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FIRST TOUR

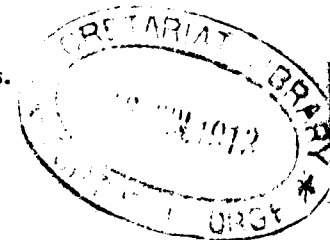
OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE

LORD PENTLAND,

P.C., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

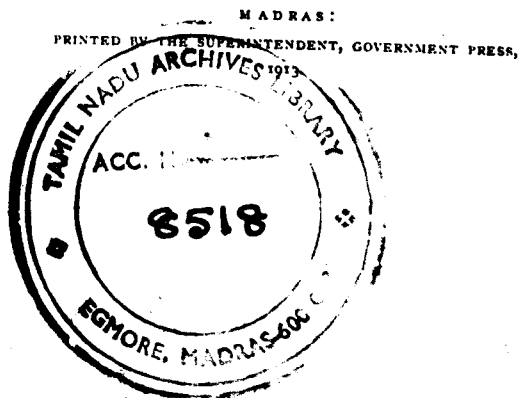


COIMBATORE AND MALABAR.

April 8 to 22, 1913.

V211, 12:3 (U8) N13

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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

1. C. B. COTTELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*
2. Captain CECIL ALLANSON,* *Military Secretary.*
3. Captain the Hon'ble COULSON FELLOWES, *Aide-de-Camp.*

* Joined the party on the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge."

COIMBATORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1913. April 8.	Tues.	Guindy ... Madras.	Government House.	Dep.	...	7-0
			Central Station ...	Arr.	...	7-25
		Arkonam.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	7-40
				Arr.	...	8-40
April 9.	Wed.	Coimbatore.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	9-45
				Arr.	7-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-5	...
				Arr.	7-10	...
			Municipal Hall ...	Dep.	10-15	...
				Arr.	10-25	...
			Forest Museum ...	Dep.	11-0	...
				Arr.	11-5	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	11-45	...
				Arr.	11-50	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	12-30
				Arr.	...	12-35
					1-30	
					3-0	
					to	
					4-30	
				Dep.	...	5-10

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
...	Departure private. By M. & S.M.Ry. special train.
...	Dinner at the Railway Refreshment Room.
306	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
I	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board of Coimbatore.
...	By motor-car.
I	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Lunch.
...	Interviews with—
	(1) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Chairman, Coimbatore Municipal Council.
	(2) The Poligar of Uttukuli.
	(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. T. Tiruvenkataswami Mudaliyar, ex-Chairman, Municipal Council of Coimbatore, and President of the People's Association.
	(4) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar Avargal, Landowner.
	(5) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor, and ex-Member of the Madras Legislative Council.
	(6) M.R.Ry. Manavedan Raja Avargal, Honorary Deputy Collector.
...	By motor-car.

COIMBATORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1913. April 9.	Wed.	Coimbatore.	Forest College ...	Arr.	...	5-25
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	7-0
				Arr.	...	7-15 8-20
April 10.	Thurs.	Coimbatore.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-25	..
			Central Jail ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-25	...
					9-30	...
				Dep.	10-25	...
			Training School for Mistresses.	Arr.	10-30	...
				Dep.	11-15	...
			Coimbatore College.	Arr.	11-25	...
				Dep.	11-40	...
			V.M.C.A. Buildings.	Arr.	11-45	...
				Dep.	11-50	...
			Stanes' High School.	Arr.	11-55	...
				Dep.	...	12-40
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	12-45 1-30
				Dep.	...	3-45
			Agricultural College.	Arr.	...	4-0 5-0
				Dep.	...	7-5
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	7-20 8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
3	His Excellency laid the foundation stone. Mrs. Lodge's "At Home."
...	By motor-car.
3	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
2	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
4	Tea.
...	His Excellency inspected the Farm.
...	By motor-car.
4	Dinner party.
...	Dinner party.

COIMBATORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1913. April 11.	Friday	Coimbatore.	Coronation Park ...	Arr.	...	6-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	7-0
				Arr.	...	7-5
			Coimbatore Club ...	Arr.	...	7-15
				Dep.	...	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	8-15
				Arr.	...	8-20
				Dep.	...	10-5
			Railway station ...	Arr.	...	10-10
				Dep.	...	10-15
April 12.	Sat.	Calicut ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	6-45	...
				Dep.	6-50	...
			Huzur Office ...	Arr.	7-0	...
				Dep.	7-45	...
			East Hill ...	Arr.	8-0	...
					9-30	...
					11-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
					...	4-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	His Excellency opened the Park and attended the Garden Party given by the Park Committee.
...	By motor-car.
...	His Excellency met the local Officers of the Educational Department.
...	Dinner.
...	
1	Departure private. By S.I Ry. special train for Calicut.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
1	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to addresses from--
...	(1) Municipal Council, Calicut.
...	(2) District Board, Malabar.
...	(3) Jenmi Sabha.
...	By motor-car.
3	Breakfast.
...	Private interviews with--
...	Messrs. W. E. Hoare, H. Knoblock and H. Kühner.
...	The Erampad Raja of Calicut.
...	M.R.Ry. Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
...	M.R.Ry. M. C. Krishna Vama Raja Avargal.
...	" Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja Avargal.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1913. April 14.	Mon.	Calicut ...	East Hill	Dep.	7-40	...
			Lunatic Asylum ...	Arr.	7-55	...
				Dep.	8-40	...
			Basel German Mission Weaving Establishment.	Arr.	8-45	...
				Dep.	9-10	...
			School of Commerce.	Arr.	9-12	...
				Dep.	9-30	...
			East Hill	Arr.	9-40	...
					9-50	...
					11-0	...
					12 noon.	...
					1-30	...
					3-0	...
					5-0	...
				Dep.	7-50	...
			Malabar Club ...	Arr.	8-5	...
				Dep.	10-15	...
			Pier	Arr.	10-20	...
				Dep.	10-40	...
			East Hill	Arr.	11-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
4½	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
3	Breakfast.
...	Private interviews with—
...	Muthu Koya Thangal Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
...	M.R.Ry. O. Krishnan Avargal.
...	Meeting of Divisional Officers and Tahsildars.
...	Luncheon party.
...	Meeting of Educational Officers.
...	Garden party.
3½	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
½	Fireworks.
...	By motor-car.
...	Via Mananchira Maidan to see illuminations.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1913. April 15.	Tues.	Calicut ...	East Hill	Dep.	7-45	...
			Basel Mission Hos- pital.	Arr.	8-0	...
			Young Men's Christ- ian Association.	Arr.	8-17	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
			Government Train- ing School for Teachers.	Arr.	8-32	...
			East Hill	Dep.	8-45	...
				Arr.	9-0	...
				Dep.	10-20	...
			Moyan Training School for Mis- tresses.	Arr.	10-30	...
				Dep.	10-45	...
			Sir Frederick Nichol- son's Experimental Fish-canning sta- tion.	Arr.	10-50	...
				Dep.	11-15	...
			District Court Compound.	Arr.	11-30	...
				Dep.	11-40	...
			Leper Asylum ...	Arr.	...	12-15
				Dep.	...	12-45
			Malabar Saw Mills.	Arr.	...	3-0
				Dep.	...	3-30
			R.I.M.S. <i>Hard- inge.</i>	Arr.	...	4-45
				Dep.	...	6-10.
April 16.	Wed.	Androth.		Arr.	7-0	...
				Dep.	...	12-30
		Kalpeni...		Arr.	...	6-0
				Dep.	...	8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Feeding the poor.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car and launch.
...	
...	
...	
...	

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1913. April 17.	Thurs.	Minicoy...		Arr. Dep.	7-30 ...	... 6-30
April 18.	Fri.	Kalpeni...		Arr.	7-0	...
April 19.	Satur.	Kalpeni... Minicoy...		Dep. Arr. Dep.	5-30	... 5-30 6-0
April 20.	Sun.	Cochin ...		Arr. Dep.		2-0 9-0
April 21.	Mon.	Calicut ...	 East Hill ... St. Joseph's Girls' High School. East Hill ... West Hill Railway station.	Arr. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep.	6-30 8-0 10-0 10-10 10-15	 5-0 5-15 6-0 6-30
April 22.	Tues.	Mettupalaisyam. Ootacamund.	Railway station ... Government House.	Arr. Dep. Arr.	7-8. 7-30 10-30	

TIME TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	His Excellency visited the West Hill Barracks <i>en route</i> . By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	His Excellency visited two Nair houses in the vicinity of the Bilatikulam <i>en route</i> .
...	By motor-car.
...	By S.I.R. special train. Departure private.
...	
...	By motor-car.
...	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I

COIMBATORE.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Guindy, at 7 P.M. on Tuesday, 8th April, on a tour to Coimbatore. His Excellency and party travelled by the special train leaving Central Station, Madras, at 7-40 P.M. The departure was private and there was a small gathering on the platform, including the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, the Hon'ble Sir Ralph and Lady Benson; Messrs. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the Corporation of Madras, P. Hannington, Commissioner of Police, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway.

April 8,
1913.
GUINDY.
Departure
private.

Dinner was served at the Railway Refreshment room at Arkonam at 8-40 P.M.

Dinner.

His Excellency and party arrived at the Coimbatore Railway Station at 7 A.M. on the following morning. His arrival at the station was private. His Excellency, on alighting, was received by Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., the acting Collector, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Deputy Inspector-General of Police; Mr. J. T. W. Filson,

April 9,
1913.
COIMBATORE.
Arrival
private.

April 9,
1913.
COIMBA-
TORE.

District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. C. K. Srinivasa Rao, Acting District Judge. From the station, His Excellency and party proceeded by motor to the Collector's bungalow. During their stay at Coimbatore His Excellency and party were the guests of the Collector.

Public
arrival.
Guard of
Honour.

His Excellency and party motored to the Municipal Hall, arriving there at 10-25 A.M. His Excellency's arrival was public. There was drawn up a guard of honour of the Reserve Police which His Excellency inspected. On arrival at the Hall, His Excellency was met by Mr. Hemingway and conducted to his seat on the dais. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Hemingway introduced to His Excellency Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Coimbatore Municipal Council, who then read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council:—

Municipal
address.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council of Coimbatore, beg to offer our cordial welcome to Your Excellency on behalf of ourselves and our fellow citizens on this happy occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our city.

"2. We reiterate, with great pleasure, the sentiment we expressed in our humble address to His Excellency Lord Carmichael of Skirling, in February last year, viz., that 'we congratulate ourselves on the fact that Your Excellency should have thought fit to honor us by paying a visit to our town so soon after Your Excellency's arrival in the Presidency.'

"3. With Your Excellency's permission we beg to bring to your kind notice that our city has, of late years, been steadily growing in industrial and general importance; but has been labouring under certain serious drawbacks affecting the health, comfort and welfare of the townspeople.

"4. These are—

- (i) Plague,
- (ii) Congestion in many parts of the town,
- (iii) Want of a proper water-supply, and
- (iv) Want of a proper drainage.

"5. (i) *Plague*.—This has, of late years, proved a great scourge to the town, and impoverished our limited means so much so that, till the last year, Government had to come to our aid, year after year, with grants from Provincial funds.

"Happily, the vigilant measures adopted by our Collector this year have saved the city from an outbreak on any appreciable scale.

"(ii) *Congestion*.—Schemes for the relief of congestion by the acquisition and demolition of insanitary quarters in each part of the town, and for the location of the evicted people in better sites, are in full swing; the expenditure involved being met from the liberal sanitary grants made by Government year after year. For the current year, the grant received for this and other sanitary objects amounts to over 2 lakhs for which we are sincerely grateful.

"Government have, also, in G.O. No. 249 M., dated 10th February last, approved of an exhaustive programme of town improvement and extension which was originally proposed to be spread over a period of

April 9,
1913.
COIMBA-
TORE.
Municipal
address.

*Plague
expend-
iture.*

*Town
improve-
ment
schemes.*

April 9,
1913.

COMBA-
TOR.

Municipal
address.

Town
improve-
ment
schemes.

"ten years. They have also called for detailed estimates of cost for the execution of each scheme involved. Should this beneficial programme be carried out, almost all the insanitary blocks in the town will be cleared and replaced by new buildings in healthy and sanitary situations. Should this summation be attained, the people of this town will never forget the munificence of Your Excellency's Government.

"It is also a matter for satisfaction that particular communities of the town are coming forward and seeking the aid of the Council in establishing new colonies at their own cost amidst healthier and more sanitary surroundings. These extensions and the new buildings and bungalows, which have already sprung into existence, on the outskirts of the town, have led to the necessity to extend the municipal limits, which has been approved by Government in G.O. No. 249 M., dated 10th February 1913. We therefore look forward to the formation of a much larger city in the near future.

Construc-
tion of a
market.

"We also appreciate with deep feelings of gratitude the liberality of Government in having, in G.O. Mis., No. 6 M., dated 2nd January 1913, sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 48,000 towards the construction of a new grain and vegetable rat-proof market.

Water-
supply.

"(iii) The question of a water-supply scheme for the town has been engaging the attention of our Council and the Government for the last twenty-five years. A commencement has, however, now been made by the completion of a preliminary investigation in the

"current year at a cost of over Rs. 5,000 from our own funds, and we believe a most satisfactory scheme has been formulated. We acknowledge, with gratitude, the kindness of the sanitary authorities and the Government in proposing and approving for the year 1913-14 the preparation of plans and estimates for the scheme (G.O. No. 1 M., dated 2nd January 1913). The scheme, however, is estimated to cost 10 lakhs of rupees. Our Municipality which till recently was repeatedly the victim of plague outbreaks has, as submitted above, just emerged out of financial difficulties, and will not be able to bear the burden involved in the scheme. We therefore pray that, as our circumstances are well known to Government, Your Excellency may be pleased to signalize your first visit to this city by coming to our rescue financially and arranging the most expeditious method of rendering the scheme an accomplished fact.

April 9,
1913.
Comba-
tor.
Municipal
address.
Water
supply.

"(iv) Regarding the improvement of drainage, we have been, in G.O. Mis., No. 19 M., dated 4th January 1913, informed that the Government are unable to give us any assistance in the direction of causing a partial investigation of a drainage scheme, but the construction of short lengths of drains, etc., under special circumstances has been pressed on our attention. We shall do our best in this matter accordingly; and at the same time we respectfully beg Your Excellency's permission to make the request that a comprehensive drainage scheme for this growing city should not be long delayed.

"6. Ever praying for the long life, prosperity and welfare of Her Excellency Lady Pentland and Your Excellency, we beg to subscribe ourselves."

April 9,
1913.
COIMBA-
TORE.

After reading the address, the Chairman introduced to His Excellency the members of the Municipal Council present.

The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Vice-President of the Coimbatore District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board:—

District
Board's
address.

"We, the members of the Coimbatore District Board, speaking on behalf of the people of this district that we represent, tender a very hearty welcome to Your Excellency to Coimbatore. We take no little pride in the fact that this is the first mufassal town to receive the honour of a visit from Your Excellency and we humbly thank you for that honour. We only regret that Her Excellency Lady Pentland has been unable to accompany you on your visit.

Character
of the
ryots.

"2. Your Excellency will forgive our expressing a not unpardonable pride in the district we have the honour to represent. Though backward in education, and, we confess, too ready to give way to anger, our ryots are above most others in this Presidency in sturdy industry, in genuine self-sacrifice, and local patriotism, and, in most of the other sterling virtues of a hardy and industrious rural population. Cultivation and cattle-breeding are carried on with greater enterprise and success than in most other districts of the Presidency in spite of the absence of advantages which many other districts possess.

Cultiva-
tion and
cattle
breeding.

"3. As we ventured to say to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to whom we were privileged to present

"an address a little more than a year ago, it is impossible to represent the life of a district board without speaking in some detail about its financial position. After all, our chief duty and our chief privilege is to collect certain sources of income and to expend them to the best of our ability in providing certain necessities and advantages to the people of the district. The distribution of our somewhat slender resources to meet the many pressing needs of a large district like this is an anxious matter and we have only too often to pass by crying needs for help in favour of needs that are even more imperious. We have, we recognize with heartfelt gratitude, been most generously assisted by the Government in the past year, and we most gratefully thank Your Excellency's Government for what it has done for this district. We recall with gratitude the generous grants for hospitals, for relieving congestion in our smaller towns, for improving the water-supply to our rural towns and villages, and for other sanitary works. The Government have also been graciously pleased to give us Rs. 25,000 to improve our elementary education and has arranged that the increase in these institutions shall not increase the recurrent charges of our Board. We received, moreover, a special grant of Rs. 50,000 for our roads, most of which has been most profitably expended.

April 9,
1913.
COIMBA-
TORE.

District
Board's
address.
*Financial
position.*

*Grants for
medical
and
sanitary
objects.*

*Element-
ary edu-
cation.*

*Grant for
roads.*

"4. It seems almost an impertinence in view of these past kindnesses to ask for more. But, we venture very humbly to lay before Your Excellency the more obviously material needs of our district. We would submit particularly to Your Excellency's consideration the terrible hardship to men and cattle

April 9,
1913.

COIMBA-
TORE.

District
Board's
address.

Bridges.

Roads.

Bridges
across the
Uppar
and the
Noyai.

Bridges
across the
Amaravati.

Ghaut
road to
Mysore.

Buildings
for
hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

" caused by the great want of bridges across our rivers
" and by the inadequate number of our roads and the
" unsatisfactory condition of many of them. We know
" that our Engineers make a brave fight with inadequate
" resources to keep the roads in good order and little by
" little to increase the number of our minor bridges.
" But we cannot ever hope from our own unaided
" resources to begin any of the larger bridges, the want
" of which is such a serious impediment to traffic and
" causes so much hardship to men and cattle and is
" so severe a handicap to our internal trade. The
" crossing of the Uppar at Periyapatti and the several
" crossings of the Noyal river are all in need of
" bridging; but these cannot compare in importance
" with the urgent need of bridges on the great crossings
" of the Amaravati at Dharapuram and Madathukulam.
" These are both very costly works which we cannot
" attempt from our own resources, deeply though we
" regret our inability. The only road which needs
" special mention is the ghaut road to Mysore through
" Dinbam, which requires a very large capital expendi-
" ture to put it into such a condition that it can be
" economically maintained. It is an important artery
" of traffic up a most difficult ascent, and here too we
" are unable to do what we wish for the benefit of the
" ryots and merchants. If Your Excellency's Govern-
" ment can give us some substantial help to meet these
" great expenses, we can assure Your Excellency that
" the money will go far to increase the prosperity, and
" to relieve the hardships, of the ryots of this district.
" We feel also that we should place before Your Excel-
" lency the needs of some of our existing hospitals and

" dispensaries. Here too, large capital expenditure is
" needed which we cannot meet, and our medical work
" is vitiated by unsatisfactory and inadequate buildings.
" We would instance in especial the needs of Gopichetti-
" palaiyam, Andiyur, Perundurai, Hanur and Udamalpet.
" We realise that we are only one of many districts and
" that our needs are large. We can only assure Your
" Excellency, as we assured Lord Carmichael, that any
" help Your Excellency's Government can give us for
" our hospitals, will be gratefully received and will be
" well spent in the relief of human pain. We venture
" also to express a hope that means will be devised to
" provide a pure and adequate water-supply to the
" smaller towns of this district in favour of which the
" Government has recently been requested to direct an
" investigation of water-supply schemes.

" 5. We venture also, though this is not strictly
" within our province, to express what we believe is the
" very earnest desire of the people of this district,
" namely, that something should be done to improve
" our higher as well as our elementary education by
" helping the Coimbatore College. The college is of
" value and importance to all parts of the district and
" the ryots are even now contributing generously to its
" assistance. We beg to solicit the sympathy of Your
" Excellency for their efforts and to ask that the
" Government too may consider whether they also cannot
" lend a helping hand.

" 6. The Pollachi Railway project has, we know,
" met with the kind sympathy of the Government, and
" we rest assured that as soon as possible means will be
" devised to start work on a project which is very dear

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COIMBA-
TORE.

District
Board's
address.

Buildings
for hos-
pitals and dispen-
saries.

Higher
and
element-
ary educa-
tion.

Pollachi
railway
project.

COIMBATORE.

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1913.

Coimbatore.

District Board's address.

Measures against plague.

"to the hearts of the people of this district and for
"which they have contributed the large sum of nearly
"seven lakhs of rupees. We beg Your Excellency will
"pardon our expressing a hope that a decision will be
"arrived at soon.

"7. We cannot conclude this address without a
"reference to the plague which has been so great a
"scourge in the south and west of our district in this
"year. We have done, and shall continue to do, all
"we can to mitigate and confine its ravages, and we can
"only utter a heartfelt prayer that Providence will spare
"our district any further spread of this terrible disease.
"We are glad to think that on the whole the ryots
"have met their sufferings with patience and courage,
"and in particular we congratulate ourselves on the
"increasing popularity and the great success of inocula-
"tion as a preventive measure.

"8. Once again, we thank Your Excellency for
"the honour you have done us in visiting our town and
"accepting this address from us; we again cordially
"welcome Your Excellency to our town and hope that
"this may only be one of many visits to Coimbatore."

After the address had been read, the Vice-President introduced to His Excellency the remaining members of the District Board.

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

"GENTLEMEN,—I must thank you heartily for the
"cordial welcome you have given me and for your kind
"expressions of good-wishes, both towards myself and
"towards Lady Pentland, to whom it is a matter of great
"regret not to be able to be present to-day. I have

His Excellency's reply.

COIMBATORE.

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Coimbatore.

His Excellency's reply.

"listened with much interest to what you have told me
"of your city and district and of their inhabitants, and
"during my short stay, which I wish could be longer, it
"will be my endeavour to acquire some better knowledge
"of them by personal observation.

"You have touched on many matters of great
"importance, and the one which I will speak of first,
"as it is the one which, perhaps, affects you all most
"directly, is plague. For the past several years this
"dread disease has visited your town and district, and in
"spite of brave efforts made by your officials, and not less
"by your non-officials, has cost you a large number of
"valuable lives. The Government have recognized that
"you could not meet entirely from your own resources
"the expense of the untiring warfare you have been
"waging, and they have in the past, as I have no doubt
"they will, if it is unhappily required, in the future,
"come to your help, both with money and men. There
"is one special feature on which I would congratulate
"you, specially those volunteers who have so unsparingly
"given their services, and that is the success you have
"achieved in the matter of inoculation. I am told that
"out of a town population of some 48,000, between July,
"1911, and March, 1912, no less than 37,000 people
"were inoculated, while in the surrounding country
"your workers were similarly successful. With this
"spirit of energy and confidence actuating your direct
"attack, and with the auxiliary aid provided by the
"opening up of congested areas in the town, and improv-
"ing sanitation throughout the district, I cannot but
"believe that your efforts will continue with increasing
"success, until the terrible scourge has been altogether
"driven out.

Measures against plague.

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COIMBA-
TORE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.
Pollachi
railway
project.

"While plague belongs to the present and past.
"the railway to Pollachi, which you mention, is still in
"the future. The substantial local contribution already
"made towards this project is to me convincing evi-
"dence of your strong support of this project, and of
"the wisdom of proceeding with the least possible delay.
"I am glad, therefore, to be able to give you some
"little encouragement about it. I have recently had
"the advantage of discussing it with Sir Trevellyn
"Wynne, the Chairman of the Railway Board, and I
"hope there is now a good prospect of outstanding
"questions being satisfactorily settled, and work being
"actually begun on the construction of the line in the
"near future. I am fully aware of the importance to
"the district of this line, and, perhaps in a less degree,
"that of the proposed Dindigul-Palni-Palghat line,
"which will, I understand, pass through Pollachi, and
"you may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on
"my part to bring it into being without avoidable
"delay.

Schemes
for water
supply and
drainage.

"Your drainage scheme and the schemes for the
"supply of water to the smaller towns of the district,
"must, I am afraid, await the examination of the
"Coimbatore town water-supply proposals, and the
"decision of the Government on that question. Once
"the water-supply scheme is out of the way, it should
"be possible to proceed with the investigation of the
"others, and I will do my best to see that this is not
"delayed. Meanwhile, the Sanitary Engineer has
"reported in favour of the Siruvani River scheme for
"the supply of water to Coimbatore town. This scheme
"involves a large expenditure, and even though the
"Government were willing to make a gift of half the

"cost, the remaining half would, I am told, be beyond
"the power of the Council to borrow. At present, this
"scheme and others are undergoing the scrutiny of the
"Sanitary Board. Should it be approved by that body,
"in view of its possibilities in respect of irrigation and
"electric energy, and in view of the great need for water
"in Coimbatore, the Government will be prepared to
"consider the possibility of subscribing more than half
"its cost and lending the rest.

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TORE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"I come now to what you say about your college
"in Coimbatore. I shall have the pleasure, I hope, of
"visiting this institution during my stay here, and can
"at once promise you my full sympathy in your efforts
"to improve its efficiency and the standard of teaching
"which it provides. I congratulate you on the genero-
"sity of the public of the city and district, who, I am
"informed, are now coming forward with subscriptions
"to form an endowment fund. I will do all that I
"am able to see that assistance of the Government
"commensurate with the help which you yourselves are
"providing and with the deserts and needs of the
"College, is not wanting.

Coimba-
tores
College.

"The next subject with which I have to deal is
"the important one of bridges and communications.
"As regards the two bridges over the Amaravati River,
"the Chief Engineer has asked for further information
"about the cost and design, and as soon as this is
"received the possibility of providing funds will be
"considered. I hope also that it will be possible later
"to find money to help you with the Kollegal and
"Mysore road, the importance of which to your District
"no one realizes more than I do myself.

Bridges
and com-
munica-
tions.

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1913.

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TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Hospitals.

"Finally, as regards your request for help in respect of your hospitals, I am glad to tell you that the Government have seen their way to afford you assistance in constructing and improving the buildings at Gopichettipalayam, Andiyur, Perundurai, Hanur and Udamalpet, and have sanctioned an aggregate sum of Rs. 34,000 for the purpose. I may add that they have also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 33,830 for the medical buildings at Tallavadi, Palladam, Dharampuram, Kollegal, Satyamangalam and Mettupalaiyam. It only remains, gentlemen, for me to thank you again on behalf of Lady Pentland and myself for your kind welcome and good-wishes, and to express the pleasure I feel in being able to visit and see for myself your agreeable district and important town, of which I have already heard such favourable reports. Let me add that I shall always treasure the beautiful mementoes which you have been good enough to give me on this occasion and that the gay and attractive appearance of the streets to-day will always remain a pleasant memory. I appreciate much the considerate recognition which is evident in your addresses of the co-operation of the Government in all your efforts, and I observe with much sympathy the earnestness with which you have preferred the various requests for help in your works. I would also say that I can well understand and should like on this occasion to recognize the high and responsible duties of your public bodies, in the discharge of which duties they have my warmest good wishes."

The Collector then introduced to His Excellency several of the prominent gentlemen on the dais.

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TORE.

Gass
Forest
Museum.

His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Hemingway and Mr. J. T. W. Filson, District Superintendent of Police, then motored to the Gass Forest Museum, where on arrival he was received by Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Messrs. C. E. C. Fischer and R. D. Richmond, District Forest Officers.

The museum owes its origin to Mr. H. A. Gass, Conservator of Forests, now retired, who started the collections in 1902, storing them in portions of the Conservator's and the District Forest Officer's offices in Coimbatore.

Sanction was obtained for the construction of a special building to house the collections and this was completed in 1906 at a cost of about Rs. 10,000.

Meanwhile in G.O. No. 896, dated 18th September 1905, it was ordered that in recognition of Mr. Gass's efforts the museum should be known as the Gass Forest Museum.

The first visitor to the collections was His Excellency Lord Ampthill who inspected them on the 15th April 1902, and entered the following remarks:—

"I am delighted to have been the first visitor to the Forest Museum and I shall be interested to hear of the progress of this excellent and novel undertaking."

Lord Ampthill kindly presented a signed photograph of himself which is placed on one panel of the case at the entrance.

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TORE.
Gass
Forest
Museum.

Mr. E. Thurston, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, paid a visit in July 1902 and recorded:

"A charming little museum and admirable piece of organization with which I am delighted. I hope to gain much by exchanges hereafter, and promise all possible help."

Mr. Thurston kindly contributed many of the photographs of jungle folks now on exhibition in the museum.

The new building was opened on the 25th September 1906 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley who opened a new visitors' book with the following entry:—

"I esteem it a great privilege to have been asked to open the Gass Museum. I wish long life and success to its founder and I hope that every member of the forest department will be animated by the same spirit, so that this museum may grow constantly as the years go by."

Sir Arthur Lawley's wish has in fact at least been very rapidly granted, for the collections have increased so greatly that the museum no longer affords sufficient room. In 1907 plans and estimates for extending the building were prepared, and it was in connection with the proposed extension that Mr. Lodge first suggested the creation of a Forest College, to which the museum would be attached; the extension was therefore abandoned and a new and enlarged museum is being provided in the grounds of the new Forest College.

Another gratifying entry in the visitors' book is that of Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Bombay, who wrote:

"Excellent. I wish we had a similar museum in Bombay."

The general public has also taken an interest in the institution, and several thousands visit it every year.

The main building consists of a long hall running east and west with a gallery all round. It is connected by a bridge with rooms in the Conservator's office which have been retained for the overflow collections.

The collections are divided into the following series:—

- (1) Forest products, including timber, bamboos, dyes, oils and resins, fibres, reeds and fruits.
- (2) Articles manufactured from bamboo, cane, reeds, etc.
- (3) Specimens illustrating injuries to forest growth.
- (4) Geological specimens.
- (5) Entomological specimens.
- (6) Skins, skulls, tusks, etc., of wild animals.
- (7) Weapons and implements used by jungle tribes.
- (8) Snares and traps used by jungle tribes.
- (9) Ornaments worn by jungle tribes.
- (10) Musical instruments.
- (11) Models.
- (12) Photographs of Forest Officers.
- (13) Photographs of Hill tribes, Forest operations, Forest scenery, etc.

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Gass
Forest
Museum.

Municipal
Hospital.

The existing building is so overcrowded that the exhibits cannot be shown to the best advantage.

Connected with the museum is an ornamental and experimental garden with a small nursery which supplies plants and seedlings for local gardens and compounds.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Municipal Hospital. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and conducted round the various wards.

Up to November 1909, the medical needs of the town were catered for in an old inadequate and insanitariously placed building in the centre of the town, which provided accommodation for sixteen patients as well as for a few septic cases in sheds. This old building dated back to the fifties. It was incapable of improvement and was not a credit to the town in any way. The movement for the provision of a better hospital started 10 years ago and matured eventually in the present institution, which was handed over for occupation in November 1909. A sum approximating to a lakh and twenty thousand was spent on the building. Out of this, eighty thousand was Government grant, half of the remainder was privately subscribed and the rest was formed of donations from the Municipality and the District Board, which latter paid for the District Surgeon's office and the post-mortem room.

During the construction of the hospital, a visit of inspection was paid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, who on a second visit opened the hospital in person in July 1909.

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TORE.
Municipal
Hospital.

The capital cost of the administration blocks worked out to roughly 8 annas to every rupee spent on hospital accommodation proper. This was somewhat modified during His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley's first inspection, when it was pointed out to him how easily two useless board-rooms could be turned into one large airy ward. Conversion was ordered by him immediately, and the institution has benefited to the extent of six extra beds, in consequence.

The building at present consists of—

- (1) Administration block including offices, duty rooms for staff, in-patient compounding room, and store-room.
- (2) Store-rooms, lamp-room and linen-room.
- (3) Kitchen and contractors' godown.
- (4) Male and female bath-rooms.
- (5) Operation theatre block.
- (6) Maternity block.
- (7) Out-patient department.
- (8) Wards—ten detached buildings with bath-rooms (one for Europeans and nine for Indians) and one in the administration block providing accommodation for 54 patients (33 males and 21 females).
- (9) Post-mortem room.
- (10) Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters.
- (11) Servants' lines.

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TORE.
Municipal
Hospital.

The compound was planted by the Forest Department, and the upkeep of it was vested in that department for two years. The upkeep of the buildings was similarly vested in the Public Works Department. This period has now elapsed and the upkeep of the entire institution rests with the municipality.

The total number of beds for the accommodation of in-patients is 54 - 33 for males and 21 for females.

The number of in-patients treated in 1912 was 838, giving a daily average of 41'39.

The number of out-patients treated in 1912 was 24,235, giving a daily average of 209'26.

The number of operations performed during 1912 was 1,818.

The total expenditure on the Hospital for 1912 was Rs. 14,655.

The cost of dieting for the same year was Rs. 3,053.

The cost of European medicines for the same year was Rs. 4,497.

The hospital is well equipped and generously supported by the Municipality.

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

Visitors'
Book.

"I have been glad to see this hospital : which should
"receive the general support of the town and district,
"and do much to further the aims of the Municipality
"in thus providing with the help of Government and
"the District Board, and also of private subscribers, a

"modern hospital for the relief of suffering and the
"protection of health. The buildings are well spaced
"and their aspect and internal arrangements pleasant.
"The management seems to be excellent and sym-
"thetic in the various details which tend to the comfort
"of patients.

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TORE.
Municipal
Hospital.

"I wish the hospital much success."

From the hospital His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow.

After lunch, His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

Inter-
views.

At 5-10 P.M., His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Hemingway left the Collector's bungalow for the Forest College. On arrival, His Excellency was met by Colonel W. M. Ellis, Mr. J. M. M. Parker, Executive Engineer, and Mr. M. G. Platts, Assistant Engineer. A Guard of Honour furnished by the reserve police force presented arms as His Excellency alighted from the car.

Forest
College.

In December 1907, Mr. Lodge pointed out that the Forest College at Dehra Dun would soon be overcrowded and that a separate Forest College for Southern India would be required ; and drew attention to the advantages that would accrue from placing the Forest College in the vicinity of the Agricultural College, then under construction near Coimbatore, and to the facilities for visiting various classes of forest in varying conditions from Coimbatore as a centre.

In February 1908, the present site was selected and a block plan of the proposed buildings was

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College.

prepared; Government were asked to sanction the block plan in order that the Public Works Department Officers might begin preliminaries, including the transfer of machinery, etc., from the Agricultural College, then approaching completion.

The Inspector-General of Forests supported the proposal to open a separate college for training Rangers in the Madras Presidency; and Government sanctioned the acquisition of the site, and on May 14, 1908, ordered the preparation of plans and estimates for the college buildings.

The site was acquired at a cost of Rs. 57,073, and it was proposed to start the college in other buildings until the permanent buildings should be ready. The machinery and tools no longer required at the Agricultural College were transferred to the Forest College site, and in August 1909, Government approved of the proposal to construct a Forest College with subsidiary buildings at an approximate cost of five lakhs of rupees.

The work was however stopped in 1910, and it was not till late in 1911 that the question was re-opened.

The College was actually opened in temporary quarters on July 1, 1912, with Mr. Cowley-Brown as Principal and two Provincial Officers as Assistants. Meantime the construction of the permanent buildings was begun.

The accommodation at present sanctioned April 9, 1913.
consists of—

- (1) The main college building, containing lecture rooms, herbarium, laboratory, library, drawing class room, office rooms for the Principal and Instructors, etc.;
- (2) A separate building for the accommodation of the Gass Forest Museum,
- (3) Two quarters for European Instructors;
- (4) Three quarters for Provincial Instructors;
- (5) Ten blocks of six quarters for students;
- (6) Three blocks of ten quarters for menials;
- (7) A godown for tents and stores.

Good progress has been already made with the subsidiary buildings, and the foundation stone to be laid by His Excellency is at the main entrance to the main building.

The college course will extend over a period of two years; a fresh class consisting of 30 students will be opened annually.

Students will consist of (1) men already in the Madras Forest Service; (2) men deputed from Native States, such as Cochin, Travancore and Mysore; (3) men deputed from the Bombay Forest Service; (4) private students who wish to qualify for Forest Service.

The following account of the college was read by Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E. :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The privilege of a
"Your Excellency in this place belongs to it
"Mr. Horne, who most unfortunately is
"by illness from being present.

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"I beg to tender the thanks of the officers of the Madras Forest Department to Your Excellency for having kindly consented to honour this occasion with your presence and to connect your name with the laying of the foundation stone of the Madras Forest College.

"In all civilised countries it is recognized that it is necessary for the welfare of the country that a certain portion of its surface should be clad with forests, some of which are required for the protection of sources of water-supply, others for the production of building material, agricultural implements or fuel, others for the fixation of moving sands, for breaking the force of hot-weather winds, and for miscellaneous purposes too numerous to quote in detail.

"Following naturally on the necessity for the existence of forests comes the necessity for protecting and managing them to the best advantage; the farmer sows his wheat or cholam or paddy and watches it carefully for a few months until it is ready to be harvested; but the forest crop does not mature in a few months; it has to be watched and tended for many years, during which various operations for its protection and improvement are required. A mistake in the treatment of a forest is not as a rule noticeable to the general public, as soon as it is committed, and hence the belief that no special training is required

for forest officers is by no means uncommon. But a quarter of a century in forest management may have far-reaching results as Prinha hill side clothed with forest growth may be denuded; from year to year the difference permanently noticeable, but in twenty years' time

"the whole forest may have disappeared, and the soil will soon follow the forest.

"One has only to turn to other countries to see the results of allowing the forests to disappear; in France millions of francs are spent annually on reafforesting the mountain slopes which in days gone by were denuded of their growth through ignorance, carelessness or greed. Still nearer to us lies the striking example of Mauritius, an island covering only 720 square miles, or less than an average sized taluk in a Madras Revenue district; a few years ago as a result of the uncontrolled removal of the forest growth, Mauritius had to raise £100,000 in order to reafforest certain portions of its hills.

"It would be a national catastrophe if artificial reafforestation on such a scale became necessary in any part of India, and therefore trained men are necessary to protect and manage the existing forests.

"The Forest Service is divided into three branches, Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate. The Imperial officers receive their training in Europe; officers of the other branches are trained in India. The Dehra Dun Forest College founded in 1878 has hitherto been the centre through which all Madras trained Provincial and subordinate officers have passed, but for Madras Dehra Dun has always had certain drawbacks; its distance from Madras deters many men from seeking training there, and so reduces the field from which suitable candidates can be selected. The practical training at Dehra takes place largely in pine forests and forests of the temperate and sub-tropical zones, and entirely under climatic conditions which

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"are foreign to Madras. Apart from these drawbacks, "the increased demand for trained Forest Rangers has "so swollen the classes at Dehra Dun that students "cannot receive the individual attention which is so "necessary. The creation of a Forest College in the "Madras Presidency will relieve the pressure on Dehra "Dun, enable students to receive their training in the "class of forests in which they will subsequently work, "and increase the number of candidates from whom the "Forest Rangers of the future will be selected.

"The proposal to establish a Forest College in "Coimbatore first saw the light in December 1907; "like many of the seedlings in the forests it made a fair "start, but died down during an unfavourable season; "its roots however had become established, and in due "course it pushed a new leader which now bids fair to "develop into a strong healthy tree. The first class of "embryo Rangers joined the college at the commence- "ment of July 1912, temporary accommodation being "found in the town, and under the able guidance of Mr. "Cowley-Brown, whose absence today owing to illness "contracted in the execution of his duty, I deeply regret, "considerable progress has already been made in their "training. From next July there will be two classes at "the college, and the full strength of the staff sanc- "tioned will be required in order to carry on work in "a satisfactory manner.

"We have been fortunate in securing a compact "block of land on which to erect the various buildings "required for the college leaving room for expansion "to meet the ever expanding needs of the department. "The buildings at present sanctioned and under

"construction provide accommodation for most of the "staff, for the Gass Forest Museum, and, in the main "building, the foundation stone of which Your Excel- "lency is about to lay, for the necessary lecture rooms "and offices, etc., for the instructors and two classes of "students. It was originally proposed to provide "accommodation for the important work of forest "research, but this proposal has been—temporarily I "hope—abandoned. The Forest Research Institute "at Dehra Dun is overworked, and unable to devote "sufficient attention to local requirements. Therefore, "in order to develop the resources of the Madras "forests as rapidly as possible it will probably be found "advisable before long to make arrangements for the "carrying out of local research work by local officers.

"It is hoped that the training in forest management "which will be available at this college will be taken "advantage of by the rulers of the Native States, by "Zamindars and other landholders who will thus be "able to obtain trained officers to protect and work "their forests, and that the result of improved forest "management throughout the Presidency will tend "towards the object which we all have in view, namely, "the welfare of the country in which we serve."

Before proceeding to lay the foundation stone "His Excellency made the following speech:—

"MR. LODGE, MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS FOREST "DEPARTMENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Let me "first of all say how greatly I regret the absence of "Mr. Horne, the Commissioner of Forests, and Mr. "Cowley-Brown, the Principal of the college. You

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"will join me, I am sure, in particularly regretting the
"cause of their absence, and let me add a hope, and
"it is no doubt your hope as well as mine that they
"may quickly shake off the unfortunate attacks of fever
"from which they have been suffering. I understand
"that Mr. Lodge, who in Mr. Horne's absence has just
"given us the interesting address we have heard on the
"methods of forestry and the necessity of scientific
"training, is to some extent the originator of the idea
"that a Forest College to supplement Dehra Dun is
"necessary in South India. It is, therefore, all the
"more appropriate that the duty of representing those
"who are absent today should have happened to fall
"to him. If any defence were required of the high
"importance to this Presidency of prudent forest ad-
"ministration, it would be found in the comprehensive
"and illuminating address to which we have all just
"listened. Many of its observations apply with force
"to other civilized countries, which as we have just been
"reminded have to their cost too often neglected the
"conservation and development of forestry as one of their
"chief natural resources. Until I heard Mr. Lodge's
"instructive remarks, my knowledge of Madras forestry
"was naturally almost entirely administrative and partly
"gained from the valuable Report of the Committee,
"which has recently completed its labours, but I can now,
"at least, claim to understand something of the need of
"bringing scientific instruction within the reach of the
"men in the forest service of this Presidency, instead of
"sending them to learn their first lessons in forest work
"in strange forests, under different conditions. The
"buildings of which I am about to lay the foundation

"stone will, therefore, I trust, be worthy not only of
"this town and district, but of the whole Presidency and
"send forth from their gates at the end of each course
"a body of men whose training has given them not
"only a real grasp of the principles of forest conser-
"vancy, but also practical experience of forest work.
"Before I lay this stone let me then congratulate the
"Madras Forest Department on its now being assured
"of a thoroughly efficient and properly equipped train-
"ing college. I trust that this establishment and its
"work may be appreciated by all who have an interest
"in the conservation and development of forestry in
"this Presidency, including those whom Mr. Lodge has
"mentioned, especially Zamindars and the owners of
"land, and I wish the college itself all success in ful-
"filling the part marked out for it by its originators and
"the Government. I will only add that it is a parti-
"cular pleasure to me to have the privilege of taking
"part in these proceedings."

His Excellency next inspected the plans of
the proposed College and then laid the foundation
stone.

His Excellency and party then drove to attend
Mrs. Lodge's "At Home" held on a portion of the
grounds.

His Excellency and party afterwards motored
back to the Collector's bungalow.

In the evening Mr. Hemingway gave a
Dinner party, to which the principal residents
were invited.

On Thursday morning, April 10th, His Excel-
lency and party, accompanied by Mr. Heming-
way, left the Collector's bungalow at 7-25 A.M.

April 9,
1913.
COIMBA-
TORE.
Forest
College.

Laying
the
founda-
tion stone.
Mrs.
Lodge's
"At
Home."

Collect-
or's
Dinner
Party.
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1913.
Central
Jail.

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Central
Jail.

and proceeded to the Central Jail, where His Excellency was received by Mr. E. H. Gadsden, the Superintendent, and Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary officer. A guard of honour was furnished by the jail warders at the main entrance. His Excellency was taken round the various departments of the jail.

The Central Jail was built in 1860-61, mainly by convict labour, under the supervision of Mr. Grimes, the then Superintendent. The main jail consists of ten divisions radiating from a central tower; but an additional cellular jail of 288 cells has been added, 96 in 1884 and 192 in 1902. The jail is designed to hold—

Convicts ...	...	...	...	1,257
Female convicts ...	...	...	...	10
Under-trials ...	...	...	...	64
Civil debtors ...	...	...	...	80
				—
				1,411
				—

There are 1,015 prisoners now in the jail.

The most important of the jail industries is weaving; but there is also a good carpentry shop and an aloe fibre industry, the latter started about five years ago. Recently the District Press has been transferred from the Collector's office to the jail and has been placed under the management of the Superintendent, and is being worked almost entirely by convict labour. The new weaving factory (replacing an old weaving shed) was built in 1903-04 and started in 1905.

The outturn of the factory during a year amounts to about 750,000 yards of material and about 40,000 sheets, all of which is made for Government departments, police, hospitals and military.

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An interesting incident in the history of the jail was an outbreak in 1908 when three convicts succeeded in getting knives and attacking the Jailor in his office-room. They shut the door and made a murderous attack on him, nearly killing him. He was only rescued by Reserve Head Warder Muhammad Usman, making his way into the room unarmed and dragging the Jailor outside. For his gallantry on this occasion he was given a silver watch and a sum of money by Government; meanwhile, as though by pre-arrangement, between four or five hundred prisoners had been let out of their cells and made for the main gate. They were dispersed by Mr. Gadsden almost single-handed and driven back to their cells at the cost of one life.

The new experimental diet scale has been in force in the jail for the past two years and is said to be satisfactory.

An additional block of 64 cells has been built during 1912-13 and 3 blocks of cubicles have been converted into cells.

There is now cellular accommodation for 714 prisoners.

A new fly-proof kitchen was completed last year and brought into use from the 1st July.

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COIMBATORE.

Central
Jail.

Visitors'
Book.

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

"I visited the jail this morning, and found it well equipped, and in good order, the buildings are in good order though parts of the jail are more modern than others and some necessary reconstruction is under consideration. The tone of the staff and of the prison control as a whole gave me confidence in the system of management and discipline; I consider that the condition of the jail reflects credit upon the Superintendent and his subordinates."

Training
School
for Mis-
tresses.

After the inspection was over, His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow. At 10-25 A.M., His Excellency resumed his round of inspections and first visited the Training School for Mistresses. Here His Excellency was received by Miss Arnold, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and the Headmistress of the School.

From March 1883 till 1884, the school was maintained by the Municipal Council of Coimbatore as a petty primary school with four teachers, under the name 'Municipal Caste Girls' School.' It was taken up by Government at the beginning of 1885, and was made a training school with an additional Eurasian mistress as Headmistress. At this stage, six students were on the roll of the training class, to which the usual practising department was attached. In course of time the growing popularity of the school attracted to it students from distant districts of the Presidency; this necessitated the transfer of the school

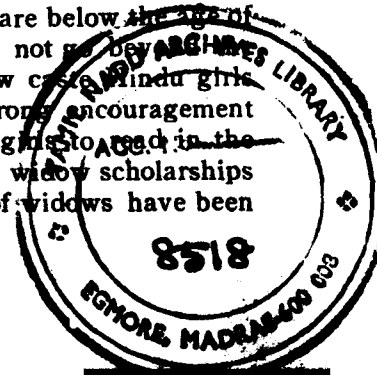
to a larger building. Some ten years ago both the training and practising departments grew unwieldy, so that a need was felt for more teachers and accommodation. Four additional teachers were appointed temporarily and a new building was erected.

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COIMBATORE.
Training
School
for Mis-
tresses.

In 1910 the staff and the building were again found inadequate; and the department through the representations of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, has of late provided the school with an upper storey and has also permanently increased the number of teachers on the staff.

In 1912 the school was raised to the standard of a secondary school: and on March 3, 1913, it was removed to the present building. The present sanctioned scale of establishment provides for 21 teachers—four for the training department, eight for the high school department, seven for the kindergarten, and two special teachers for needlework and cookery. Of these, twelve are already working in the school, and the appointment of eight more is expected.

The present strength of the school is 290; of this number nearly 100 girls are below the age of six. Brahmans as a rule do not go beyond the fourth class. There are few caste Hindu girls found in the forms, and strong encouragement has to be given to induce girls to read in the higher forms. By means of widow scholarships for Hindus quite a number of widows have been



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Training
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tresses.
Address.

enabled to join the school. There are also eight other scholarship-holders.

After a welcome song was sung by the pupils, the following address was read by Miss Peters and presented to His Excellency:—

"We, the members of the staff and pupils of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, beg to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome and to express our pride and joy at the first visit paid to this school by a Governor of this Presidency. We feel happy and proud because in this visit of Your Excellency we feel the presence of His Majesty himself, who is such a lover of children.

"We may be permitted to say a few words about the history and working of the school.

"In the year 1883 it was started as a Municipal Caste Girls' Primary School with four male teachers on the staff. In 1885 it was taken over by Government and was raised to the standard of a Training School with a Eurasian teacher as its Headmistress and three assistant mistresses. Later on the number of assistant teachers was raised to seven and a larger school building was provided.

"In the year 1910, owing to the increasing strength of the school, the building was further enlarged by the addition of an upper storey. In 1912 the institution was raised to the standard of a high school and the number of teachers on the staff was increased to 21. The fourth form was opened last year with five pupils on the rolls. The growth of the High School classes depends largely upon the encouragement shown to the pupils in the form of scholarships.

"The present strength of the school is 28 in the forms, 23½ in the Kindergarten department and 17 students are in the Training Section.

"In spite of the intermittent appearance of plague the school has maintained its strength. The students and pupils are mostly drawn from the town and its surroundings as admission into the school is not sought by students if they can go elsewhere where there is less fear of the epidemic.

"Once more, we beg to express our heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency for having so kindly condescended to visit us in the midst of Your Excellency's multifarious duties in this trying Indian climate. May Your Excellency live long and continue to show an interest in female education is our earnest prayer."

His Excellency then made a reply as follows:—

"I did not expect to receive this beautiful garland and this beautiful address. I am very interested to hear in the address about the school, because, it shows that in spite of all the difficulties which have had to be overcome, the school has gone on growing and developing. The question of plague is referred to in the address, and I am well aware how great an obstacle the existence of plague in this district must have been to the growth of the school, but, happily, owing to the public spirit and the energy of the residents of Coimbatore and the surrounding districts, plague is diminishing, and there is, I am glad to say, every hope and belief that before long this district will be quite rid of that terrible visitation. That, I think,

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cellency's
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tresses.

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cellency's
reply.

"may have very many happy results and one of them,
"I trust, may be greatly to add to the efforts being
"made in the various departments of the school.

"It is of high importance to the Presidency that
"the education of females should be given every
"opportunity of growing and increasing, and I am glad
"to see that there has been a Fourth Form added in
"this school. It is encouraging to Miss Arnold, I am
"sure, and to all those who are attached to the staff,
"that there is a greater readiness on the part of the
"parents of children to prolong their education. This
"is of the greatest usefulness, for it is not sufficient to
"come to school for a year or two. We want to see
"girls, as many as we can, coming to school sufficiently
"long to get some real foundation of the rudiments of
"education, and to desire to improve their education
"later on. I am glad to see everybody looking happy
"and cheerful here. I am sure that, with the bright
"faces I have seen in this school, there is every reason
"to hope that it will go on increasing, and be, like the
"other institutions here, a real credit and pride to the
"district. I thank you very much for your welcome.
"I have seen the most important part of the school, the
"children, and hope under the guidance of Miss Arnold
"and others, to see something of the working of the
"school."

The pupils were marched off to their respect-
ive classes, which His Excellency inspected.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to
the Coimbatore College, where he was received
by Mr. M. Kannan, the Acting Principal, and
by the College Committee. His Excellency was

Coimba-
to-
College.

conducted round the classes and saw the teachers
and students at their work.

About the year 1851 'The Tahsildar's school'
—so called as having been originated by a Tah-
sildar of Coimbatore—was handed over to a
Committee of European and Indian gentlemen
under the designation of 'The Coimbatore Anglo-
Vernacular School.' Mr. E. B. Thomas, who was
then Collector of this district and remained
Collector till 1862, took a warm interest in the
school. The services and benefactions which he
rendered to the school are commemorated by the
'Thomas Memorial Hall,' erected in 1869. Mr.
C. C. Flanagan, M.A., took charge of the school
in 1867, when it contained 250 boys. In 1868 an
F.A. class was opened; and, after a break, the
school was finally affiliated as a college in 1877.
It may here be mentioned that this is one of the
oldest second-grade colleges in the Presidency.
With the sole exception of the Government Col-
lege at Mangalore (said to have been affiliated
in 1867) no second-grade college seems to have
been affiliated earlier than 1877. In 1892 the
Fathers of the Foreign Mission Society, Paris,
started the 'St. Michael's College,' which worked
well for a few years: but it ceased to exist on
the re-organization of the University studies, and
thereby left the Coimbatore College as the only
institution in this part of the country giving
instruction in the intermediate courses of study.
The property and management of the college
are vested in a committee, which was recently

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to-
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History.

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toze
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registered as a society under Act XXI of 1860. It consists of twelve members, including the Collector and the District Judge; of these two the senior is *ex-officio* President and the junior Vice-President.

From a distinguished list of Principals may be specially mentioned Mr. Flanagan, Mr. Mark Hunter (English Professor of the Presidency College), and Mr. L. Hodgson (of the Travancore Educational Service).

Strength.

The institution has a numerical strength of 646 pupils and a staff of 27 masters. The average yearly income from all sources during the last five years amounts to Rs. 22,925, while the average expenditure is Rs. 23,272. Recently two circumstances have caused a strain on the finances, namely, the recurrence of plague, and the University demand for costly buildings and equipment for the study of mathematics and science. The college has just completed the construction of a laboratory costing about Rs. 15,000, and is taking steps for the provision of necessary equipment relating to water, gas and electricity. It is estimated that this will cost about Rs. 12,000.

It is a matter of some pride to this district that Coimbatore has so far succeeded in running a college mainly on private resources. Steps are being taken to provide it with a permanent endowment and a large sum of money has already been subscribed for the purpose.

Before leaving His Excellency and party, accompanied by the college committee, crossed

over the road to the old Municipal Hospital building to discuss whether the building could be handed over to the college committee as the institution is in need of more accommodation.

The Y.M.C.A. building was next visited. The Rev. Mr. Hatch and Mr. F. J. Stanes received His Excellency and took him round the building. The association was largely financed by Mr. Robert Stanes and is run by his son, Mr. Fred. Stanes.

The Stanes' High School for European and Eurasian children was next visited. Here His Excellency was met by Mr. Robert Stanes, Manager, Mr. E. E. Berry, Principal, Mrs. Berry and Mr. F. J. Stanes, and shown round the boarding house and the various classes at work.

This school was started by Mr. Robert Stanes when he first came to Coimbatore in 1862 in a small way for the benefit of European and Eurasian children and is run mainly on philanthropic lines. It is supported by fees and Government grants and the large excesses in expenditure above income are met by Mr. Stanes himself.

The school has increased year by year and now occupies a commodious building; attached to it are boarding homes for boys and girls whose parents live at a distance. The school is now a high school and last year passed six at the Government examinations. In past years pupils were prepared for the Matriculation examination. The buildings have been erected by Mr. Robert Stanes with some assistance for the school building in the shape of a Government grant.

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Young
Men's
Christian
Associa-
tion.

Stanes'
High
School.

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Stanes'
High
School.

Many of the old boys are now scattered throughout India occupying various situations. One is a Captain in the Indian Medical Service; some are Barristers and Medical Subordinates; while others are in the Educational Department, the Army, the Navy and the Railway. The school is a mixed school for boys and girls. Mr. E. E. Berry, M.A. (Cantab.), is the Principal with an efficient staff of teachers.

His Excellency and party then motored back to the Collector's bungalow.

Agricul-
tural
College.

In the afternoon at 3-45 P.M. His Excellency and party motored to the Agricultural College, where he was received by Mr. Cecil Wood, the Principal, who introduced the other Professors of the college to His Excellency. After His Excellency's inspection of the college was over, he had tea with the college staff. His Excellency then went round the farm buildings, wetlands and botanical garden and was specially interested in Dr. Barber's cane breeding experiments and in the extraction of cane juice and the manufacture of jaggery.

The college was built to succeed the College of Agriculture at Saidapet, when that institution was found to be inadequate. Land was acquired and preparations commenced on the site early in 1906. The foundation stone was laid on September 24, 1906, by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, who also formally opened the college on July 14, 1909. As a matter of fact, work had begun sometime before this, the first batch of

students being admitted in June 1908. The total number of students that can be accommodated is sixty; the course is a three years' one, so that twenty students are expected to pass out each year. The selection of students is left to the Principal; endeavour is made to obtain men of the landowning and farming classes, care being taken at the same time to recruit representatives from as many districts as possible.

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tural
College.

The building itself is an exceedingly handsome structure, in the Hindu-Saracenic style. It is built of red table moulded brick in mortar, with finely dressed cutstone work. Designed by Mr. G. S. T. Harris, late Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, it has been constructed at a total cost, including fittings, of Rs. 4,65,000, under the immediate direction of Mr. H. T. Keeling, late District Executive Engineer. The building faces north, in the form of the letter H; its total length is over 300 feet, the width of each block being 50 feet. Accommodation is arranged for five officers—the Principal, Chemist, Botanist, Mycologist and Entomologist. Access to the upper storey of the building is given by two stair-cases on either side of the spacious hall, over which is the library. Water is supplied to all rooms where it is necessary, from tanks in the towers at the extremities of the building. These are filled at present by hand-power, but an electric installation is under consideration; this will also supply electric light to all rooms.

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tural
College.

The subordinate staff is housed in quarters which surround the maidan stretching behind the college. The students are housed in ten blocks, each of which contains six private rooms with a common dining room, bathroom, store-room and kitchen. There is also accommodation for fifty of the menial establishment.

The farm itself lies mainly to the north and west of the college, and comprises a total area of 457 acres; of these 45 acres are "wet" lands irrigated from a tank, 124 acres black loam suitable for growing cotton, and 260 acres red soil, part of which is occupied by buildings, part is dry-cropped, and part, garden land. There is thus a particularly wide variation in agricultural conditions which may be taken advantage of in the prosecution of the numerous manurial and cultural investigations.

Roughly speaking, the first year's class-room work is the acquirement of the rudiments of the pure sciences, the application of which to the business of farming will form the students' work for their second year. The knowledge they acquire in the laboratory is constantly correlated with practical work in the fields. The experience of farm operations obtained in the first year enables the students to cultivate their own plots, both of dry land and wet land, in the second year. In the third year they continue to attend lectures on such subjects as Farm Management, Farm Accounts and Rural Economy; and devote a good deal of time to the Veterinary Hospital,

Surveying, Supervision of farm labour and the Dairy; besides which they perform two district tours. At the termination of three years' course, the diploma conveying the title of Licentiate in Agriculture is granted to the successful candidates.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Collector's bungalow. There was a dinner party at 8 P.M.

On Friday morning at 7 A.M. His Excellency and party with the Collector motored to the Toraiya quarter, two miles distant, where he was met by Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Chairman of the Municipal Council. Here His Excellency inspected a typical slum which was one of those to be opened out with the aid of a grant from Government.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Perur Temple, where they spent about half an hour.

On the way back to the Collector's bungalow His Excellency paid a visit to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, St. Michael's High School and the Orphanage maintained by the French "Mission Etrangère." His Excellency was received by the Rev. Fathers J. N. Rondy, J. Perrin, Perrier and Boulanger, who showed him over the institutions in their charge.

His Excellency and party with the Collector next visited the Spinning and Weaving Mill, arriving there at 10-30 A.M. His Excellency

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Agricul-
tural
College.

Dinner
Party.

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1913.
Toraiya
quarter.

Perur
Temple.

St.
Joseph's
Industrial
School, St.
Michael's
High
School
and the
Orphan-
age.

Spinning
and
Weaving
Mill.

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TORE.
Spinning
and Weav-
ing Mill.

was met by Mr. R. Stanes, Managing Director, and by the other Directors of the Mill, who showed him the various departments.

This company was started by the late Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of Madras and Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. of Coimbatore in 1888 with a capital of six lakhs of rupees. The old mill was opened on 18th August 1890 and commenced full work in the following month, and has been working steadily ever since. The dividends paid by this company since the commencement had been on an average of 9½ per cent. per annum. During the years 1906 to 1909 the cotton mill industry experienced a time of great prosperity, in which this mill's shares realized dividends of 15 and 20 per cent. per annum.

In view of this prosperity it was decided to extend the working of the company, and the capital was increased to 12 lakhs. During 1909 the new mill was erected and began work early in 1910.

The capital of the company has all been subscribed for in this country, and a quarter of it is held by Indian capitalists. The entire management of the company is now in the hands of Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Limited.

Kaleswara
Spinning
Mills.

The Kaleswara Spinning Mills were next visited. Here His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Somasundara Chettiyar Avargal, the Agent. After His Excellency had seen the various operations he returned to the Collector's bungalow.

This mill, which has been working since September 1910, was established at Coimbatore owing to the facilities for procuring cotton locally.

It was resolved to issue shares for Rs. 6½ lakhs, at Rs. 100 per share, and this amount was soon subscribed, practically the whole of the capital invested being Indian. The foundation stone for the mill building was laid by Mr. R. H. Shipley, L.C.S., Collector of the district, and the mill when completed was opened by Mr. Gillman, the Collector, in 1910. The mill is excellently equipped and is being worked with electric power generated by a Diesel oil-engine. The makers failed to supply the 525 b.h.p. agreed on and the power at present working is only 380 b.h.p. Hence only three-quarters of the machinery is in use. It is hoped, however, that the deficiency will very soon be made up, and the mill will then be capable of turning out 8,000 lb. of yarn daily, as compared with 6,000 lb., the present average output. Notwithstanding the lack of power, the working of the mill during 1912 was very satisfactory, as is indicated by the balance sheet, which declares a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, Rs. 36,000 being set aside for depreciation on machinery.

At 12-30 P.M. His Excellency informally met the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars of the district.

In the afternoon His Excellency granted a few private interviews from 3 P.M.

In the evening His Excellency and party, accompanied by the Collector, left for the

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COIMBA-
TORE.

Kaleswara
Spinning
Mills.

Meeting
of the
Divisional
officers
and
Tahsildar
Inter-
views.

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COIMBA-
TORE.
Corona-
tion Park.

Coronation Park arriving there at 6 P.M. His Excellency was received by the Poligar of Uttukuli and other members of the Park Committee.

The idea of establishing a permanent memorial of the Delhi Coronation Durbar held by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in December 1911, was first suggested by M.R.Ry. K. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, who pointed out that the leading mirasidars of the district would be disappointed if no such memorial was established and would be willing to contribute generously for the purpose. He himself subscribed Rs. 1,000 on the spot, which he has since increased to Rs. 1,500. Within a few days similar large sums were promised by Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar (Rs. 2,000 since increased to Rs. 2,500), Messrs. V. Vellingiri Goundar (Rs. 2,000), J. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar (Rs. 1,000), M. G. Arogyaswami Pillai (Rs. 1,000), T. Ramaswami Aiyangar (Rs. 1,000), the Poligar of Uttukuli (Rs. 1,000) and the Pattadar of Palayakottai (Rs. 1,000); and it was decided that a memorial should be created and that it should take the form of a park and recreation ground, the want of which had long been felt in Coimbatore and for which a very suitable vacant site existed between the Satyamangalam and sub-jail roads. A large sum of money has since been promised and collected and 34 acres of land have been purchased. These added to 8 acres of the "Old Deer Park" which the Government were pleased to give to the Park

Committee form a very handsome expanse which is being laid out into football grounds, etc., a garden and a park. A pavilion and gates are also being erected and lodges will be added in due time. It is hoped also to add some 6 acres more to this area. It is intended to hand over the park with a suitable endowment to the District Board which has consented to accept the trust and most of whose members have subscribed liberally towards the memorial. The park is now ready for games and will, it is expected, be used regularly for that purpose after His Excellency's visit.

The following account of the Coronation Park was read by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar:—

"We cannot too strongly express our gratitude to Your Excellency for having done us the honour to consent to open this memorial of the Coronation of the King-Emperor.

"2. Your Excellency is aware that throughout India there were evoked feelings of intense loyalty and enthusiasm on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi. And in Coimbatore, as elsewhere, deep devotion to the throne and person of His Majesty was universally felt and universally expressed. The people of this district feel that we cannot allow such an occasion to pass without some memorial, and that the memorial should be of a lasting and worthy character.

"3. We are very humbly of opinion that a really good park and recreation ground will be of great

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tion Park

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tion
Park.

"public convenience and utility and will be a memorial which His Gracious Majesty would not disdain. To provide playing grounds for the many children and young men of this town who now have nowhere to play their games, and to provide, as we soon hope to do, pleasant lawns and gardens and shady trees where their elders may take the air after their day's work, such a result, Your Excellency, will, we believe, be of lasting benefit to this town.

"4. We much regret that the season of the year and the only recent completion of our propaganda have prevented us from planting our trees, building our gates, lodges, walls and pavilion and laying out our garden. But we beg Your Excellency to look at this rather empty and barren expanse more with the eye of prophecy than the eye of vision since we can safely say that the means are assured for bringing our undertaking to a worthy conclusion.

"5. Rupees 53,000 have been subscribed to this park and a sum of about Rs. 35,000 has been collected. The rest will be paid before the end of June. We have bought 3.91 acres of land and the Government have been graciously pleased to grant us an extent of 8.09 acres to add to the park. We intend to add a few more acres of ground, to lay out the park and garden, to build the necessary walls, gates, lodge and pavilion and to retain a balance of several thousands of rupees. This sum we intend to hand over, as an endowment, to the District Board, which has kindly consented to take over the park and keep it up. Your Excellency may thus feel assured that however unfinished and bare our park may look, its future is safe.

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TORR.
Corona-
tion
Park.

"6. We shall shortly solicit the honour of Your Excellency's inspecting the plans of our proposed park and buildings and a statement of our accounts. We request, however, to be permitted to give a brief list of our proposed improvements and a brief statement of our finances.

"7. The land has cost us Rs. 17,000. We hope to buy 5½ acres of land at the south-eastern corner of the existing park so as to give us a good frontage on the Avanashi road. This, we estimate, will cost us Rs. 6,000. We are going to request the Government to permit us to include in the park the present private jail road which passes between the Collector's compound and the park. This will, we trust, in no way interfere with the Jail Department, while it will beautify the park and will enable us to avoid the necessity of making a second road parallel to it inside our boundaries and thereby reducing our available ground. We propose to erect what we believe will be a handsome pavilion near the flower garden and two handsome gates and lodges at the entrances from the Avanashi and Satyamangalam roads and complete the enclosure of the park by a stone wall, as well as to deepen and equip the existing well and to level and clear the ground. The roads, an oil engine and the formation of the garden and the planting of the trees will be additional items of expenditure. The total cost of the above including the extension will, we believe, amount to Rs. 24,000.

"8. Thus we hope to provide a finished park at a total cost of Rs. 41,000. We have received promises of subscriptions up to the amount of Rs. 53,000. Even supposing this was our final figure, this would leave us an endowment of Rs. 12,000, which if

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Coronation
Park.

"invested in our local banks, will give us an income of
"Rs. 720 a year or Rs. 60 a month. That would not
"provide a sufficient income for the maintenance of
"a very large flower-garden and, had we no other
"resources, we should have to cut our coat according to
"our cloth. But we have been encouraged to believe
"that there will be little difficulty in raising our total in
"a few days' time to Rs. 60,000 which will give us an
"endowment fund of Rs. 19,000 or a monthly income
"of Rs. 95. We believe also that both the District
"Board and the Municipality will be glad and will be
"permitted to make a small grant of two or three
"hundred rupees each every year towards the main-
"tenance of the park and garden and this should
"enable the District Board to maintain the park in a
"thoroughly satisfactory condition.

"9. The park will ultimately, we hope, contain
"some really beautiful wooded walks and drives and a
"really beautiful garden as well as some nice foot-ball
"and hockey grounds and some tennis courts.
"Arrangements will also, we hope, be made to provide
"one or more really good cricket grounds and several
"practice wickets. But for all this time is needed.
"Some day we hope to see the unsightly and most
"insanitary Paraya huts in the south-western corner
"acquired and their site added to the park, but this is
"beyond our present means.

"10. In one respect at any rate our memorial is
"really ready to carry out the purposes for which it was
"intended. The foot-ball grounds are ready for play
"and we humbly beg Your Excellency graciously to
"declare the park open and to start the foot-ball matches
"which are waiting to be played".

His Excellency in declaring the park open
spoke as follows:—

"MR. HEMINGWAY, MR. LAKSHMI NARASIMHA
"AIYAR, MEMBERS OF THE PARK COMMITTEE, LADIES
"AND GENTLEMEN,—I have accepted with great plea-
"sure the invitation of the Park Committee to preside
"at the opening of the Coimbatore Coronation Park
"this afternoon. The Park has been formed to
"commemorate the visit of Their Imperial Majesties
"to their Indian Empire, a visit which roused un-
"paralleled enthusiasm and called forth sentiments of
"the deepest loyalty and affection throughout the length
"and breadth of the land. Here in Coimbatore these
"feelings have found expression in the generous gift of
"this spacious public park by the gentlemen who have
"subscribed and bought it for this purpose. Many of
"these gentlemen are happily with us here this after-
"noon, and the large sum which has been subscribed
"by them is a striking proof of their determination to
"commemorate the great Indian Coronation by a gift
"of enduring and increasing benefit, in the enjoyment
"of which every resident of this town may claim a share
"and which will be more and more prized by every
"succeeding generation of its citizens.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, both on the public
"spirit which prompted your gift and on the form
"which you have chosen that your gift should take.
"Everybody nowadays is convinced of the importance
"of preserving in towns open public spaces and of
"providing playing fields for the games of the children
"and young men, as well as for the recreation of their
"elders. I do not think that you could have made a

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tion
Park.

"more far-seeing or a more fortunate choice. The park is, as your address has explained, not yet fully equipped, and I have listened with interest to your plans for completing it. What has been accomplished already is sufficient to enable the observer to gain a good idea of its final form and is to me one more indication of the spirit of enterprise and progress which my short stay here has enabled me to recognize as a notable characteristic of the people of Coimbatore. Let me say again how great a pleasure it has been to me to be present on this occasion. I believe now that it is my pleasing duty to set in motion the game of foot-ball which is the formal inauguration of the park's public career. I will just add, as I leave Coimbatore to-night, that it has been a great satisfaction to me to have this opportunity of seeing something of the district and its people, and I would offer to you my best wishes for its continued welfare and progress".

Garden
Party.

His Excellency thereupon proceeded to the foot-ball ground and "kicked off" and then joined the Garden Party given by the Park Committee.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Collector's bungalow.

Meeting
of local
Educa-
tional
officers.

At 7-15 P.M. His Excellency met informally the local officers of the Educational Department, and at 8 P.M. paid a short visit to the Coimbatore Club where he was received by the President and Committee and shown round the buildings.

Departure,
private.

His Excellency and party left Coimbatore by special train at 10-15 P.M. for Calicut. His departure was private.

APPENDIX (COIMBATORE).

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

CENTRAL STATION (MADRAS).

TUESDAY.

April 8,
1913.

7-25 P.M.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Arnold White.

" " Sir Ralph and Lady Benson.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras.

Mr. P. Hannington, Commissioner of Police.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Sheriff of Madras.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. R. Greenall, Traffic Manager, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway.

M.R.Ry. M. Paupa Rao Nayudu Garu, Superintendent, Government Railway Police.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

COIMBATORE RAILWAY STATION.

1. Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., Acting Collector.
2. M.R.Ry. C. K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Acting District and Sessions Judge.
3. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

WEDNES-
DAY.

April 9,
1913.

7 A.M.

WEDNES-
DAY.
April 9,
1913.
7 A.M.

4. Mr. J. T. W. Filson, District Superintendent of Police.
5. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

MEMBERS OF THE COIMBATORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

- 10-25 A.M. 1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, B.A. (Chairman).
2. Mr. M. S. Mascarenhas, Revenue Divisional Officer.
3. M.R.Ry. C. S. Vennal Nayudu Garu.
4. " V. C. Nanjappa Chettiyar Avargal.
5. " M. Sambandam Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
6. " A. T. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
7. " P. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
8. " C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar Avargal.
9. " K. R. Subramaniya Aiyar Avargal.
10. Mr. W. Fraser.
11. M.R.Ry. S. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal.
12. " T. Srinivasaraghava Chariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
13. " C. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
14. " C. A. Venkatakrishna Aiyar Avargal.
15. " Vellingiri Chettiyar Avargal.
16. " T. H. Govinda Singh Avargal.
17. Khan Sahib G. A. Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
18. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.

19. M.R.Ry. M. G. Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A.
20. " K. Narayana Sastriyar Avargal.
21. " I. Venkataswami Nayudu Garu.
22. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

WEDNES-
DAY.
April 9,
1913.
10-25 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector (Vice-President).
2. Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Pollachi Division.
3. M.R.Ry. K. Kunhiraman Avargal, Deputy Collector, Erode.
4. Mr. M. S. Mascarenhas, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
5. M.R.Ry. T. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gopichettipalayam Division.
6. " S. P. Rangachari Avargal, Deputy Collector, Kollegal Division.
7. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
8. M.R.Ry. J. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal.
9. Syed Diwan Khaja Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
10. M.R.Ry. S. Sivarama Sastriar Avargal.
11. " Rao Bahadur Nallathambi Chakrai Mondradiya Avargal.
12. " K. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.
13. " N. Muthuswami Goundar Avargal.
14. " C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
15. " N. R. Malayandi Chettiyar Avargal.
16. Saiyid Diwan Abdur Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

WEDNESDAY.	17.	M.R.Ry. S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu Garu.
April 9, 1913.	18.	" K. Anantasubramanya Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
10-25 A.M.	19.	" M. Venugopal Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L.
	20.	" G. Srinivasaraghava Chariyar Avargal.
	21.	" G. P. Venkatesa Aiyar Avargal.
	22.	" S. C. Nanjunda Rao Avargal.
	23.	" A. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal.

ON THE DAIS.

1. The Rev. Father Rondy.
2. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar Avargal.
3. The Poligar of Uttukuli.
4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar.
5. Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S.
6. " J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S.
7. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Nagoji Rao Avargal.
8. " Rao Bahadur A. T. Thiruvankataswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
9. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael.
10. " E. H. Gadsden.
11. " M. McRae.
12. Dr. C. A. Barber.
13. Mr. R. C. Wood.
14. " R. L. Molloy.
15. M.R.Ry. C. K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
16. Mr. W. M. Parker.
17. " F. A. Lodge, C.I.E.
18. The Rev. E. G. Brownrigg.

FOREST MUSEUM.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Mr. F. A. Lodge, C.I.E., Conservator of Forests, Western Circle. | WEDNESDAY. |
| 2. " C. E. C. Fischer, District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore. | April 9, 1913. |
| 3. " R. D. Richmond, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore. | 11-5 A.M. |

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

11-50 A.M.

1. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Madhava Menon, Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

INTERVIEWS.

3 to 4-30 P.M.

1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Chairman, Coimbatore Municipal Council.
2. The Poligar of Uttukuli.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. T. Thiruvankataswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Ex-Chairman, Coimbatore Municipal Council, and President of the People's Association.
4. " Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar Avargal, Landowner.
5. " Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor and Ex-Member of the Madras Legislative Council.
6. " Manavedan Raja Avargal, Honorary Deputy Collector.

FOREST COLLEGE.

WEDNES-
DAY.April 9,
1913.

5-25 P.M.

1. Colonel W. M. Ellis, Superintending Engineer.
2. Mr. J. M. M. Parker, Executive Engineer.
3. " F. A. Lodge, C.I.E.
4. " M. G. Platts.

8-20 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Colonel W. M. Ellis.
2. Mrs. Ellis.
3. Mr. A. W. Lushington.
4. " H. B. Bryant.
5. " F. A. Lodge, C.I.E.
6. Mrs. Lodge.
7. Miss Lodge.
8. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael.
9. " E. H. Gadsden.
10. Mrs. Gadsden.
11. Mr. J. M. M. Parker.
12. Mrs. Parker.
13. Mr. S. Cox.
14. " C. E. C. Fischer.
15. Mrs. Fischer.
16. Mr. R. D. Richmond.
17. " E. M. Moss.
18. " W. Lamb.
19. " J. C. Stodart, I.C.S.
20. " A. Wimbush.

THURS-
DAY.April 10,
1913.

10-30 A.M.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

1. Miss Arnold, Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
2. Mrs. Devasagayam, Headmistress.

COIMBATORE COLLEGE.

THURS-
DAY.April 10,
1913.

11-25 A.M.

1. Mr. M. Kannan, Acting Principal.
2. " E. H. Gadsden, Superintendent of the Central Jail and Member of the College Committee.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Nagoji Rao Avargal, retired Inspector of Schools, Member of the College Committee.
4. " C. M. Padmanabha Chari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Honorary Secretary.
5. " Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar, Public Prosecutor, Member of the College Committee.
6. " M. G. Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, Member of the College Committee.
7. " H. Rama Rao Avargal, Member of the College Committee.
8. Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan Abdur Razack Sahib.
9. Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools.
10. M.R.Ry. J. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal, Secretary of the College Fund Committee.

STANES' HIGH SCHOOL.

11-55 A.M.

1. Mr. Robert Stanes, Manager.
2. Mr. E. E. Berry, Principal.
3. Mr. F. J. Stanes.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

4-0 P.M.

1. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.
2. Mr. R. C. Wood, Principal.
3. Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

THURS-
DAY,
April 10,
1913.
4-0 P.M.

4. Mr. W. Harrison, Chemist.
5. Dr. C. A. Barber, Sugarcane Expert.
6. Mr. W. McRae, Mycologist.
7. Mr. T. B. Fletcher, Entomologist.
8. M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Chari Avl., Acting Botanist.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr. Robert Stanes.
2. " D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S.
3. " H. C. Sampson.
4. Mrs. Sampson.
5. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S.
6. Mrs. Long.
7. Dr. C. A. Barber.
8. Mr. C. V. Narasiah, Bar-at-Law.
9. Mrs. Narasiah.
10. Miss Narasiah.
11. Mr. J. T. W. Filson.
12. Miss A. M. C. Arnold.
13. Mr. J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S.
14. " R. L. Molloy.
15. Mrs. Molloy.
16. Mr. R. C. Wood.
17. " T. Bainbrigge Fletcher.
18. " W. McRae.
19. " W. H. Harrison.

FRIDAY,
April 11,
1913.
7-20 A.M.

TORAIYA QUARTER.

1. Major W. C. Long, I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib, Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipal Council.

PERUR TEMPLE.

FRIDAY.

April 11,
1913.

7-40 A.M.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Suler Lakshminarasimha Aiyar Avargal.
2. " C. K. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal, First-grade Pleader, Secretary.
3. " V. C. Vellingiri Goundar Avargal, member of Park Committee, large Landholder.
4. " Nuggili Goundar Avargal, Landholder.
5. " Swaminatha Chettiyar Avargal, Trader and Landowner.
6. " P. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avargal, First-grade Pleader and Municipal Councillor.
7. " Chittur Goundar Avargal, Landholder.
8. " Venkatarama Chettiyar Avargal, Trader.
9. " C. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Municipal Councillor and Landowner.
10. " N. Ramayan Chetti Avargal, Contractor.
11. " Marudamalai Goundar Avargal, Landowner of Viranam, Coimbatore taluk.

THE ST. MICHAEL INSTITUTIONS.

8-25 A.M.

1. Rev. Father J. N. Rondy.
2. " J. Perrin.
3. " Perrier.
4. " Boulanger.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

10-30
A.M.

1. Mr. R. Stanes, Managing Director.
2. Mr. F. J. Stanes, Director.

FRIDAY.
April 11,
1913.

3. Mr. A. B. Langham, Manager.
4. M.R.Ry. C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar Avargal, Director.

11-20 A.M.

KALESWARA SPINNING MILLS.

1. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Somasundara Chettiyar Avargal, Agent.
2. Mr. C. E. M. Barret, Manager.
3. " C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar, Director.

12-30 P.M.

DIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND TAHSILDARS.

1. Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Pollachi.
2. " J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
3. " M. S. Mascarenhas, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
4. M.R.Ry. S. P. Rangachariyar, Deputy Collector, Kollegal.
5. " K. Kunhiraman, Deputy Collector, Erode.
6. " T. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Deputy Collector, Gopichettipalaiyam.
7. " M. V. Nelliayappa Pillai, Tahsildar, Pollachi.
8. " Anantakrishna Aiyar, Tahsildar, Bavani.
9. " T. Thangavelu Mudaliyar, Tahsildar, Erode.
10. " C. Rajagopalachariar, Tahsildar, Dhara-puram.
11. " M. Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Tahsildar, Gopichettipalaiyam.
12. " E. S. Jesudin, Tahsildar, Coimbatore.

13. M.R.Ry. Purushotham Nayudu, Tahsildar, Udamalpet.
14. " Nageswara Aiyar, Tahsildar, Tiruppur.
15. " B. R. Subramania Aiyar, Tahsildar, Kollegal.

FRIDAY.
April 11,
1913.
12-30 P.M.

INTERVIEWS.

1. M.R.Ry. J. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal, Landowner and Vakil, 3 to 4-30 P.M.
2. " K. Narayana Sastriyar Avargal, Municipal Councillor, Vakil, and Member of the People's Association.
3. Rev. W. J. Hatch, London Mission.
4. Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razak Sahib, President of the Coimbatore Anjuman and Vice-President of the Pollachi Taluk Board.
5. M.R.Ry. K. S. Ramasami Aiyar, Landowner and Member of the District Board.
6. " T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal, Honorary Chairman of Erode Municipality and Vakil.

CORONATION PARK.

MEMBERS OF THE CORONATION PARK COMMITTEE.

6 P.M.

1. Mr. E. H. Gadsden.
2. " B. L. Molloy.
3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshminarasimha Aiyar.
4. " K. Venkata Krishna Aiyar Avargal.
5. " V. C. Vellingiri Goundar Avargal.
6. " K. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.
7. " M. G. Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal.

FRIDAY.
April 11,
1913.
6 P.M.

8. M.R.Ry. J. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal.
9. The Poligar of Uttukuli.
10. The Pattadar of Palayakottai.
11. M.R.Ry. A. K. Gurusami Nayudu Garu.
12. " Rao Bahadur A. T. Tiruvenkata-
swami Mudaliyar Avargal.
13. " Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna
Aiyar Avargal.
14. " K. Narayana Sastriyar Avargal.
15. " U. Ramasami Chettiyar Avargal.
16. " C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar Avargal.
17. The Proprietor of Ramapatnam.
18. " of Poravipalaiyam.
19. M.R.Ry. V. Karuppa Goundar Avargal.
20. Khan Sahib Abdul Razak Sahib.
21. M.R.Ry. N. R. Malaiyandi Chettiyar Avargal.
22. " K. Ramalinga Goundar Avargal.
23. " K. Kandasami Goundar Avargal.
24. " Shanmuga Velu Nadar Avargal.
25. " Marana Goundar Avargal.

7-15 P.M.

LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools.
2. M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Assistant In-
spector of Schools.
3. " V. P. Subramania Aiyar, Sub-Assistant
Inspector, Coimbatore.
4. " V. S. Narayana Rao, Sub-Assistant In-
spector, Gopichettipalaiyam.
5. " J. C. Chinnappa, Sub-Assistant Inspector,
Erode.

6. M.R.Ry. R. Venkataramana Sastri, Sub-Assistant FRIDAY.
Inspector, Pollachi. April 11,
1913.
7. " Harihara Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector, 7-15 P.M.
Tiruppur.
8. " Raja Manikkam, Sub-Assistant Inspector,
Dhārāpuram.
9. " Ramaswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant In-
spector, Kollegal.

CHAPTER II.

MALABAR.

April 12, 1913. CALICUT. Private arrival. His Excellency and party arrived at Calicut Railway Station by mail train at 6-45 A.M. on Saturday the 12th April. His Excellency was received by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., the Acting Collector of Malabar, Mr. A. Edgington, I.C.S., District Judge, South Malabar, Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S., District Judge, North Malabar, and Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, District Superintendent of Police. The arrival was private.

Public arrival. From the station His Excellency and party proceeded to the Huzur office arriving there at 7 A.M. Here His Excellency's arrival was public.

Guard of Honour. After His Excellency had inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, he was conducted to his seat. The Collector then introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Oyitti Krishnan Avargal, Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council:—

Calicut Municipal address. "We, the members of the Municipal Council of Calicut, beg leave, on behalf of our fellow-citizens, to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to our town.

"2. Though Calicut is not at its best at this time of the year, yet we trust that Your Excellency will find many things in this historic town, both peculiar and interesting.

"3. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, and we beg to convey through Your Excellency our gratitude and attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor whose message of love and sympathy on the occasion of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi has sent a thrill of joy throughout this vast Empire.

April 12, 1913. CALICUT. Municipal address. Loyalty.

"4. Unlike many other towns in this Presidency, Calicut is a straggling city of large area. The heavy monsoon cut up our roads and our resources are sometimes severely strained to keep the 50 miles of roads in fair condition. With the liberal grants which the Madras Government have been pleased to make for sanitary improvements, many congested and unhealthy areas have been opened out. This, we have no doubt, will have far-reaching effects upon the health of the town.

Grants for sanitary improvements.

"5. We still have our municipal wants and requirements, but we do not wish to mar the pleasure of the occasion by pressing them upon Your Excellency's notice, as we have the fullest confidence that any reasonable representation of them through proper channels will receive Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration.

"6. We trust that Your Excellency will find pleasure in visiting our town, and with another hearty welcome."

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

April 12,
1913.
CALICUT.
Malabar
District
Board's
address.

The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. T. Vurgese Avargal, the Vice-President of the Malabar District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board :—

"We, the members of the District Board of Malabar, on behalf of all the inhabitants of the district, beg leave to offer Your Excellency a most cordial and loyal welcome to Malabar. We rejoice that our district is one of the first to be honoured by a visit from Your Excellency, and we can assure Your Excellency that there is no part of the Presidency where the British Crown is regarded with more affection or loyalty. We are happy to have this opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency in person our thanks for the liberal grants made from time to time by Your Excellency's Government to the District Board in aid of our roads, our schools, and our hospitals. Our funds are limited in proportion to the manifold claims upon them, and we are confident that in the future we shall be treated with the same generosity as in the past.

Loyalty.

*Grants for
roads,
schools
and
hospitals.*

"2. We regret that Your Excellency's stay in our midst is so short. Unfortunately it comes at the hottest and driest season of the year when what is perhaps the most beautiful district in the Presidency is not at its best. Nevertheless we hope that Your Excellency will carry away pleasant memories of Malabar, and we beg that an expression of the loyal and grateful sentiments of the people of our district towards the Crown may be conveyed to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

After the address had been read, the Vice-President presented to His Excellency the remaining members of the District Board.

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

"We, the members of the Kerala Janmi Sabha, beg leave, on behalf of the Janmis of Kerala, to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this historic city, the immemorial capital of Kerala. We esteem it a great honour and compliment paid to us that you should visit this important district so soon after Your Excellency has assumed the reins of Government and we are confident that your first-hand knowledge of this district, its intricate land tenure and the social manners and customs handed down to us by tradition, which we value as sacred, will be of much benefit to us and will help Your Excellency to solve the difficult questions connected with our district that may come before you from time to time. We are sorry that this is not the time when Malabar looks its best and Your Excellency cannot therefore enjoy those natural beauties of our district which are so picturesque and fascinating in the cold weather; yet we hope that Your Excellency will derive some interest from a study of the history of our land, its peculiar land tenure and its customs.

"Though the races that live within this district are many, and their customs, manners and habits are diverse, yet we beg to assure Your Excellency that

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Janmi
Sabha's
address.

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address.

"we are all of us united in our deep and unswerving
"loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-
"Emperor, and are also united in our warm appreci-
"ation of the peace and security that we enjoy under
"British rule.

"Our sabha or association is composed of re-
"presentatives of almost all the aristocratic families of
"the district and other influential land-holders known
"as 'janmis,' with the Zamorin Raja as its Presi-
"dent. We fully realize the fact that our prosperity
"entirely depends on the stability of British rule and
"we shall always be happy to co-operate with the
"Government, to the best of our ability, to ensure
"peace, prosperity and contentment in the land.

"We do not wish to trouble Your Excellency with
"any recital of our wants and grievances, though we
"are not free from them, but we will refer them to
"Your Excellency in due season and by official
"correspondence rather than press them on Your
"Excellency as part of our greeting, and we trust that
"such representations will meet with your sympathetic
"consideration.

"We are sorry that we have not the privilege of
"welcoming Her Excellency in our midst, but we hope
"that we may have this pleasure on some future
"occasion.

"In conclusion we hope that Your Excellency will
"enjoy your visit to Calicut and that you will carry
"away with you pleasant recollections of Malabar.

"With fervent prayers and good wishes for the
"prosperity of Your Excellency and Her Excellency
"Lady Pentland."

After reading the address he presented to His Excellency the other members of the sabha.

His Excellency then made a joint reply to the three addresses:—

"I thank you most cordially for the kind welcome
"that you have given me, as well as for the sentiments
"of loyalty, gratitude and devotion towards the British
"Crown which you have expressed. The expression of
"these sentiments it shall be my pleasure as well as
"my duty to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-
"Emperor.

"I am sorry that my visit to your beautiful district
"is to be so short, and that I have not been able to give
"you longer notice of my coming, but I am glad to
"be able thus early in my term of office as Governor
"of this Presidency to have this opportunity of seeing
"something of the famous and historical Kerala country
"and to learn on the spot something of your wants
"and difficulties, no less than of your enterprises and
"successes. I, too, regret that my visit to your country
"could not be at a season when I could have seen it at
"its best, but by foregoing that pleasure I shall at least
"have been able to see it sooner, and, I hope, in time
"to come, that it may be possible for me to return to
"Malabar and enjoy its beauties at a more favourable
"season, with the possibility of studying its conditions
"at greater leisure.

"Meanwhile, gentlemen, let me say that I fully
"appreciate the difficulties with which your local author-
"ities have to contend, as well, let me add, the
"considerate terms in which you have been good enough
"to refer to those difficulties on the present occasion.

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lency's
reply.

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His Excellency's
reply.

"Your resources have been strained by your efforts to combat successive attacks of plague, and I am sincerely glad to be able to congratulate you on the success of these endeavours and, indeed, of all your efforts to maintain the health of the people. Your roads, too, subjected as they are to the fierce rain of the monsoon, involve you, undoubtedly, in greater expense than is the case in most other towns and districts. Though the Government have not been able to assist you in the municipality itself in this respect, they have helped you, I hope not illiberally, in matters of education and sanitation, and as far as the rest of the district is concerned in regard to roads and communications also; and it is my hope and belief that it will be found possible to contribute at least not less substantial assistance in the future.

"I do not propose to enter now, gentlemen, upon a discussion of Malabar land tenure, which from what little knowledge I have been able to gain of it, with the help of Mr. Innes and others, the Janmi Sabha has rightly called intricate and peculiar to this part of the Presidency, but I hope before I leave your district to understand something more of the complicated questions connected with it. If in the future the matter comes before the Government, I can assure you that it will meet at our hands with full and careful consideration, and that we shall use our best endeavour to deal with the claims of all parties with fairness and sympathy. It remains for me only to thank you again for your good wishes and your cordial welcome, of which I see signs in the streets as well as more substantial signs in this room, and let me add

"Lady Pentland's sincere regret that she is not able to share in these pleasant manifestations."

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His Excellency and party afterwards left the Huzur Office for East Hill, the residence of the Collector. His Excellency and party were the guests of the Collector during their stay at Calicut.

At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

Inter-
views.

At 1-30 P.M. the Collector gave a Luncheon party, to which some of the principal residents of Calicut were invited.

Collector's Luncheon
party.

His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Innes motored at 4 P.M. to the Basel German Mission College, where he was received by the Principal and Masters of the college.

Basel
German
Mission
College.

This institution may be said to have been sown in one place, and transplanted in a second, and to have taken root in a third place. For, the beginnings of this college have to be traced to the school that existed in Kallai about the year 1848; its youth was spent in the Mission compound adjoining the Mananchira tank, where it passed through all the vicissitudes to which a transplanted tree is liable, and where it also gained all its strength and vitality; and in its manhood it occupies its present habitation. At Kallai it was something like a Primary day-school; in the Mission compound it grew first into a Lower Secondary school and then into a full-blown flourishing High school with a fair

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Basel
German
Mission
College.

number of Christian pupils ; in its present habitation it has developed into a college.

Calicut was occupied as a Mission station in 1842. This institution was founded as a school at Kallai in 1848, and at the suggestion of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Robinson was transferred to a spacious building in the Mission compound in 1859 where it began its second period of life under altered conditions. The period between 1859 and 1872 may be said to have been a critical time for the school. At one time it was in a most flourishing condition, at another it was almost emptied of its constituents, at one time the managers were full of enthusiasm, at another were heartily tired of the constant ups and downs in the life of the school. Its very existence was more than once threatened ; in fact, the Home Board once even declared that the Anglo-Vernacular school at Calicut had ceased to exist. Nevertheless it clung tenaciously to life and refused to die. Such determined vitality soon helped the school to regain its vigour and by 1867 it was once more in a flourishing condition. About this time it was recognized by the department and was admitted to the privileges of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The grants received during 1867 amounted to Rs. 480, while the fee income was Rs. 278. Great credit is due to the then managers (especially to the Rev. Th. Schaffler and the Rev. J. Knobloch Sr.) who so perseveringly kept up the school in spite of serious disappointments and discouragements.

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Basel
German
Mission
College.

In 1872 the school was raised to the Middle school standard, and on the 25th May 1875 the new building (now occupied by the Basel Mission Girls' school) was opened, and four years after, it developed into a full-blown High School under the headmastership of Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) G. T. Vurghese, B.A., who had taken charge in July 1878. It is interesting to note that before the Upper Secondary department was opened, that is, before Mr. Vurghese joined the staff, the strength was 165, but about a year after, in 1880, it rose to 350. In 1881 candidates were for the first time presented for the Matriculation Examination from this institution. The same year the Rev. L. J. Frohnmeyer was appointed manager, and he gave additional impulse to its activities and imparted new strength to all its departments. The Director of Public Instruction visited the school in 1880 and was pleased with its tone and condition. The management was equally pleased with the daily working of the school and its annual earning of grants.

It is during the third period of its existence that the growth of the school has been especially rapid and extensive. By 1901 the institution had outgrown its capacity, and question of erecting a new and spacious building became very imperative. At the same time the idea of raising it to the status of the college occurred to the Mission. The abolition of the Government College and the consequent difficulty for the Tiyyas to give higher education to their children appealed to the Mission

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Basel
German
Mission
College.

authorities and made them conclude that the time was ripe for them to make a move. The Basel Mission Educational Council that had been formed was registered as a limited liability company and acquired the present site with the help of the Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and the present extensive and commodious building as designed by Mr. G. Benner, the architect of the Mission, was forthwith erected and formally opened by Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, on the 8th June 1906. A residence for the manager, a gymnastic hall, tiffin rooms and hostel to accommodate some 50 inmates, were all put up in due course.

But only one of the blocks of the new school buildings had been finished when Mr. Knobloch (Headmaster from 1896) left for Germany on furlough. At this stage the Rev. W. Müller, a graduate of the Tübingen University, took charge of the institution, completed all the buildings and succeeded in obtaining affiliation in 1908.

A large gathering of students had assembled in the school hall, whither His Excellency was conducted. Mr. W. E. Hoare, the Principal, welcomed His Excellency in a brief address, to which His Excellency made the following reply :—

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

“ LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND PRINCIPAL OF THE
“ COLLEGE AND GOVERNORS OF THE INSTITUTION,—
“ This is in the nature of a very pleasant surprise
“ because I had not expected to have the opportunity of
“ meeting so many of the scholars and students of this
“ institution and I am particularly glad to have the

“ pleasure of seeing so substantial and so varied, if I
“ may be allowed to say so, a sample of those who
“ benefit by the instruction at college and at school.
“ I notice that we have also with us some of the lady
“ students who are in the college and this, I think, is an
“ interesting feature of this occasion. It is not an
“ opportunity for making any speech, far from it; I
“ thank you for your presence on this occasion and I
“ offer you my best wishes for your career at home and
“ college, and I hope you may also look back with
“ gratitude on the years you have given to your studies
“ within these walls. I congratulate the Directors and
“ Governors of the Basel Mission on the vigorous and
“ active spirit which pervades the whole of this institu-
“ tion at the present time.”

His Excellency and party then left for the Municipal Hospital. Here His Excellency was met and shown round by Major Foster, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Municipa-
Hospital.

The civil hospital was first located in the present travellers' bungalow which was a Danish Factory acquired by Government in 1845. The hospital was maintained by Government until the year 1863 when the public were invited to subscribe towards the subsistence and clothing of the sick and a sum of Rs. 26,500 was collected. The institution was managed by a committee from this date up to August 1872, when it was taken over by the Municipality. It was subsequently decided to remove the hospital to a more suitable site and the present position was selected opposite the Mananchira tank. The foundation

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CALICUT.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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CALICUT.
Municipal
Hospital.

stone was laid in 1891 by Mr. J. F. W. Dumergue, Acting Collector, and the buildings were completed in 1893 at a cost of Rs. 14,620. An additional lying-in hospital consisting of two wards was subsequently added at a cost of Rs. 1,580 raised by public subscription, and a third ward was erected at the same time by Mr. Manakjee in memory of his daughter. An out-patient department was built in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 2,780. The main building is arranged in six wards having accommodation for 48 males, an operation, storeroom, cook-house, etc. Since the new Women and Children's Hospital was opened in April 1904 the old lying-in-hospital which formerly served for the accommodation of 12 female patients has been utilized as a septic ward for males.

Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

The office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is located in an upstairs building over the front of the hospital.

Part of the medical needs of the town is attended to at a branch dispensary at Kallai.

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

"There were 48 in-patients when I had the pleasure of visiting this hospital to-day. And the figures for the year 1912 give 1,059 in-patients, 27,833 out-patients, and 1,670 operations.

Visitors'
Book.

"The pressure on the existing accommodation is, I understand, considerable, and the out-patient department is inadequate. Under these circumstances the desire for additional accommodation is natural

"and proper to the Municipal authorities of Calicut, and their efforts for improvement should command the support and sympathy of those whom they represent. The hospital seems in good order and under competent and careful management."

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His Excellency and party afterwards proceeded to the Women and Children's hospital, where the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon met His Excellency and took him round.

Women
and
Children's
Hospital.

This institution is situated in the heart of Calicut. It consists of a series of wards in separate blocks for Brahmans, Nayars, Eurasians and others, besides septic sheds, an operation room and an out-patient department and dispensary. There is accommodation for 25 in-patients.

The hospital was raised by public subscription as a Coronation Memorial at a cost of about Rs. 40,000, of which Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar gave Rs. 10,000. On completion of the building, the management was handed over to the Municipality by the working committee and was opened to the public in April 1904. A Lady Doctor is in medical charge.

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

"I have been glad to see this hospital to-day. It seems to be in capable and careful hands. Some improvements were mentioned to me, which will be achieved no doubt in time. It is in good working order throughout and doing its best with increasing

Visitors'
Book.

April 12, 1913. "success to meet the needs of those whom it seeks to help. I have been much pleased with its general condition."

Zamorin's College.

The Zamorin's College was next visited. The College was closed for summer vacation and only a few teachers and boys were present on the occasion to welcome His Excellency. His Excellency was conducted round the college and the hostel by the Principal.

In June 1877, the then Zamorin Raja, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, started an English school for the education of the younger Rajas and located it at the Talli Palace. It was called the "Zamorin's High school" and its first Principal was the late well-known educationist Mr. C. M. Barrow. At about the same time, another institution, named the "Malabar High school" was opened for the general public by Mr. Barrow, its strength soon rising to two hundred boys. In a short time, the two schools were amalgamated and became known as the "Kerala Vidyasala," Calicut. In 1879, it was raised to the rank of a second-grade college and in 1904 it was named the "Zamorin's College". Until the year 1904, the college had no definite constitution, but this defect was soon remedied. The Zamorin was then pleased to hand over the management of the college to a board consisting of five members, three of whom belong to the three several houses in which the succession lies; the other two members are, one a Brahman and the other a Nayar, of whom again

one has to be a Government official, nominated by the Zamorin with the Collector's sanction, and the other either the Chairman or a member of the Municipal Council. The Members of the Board are appointed for three years and may be re-appointed. The Collector of Malabar is an official visitor and the Zamorin has ruled that his suggestions should receive the prompt attention of the Board and the Principal.

The college continues to be a more or less select institution, as ordinarily only caste boys are admitted. Christians are received freely, but Muhammadans cannot be taken without the sanction of the Zamorin. Tiyas and other lower classes are altogether excluded; the reason for the exclusion being the situation of the college buildings, in close proximity to the Palace and the temple.

Under the present constitution, the college is entitled to a grant of Rs. 4,500 per annum from the Zamorin and other *Sthanam* holders. Within the past year or two, the college has chosen to receive grants-in-aid from the Government. For over three decades it received no aid from Government. The present Zamorin has resolved to levy from each of his numerous tenants a very small annual contribution ranging from 4 annas to 2 rupees each. This is intended to be the nucleus of a reserve fund for the support of the college.

The college has spacious rooms accommodating all the classes from the Infant standard

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Finance.

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Zamorin's
College.

Finance.

to the Senior Intermediate class. It has a separate block, reserved for science teaching. The Zamorin has very generously given his palace to be used as a hostel and over thirty students are now accommodated there. Spacious houses outside the college building are also being used for the boarding and lodging of other students who have no guardians at Calicut. All these are looked after by wardens and the Principal frequently inspects them and attends to their moral and material needs. A separate building is about to be built within the college premises for a hostel. The Government have been pleased to grant Rs. 8,000 towards its construction. The Board of Management have also resolved to destroy the present palace building and to build on the site a large hall and rooms to accommodate all the college classes, so that in less than a year, there should be two new extensive blocks of buildings erected within the college premises. The consent given by the Zamorin to erect educational buildings on the sacred grove and to allow the old palace to be pulled down is an indication of his remarkably liberal views.

Strength.

The present strength of the college is 746, apportioned as follows:—

College	...	...	...	148
Upper Secondary	..	...	...	271
Lower Secondary	..	...	...	206
Primary	...	...	...	121

Himayat-
ul-Islam
Sabha.

His Excellency and party then motored to the Himayat-ul-Islam Sabha. Here His Excellency

was received by the members of the sabha and April 12, 1913.
conducted to the hall. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the following address was read:—

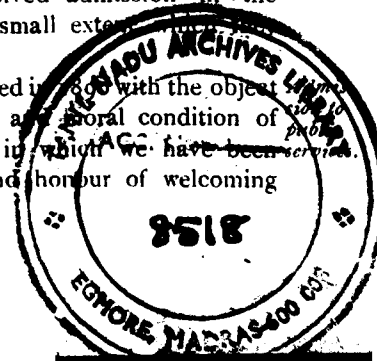
CALICUT.

Himayat-
ul-Islam
Sabha's
address.

"We, the President and Members of the Himayat-ul-Islam Sabha, Calicut, representing the Mappilla community of the district, most respectfully beg to offer to Your Excellency our hearty welcome and our sincere gratitude for Your Excellency's kind condescension in honouring us with a visit to our sabha. Before proceeding further we take the liberty to solemnly repeat the assurance that our community yields to none in sincere loyalty to the British Throne and that its members are ever ready to sacrifice everything they can command in the interests of their Paternal Government to which they are ever grateful for the solicitude with which it has from time to time devised measures for the betterment and encouragement of their backward community.

"2. We hope that our community in spite of its backward lot will continue to receive the sympathy and encouragement which it has always in the past received from the Government. In spite of obstacles we are always exerting to advance the education of our community. We are making some progress. But we regret that the educated members of our community have not received admission in the public services even to the small extent they deserve.

"3. Our sabha was started in 1880 with the object of ameliorating the material and moral condition of our community. This hall in which we have been so blessed with the favour and honour of welcoming



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Himayat
ul-Islam
Sabha's
address.

*Aims
of the
sabha.*

"Your Excellency and the adjacent mosques were built with the funds of the sabha. In times of scarcity the sabha grants relief to the poor without distinction of caste or creed. The sabha also undertakes the maintenance of destitute children.

"4. The sabha has been consulted by successive Collectors on matters affecting the welfare of the Muhammadan community and willingly rendered whatever assistance it could.

"5. We earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to favour us with such timely help and advice as will stimulate the progress of our community.

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

After reading the address, the members of the sabha were introduced to His Excellency.

His Excellency then made the following reply :

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"It gives me great pleasure to come here to the hall which your sabha has built and to receive from you the address which has just been read. I thank you for the cordiality of your welcome and also for your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to the British Throne.

"I rejoice to hear from you of your exertions to advance your community in education, and to be able to assure you of the full and continuing sympathy of the Madras Government in your efforts. Substantial proofs of this feeling have already been given. During last year I am informed Government provided

"the Local Boards of this district with funds to start 57 new schools for Mappillas ; and they are glad to be able to give your community the benefit of a special scale of fees both for elementary and secondary schools, and grants for aided schools at a specially high rate. Lastly I understand that three sessional schools for the training of Mappilla teachers have recently been opened. The importance of such provision you will, I am sure, fully understand. With your co-operation and your sincere desire for progress these measures will, at no distant date, bear good fruit and your community will, I trust, make good its claim to a more ample share of appointments in public services. Already I am told that your progress in that respect has been considerable. I understand that you now have a Mappilla as Deputy Collector, a Mappilla Tahsildar and a Deputy Superintendent of Police besides a number of Mappilla officers in the Registration, Police and Educational Services, with many representatives in clerical posts. I congratulate your community on these successes and I would offer you on this occasion my cordial sympathy in the continued efforts which you are making for the advancement of your community. It must be a source of encouragement to you in these efforts to recognize that it is not only in the ranks of official employment that your community is making way. With praiseworthy enterprise many of you have, I hear, sought employment in private occupations and in the development of the trade and commerce of the district and have in these directions gained, I am glad to learn, a large measure of success. I learn

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"with interest of the generous work of your sabha in the direction of relief to the poor in times of scarcity and I welcome particularly your assurance that the relief you provide is given without distinction of caste or creed. I must thank you also for the help which I am told you have ever been ready to give to officials in all departments of Government when your interests are under consideration. Your advice and co-operation will ever be welcomed by them in all matters affecting the wellbeing of the Muhammadan community. I count myself fortunate to have this opportunity though at somewhat short notice yet early in my tenure of office of making your acquaintance and I thank you once more for the hearty welcome which you have extended here to me to-day."

After witnessing an exhibition of Mappilla ornaments and an acrobatic display, His Excellency and party left the sabha for East Hill.

The following is a short history of the sabha:—

The name "Himayat-ul-Islam Sabha" means an association intended to protect the interests of Islam. It was started at the house of Muthu Koya Thangal, its President, on the 4th November 1890 with very few members on its rolls. Now the members number 322 and the sabha is located in a hall built for the purpose near the beach in the centre of the Mappilla quarter.

The object of the sabha is to ameliorate the condition of the Mappillas as much as it lies in its power. It has been laid down as one of its

fundamental rules that no political questions shall be discussed at any of its meetings.

The sabha being intended exclusively for the benefit of the Muhammadan community, all respectable members of that community are eligible for membership. There are three classes of members. One designated as Honorary Members pay a lump sum of Rs. 25. Of such members there are 60 on the list. They need not pay any monthly subscription. Of the other two classes, the first-class members pay a donation of Rs. 3 and a monthly subscription of As. 8 and the second-class half these amounts.

The business of the sabha is conducted by a managing committee consisting of certain selected members, President (Muthu Koya Thangal), Acting Secretary (Ahmad Barami), Treasurer (M. Kunhammad), and Manager (Ahmad Barami).

Besides the donations and subscriptions from the members, a charity fee (tharma tharagoo) of As. 4 per cent. for timber and As. 2 per cent. for other commodities sold by Mappilla merchants and a pie for every candy of country produce purchased by them is collected and added to the Sabha fund. For some years a box was sent round to every Mappilla shop every day collecting a pie at each place. This amounted to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day. This and the collection of subscriptions from members have now been discontinued. Usually a general subscription list is opened to meet special demands. A special endowment amounting to about Rs. 5,000 has been created

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for the establishment of a Madarassa to impart religious instruction to the Mappilla youths free of cost and for the maintenance of the mosque built in the compound adjoining that of the sabha. Several bags of rice were collected during the time of distress and relief given to the poor by distributing rice (raw and cooked) under the auspices of the sabha.

For the accommodation of the sabha and the mosque a suitable site near the beach was purchased for about Rs. 3,000 and the hall was built at a cost of Rs. 5,000. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent in erecting the mosque. All the mosques in Calicut that stood in need of repairs were put in order by the sabha. Over and above Rs. 400 and odd granted by the Municipality, the sabha spent about Rs. 3,000 in effecting improvements to the mosque in the new burial-ground at Kannamparamba. The sabha pays the expenses connected with the circumcision ceremony of Mappilla converts and undertake to maintain destitute infants. The opinion of the sabha has sometimes been asked by the Collector on such subjects as Mappilla outbreaks, Religious Endowments Act, Mecca pilgrimage and also registration of marriages and divorces among Muhammadans, and it has always been readily given. The sabha has helped in getting the Mappilla burial-ground removed from the town.

Collector's
Dinner
party.

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

On the following day, His Excellency attended Divine service at the English Church.

April 13,
1913.
CALICUT.
Divine
Service.

On Monday the 14th April at 7 40 A.M. His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Innes left the Collector's bungalow for the Lunatic Asylum.

April 14,
1913.
Lunatic
Asylum.

Here His Excellency was received by Major Foster, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. P. Kanaran, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and conducted round the various wards.

The Calicut Lunatic Asylum founded on the 28th May 1872, is situated on a slight eminence in one of the healthiest suburbs of the town and covers an area of about 22 acres. At the time of its foundation, the asylum had accommodation only for 30 patients, but several additions and improvements have been made from time to time, tending to increase the housing room of the institution, as well as the general comfort and health of the inmates. The grounds have been levelled and carefully laid out in view to proper drainage and symmetry combined with utility. Some of the buildings which do not answer the present standard of requirements have been condemned and estimates for suitable structures have been sanctioned.

The institution contains accommodation at present for 167 persons and receives only civil lunatics.

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1913.
CALICUT.
Lunatic
Asylum.

Practically the whole of the asylum population is at present recruited from among the labouring classes.

As is the case elsewhere in India, male lunatics predominate in this asylum and the majority of the admissions are between the ages of 20 and 40.

The treatment of the patients consists chiefly in providing them with suitable occupation and with insisting upon physical exercise and the strict yet gentle and tactful maintenance of discipline. The psychic effect of various pastimes and amusements is also kept well in view, and the Government allotment for amusements and recreation is occasionally supplemented by gifts from the charitable public. From time to time the inmates are taken out sight-seeing and for picnics in the surrounding country and are on such occasions provided with various amusements followed by special meals.

The chief industries pursued in the asylum are weaving, gardening, and coir-making. The daily average number of yards woven has risen from $\frac{1}{2}$ yard in 1875 to 16 yards at the present day. In addition to meeting its own textile requirements, the asylum supplies clothing and bedding to all the hospitals and dispensaries in South Malabar. Considerable improvement has been effected in vegetable gardening, and the asylum supplies itself with all the vegetables needed for the inmates. Within recent years, numbers of cocoanut trees and other fruit trees have been planted.

The net profit on asylum manufactures in 1895 was Rs. 40 10 0, and last year was Rs. 1,116 11 5.

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CALICUT.
Lunatic
Asylum.

The asylum establishment comprises a Superintendent (who is also the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar), a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Steward, a Store-keeper and 32 warders and servants. The institution is also under the supervision of 12 official visitors.

The following statement gives details of the patients treated from the foundation of the asylum up to the end of 1912:—

Total treated	...	...	1,418
Discharged cured	...	...	664
Handed over improved	...	...	124
Handed over not improved, or transferred	...	...	118
Died	...	...	388
Remaining on 1st January 1913.	...	...	124

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

"I have been glad to find this asylum in good order and evidently under careful and sympathetic management. The area of the compound seems adequate and the patients contented—the control competent. The various employments which are likely to have a sedative and beneficial influence seem to deserve encouragement and extension. The surroundings and atmosphere are wholly satisfactory."

Visitors'
Book.

April 14,
1913.

CALICUT.
Basel
German
Mission
Weaving
establish-
ment.

His Excellency then visited the Basel German Mission Weaving Establishment.

Here His Excellency was received by Mr. H. Hoffmann, head of the Basel Mission Industrials, and introduced to Mr. A. Seiler, Senior European Assistant in charge of the Weaving Department.

His Excellency was shown the various looms, dyeing-house and the embroidery department.

This establishment forms part of the Basel Mission industrials, which include also important tile works and tailoring and embroidering establishments.

The Mission began its work on the West Coast in 1834, and soon found that owing to caste difficulties it was necessary to provide its converts with a means of livelihood. The means first chosen was weaving, and in 1844 this industry was started by the Mission in Mangalore. In a few years dyeing was added to weaving, and methods of weaving were improved. It is said that khaki and shikar cloth owe their origin to the Mission. The Calicut weaving establishment was opened in 1859 with ten looms. To-day about 700 hands find employment in it under two European Managers and Lady Superintendent. Including the tile works and other weaving establishment the Mission employs altogether some 3,600 Indians. These work under regular factory rules, and the factories are periodically visited by Government inspecting officials. The employes may if they wish subscribe to provident

and sick funds, and in some cases hostels are maintained for their accommodation.

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1913.

CALICUT.
School of
Com-
merce.

His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the School of Commerce. Here His Excellency was received by the Headmaster M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal. His Excellency was conducted round the school and the new buildings. His Excellency saw the teachers and pupils at work.

On the reduction of the Government Training College at Calicut in 1894 to the status of an Upper Secondary Training School, the Government sanctioned the proposal of Dr. Duncan, the then Director, to utilize a portion of the funds thus set free to establish a School of Commerce at Calicut, and according to the Government Order sanctioning the scheme, the school was to be an itinerant one, and after working in a centre for about four or five years and when the demand for commercial instruction in that station had been adequately met, the school was to be removed to some other suitable centre in the Presidency for imparting commercial education. But this idea was not carried out, as the strength of the school here increased year after year, the scope and standard of instruction imparted were gradually extended and raised, and success of the school in this centre exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the authorities. The school was started in 1895 in a small room in the northern wing of the adjoining Government building for the

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CALICUT.
School of
Com-
merce.

Training School, with a handful of boys and with only one assistant for the headmaster; and it is now 18 years since the school has been working here at Calicut. The instruction given in the school was first confined to four subjects--Book-keeping, Commercial Practice (Business Training), Commercial Geography, and Shorthand--and only up to the Intermediate grade. Later on, two more subjects were added--Banking and Typewriting--and subsequently classes were opened to teach for the higher grade also in all the six subjects. Portions of Advanced Accountancy and Auditing were included in the course for Book-keeping, and of Commercial Law in the course for Business Training. A special vernacular class was next added, to teach, in the vernacular, the elementary portions of Account-Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Practice, and this class which is primarily intended for the benefit of the young men of the Mappilla community continues to be attended by students of other communities also. Many of those that receive their training in this class go back to assist their guardians in business or obtain work under Indian merchants as account clerks, and are able to keep books of account in the vernacular, on an improved and efficient system. The statistics show that nearly 80 pupils attended the school in the first year, and five years later, the number rose to 150. Later still, the strength had nearly doubled, the figures steadily rising year after year, till, during the term when the school

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CALICUT.
School of
Com-
merce.

occupied the new building last July, it rose to over 300, with students from 16 districts in the Presidency. This is the highest figure on record, and to cope with the increasing strength and work of the school, the appointment of two additional assistants was sanctioned at the beginning of this year.

The School-leaving Certificate Course, which has been recently introduced by the department for adoption in High Schools, provides for a course of training in commercial subjects under the optional group, in addition to the compulsory general education, with a view to give young men a suitable preliminary preparation for the active business of life; and in view of the demand that was expected to arise for qualified teachers of commercial subjects, the Government sanctioned the opening of a Special Commercial Training Class for Teachers here, the admission being confined generally to graduates and under-graduates with a maximum number of 24 students and one year's course for each batch. Two batches of students in this class have finished their course, and most of them have already found work as teachers of commercial subjects in Secondary Schools. The school, which started work with only one Assistant and a handful of boys in a small room, has now come to occupy a new spacious building put up last year, with a staff of eight Assistants, a strength of about 350 pupils on the rolls, a well-furnished library and an equipment which may be considered satisfactory

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CALICUT.
School of
Com-
merce.

to meet its present condition and requirements. The provision of a hostel for the school is now under consideration, and it is also proposed to have a small museum of economic products which will be a useful adjunct to an institution of this kind and especially for illustrating lessons in Commercial Geography.

This school is at present the only Government institution of its kind in this Presidency, if not in India, in which facilities are provided for imparting an organized course for Higher Commercial Education in six commercial subjects, from the Elementary up to the Advanced grade in each. Students are trained for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in commercial subjects and for the Diploma in Commerce, the standard for which is nearly the same as for the senior grade tests in England for the Society of Arts, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Chartered Accountants.

Many young men trained in this school are now holding responsible positions in numerous mercantile firms and business offices, as book-keepers, accountants, correspondence clerks, shorthand-typists, and managers of business departments, not only on the West Coast here, but in other important centres all over the country, in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Mysore and Hyderabad, while several have gone as far afield as Ceylon, Burma, East Africa, and Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf, on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300. A few have started business

on their own account, some are working as public accountants and auditors, and some are bankers and business agents.

His Excellency and party then returned to East Hill.

After breakfast, His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

At 12 noon His Excellency met informally such of the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars as were present at Calicut at the time.

At 1-30 P.M. the Collector gave a Luncheon party.

At 3 P.M. His Excellency met some of the local Educational officers.

At 5 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Innes gave a Garden party at their residence in honour of His Excellency's visit to Calicut, which was attended by a large number of the leading Europeans and Indians of the district.

At 7-50 P.M. His Excellency and party accompanied by the Collector motored to the Malabar Club, where His Excellency was entertained to dinner by the members.

On the morning of Tuesday the 15th April His Excellency and party visited the Basel Mission Hospital. His Excellency was received by Dr. W. Stokes, the Medical Officer in charge,

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1913.
CALICUT.

Inter-
views.

Meeting
of the
Divisional
Officers
and Tah-
sildars.

Col-
lector's
Luncheon
party.

Meeting
of the
local Edu-
cational
officers.

Garden
party.

Malabar
Club
dinner.

April 15,
1913.
Basel
Mission
Hospital.

April 15,
1913.
CALICUT.
Basel
Mission
Hospital.

and conducted through the various wards. His Excellency also inspected the consultation room, operation room, out-patients' dressing hall and lying-in hospital.

The Basel Medical Mission first started its work in Calicut in 1886 with Dr. Leibenderfor, as their first medical missionary. Owing to ill-health Dr. Leibenderfor had to retire in 1895 when Dr. W. Stokes, M.B. & C.M., Edinburgh, the present incumbent, took charge of the work. For four years, Dr. Leibenderfor carried on the work at his own residence attending chiefly to the out-patients who went to him for medical and surgical aid. In the year 1890, it was found necessary to build a hospital in a small scale, with accommodation for in-patients. As the usefulness and popularity of the institution gradually and steadily increased, the accommodation for in-patients and the arrangements to treat the out-patients properly were found to be insufficient. Alterations and extensions had therefore to be made in the course of the past twenty years with the result that the present hospital contains twelve beds for men and twelve beds for women, an operation-room, and a hall with two rooms for dressing cases of the out-patient department. Gynæcological and labour cases are treated in a separate building situated on the eastern side of the main building. It is hoped to demolish this small building and erect soon a new one-storeyed hospital for women at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

The following statement gives the number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1912:—

Out-patients—

New admissions	...	...	13,475
New and returning patients...	...	...	36,000
In-patients	...	...	375
Operations (major and minor).	...	...	725

Leaving the hospital, His Excellency and party proceeded to the Y.M.C.A.

This association was started in the year 1892 with twenty members as a result of the visit to Calicut of Mr. D. Maconoughy, the then General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations in India. Weekly meetings were held in the hall of the present Basel German Mission Girls' High School which in those days was the Boys' High School. This arrangement continued for nine years, when it was realized that for the healthy growth and development of the association, it needed a habitation of its own, to which members could freely have recourse every day not only for holding meetings but also for purposes of recreation. The Managing Committee accordingly appealed for help to the members and friends of the association whose ready response enabled the association to move into a suitable rented building.

This house contained a meeting hall, a reading-room, quarters for the secretary and a few rooms to be used as a hostel. In a few months the membership doubled itself. The years 1901-02

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CALICUT.
Basel
Mission
Hospital.

Y.M.C.A.

April 15,
1913.
CALICUT.
Y.M.C.A.

closed with 120 active and 50 associate members. The association rapidly grew and developed in all its sides, and in 1904 a branch was opened at Pudiara in a building rented for the purpose. The Basel Mission Industrials recognizing the value of an association there, gave an annual contribution of Rs. 100 for the maintenance of this branch.

Meanwhile for various reasons it became difficult for the central branch to continue its work in the rented building and at this juncture 1905-1906 the compound in which the new building stands was offered for sale. The purchase money (Rs. 4,100) was kindly lent by the Basel Mission Industrials at the low rate of 4 per cent. interest. The upstairs building in this compound, which is now being converted into a hostel, was altered and improved at a cost of Rs. 1,500 so as to make it suitable for association work. In February 1907, the association moved to the present premises, but the want of a hostel for the benefit of many young men who come to this town for their education was not supplied by that building. The Board of Directors therefore found it necessary to rent a building for the hostel in the neighbourhood. The disadvantage of this was that it was outside the association premises.

About this time Mr. A. C. Harte, the General Secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in India and Ceylon, visited Calicut and encouraged the Board of Directors to start a scheme for erecting a building which would answer the

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CALICUT.
Y.M.C.A.

requirements of the association for some years to come. He promised a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the work if an equal amount was collected locally. Through the efforts of Mr. H. Kuhner, the then President of the association, Rev. Mr. Schætti, the first General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Malabar, and several others, a sum of about Rs. 6,000 was collected and the Basel Mission Industrials very kindly promised to remit its loan of Rs. 4,100 under certain conditions. The association being now in a position to secure the amount promised by Mr. Harte from America, plans and estimates for this building were prepared by Mr. Henry Schætti, the architect of the National Council. The first sod for this building was cut on 1st July 1911 and the corner stone was laid on 9th September 1911 by C. A. Innes, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, and the building was opened for use on the 1st March 1913 by the same gentleman.

This building including the compound walls and outhouses has cost up to date nearly Rs. 17,500. It contains besides a large meeting hall, a reading-room, class rooms, quarters for the District Secretary, an office room for the local Secretary and six commodious rooms for hostel purposes. When the alterations of the old building are completed, there will be accommodation for 35 boarders.

The work of the association had, till the close of the year 1912, been carried on by an Honorary Secretary under the Board of Directors. In

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CALICUT.
Y.M.C.A.

January 1913 the association secured the services of a graduate specially trained for the work as its paid secretary. The present membership is 170, of whom several are non-Christians.

His Excellency was received by Dr. Stokes, the President, Mr. G. Zachariah, Vice-President, Mr. Chandi, Secretary, and the Board of Directors. After listening to some good singing by the members, His Excellency was taken round the buildings. His Excellency placed on record his appreciation of the association's work as follows:—

Visitors' Book.

"It has been a great pleasure to me to see these "buildings of the Y.M.C.A. of Calicut, which are "worthy of the great and beneficent organization of "which this is a branch. The efforts of the Directors "for the welfare of the members are deserving of all "gratitude and support."

Government
Training
School for
Teachers.

The Government Training School for Teachers was then visited. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. P. V. Kuruvilla, the Headmaster, who explained to His Excellency the course of training provided and how those trained there were employed after leaving the school.

Moyan
Training
School for
Mistresses.
Sir Frederick
Nicholson's
Fish-canning
station.

After breakfast, His Excellency and party drove to the Moyan Training School for Mistresses and Sir Frederick Nicholson's Fish-canning station. This is at present only doing experimental work, and not work for the market, but the processes seem to have reached a stage when they are ready to be worked on a commercial scale. His Excellency witnessed all the

operations of canning, including cutting out and soldering the tins, cooking the fish, placing it in the tins, and finally exhausting excessive air, and finishing and labelling the tins ready for sale. Besides ordinary sardines, experiments are being made with spiced and curried sardines, and with prawn paste, all of them, as far as could be seen, with great success. His Excellency then proceeded to the District Court compound and witnessed the feeding of the poor arranged for by the Reception Committee.

April 15,
1913.
CALICUT.

*Feeding
the poor.*

From here the party proceeded to the pier, whence some of them embarked in a cutter to be towed out to the *Hardinge*. His Excellency with Mr. Innes and Captain Allanson motored out to see the Leper Asylum, and after lunch at the Club on their return, visited the Malabar Saw Mills.

Leper
Asylum.
Malabar
Saw Mills.

At 4-45 P.M. His Excellency and party boarded the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge*, which left about an hour later for the Laccadive Islands. The party, besides Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes, Aide-de-Camp, included Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, Mrs. Innes, Mr. J. Hornell and Commander W. B. Huddleston, Presidency Port Officer.

Below is extracted an account of the voyage to the Laccadives and Minicoy from the "Madras Mail" of April 22, 1913:—

April 16,
1913.

"The following morning (Wednesday, the 16th "instant) we anchored about two miles off the island

ANDROTH.

April 16, 1913. "of Androth, which lies about 125 miles west-south-
 ANDROTH. "west of Calicut. Here the party alighted and went
 "ashore in different batches. His Excellency the
 "Governor, accompanied by Captain Allanson and Mr.
 "Hornell, alighted at the usual landing place, where
 "the whole male population of the island had assembled
 "on the beach, almost at the water's edge, to receive
 "His Excellency on his visit. The principal people of
 "the island, the Amin and the Karnavans and the
 "Kazi, were dressed in their most gorgeous holiday
 "attire and appeared to be men of dignified bearing.
 "On landing, the Amin received His Excellency, and
 "the whole crowd conducted him in procession to the
 "Amin's Cutcherry, just a few yards distant from the
 "landing place. The short distance leading thereto
 "was decorated with strips of cocoanut leaves, serving
 "for streamers, and old sails formed a covered roof
 "over the route. In front of the Amin's Cutcherry a
 "pandal had been erected and a number of chairs and
 "some rickety long arm-chairs, covered with cotton
 "carpets, were arranged to seat His Excellency and
 "party. There was also a bed spread on a long and
 "broad wooden bench. The procession was headed by
 "a band of sturdy athletes of the island, who kept on
 "executing a weird war dance, accompanied by voca-
 "music. Each of the men carried a primitive shield in
 "his hand with a bamboo splinter representing a sword
 "and the dance, which commenced in slow movement
 "at the beginning, ended in fierce gyrations. His
 "Excellency watched the dance with interest and thanked
 "the men and the elders of the island for giving him an
 "opportunity of witnessing it.

April 16, 1913. "At the Amin's Cutcherry, which, next to the big
 "mosque on the island, is the only spacious building, ANDROTH
 "is a low, roofed dark and ill-ventilated building, which
 "also serves as a place of temporary residence for the
 "Inspecting Officers whenever they visit the island.
 "Here His Excellency made very kind enquiries of the
 "men and the elders as to the season prospects and
 "general health of the islanders, and was pleased to
 "learn that they had a fairly good year, and that their
 "health left nothing to be desired. From the Amin's
 "Cutcherry His Excellency and party were conducted
 "to the big mosque, which is a large pucca building,
 "covered with Basel Mission tiles. The woodwork in
 "the mosque had some excellent carvings on it, and
 "this attracted His Excellency's attention. He compli-
 "mented them on the care and interest they bestowed
 "on the mosque and desired to take a snap-shot of the
 "mosque, with a few of the principal residents of the
 "island arranged in front of it. The residents were
 "only too glad to be photographed and fell in at once
 "with His Excellency's desire. His Excellency then
 "inspected some of the tombstones in the graveyard
 "in the compound of the mosque, and looked into some
 "of the wells and tanks used for drinking and washing.
 "The ex-Amin and the Kazi then led His Excellency
 "into some of the quarters of the people, and we walked
 "through them, followed by large crowds, from which
 "the women and children were conspicuous by their
 "absence, the women being gosha.

"The inhabitants of this island, and of the other
 "islands of the Laccadive group, are Muhammadans
 "by religion, those of Androth being practically all

April 16, 1913. ANDROTH. "Mappillas and in no particular differing from their compeers on the mainland in outward appearance. They have a sort of local self-government for the conduct of their social affairs, the management of these being vested in the hands of the Amin and a Council of elders, known as the Karnavans, or the chief men. The island is one long series of cocoanut groves, which provide the staple crop of the place and afford occupation for the residents. They manufacture coir, and jaggery out of the cocoanut toddy, which they carry in native boats to the mainland, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut, and bring in return rice, tobacco and other necessities. The Government practically have the monopoly of the coir manufactured by the residents, and supply in return their necessities. The houses, with the exception of some three or four, are all thatched ones, cocoanut leaves furnishing the roofing material. In every instance, the coral stones which they quarry have been used in building. There is a small number of goats and cows on this island, whose inhabitants number a little over 2,000.

"Between the present Amin and the ex-Amin, His Excellency, who appeared most solicitous to please both of them, had to go practically all over the dwelling quarters of the people, the crowd moving from place to place with him. If the present Amin drew His Excellency's attention to his somewhat prosperous-looking structure and that of his daughter and others of his nearer relations, the ex-Amin went one better and told His Excellency that he had been to Madras, and that he had the privilege of an interview with a former Governor, whom he had instructed in all

"the details of island administration; that, in fact, he had been the trusted informant of His Excellency's predecessor. He claimed to own large *'janmam'* property, which, valued in terms of cocoanut, he put down at 15,000 per annum. He also desired His Excellency to listen to a gramophone, of which he was the proud possessor, the only one which any one could boast of on the island. From the interior of the second floor of his terraced house came forth some tunes of the gramophone, which His Excellency had to stay and listen to, to please the old man. One good turn deserves another, and His Excellency was given another opportunity of taking snap-shots of a select gathering in front of the ex-Amin's house, in which prominently figured the present Amin, the ex-Amin, the Kazi of the mosque and the Tungal of the island, in their gorgeous attire. His Excellency promised to send them copies of the photograph if it came out well, an announcement which was received with great pleasure. His Excellency also looked into the school, in which there were no pupils at the time of his visit, the schoolmaster having gone over, on a month's leave, to the island of Kalpeni. After spending nearly two hours on the island, His Excellency returned to the *Hardinge*, after thanking the islanders for the hearty welcome they had accorded to him.

"We left after lunch on our onward journey at 12-30 P.M., and after another six hours run, the *Hardinge* anchored off the island of Kalpeni for about two hours, in order to pick up Mr. W. Rabjohns, LC.S., Divisional Officer, who had gone there on special duty in connection with the annual inspection of the

April 16,
1913.
ANDROTH.

KALPENI.

April 17,
1913.

KALPENI.

"Malabar group of islands. Mr. Rabjohns and his party here joined the party on board, and the steamer left at 6-30 P.M. for Minicoy. We had a pleasant voyage for the greater portion of the night, but at about 2 A.M. came down a sharp shower of rain, which drove the passengers sleeping on deck into their cabins.

MINICOY.

"At 7 A.M. on Thursday, the 17th instant, the *Hardinge* anchored a mile or so off the lagoons of the Minicoy Islands, and the party left after *chota hazri* for the islands, which lie 250 miles south-west of Calicut and are nearly two square miles in extent. A most picturesque and quaint reception awaited His Excellency at and about the pier, where Mr. Rabjohns was present to welcome him. The people decorated the pierhead and the Amin's Cutcherry, which is within a furlong from the pier. The news of the arrival of His Excellency was quickly communicated throughout the inhabited quarter, and within a few minutes the whole population, men, women and children, mustered strong at the Cutcherry to see His Excellency, who is the first Governor in the history of the Madras Presidency to visit these islands.

"Though the islanders are Muhammadans by religion, their women are not oppressed by the restrictions of gosha; in fact, the womenkind here are the most independent, dignified and hospitable portion of the population. By some social law of the islanders the women are all dressed in red gowns, without a single exception, the gowns covering the coloured *mundoo* worn round the waist; while the men wear trousers made of blue cloth of dungi pattern, over which they

"tie a cotton *mundoo*, after the fashion of Mappillas on the mainland. Above the waist they are bare-bodied, though they tie round their head a red towel. April 17, 1913. MINICOY.

"In accordance with a well-recognized custom of the islands, batches of women brought *sherbeth*, scents, betel and *pan* and other *nuzzers*, to offer to the distinguished visitors. On His Excellency's arrival at the Amin's Cutcherry, these Minicoy ladies sprinkled scented water on the visitors and presented the *nuzzers* which they had brought, and His Excellency formally received and remitted them. Then came the national dance of the Minicoy islanders, about 40 of them taking part in it. The dancers were dressed in identical costumes, which consisted of dull yellow trousers with dark stripes, and round the waist they wore a red bordered cotton *mundoo*, over which again was tied a coloured handkerchief hung with tassels of bright red and yellow. While their bodies were bare above the waist, they covered their heads with an ornamental Singapore coloured cap, round which was tied a twisted coloured turban, with bunches of betel leaves and creepers stuck into it by way of decoration. Their eyebrows as well as their eyes were painted with *surma* and each of them carried a drum in front of him by means of a strap passing over the left shoulder and under the right arm. The dance was unlike any that is seen on the mainland in any part of the Presidency. It was characterised by the most graceful evolutions, and was executed in slow measured movements, to the accompaniment of the drums and with an occasional weird noise. Starting in a row, they dance in pairs, balancing now on one foot and now on

April 17, 1913. MINICOV. "the other and throwing up their hands and bringing them down on the drum by a series of graceful slow wavy motions, and keeping most accurate time with the drum. The dance was watched with the keenest interest and excited the admiration of His Excellency and party.

"Next, in the presence of His Excellency, the islanders paid their annual rent to the Government for the lease of the crown or pandaram lands, through the Amin and the Karanavans, and this was a simple but impressive ceremony. The cash was counted and placed in front of His Excellency and was passed on to the Collector, as the local representative of the Government. His Excellency congratulated them on the readiness with which they paid their kist. He next made several enquiries of the islanders, as to their material condition. From the Amin's Cutcherry a move was made to visit some of the habitations of the islanders, who are geographically and ethnically different to the people of the Laccadive group. The island being of coral formation, coral stones provide the chief building material. His Excellency walked through some of the houses, which are covered entirely by cocoanut leaves and separated by cocoanut tatty compounds from other houses, and at one of the women's 'Assembly Rooms' a number of them came together to allow His Excellency to take a snapshot of them.

"Landing as I did two hours ahead of His Excellency on the islands, I toured the whole of the inhabited portion and visited the houses of the high and the low and everywhere was afforded the freest

"opportunity of gaining some idea of their domestic and social life. April 17, 1913. MINICOV.

"With the aid of an old resident, who could speak Hindustani, I conversed with the inmates of the houses and learnt that the bulk of the management of their domestic affairs falls on the women, the men having frequently to be away on the sea to eke out their livelihood on board vessels, as *Malumis*, pilots or *kilasis*, etc., on all the eastern waters. Born, so to speak, in the lap of the sea, the men are daring seamen, expert sailors and boat builders, and are to be found on most of the ships in trade with the East, and at one time Minicoy boats went as far afield as the Persian Gulf, Mauritius and Singapore, but are now confined to the Maldives, Galle, Singapore and Calcutta. Men and women have got a number of *jamath* or assembly buildings in the islands, where they respectively meet at spare hours and enjoy what corresponds to club life in civilized countries. The women live in their *tarwad* houses, after the fashion of Nairs, and only leave them when their husbands provide them with separate residential quarters. The islanders follow the Marumakkatayam Law in respect of joint family property, while in respect of self-acquisitions they are said to follow the Makatayam law.

"Evidence of prosperity is afforded by the substantial structures in which some of them live and the ornaments they wear. The island has neither cattle nor any other kind of animals. In every apartment of the house are disposed prominently beds and swinging planks, on which visitors are invited to sit and swing,

April 17, 1913. "and some of the more well-to-do residents enjoy the
 Minicoy. "luxury of tea, which is offered to visitors to their
 "houses. At the time of my perambulations, the ladies
 "were busy, preparing *sherbeth* and scents for present-
 "ation to His Excellency, and I had special opportu-
 "nities, therefore, of seeing the islands practically at
 "the height of a festive season.

Minicoy
 Light-
 house.

"After walking through some of the houses, His
 "Excellency came on to the beach, where he took snap-
 "shots of the national dancers and then left by boat to
 "visit the Minicoy lighthouse, which is situated about
 "three miles off, in a forest of cocoanut groves, at
 "almost the southern end of the island. After landing
 "on the beach, the party had to walk for a mile and a
 "half through thick groves of cocoanut trees, which are
 "overwhelmed with an undergrowth of most luxuriant
 "screw-pines, through which a path had to be specially
 "made for the party to walk to the lighthouse, which
 "is about 180 feet high and has 214 steps leading to the
 "top. His Excellency and party walked to the top,
 "whence they had a splendid view of the whole island,
 "which was one mass of cocoanut trees, no open spaces
 "being visible in the midst of the groves. The light,
 "which is of 9,000 candle power, can be seen at a
 "distance of 40 miles out at sea. His Excellency
 "recorded in the visitors' book his impression of the
 "visit as follows:—

Visitors'
 Book.

"I am very glad to have had an opportunity of
 "visiting this lighthouse, where everything seems to be
 "in excellent order."

"At the lodgings of the Lighthouse-keeper His
 "Excellency and party refreshed themselves with a

"number of tender cocoanuts, after which His Excel- April 17,
 "lency took a snapshot of the lighthouse and of the 1913.
 "visiting party. The party returned about 2 P.M. for Minicoy.
 "lunch, which was served in the Amin's Cutcherry.
 "Afterwards they witnessed a *Kolattam* dance by the
 "Islanders and left by boat to visit the Leper Island Leper
 "where, by immemorial custom of the islanders, are Island.
 "segregated lepers, to whom free food and water are
 "carried by the residents. In memory of his visit to
 "the Leper Settlement, a number of blankets and bags
 "of rice were presented to these unfortunate people by
 "His Excellency, who also walked through the settle-
 "ment, looking into their huts and making very
 "sympathetic enquiries after their health, with the help
 "of an interpreter.

"The unfortunate lepers expressed themselves
 "most gratefully to His Excellency for his kind and
 "sympathetic visit to their settlement. The Minicoy
 "islands are particularly healthy and free from any kind
 "of disease. Whenever there is any epidemic of small-
 "pox it is arrested by the sufferers being segregated
 "on another island, known as the Small-pox Island.
 "Altogether, His Excellency and party had a most
 "enjoyable time in these islands, which are more
 "advanced than the Laccadives, and as we rowed back
 "to the *Hardinge*, we found a long row of Minicoy
 "women in their red gowns lining the beach to have
 "a farewell look at His Excellency and party. Mr.
 "Rabjohns stayed behind to complete his inspection of
 "the islands, to join us on our way back to Calicut.

"The *Hardinge*, conveying His Excellency and
 "party, left the Minicoy Islands at nightfall and

April 17, 1913. "journeyed back to Kalpeni which was reached at daybreak on Friday, the 18th. The Amin and some of the principal islanders came on board to formally invite the party to their islands. After breakfast, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. C. A. Innes, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Captain Allanson and Mr. Hornell, left for the shore by native boats, which took about half an hour for the journey. Unlike Androth and Minicoy, the shore of Kalpeni Island is rocky and strewn with myriads of coral stones of all shapes and sizes. As we approached the shore, the surf was heavy, but the boats were taken over with remarkable cleverness by the boatmen. The boats were brought to a stop a few yards from the shore and the oarsmen waited for a big wave and rowed on its top to the shore, over which the boats were hauled by men into the sheds in front of which we alighted. Here again was an enthusiastic and vociferous welcome accorded to His Excellency, who was conducted in procession through cocoanut groves on to the Amin's Cutcherry, about three furlongs from the beach. A party of sturdy islanders led the procession with *kolattam* and singing. We had the whole of the islanders practically surrounding us and moving with us from place to place. The scene at the Amin's Cutcherry, which was exceedingly well kept and well ventilated, was very lively. Here chairs were placed under a pandal and the elders of the island, with the Amin at their head, welcomed His Excellency and thanked him for the sympathetic interest which prompted his visit to them in their island homes. His Excellency, in his turn, expressed his great pleasure at having had an

"opportunity of visiting the islands and interrogated them in regard to their health and the prospects of the season, which they were glad to say did not leave much to be desired, this year. In all the islands, however, I noticed a certain hesitancy on the part of the residents to accept His Excellency's description of their condition, as evidenced by all outward appearances, to be wealthy and prosperous. The utmost length to which they would go in this direction was to say that they were only fairly prosperous. From my conversation with several islanders I have been able to gather that at the back of their minds they have an uncomfortable suspicion that the Governor's visit may not, after all, be without a motive; for repeatedly I was asked questions as to whether Government was likely to introduce the levy of land assessment into the island, from which they were now free. But the unsophisticated mind of the islander was not slow to perceive the justice of the levy of assessment, if thereby he would get better school and medical help and other assistance conducive to material and moral advancement.

"Cowries and cocoanut sticks were brought in as tributes to His Excellency, which he accepted with thanks. As in Androth Island, the schoolmaster at Kalpeni was on leave at the time of His Excellency's visit, but on enquiry it was ascertained that the local school has 90 boys on the rolls, who for want of adequate school accommodation have to be taught in batches. For an island of only a square mile in area, Kalpeni has as many as 20 mosques. These are fairly well distributed throughout the area, to afford facilities for prayer as near to dwelling-houses as possible,

April 18, 1913.
KALPENI.

April 18, 1913. "particularly at night time. The Jamath, or the big mosque, is the largest building on the island, on which the people lavish all the artistic skill of their local workmen, aided sometimes by imported artisans. It was with pride that they drew the attention of the visitors to some of the wood carvings in the mosque, which are of no mean order for a remote island like this. One of the Karnavans, or chief men, seemed to suggest to His Excellency that the islanders had conferred a favour on the British Government by coming under their rule, throwing off the yoke of the Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore; and for that reason he submitted to His Excellency, that Government should do something for the general good of the islanders. The man further added that the islanders never dreamt that His Excellency would ever come over to visit them and the King having thus come to meet his tenants, it was his duty to do something tangible for their good. All the officials who came to the island, he continued, came to collect taxes. The islanders had no telegraphs, no post and no railway and their island was an isolated place, like a forest. He failed, however, to suggest ways and means of bringing a railway over to the island! He also made some representations with regard to the deduction of the 5 per cent. made in the weight of coir carried over to the mainland, and said that it should be abrogated.

"Mr. Innes informed His Excellency that the Government made very little out of the coir, which was taken over from the islanders, solely in their interests, so that they might not be forced to sell it on the mainland for whatever it could fetch, to return in

"time to their islands before the Monsoon. Mr. Innes April 18, 1913. informed the islanders that in future they could carry their coir to Mangalore, for which they had been asking for the last 30 years. KALPENI.

"Next the islanders brought for His Excellency's inspection some varieties of casting nets, fishing cords, harpoons, etc., which were all of local make and excellent specimens of their kind. The party then refreshed themselves with tender cocoanuts and proceeded to witness the rat hunt, or *koot*, organized by the Amin. The cocoanuts are infested by rats, which live on the crowns of the trees and do considerable damage to the cocoanut crop. From time to time, therefore, the islanders organize rat hunts to rid the trees of these pests. On the blowing of a conch, which is the signal for the beginning of the hunt, a number of climbers go up to the top of the trees with marvellous agility and shake the leaves, and the rats fall down and are killed by the people, who are waiting beneath the trees, if they are not already made short work of in their passage through the air down to the ground. As only a few rats could be found at the time of His Excellency's visit, the game did not prove exciting, though it served to give His Excellency an idea of how it is carried out. His Excellency had to return to the *Hardinge* before noon, leaving the islanders to attend to their midday prayer, as the day of his visit was a Friday. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, His Excellency and party made another excursion into the island and spent about two hours there. This time His Excellency paid a visit to the Jamma Musjid and some of the habitations,

April 18, 1913. "which were built after the model of Nayar houses on the mainland, on *parambas*, with unoccupied land all round. The houses are, therefore, not huddled together as in the Minicoy islands, but are situated at some little distance from each other.

KALPENI.

"The quarters are particularly clean and airy. Some of the high class Mapilla families here claim descent from Nayar and Namburi families and this is borne out by their *tarwad* names. After tea at the Amin's Cutcherry, some of the party went for a bath in the sea before returning to the *Hardinge* for the night. The islanders had made the most of His Excellency's presence in their midst and had done everything in their power to accord him a wholehearted reception. At night they had a concert on board the steamer and also an interesting display of fireworks. His Excellency brought away from Kalpeni a Mappilla youth, who is a Nayar convert, who had drifted thither in a cargo boat from Mangalore. He complained to His Excellency of his forlorn and miserable condition and implored to be taken to the mainland. Pitying the youth's condition, His Excellency graciously took him on board for Calicut, where he will be landed and allowed to go where he likes.

General.

"All the islands, with the exception of Androth, have more or less extensive lagoons on the west, beyond which there is gradually a sloping bank of dead reef coral, varying from 100 feet to three-quarters of a mile in width, which ends abruptly in a precipice, where the soundings drop suddenly from 20 to 200 fathoms. The lagoons present a most marvellously

"brilliant appearance, which has been described thus by a historian of the Malabar district:—

April 18, 1913.

KALPENI.

"In their concentric rings of different colours they remind one of the eyes of a peacock's tail. Nothing else can adequately convey an idea of the brightness of the tints that are blended to form one of these ocean gems. First, there is the central portion of the lagoon, an exquisite chrysoprase green; then a broad zone of this colour, dotted and speckled with olive green, then the reef itself a deep olive brown, interspersed with patches of dark green and everywhere frosted with the snowy curls of the breakers; then a narrower or wider belt of bright apple green; and beyond the deep purple of the open sea.

"The beauty of this glorious scene of translucent green has to be seen to be realised, and it has left an impression on our minds which will take long to fade away."

From Kalpeni the *Hardinge* sailed for Minicoy and picked up Mr. Rabjohns there at 5-30 P.M. Next day Cochin was reached at about 2-30 P.M. and Mr. Allan Campbell, Executive Engineer, and Mr. L. B. Clarke, Port Officer, came off in the Port launch. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Innes, Mr. Cotterell, Captain Allanson and Mr. Hornell, returned with them to Cochin, and steamed round the inside of the harbour, seeing the various islands, the Resident's house, the Raja's palace, and the quays, and finally landing at the Port office stage.

His Excellency and party then walked round British Cochin town, visiting the church and the

April 19, 1913.

MINICOY.

April 20, 1913.

COCHIN.

April 21,
1913.
CALICUT.

burial-ground and inspecting the insanitary area surrounding the Kalvetti tank. Mr. Campbell explained to him the proposals to reclaim this area and to deepen the canal leading from it to the quays. His Excellency also had some conversation with the Municipal Chairman, discussing with him the question of drinking water-supply, and the necessity of sinking a well as soon as possible. At about 6 P.M. His Excellency left Cochin in the Port launch for the *Hardinge*.

The principal things that struck one about Cochin were the immense piece of water—much of it of sufficient depth for ships of large tonnage—that opens out inside the narrow entrance to the harbour, and the picturesque appearance of the streets in the town, which, in the design of the houses, bears many traces of the former Dutch occupants.

The *Hardinge* reached Calicut at 6-30 A.M. the following morning, Monday, and the party disembarked with considerable regret that the voyage was over. Lieutenant Ward and his officers had done everything to make it an enjoyable one, and had thoroughly succeeded.

West Hill
Barracks.

His Excellency motored from the pier to the West Hill barracks which he inspected before going to the Collector's bungalow. In the evening His Excellency paid a visit to the St. Joseph's Girls' High School.

St.
Joseph's
Girls'
High
School.

This school under the name of St. Joseph's Poor European Girls' School was opened in March 1862, with a boarding house attached to it for

children who lived out of Calicut. The institution was largely attended by children of respectable families, of whom Parsees and high caste Hindus formed a considerable number.

April 21,
1913.
CALICUT.
St.
Joseph's
Girls'
High
School.

In 1868, it began to receive Government aid under the Results Grants System. The pupils of the highest standard appeared for the Second Grade Examination till the year 1880, when the school was placed under the Salary System.

The next year the Old Middle School examination was introduced, and four years later the Higher Examination for Women. This continued for nine years and was then abolished. The school was thereupon obliged to take up the Matriculation Examination. So, from 1894, it presented candidates for the above examination successively every year, and with one exception, the results were satisfactory.

The strength of the school steadily increased, and the boarding house invariably contained the maximum number it could accommodate. Therefore in 1902, it was found necessary to extend the school building and to provide a more suitable dormitory for the boarders. With a grant from Government of a third of the cost, an upper storey was added for Rs. 17,000. This was completed in 1904, and serves as accommodation for the Middle School department of the school in its lower storey, and as a dormitory for the boarders in the upper.

April 21,
1913.
CALICUT.
St.
Joseph's
Girls'
High
School.

From 1894 to 1908, the school counted 37 successful candidates in the Matriculation examination and 10 in the European High School examination. Of these 47 successful candidates, 16 joined College, 24 are Trained teachers and 4 entered the Medical Department. Of the two pupils who passed the Matriculation in the First class, one is now a B.A., L.T., and is employed as Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools. Two other Matriculates have graduated. Besides those above mentioned, 45 others are also Trained Teachers of the Elementary Grade.

From 1908, the school has been recognized as a centre for the London Trinity College Examination in Music.

The school is conducted by Carmelite Tertiary Sisters, whose mother-house is in Mangalore. They are all trained and certificated.

The management of the school is under the Roman Catholic Mission of Mangalore, with the Right Reverend Dr. Paul Perini, s.J., Bishop of Mangalore, at its head.

French has been the second language of the school, ever since the introduction of the Matriculation examination. From January 1912, Malayalam has been added for the younger classes.

At 10 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Cotterell, Captain Allanson and Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes left East Hill for West Hill railway station. Mr. Innes, Commander Huddleston, Lieutenant Severs, Port Officer, Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Cockcraft, District Traffic

Superintendent, and Mr. O. Krishnan, the Municipal Chairman, were present to see him off. His Excellency and party travelled by Special train to Mettupalaiyam, arriving at 7-8 A.M. and leaving at 7-30 to motor up the ghat. His Excellency arrived privately at Government House, Ootacamund, at 10-30 A.M.

April 22,
1913.
OOTACA-
MUND.
Arrival,
private.

APPENDIX (CALICUT).

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

SATUR-
DAY.
April 12,
1913.
7 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE CALICUT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Panduranga Kini, Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut.
2. Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.
3. Maliyakkal Kunhammad Sahib Bahadur.
4. Mr. T. R. Greene.
5. Khan Bahadur P. M. Muttukoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
7. M.R.Ry. P. V. Kuruvilla Avargal.
8. " C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal.
9. " L. R. Eswara Aiyar Avargal.
10. " E. Narayanan Nayar Avargal.
11. " N. S. Venkatachala Aiyar Avargal.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
13. M.R.Ry. K. N. Suriyanarayana Aiyar Avargal.
14. " P. T. Raman Avargal.
15. " K. V. Choyi Avargal.
16. Mr. K. D. Mugasett.
17. M.R.Ry. Dwarakadass Walji Sait Avargal.
18. " Ramdass Ranchordass Avargal.
19. " O. Krishnan Avargal.
20. Dr. W. Stokes.

APPENDIX.

143

MEMBERS OF THE MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD.

SATUR-
DAY.
April 12,
1913.
7 A.M.

1. Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector and President.
2. " V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry.
3. M.R.Ry. M. Panduranga Kini, Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut.
4. Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat.
5. " Allan Campbell, Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.
7. P. M. Saiyid Alavi Bin Ali Hamid Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur.
8. M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikraman Raja Avargal.
9. Mr. J. C. Carson Parker.
10. Valiya Jarathingal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydros Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur.
11. M.R.Ry. C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
12. " Rao Bahadur G. T. Vurghese Avargal, Vice-President.
13. " M. R. Kelappan Avargal.
14. " P. G. Vanchi Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
15. K. Moidutti Sahib Bahadur.
16. M.R.Ry. M. K. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.
17. " Rao Bahadur P. I. Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal.
18. " Rai Sahib A. Chandu Nambiyar Avargal.
19. " V. Madhava Raja Avargal, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.
20. Tahsildar of Wynaad.

SATUR-
DAY.April 12,
1913.

7 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE JANMI SABHA.

1. The Eralpad Raja.
2. M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikrama Raja.
3. " Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.
4. " Krishna Varma Raja Mangada.
5. " Kavalapara Muppil Nayar.
6. " Mannarkad Muppil Nayar.
7. " A. K. T. K. M. Valia Narayanan Nampoodripad.
8. " Olappamannamana Narayanan Nampoodripad.
9. " Kurumathur Parameswaran Nampoodripad.
10. " M. K. Venkateswara Aiyar.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

11-30 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

Messrs. W. E. Hoare, H. Knoblock and H. Kuhner.

The Eralpad Raja of Calicut.

M.R.Ry. Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.

" M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.

" Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja Avargal.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

Mr. Cockcraft, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway Company.

Mrs. Cockcraft

Captain Call, Adjutant, Madras Volunteer Rifles.

Mrs. Call.

Mr. Blake, Malabar District Board Engineer.

Messrs. Hadow, Ripley and Mackay, Calicut.

Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain, Calicut.

Mrs. Foulkes, wife of District Forest Officer, North Malabar.

Mr. Langley, Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co., Calicut.

MEMBERS OF THE BASEL GERMAN MISSION
COLLEGE.SATUR-
DAY.April 12,
1913.

11-30 A.M.

1. Mr. W. E. Hoare, Principal.
2. " H. Kuhner, General Cashier.
3. " H. Knoblock, Manager and Secretary of the Council.
4. Dr. Daub, Science Professor.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ZAMORIN'S
COLLEGE.

4-10 P.M.

5-18 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. B. Cammaran Nayar Avargal, President.
2. " K. C. Sri Verarayan Raja Avargal.
3. " P. K. Manavikraman Raja Avargal.
4. " P. A. Krishna Menon Avargal.
5. Mr. F. Norton Fagge, Principal.
6. M.R.Ry. K. C. Manavikraman Raja Avargal, Secretary.
7. " P. C. Anman Raja Avargal.

MAPPILLA SABHA.

5-50 P.M.

Khan Bahadur Muthu Koya Tangal, President.

Ahamad Barami, Secretary.

Saiyid Abdul Rahiman Sakaf Sahib Bahadur.

Maliyakkal Kunhammad Sahib Bahadur.

SATUR-
DAY.
April 12,
1913,
5-50 P. M.

Ummer Barami Sahib Bahadur.
Mussa Barami Sahib Bahadur.
Ali Barami Sahib Bahadur.
Kamakantagath Kunhammad Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Muduparambath Kunhali Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Muchchandagath Abdulla Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Srangintagath Mammad Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Mollandagath Hassan Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Sidimarakkargath Abdul Kader Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Sidimarakkargath Avulla Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Mahammad Kazi Sahib Bahadur.
Mahammad Khatib Sahib Bahadur.
Ittajiyaragath Avaran Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Pallinalagath Mammad Sahib Bahadur.
Sakatta Veettil Mammad Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Masarangindagath Pakku Sahib Bahadur.
Palatta Mammad Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Akkaraparambath Uttan Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Topilagath Mamu Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Topil Ahmad Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.
Karatedath Ali Koya Sahib Bahadur.
Payokkel Mammad Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur.

8 P. M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Lockie, Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.
Lieutenant Ward, R.I.M.S. *Hardinge*.
Mr. Rowlandson, District Superintendent of Police,
Malabar.
Mrs. Rowlandson.
Captain Worthington, Commanding West Hill Barracks.
Mrs. Worthington.

Mr. Roberts, I.C.S., District Judge, North Malabar.
Major Foster, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary
Officer, Malabar.
Mr. Wright, Parry & Co.
Mrs. Wright.
Mr. Ferguson of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield,
Officer Commanding Malabar Volunteer Rifles.
Mrs. Norman, Sister of Mr. Johnston, Assistant
Commissioner.
Sir F. Nicholson, Government Fisheries.
Mr. Edgington, I.C.S., District Judge, South Malabar.
„ Campbell, Executive Engineer, Malabar.
„ Johnston, Assistant Commissioner.

SATUR-
DAY.
April 12,
1913.
8 P. M.

INTERVIEWS.

Khan Bahadur Muthu Koya Thangal.
M.R.Ry. O. Krishnan Avargal.

DIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND TAHSILDARS.

Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., Divisional Officer,
Tellicherry.
„ G. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Divisional Officer,
Malappuram.
„ J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Palghat.
„ M. Panduranga Kini, Deputy Collector, Calicut.
„ J. A. deRozario, Deputy Collector, Cochin.
„ P. A. Ammoo Sahib, Tahsildar of Chirakkal.
„ A. H. deRozario, Tahsildar of Kottayam.
„ A. Ryru Nambiar, Tahsildar of Kurumbranad.
„ L. E. Hurtis, Tahsildar of Calicut.

MONDAY.
April 14,
1913.
12 NOON.

MONDAY.
April 14.
1913.
12 NOON.
1-30 P.M.

Mr. P. Sankunni Menon, Tahsildar of Ernad.
„ P. Kunhinini Menon, Tahsildar of Palghat.
„ Pilo Paul, Tahsildar of Wynaad.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

Mr. Bruce, Madura Company.
„ Hall, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Palghat.
„ Severs, Port Officer, Calicut.
Mrs. Severs.
Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Tellicherry.
„ W. E. Hoare, Principal, Basel German Mission College, Calicut.
„ Deane, Agent, Bank of Madras, Calicut.
Mrs. Deane.
Mr. O'Connel, Telegraph Superintendent.
„ Robertson, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Malappuram.
Major Jones, R.A.M.C., West Hill Barracks.
Mr. Littlehailes, Inspector of Schools.
„ Fagge, Principal, Zamorin's College, Calicut.

3 P.M.

MEETING OF EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Inspector of Schools, 8th Circle.
„ V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S.
„ J. F. Hall, I.C.S.
„ G. M. Robertson, I.C.S.
M.R.Ry. M. Panduranga Kini Avargal, Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, Calicut.
„ Rao Sahib S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal, Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.

M.R.Ry. P. V. Kuruvilla Avargal, Headmaster, Training School, Calicut. MONDAY.
„ P. G. Vanchi Aiyar, Assistant Inspector of Schools. April 14,
1913.
3 P.M.
„ M. C. Kannan Nambiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.
„ M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.
„ M. Govindan Nayar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.
„ C. Kunkan Nayar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.
Miss E. Schofield, Acting Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
M. Bava, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla Schools.
A. Kadir Kutti, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla Schools.
Kunhi Ahmed, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla Schools.



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