1891 at a cost of 2 lakhs. The undersluices at Dowlaishweram are the most recent work as they were rebuilt at a cost of a little over 3 lakhs in 1906.

Ayacut. The ayacut area under the system amounted to 847,710 acres in 1907 or about 20,000 in excess of the original computation. There is yet another 50,000 likely to be converted into wet, which may be realised years hence. The net yield of the project to Government is over 35 lakhs per annum, and it is one of the most productive works in India ever undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Results. The project covers in all a length of 3,000 miles of canals, branches, and distributaries, irrigating over 8 lakhs of acres and affording wonderful facilities for communication. It has raised the revenue of the district by four times, increased the imports and exports 10 and 20 times and has brightened and revived an

impoveryished and distressed district, where famine has become unknown and the people have prospered, increasing their material condition and doubling their numbers. That these results are solely due to this great engineering work is not open to question, and it is not too much to say that whether regarded in its engineering, financial or social aspects it ranks high among the many splendid public works which testify to the mastermind and genius of Sir A. T. Cotton whose name has been, and is to this day, a household word in this delta.

At 6 P.M., His Excellency returned by motor-car to Rajahmundry.

On his way he inspected the level-crossing over the railway at the end of Wigram street, which the Municipal Council requested in its address, should be re-opened. His Excellency was met at the site by the Municipal Chairman and Secretary.

He next visited the mosque, where he was received by the Kazi and the leading Muhammadans of Rajahmundry. They requested that Government should contribute towards the cost of the repair of the mosque as it was of antiquarian interest. Some Muhammadan boys sang a song of welcome to His Excellency.

His Excellency next inspected the railway crossing near the Gódávári Railway Station where the Municipal Council requested in its address that a bridge should be constructed by the Railway Company over the railway.

At 9-10 P.M., His Excellency left the Judge's house by motor-car for the Gódávári Railway Station, where His Excellency joined the Mail train for Madras, which left at 9-23 P.M. The departure was

Feb. 15th, 1909.

Dow-
LAISH-
WERAM.
Gódávári
Delta
Head
works.

RAJAH-
MUNDY.

Wigram
street
crossing.

Mosque.

Site of
Over-
bridge.

Depar-
ture.

Feb. 15th, private but the members of the Executive Committee of
1909. the Reception Committee, as well as Mr. Cumming,
RAJAH- Mr. Burkitt and Mr. Coningham were present.
MUNDY.

Feb. 16th, His Excellency and party breakfasted at Ponnéri
1909. at 9-58 on Tuesday morning, the 16th February, and
MADRAS. reached Madras (Central Station) at 11-35 A.M.
Arrival.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS
EXCELLENCY.

TUNI.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Cocanada Division. | WEDNES-
DAY. |
| 2. Mr. C. H. Gadsden, Police Probationer. | Feb. 10th,
1909. |
| 3. The Zamindar of Kotham. | 1-45 P.M. |

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Raja of Pithápuram, Chairman of the Reception Committee. | THURS-
DAY. |
| 2. M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayanamurti, Secretary of the Reception Committee. | Feb. 11th,
1909.
7-40 A.M. |

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COCANADA.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and Chairman.
2. Mr. E. H. D'Cruz, Vice-Chairman and Agent, Messrs. Wilson & Co., Cocanada.
3. M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu.
4. " K. Perrazu Pantulu Garu.
5. Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Gódávári.
6. Mr. George Sabbage, Dredge Superintendent.
7. Mr. P. J. Rose, Agent, Bank of Madras, Cocanada.
8. Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.
9. M.R.Ry. K. Varaha Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu, Inamdar.
10. " M. V. Somayajulu Garu, First-grade Pleader.
11. " A. Ramachandra Rao Garu, Inamdar.

THURS- DAY.	12.	M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayanamurthy Nayudu Garu, Merchant.
Feb. 11th, 1909.	13.	" B. Annaparaju Garu, Merchant.
7-40 A.M.	14.	" P. Chakrapani Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., First-grade Pleader.
	15.	" Rao Saheb F. Venkatachalapathi Garu, Merchant.
	16.	" N. Padmanabham Garu, B.A., Merchant.
	17.	" P. Chittiah Garu, Merchant.
	18.	" M. Venkanna Garu, Inamdar.
	19.	" P. A. Rajajee Garu, Merchant.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, GÓDÁVARI.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar Avargal, Vice-President, District Board.
2. Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cocanada.
3. M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rao Pantulu, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gódávári-Kistna Division.
4. " Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
5. Sri Raja Sahib Mehrban-i-Dostan Sri Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur Garu, Sardar, Rajahmundry Sirkar and Raja of Pithápuram.
6. The Rev. E. Gibbs Smith, M.B., Pithápuram.
7. M.R.Ry. Dharanipragada Surayah Rao Garu, Manepalli, Nagaram taluk.
8. " Sri Kanchumarti Venkata Sitaramachandra Rao Garu, Rajahmundry.
9. Mr. P. J. Rose, Cocanada.
10. Muhammad Sahib (Sahib Bahadur), Rajahmundry.
11. M.R.Ry. Sri Kochehlakota R. V. Kristna Rao Bahadur Garu, B.A.
12. " Batrereddi Sitharamiah Garu, Rajahmundry.
13. " Y. S. Somayajulu Garu, Tahsildar of Peddápúram.
14. " Yerramilli Venkatrao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of Rajahmundry.
15. " D. Umamaheswara Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram.

16.	M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastriyar Avargal, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cocanada.	THURS- DAY.
17.	" Alluri Janikirama Raju Garu, Chintalapalli, Nagaram taluk.	Feb. 11th, 1909.
18.	" Rachamalla Sitapati Rao Nayudu Garu, Amalá-puram.	7-40 A.M.
19.	" S. Velu Mudaliyar Garu, Peddápúram.	
20.	" R. Venkatarathnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T., Cocanada.	
21.	" Palepu Lakshimipathi Rao Garu, Pithápuram.	
22.	" T. Balajirao Nayudu Garu.	
23.	" P. Nagesarao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	

MUNICIPAL WATER-WORKS.

8-20 A.M.

1. Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Gódávári Northern Division.
2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman, Cocanada Municipal Council.

LADY HAVELOCK HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

8-35 A.M.

1. Mrs. Hardaker, Apothecary.
2. Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
3. M.R.Ry. A. Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Vice-President of District Board.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M.

1. Raja of Pithápuram.
2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Cocanada Municipal Council.
3. " V. Subramanyam Pantulu Garu, Sub-Judge, Cocanada.
4. Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole, District Forest Officer.
5. M.R.Ry. P. Srikrishnuulu Patulu Garu, Deputy Collector.

- THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 11th,
1909.
11 A.M.
6. M.R.Ry. K. Peraraju Pantulu Garu, ex-Member of Legislative Council and Secretary, Pithápuram Raja's College.
 7. " Rao Saheb P. Venkatachalapati Garu, Money-lender and Municipal Councillor.
 8. " K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.
 9. " P. T. Srinivasachari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar, lately acting as Deputy Collector.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1. Mr. P. J. Rose.
2. " J. Innes.
3. " A. Gardener.

4-15 P.M.

FEEDING OF THE POOR.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Subramanyam Pantulu Garu.
2. Rev. R. E. Smith.
3. M.R.Ry. N. Padmanabham Garu, Merchant.
4. Sala Muhammad Davud Sahib, President of the Muhammadan Association.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.

4-40 P.M.

RAJA OF PITHÁPURAM'S ORPHANAGE AND GARDEN PARTY.

1. Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Mrs. Rai.
3. Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole, District Forest Officer.
4. Mr. P. J. Rose, Agent, Bank of Madras.
5. Mrs. Rose.
6. Mr. T. R. Hillhouse, Accountant, Bank of Madras.
7. Rev. R. E. Smith, Canadian Baptist Mission.
8. Rev. J. and Mr. Craig.
9. Miss Folsom.
10. Miss Baskerville.
11. Miss L. Pratt.
12. Miss Ryerse.
13. Miss Corning.

14. Miss Findlay.
15. Rev. R. E. and Mrs. Benson.
16. The Raja of Pithápuram.
17. M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao, Diwan of the Raja of Pithápuram.
18. " K. Subbarayadu, Private Secretary.
19. " P. Ramanujam Pillai, Estate Engineer.
20. " R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Principal, Pithápuram Raja's College, and Vice-President of Cocanada Taluk Board.
21. Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas, District Munsif, Cocanada.
22. M.R.Ry. N. Ramanujam Aiyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
23. The Rev. E. G. Smith, Canadian Baptist Mission, Pithápuram.
24. M.R.Ry. Sri Bulusu Butchi Sarvarayudu Garu, Proprietor of Kapileswarapuram estate.
25. " Damerla Sitaramaswami Garu, brother-in-law of the Raja of Pithápuram.
26. " G. Venkataramayya, Vakil, Rajahmundry.
27. " Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam, retired Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry.
28. " Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and Charman.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Lys.
2. Mr. F. G. Marshall.
3. Captain D. G. and Mrs. Rai.
4. Mr. F. E. Coningham.
5. Mr. Bushell.
6. Mr. P. J. and Mrs. Rose.
7. Mr. A. and Mrs. Gardener.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

1. Captain D. G. Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Khaja Latiffudin, Assistant Surgeon.
3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman Cocanada Municipal Council.

THURS-
DAY.Feb. 11th,
1909.
4-40 P.M.

8 P.M.

FRIDAY.

Feb. 12th,
1909.
7-40 A.M.

FRIDAY.

TINFANY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Feb. 12th,
1909.

8-5 A.M.

1. Rev. R. E. Smith, Canadian Baptist Mission.
2. Miss Corning, Assistant Principal.
3. Rev. J. Craig.
4. Miss Folsom.
5. Miss Findlay.

8-25 A.M.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

1. Sister St. Charles, Lady Superioress.
2. Rev. E. Chevallet, Roman Catholic Priest.
3. Sister Marie.

9-20 A.M.

PORT OFFICE.

1. Mr. P. J. Rose, Chairman, European Chamber of Commerce.
2. Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer.
3. Mr. L. B. Clarke, Port Officer.
4. Mr. F. G. Marshall.
5. Mr. E. H. D'Cruz.
6. M.R.Ry. Palivela Chittiah Garu.
7. „ Kommireddi Suryanarayanamurthi Nayudu Garu.

11 A.M.

DEPUTATION, NATIVE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Chittiah Garu.
2. „ N. Padmanabham Garu.
3. „ K. Suryanarayanamurthi Garu.
4. S. M. Davud Sahib.

DEPUTATION, DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1. M.R.Ry. Karri Surajah of Mamidada.
2. „ Kasturi Prakasa Rao of Anaparthi.
3. „ Chitturi Narasimham of Kulla.
4. „ Goleguri Baparazu of Anaparthi.
5. „ Chilukuri Seshagiri Rao of Kotipalli.

PITHÁPURAM RAJA'S COLLEGE.

FRIDAY.

Feb. 12th,
1909.

4-35 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A., L.T., Principal.
2. „ K. Perrazu Pantulu Garu, Secretary of the College Council.
3. The Raja of Pithápuram.
4. M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayana Murti.
5. „ K. R. V. Krishna Rao.
6. „ Dewan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao.
7. „ N. Padmanabham.

} Members of
the College
Council.

DINNER PARTY.

S P.M.

1. Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole.
2. Mr. C. E. Lowry.
3. Mr. L. B. Clarke.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.
5. Mr. M. R. Kharegat.
6. Mr. J. D. Way.
7. Mr. R. J. P. Dawson.
8. Rev. R. E. Smith.

AT SAMALKOT.

Rev. Mr. Shellwell.

SATUR-
DAY.Feb 13th,
1909.

PEDDÁPURAM.

1. M.R.Ry. T. Balaji Rao Nayudu, Deputy Collector, Peddápúram Division.
2. „ S. Narasinga Rao, District Munsif.
3. „ S. Venkata Reddi Chetti.
4. „ D. Venkata Rao.
5. „ V. Narayanamurti.

AT RAJAHNAGARAM.

9-50 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Y. S. Somayajulu, Tahsildar of Peddapuram.

SATUR-
DAY.

Feb. 13th,
1909

9-50 A.M.

MUSEUM, RAJAHMUNDRY.

1. M.R.Ry. K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao Nayudu, Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee.
2. " C. Venkatachellum, Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee.
3. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE RAJAHMUNDRY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. Sri Venkateswara Rao Nayudu Garu.
2. Subedar Shaik Abdullah Saheb Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. Chitrapu Venkatachellam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
4. " Ganti Venkatramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
5. " Ganti Lakshmana Garu, B.A., B.L.
6. " S. B. Sankaram Garu, B.A.
7. " Y. L. Narasimham Garu, B.A.
8. " V. Venkatramiah Garu.
9. " R. S. Prakasa Rao Garu.
10. " C. Venusundram Garu.
11. " P. Rama Rao Garu.
12. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.

11 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avargal, District and Sessions Judge.
2. " M. S. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Rajahmundry Municipal Council.
3. Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A., Principal, Rajahmundry College.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Garu.
5. " C. Venkatachellam Garu, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor.
6. " N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Vakil and ex-Member of Legislative Council.
7. " M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Vakil and Vice-President of Rajahmundry Taluk Board.
8. " K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao Nayudu Garu, Landholder.
9. " G. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Avargal, B.A., Vice-Principal.
2. " S. N. Krishna Aiyar, B.A., L.T., First Assistant, Training Section.
3. " V. Narasimharayudu, B.A., L.T., Second Assistant, Training Section.
4. " S. Kameswara, Rao B.A., L.T., Third Assistant, Training Section.
5. " S. Gopalam, B.A., L.T., Fourth Assistant, Training Section.
6. " U. Sriramulu, Fifth Assistant, Training Section.
7. " G. Sambamurti, B.A., L.T., First Assistant, Practising Section.
8. " V. Ramadas, B.A., L.T., Second Assistant, Practising Section.
9. " N. Subrahmanjem, B.A., L.T., Third Assistant, Practising Section.
10. " V. J. Moses, B.A., L.T., Fourth Assistant, Practising Section.
11. " U. Venkataramanaiya, Fifth Assistant, Practising Section.
12. " V. Subbarayudu, Telugu Pandit.
13. " Vidwan S. V. Appalachariar, Sanskrit Pandit.
14. " C. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Drawing Master.
15. " S. Raghava Aiyangar, Dip. Agri., Agricultural Assistant.
16. " M. Udayanarayanarao, Drill Master.

ARTS COLLEGE.

1. M.R.Ry. Mr. M. Hunter, Principal.
2. " P. Rajagopala Aiyangar, M.A., Lecturer in Physical Science.
3. " B. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., Lecturer in Mathematics.
4. " T. V. Sivakumara Sastri, B.A., L.T., Lecturer in Philosophy.

SATUR-
DAY.

Feb. 13th,
1909.

4-5 P.M.

4-30 P.M.

SATUR- DAY.	5. M.R.Ry. Ch. Bhagavanulu, B.A., Lecturer in English and Mathematics.
Feb. 13th, 1909.	6. " L.A. Ganapathi Aiyar, B.A., Lecturer in Philosophy.
4-30 P.M.	7. " A. Arulanandan, B.A. (OXFORD), Lecturer in English.
	8. " R. Satagopa Aiyangar, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in Physical Science.
	9. " K. V. Subbayyer, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in English.
	10. " R. Tatachari, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in Mathematics.
	11. " A. Vyasamurti Sastri. } Sanskrit and
	12. " K. Venkatarama Sastri. } Telugu Pandits.
	13. Moulvi Mir Hyder Ali Sahib, Urdu and Persian Munshi.

5-15 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Venkatachellam.
2. " K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao Nayudu.
3. " Y. Venkata Rao.
4. Mr. G. Cloney.
5. Mr. J. M. Lacey.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Lys.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Gale.
8. Mr. M. R. Kharegat.
9. Mr. C. L. Bushell.
10. Mr. J. D. Way.
11. Mrs. Hunter.
12. Mrs. Kharegat.
13. Mrs. Burkitt.
14. Miss Lacey.
15. M.R.Ry. V. Venkata Krishna Rao, Proprietor of Yangalapudi.
16. " H. Virabhadrayya, Proprietor of Gangolu.
17. " J. S. Jaganatha Rao.
18. " K. Venkata Krishna Rao, Proprietor of Kalavala-palli.
19. " B. Seetaramayya, Proprietor of Dandangi.
20. " J. L. Narayana Rao Nayudu, retired Sub-Judge.
21. " J. M. Nallasami Pillai.
22. " K. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Executive Engineer.
23. " N. J. D. Prasada Rao.

FEEDING OF THE POOR.

	SUNDAY.
1. M.R.Ry. C. Venkataratnam.	Feb. 14th, 1909.
2. " P. Viranna.	5-30 P.M.
3. " K. Venkanna, Proprietor of Saggonda Agraharam.	
4. " Gundu Raju, Proprietor of Malakapalli.	
5. " M. Subba Rao.	
6. " U. Achayya.	
7. " N. Visvanatham.	
8. " G. Venkataraju.	
9. " K. V. Brahmayya.	
10. " S. Ratnam.	
11. " M. Venkataramayya.	
12. " K. Subramanyam, Proprietor of Yadavale Estate.	
Pandits to whom Shawls were presented at the same place by His Excellency.	
1. M.R.Ry. A. Vyasamurti Sastri.	
2. " K. Venkatarama Sastri.	
3. " V. Subbarayudu.	
4. " S. Venkata Appala Chari.	

DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr. Hunter.
2. Mr. Coningham.
3. Mr. Cumming.
4. Mr. Burkitt.
5. Mr. Gale.

8 P.M.

WIDOWS' HOME.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu.
2. Mrs. Viresalingam.

MONDAY.

Feb. 15th, 1909.
7-50 A.M.

CENTRAL JAIL.

1. Mr. Cloney, Superintendent.
2. Mr. E. L. Chalke, Medical Officer.

8 A.M.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

1. Mr. E. L. Chalke, Civil Surgeon.

8-35 A.M.

MONDAY.

Feb. 15th,
1909.

11 A.M.

11-30 A.M.

INTERVIEW.

1. Mr. Mark Huntur, Principal, Rajahmundry College.

MUHAMMADAN DEPUTATION.

1. Nawab Khaja Agmadulla Khan Sahib, Kazi and Honorary Magistrate.
2. Mahomed Saheb Bahadur, retired Subadar-Major and District Board Member.
3. Jaghirdar Syed Shah Kalemulla Sahib.
4. Janab Munshi Shaik Inam Saheb, Honorary Magistrate.
5. Mahomed Zahiruddin Sahib, B.A., B.L.
6. Muhammed Humayun Sahib, Revenue Probationer.

3-15 P.M.

ON BOARD THE S.S. "JOHN MULLINS."

1. Mr. J. M. Lacey, Executive Engineer, Gódvári, Western Division.
2. Miss Lacey.
3. Mr. M. R. & Mrs. Kharegat, Executive Engineer, Gódvári, Eastern Division.
4. Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Gódvári Northern Division.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division.
6. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, District Judge.

4-20 P.M.

AT DOWLAISHWERAM.

1. Mr. J. D. Way.
2. Mr. Phelan.

5-50 P.M.

WIGRAM ROAD CROSSING.

1. M.R.Ry. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu, Municipal Chairman.
2. " K. Swami, Municipal Secretary.

GÓDVÁRI RAILWAY STATION.

MONDAY.

Feb. 15th,
1909.

9-23 P.M.

1. Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S.
2. Mr. F. E. Coningham.
3. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.
4. Mahomed Habebulla Khan, Sub-Magistrate.
5. M.R.Ry. Y. Venkata Rao.
6. " K. V. S. Ramachandra Rao.
7. " C. Venkatachel'am.
8. " K. V. Brahmiayya.
9. " D. V. Kristna Rao.
10. " M. V. Ratnam Nayudu.
11. " S. B. Sankara Rao.
12. Mr. F. J. McCready.

} Members of the
Executive
Committee of
the Reception
Committee.

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