

SEVENTH TOUR

OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

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

Governor of Madras.

Micro Filmed on

Reel No.

VOLUME I.

MALABAR AND MINNEVELLY

*October 15th to November 3rd,
1914.*

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MADRAS:
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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

- * 1. Her Excellency the LADY PENTLAND.
- 2. C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
- † 3. Captain CECIL ALLANSON, *Military Secretary*.
- 4. Captain S. D. N. CAHUSAC, *Aide-de-Camp*.

* Joined the party at Erode on the 17th October and left the party at Shoranur on the 28th October. Rejoined at Jalarpat on the night of 12th November.

† Joined the party at Kallidaikurichi on 20th October and left the party at Shoranur on the 28th *idem*.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Oct. 15.	Thurs.	Madras ...	Central Station ...	Dep.	...	6-30
Oct. 16.	Fri.	Palghat ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-15	...
			Basel Mission High School.	Dep.	7-25	...
				Arr.	7-30	...
			Fort	Dep.	7-45	...
				Arr.	7-50	...
				Dep.	8-5	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	8-10	...
				Dep.	8-35	...
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	8-40	...
					9-30	...
					11 0	...
			Victoria College and hostel.	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	4-5
				Dep.	...	4-10
					...	4-55

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Departure private. By special train.
...	Arrival private.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to the Municipal Council's Address.
...	
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Valiya Raja of Palghat.
...	(2) Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal of the Victoria College.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal, brother of Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode; Vice-President of the Taluk Board; and Member of the District Board and Municipal Council.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. I. K. Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal, Member of the Taluk Board.
...	(5) M.R.Ry. Olappamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal.
...	(6) M.R.Ry. L. A. Subbarama Ayyar Avargal, Chairman-elect of the Municipal Council.
...	(7) M.R.Ry. R. Sekhara Menon Avargal, formerly Chairman, Municipal Council.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Oct. 16.	Fri.	Palghat ...	Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Arr. Dep.		5-0 8-0 10-0
Oct. 17.	Sat.	Palghat ...	Railway Station ...	Dep.	7-40	...
			Nurni High School.	Arr.	7-50	...
			Basel Mission High School.	Dep.	8-10	...
			Native High School.	Arr.	8-15	...
			Sub-Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-40	...
			Kollengode Palace.	Arr.	8-48	...
		Kollengode.	Kollengode High School.	Dep.	9-5	...
			Kollengode Palace.	Arr.	9-10	...
			Kollengode High School.	Dep.	9-30	...
			Kollengode Palace.	Arr.	11-15	...
			Kollengode High School.	...	...	12-30 1-30 3-30
			Kollengode Palace.	...	...	4-0
		Palghat ...	Kollengode Palace.	...	...	4-45
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	5-15
			Railway Station ...	Arr. Dep.		6-15 6-40

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Garden party in bungalow compound by the Reception Committee.
...	Dinner party.
1	To railway station to sleep in the saloon.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	Breakfast.
13 1/2	By motor.
...	Public arrival. Received and replied to Addresses by the Venganad people and the Nambudris.
...	Saw palace.
...	Luncheon.
...	...
...	School treat to elementary school children, kolattam and kaikotti kali by Nayar school girls.
...	Tea, music by ladies of palace.
...	...
13 1/2	By special train. Departure private.
...	...

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Oct. 18.	Sun.	Tenkasi.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	4-30
		Kuttalam	Residency Bunga- low.	Dep. Arr.	...	4-40 5-0
Oct. 19.	Mon.	Kuttalam.	...	...	...	...
Oct 20.	Tues.	Kuttalam.	Residency Bunga- low.	Dep.	...	1-10
		Tenkasi.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-20
		Kallidai- kurichi.	Do. ...	Dep. Arr.	...	1-50 3-0
		Papanasam.	Messrs. Harveys Mills.	Dep. Arr.	...	3-5 3-35
		Ambā- samudram.	New High School...	Dep. Arr.	...	4-50 5-15
		Kallidai- kurichi.	Railway Station ...	Dep. Arr. Dep.	...	6-40 7-0 7-10

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private. By motor.
...	
...	
...	
...	By motor.
...	Departure private. By special train.
...	Arrival private.
7	Motor drive to Papanasam at the foot of the hills and a short visit to the Mills. Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.
1	Opening of the New High School and laying of foundation stone of hostel. Presentation of sanad to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.
1½	
...	Departure private. By special train.

Date	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1914. Oct. 25.	Sun.	Cochin (Vypeen).	...		...	5-0
Oct. 27.	Tues.	Cochin ...	Bolghotty ... Port Jetty ... Municipal Town Hall. Municipal Hospital. Site of Boring for New Well. Site of New Hospital. Mr. Cooper's Bungalow. Port Jetty ... Bolghotty ...	Dep. Arr. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Dep. Arr. Arr. Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.	7-30 8-0 8-5 8-25 8-30 8-40 8-42 9-0 9-5 9-15 9-20 10-40 10-45 10-50 11-15	

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Inspection of Vypeen Protective Works.
...	By steam launch.
...	Arrival private.
... $\frac{7}{8}$	Arrival public. Received and replied to Address from Municipal Council. Presentation of sanad to M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgaoker Avargal.
... $\frac{1}{4}$	
... $\frac{3}{8}$	
... I	
... $\frac{1}{4}$	Breakfast with members of the Chamber of Commerce.
...	
... I	
...	

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Oct. 29.	Thurs.	Telli-cherry.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	2-30	...
			Maidan Pandal ...	Dep.	7-5	...
			Judge's Bungalow...	Arr.	7-15	...
				Dep.	7-55	...
				Arr.	8-0	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
					12 noon.	
			Brennen College ...	Dep.	1-30	...
				Arr.	4-45	...
			Basel German Mis- sion Parsi High School.	Dep.	4-50	...
				Arr.	5-20	...
			Tiruvangad Temple.	Dep.	5-25	...
				Arr.	5-45	...
			Judge's Bungalow...	Dep.	5-55	...
				Arr.	6-10	...
					6-20	...
					8-0	...
Oct. 30.	Fri.	Telli-cherry.	Judge's Bungalow...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	7-40	...
			Illikunnu (Nettur).	Dep.	8-10	...
				Arr.	8-20	...
			Judge's Bungalow...	Dep.	8-50	...
				Arr.	9-0	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to Addresses from Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce.
1	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the Malabar Chamber of Commerce.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council.
...	(2) The Valiya Raja of Kadattanad.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Sankaravarma Raja Avargal of Kadattanad.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor.
...	
...	
...	
1½	
...	
2	Dinner party.
...	
...	By motor.
...	Visited Training school and Theological Seminary and Students' Home.
1½	
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the Mappillas of Cannanore and Tellicherry.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Oct. 30.	Fri.	Telli-cherry.		Arr.	12 noon.	
			Convent of Sacred Heart Girls' School.	Dep.	...	1-30
			St. Joseph's European High School.	Arr.	...	4-30
			Fort ...	Dep.	...	4-35
			Judge's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	4-45
				Dep.	...	4-50
				Arr.	...	5-5
				Dep.	...	5-10
				Arr.	...	5-50
				Dep.	...	6-0
				Arr.	...	8-0
Oct. 31.	Sat.	Telli-cherry. Cannanore.	Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Regimental Theatre Hall	Arr.	8-30	...
			Camp ...	Arr.	9-0	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	...	1-30
			Fort ...	Arr.	...	3-55
				Dep.	...	4-0
				Arr.	...	4-25
				Dep.	...	4-30
			Municipal High School	Arr.	...	4-40
			Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	4-45
				Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	6-15
				Arr.	...	8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interviews with— (1) The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar. (2) M.R.Ry. E. P. Vasudevan Nambudripad Avargal, District Board Member.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	Dinner party at the Club.
...	By motor.
13	Arrival public. Received and replied to Address from Municipal Council.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with— (1) Sultan Ali Raja Ahmad Ali Raja of Cannanore. (2) M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council. (3) The Valiya Raja of Chirakkal. (4) The Second Raja of Chirakkal.
...	Luncheon.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	Prize distribution.
124	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner.

MALABAR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Nov. 1.	Sun.	Telli-cherry.		...	...	...
Nov. 2.	Mon.	Telli-cherry.	Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-15	...
			Do.	Arr.	11-50	...
		Cannanore.	Central Jail	...	12 noon.	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
			Arakal Palace	...	3-30	...
				Arr.	...	4-30
		Telli-cherry.	Judge's Bungalow.	...	5-0	...
				Arr.	...	5-15
				...	6-45	...
				Arr.	...	7-45
Nov. 3.	Tues.	Telli-cherry.	Railway Station	...	8-0	...
			Do.	Dep.	...	10-0
		Tali-paramba road.	Taliparamba Farm.	...	5-30	...
				Arr.	6-45	...
				...	7-15	...
				Dep.	8-15	...
				...	9-30	...
				Arr.	11-45	...
				...	12-45	...
				Dep.	...	1-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Divine service in the Church in the evening.
10	Informal visit to Mahe.
...	Interview with Rev. H. Kuhner, General Treasurer, Basel German Mission.
...	Luncheon.
...	By motor.
13	By motor.
...	Garden party given by Sultan Ali Raja.
34	By motor.
...	Dinner.
13	To Railway Station.
14	Departure private. By special train.
...	By motor.
...	Inspection of Farm.
11	Breakfast at Farm bungalow.
...	By motor.
...	By special train to Mangalore.

CHAPTER I.

MALABAR.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain S. D. N. Cahusac, Aide-de-Camp, left the Central Station, Madras, at 6-30 P.M. on Thursday, the 15th October, on a tour to the Malabar district, Travancore and Cochin States, and the South Canara district. The departure was private. There were present on the platform to see His Excellency off Messrs. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., President, Madras Corporation, F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Colonel G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, Captain W. S. E. Money, Commandant, His Excellency's Bodyguard, Mr. E. R. Logan, Executive Engineer, Government House Division, Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhuja Das, Sheriff of Madras, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. Greenall, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Indian Aide-de-Camp. Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo, Superintendent, Railway Police, travelled in the

Oct. 15.
1914.
MADRAS.
Private
Departure.

Oct. 15,
1914
MADRAS.

special train. Mr. Cordon, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, was in charge of the train as far as Arkonam, Mr. O.S. C. Sarkies, District Traffic Superintendent of the same Railway, from Arkonam to Jalarpet and Mr. A. W. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, from Jalarpet to Palghat.

Oct. 16,
1914.
PALGHAT.

Basel Mission High School.
Public arrival.

The special train arrived at Palghat at 7-15 A.M. on the next day. On alighting from the train, His Excellency was received by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, and Mr. O. E. Windle, Superintendent of Police, South Malabar. From the railway station His Excellency and party motored to the Basel Mission High School, where his arrival was public. In front of the school the Reserve Police furnished a guard-of-honour and presented arms. After inspecting the guard-of-honour His Excellency was conducted upstairs into the school hall where a large gathering of officials and non-officials had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat the Collector introduced to him M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal, Chairman-delegate of the Palghat Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Municipal Address.

"We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Palghat, beg respectfully to approach Your Excellency and tender our most cordial and loyal welcome to Your Excellency on this occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our town. It was a matter of very great rejoicing to us when it was announced

"that Your Excellency was pleased to include the town of Palghat also in this tour as it is rarely that a mufassal town like Palghat is given the honour of a gubernatorial visit, the last occasion of this kind being thirty years ago in 1883. Our pleasure would have been considerably enhanced if it had been possible for Her Excellency Lady Pentland also to have joined Your Excellency in this visit to our town.

"2. It is a gratifying circumstance to us to recollect that it was just at the time when Your Excellency assumed charge of this Presidency that we were able actually to realize the privilege of having an elected Chairman for our Municipal Council, and we once more avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank Your Excellency's Government for the same. We sincerely believe that the subsequent Municipal progress in Palghat has fully justified the trust and confidence reposed in us by Your Excellency's Government.

"3. We also take this opportunity of personally expressing to Your Excellency our grateful thanks for the very liberal help given by the Madras Government to the educational and medical institutions under the management of this Council and for various other grants so liberally made from time to time to enable us to improve the sanitation of this town. In this connection we again respectfully beg Your Excellency favourably to consider our prayer to place the management of the Victoria College under the Government in view of the ever-increasing demands from that institution for accommodation and other equally useful items.

Oct. 16,
1914.
PALGHAT.
Municipal Address.

Victoria College.

Oct. 16,
1914.

PALGHAT.
Municipal
Address.
Water-
supply.

"4. One other problem which has been exercising the minds of the Palghat public is the installation of the protected water-supply scheme for the town. Rs. 1,700 has again been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for purposes of investigation of what is known as the Melar river scheme. Till the scheme takes a practical form, the Council have to take, and are taking, all possible steps to improve the existing sources of supply by sinking more wells in different localities, so that people may get a sufficient quantity of water though it may not be of the desirable standard of purity. With this end in view the Council have recently applied to Government for a grant for sinking more wells. We therefore request that Your Excellency may be pleased to order the early completion of the water scheme for this town and to give us grants for sinking more wells to meet the demands in the meanwhile.

Dindigul-
Palghat
railway.

"5. This town is rapidly rising in commercial importance and has large trade with Pollachi and other places in the Coimbatore and Madura districts. We therefore rejoice to see that Your Excellency has already taken steps to connect this town with the Coimbatore and Madura districts by railway lines. It may be mentioned in this connection that, when this town was visited by His Excellency Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, the then Governor of Madras, three requests were made by this Council, viz., to replace the wooden superstructure of the Kalpathi bridge by a stronger and more durable one of iron, to give a suitable building for the accommodation of the

"local Government high school and to have a railway line constructed from Palghat to Dindigul. We need hardly point out to Your Excellency that the first two of the above requests have been granted long ago and it remains for Your Excellency to grant the last request by ordering the completion of the proposed line.

"6. We also take this opportunity to bring to Your Excellency's notice the desirability of establishing an additional sub-court for South Malabar and request that, considering the importance of this town and the large number of suits filed in the local sub-court, Your Excellency may be pleased to order the location of the additional court in this town itself.

"7. In conclusion, we once again offer our hearty welcome to Your Excellency and venture to express the hope that Your Excellency will carry with you the pleasing reminiscences of Your Excellency's visit to our town and pray that the Almighty may bless Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Pentland with long life, sound health and prosperity."

After reading the address, Mr. Madhava Raja presented to His Excellency the remaining members of the Municipal Council. His Excellency then replied to the address as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I count myself fortunate in being able to include in my present tour a visit to the pleasant town of Palghat, and I thank you for the very cordial greeting you have given me. It would have been a great pleasure to Lady Pentland if it had been possible for her to accompany me, and I will not fail to convey to her the kind expression used in your address.

Oct. 16,
1914.
PALGHAT.
Municipal
Address.

Location
of an
additional
sub-court
at Palghat.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Oct. 16,
1914.

PALGHAT.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"There are a number of questions of importance upon which you have touched, and as to which I will endeavour to give you such information as I am able.

"First let me congratulate you on the experience—the successful experience which has so far attended the experiment of electing your own Chairman. The Government have been glad to note the progress in the last two years in the administration of municipal affairs, and trust that with your loyal co-operation it will be possible for the Council to effect further progress in that respect.

"As to water-supply, owing to great pressure of work there has been some delay in beginning the investigation of the Melar river scheme which was recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer and for which the Municipality has set aside funds, but I hope that it will now soon be possible to undertake this investigation. Meanwhile the Government have been glad to sanction an amount of Rs. 8,400 to aid the Council in improving the water-supply of the town by the construction of more wells.

"I acknowledge gratefully your expression of thanks for such help as the Government has been able to afford you towards sanitary, medical and educational improvements. The question of taking under Government management the Victoria College now maintained by the Council has been considered in connection with the model school scheme for the Presidency, and it has been decided that action of this kind is not at present desirable. The Government

"will however be ready to consider sympathetically the question of aiding the college when aid is necessary and have been pleased to sanction a grant to it of the amount of the estimated deficit for the year 1913-14.

Oct. 16,
1914.
PALGHAT.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"There are at present two permanent sub-courts and one temporary sub-court in Malabar district. Until a few months ago the temporary court was held in Palghat but it was then found necessary to transfer it to Calicut in order to cope with the arrears that had accumulated there. If this temporary court is to continue, as may be found necessary, your request as to its final location will be duly considered in consultation with the High Court.

"The remaining subject to which you have referred is that of railway extension. I am glad to be able to say that the scheme for connecting Palghat with Pollachi and thence with Dindigul is progressing favourably. The Government have recommended to the Railway Board proposals to form a private company for the construction of this important line, and there is every prospect of its being begun at an early date.

"Let me repeat, gentlemen, my thanks for your hearty welcome and for the address which you have presented to me and let me say with what pleasurable anticipation I look forward to seeing something of your local conditions and making the acquaintance of your citizens. I shall ever treasure this beautiful casket as a charming remembrance of a very pleasant occasion."

Oct. 16,
1914.
PALGHAT.

His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Innes, O. E. Windle and J. F. Hall, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Palghat, afterwards proceeded to the Fort in which a new building has just been completed for the location of the offices of the Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, the sub-jail and sub-treasury.

Fort.

The Fort dates back, though not in its present form, to 1766 when Haidar Ali built it to secure his communications between Coimbatore and the West Coast. Subsequently it was entirely rebuilt on approved European principles; and in 1784 "Palghautcherry" was described by Colonel Fullarton (perhaps because he captured it) as "a place of the first strength in India." Square in shape with walls of immense thickness, and strong bastions at the four corners and in the centre, the Fort must have seemed almost impregnable in those days. The deep moat now choked with silt and lotus lilies, was crossed by a single drawbridge, which was reached by a covered way through the glacis. The path from the drawbridge to the first gate was screened by a curtain. Nevertheless Colonel Fullarton, owing to the "fortunate circumstances attending his attack," stormed the fort on 15th November 1784, after a siege lasting only eleven days. "The Hon'ble Captain (now Sir Thomas) Maitland being on duty in the trenches had taken advantage of a heavy fall of rain to drive the enemy from the covered way which was not palisaded, and pursuing the fugitives through the first and second

"gateways struck such a panic into the garrison as to cause its immediate surrender." The English, however, soon evacuated the Fort and their place was taken by the Zamorin's troops. Tippu's soldiers did not trouble to lay regular siege to the fort, but contented themselves with exposing daily the heads of many Brahmans in the sight of the defenders. "Rather than witness such enormities," it is said, "the Zamorin chose to abandon Palghautcherry." In 1790 the Fort, which then mounted 60 guns, was finally recaptured by the British.

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PALGHAT.
Fort.

At the Fort His Excellency was received by Mr. A. H. S. Campbell, Executive Engineer, and conducted round the new building and the bastion.

From the Fort His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal Hospital.

Municipal
Hospital.

This hospital was opened by Government on the 1st September 1860. On the constitution of the Palghat Municipality in 1866 the management of the hospital was transferred to the Municipal Council. The site of the present building was occupied in 1877 when there were only the main building which accommodated both the out and in-patient departments, the stores, three small septic and contagious wards and out-houses. Since then several additions and improvements have been made to the buildings. A lying-in ward was attached in 1900,—with tatty walls which were replaced in the next year by pucca masonry walls. An operation-room, the

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Municipal
Hospital.

construction of which had been begun in 1906, was completed in 1908, and in 1909 a police ward was added. The next year saw the construction of a small-pox shed on a site south of the Fort. Quarters for the hospital toties were built in the hospital compound in 1912, and in 1913 the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters were ready and the compound walls on the east and north sides of the hospital compound were built, thus enclosing the whole hospital compound. A block of store-rooms, a vaccination shed, and two more latrines are under construction in the hospital compound, and new contagious wards with out-houses and a well are being added to the site near the Fort with a compound wall all round.

The following table shows the number of beds now available for males and females:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General wards ...	24	8	32
Venereal wards ...	4	4	8
Lying-in ward ...	...	2	2
Cholera shed ...	4	...	4
Small-pox shed ...	4	...	4

At present the main building consisting of three separate blocks with bath rooms attached is entirely set apart for male in-patients and each block accommodates eight patients. The lying-in ward is used as a general female ward as suggested by Surgeon-General Brown on his visit to the hospital on 19th October 1904. One room is

set apart for lying-in cases, and this has been found quite sufficient for the purpose. The three septic wards can accommodate twelve patients in all. The out-patient department, dispensary, and office are located in the building vacated by the Women and Children's Dispensary in 1909.

Till 1882 the hospital was under the charge of a Hospital Assistant, who was replaced in that year by a Civil Apothecary. In 1891 a Hospital Assistant was added, who was withdrawn in 1902 on the opening of a Women and Children's Dispensary but was again appointed two years later in 1904. The hospital staff, as at present constituted, consists of—

	Against 15 years ago.
One Civil Apothecary.	...
One Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	One Hospital Assistant.
One midwife.	...
Two compounders.	One compounder.
Three male ward attendants.	One male ward attendant.
Two female ward attendants.	...
One cook.	One cook.
One waterman.	One waterman.
One gardener.	One gardener.
One peon.	...
One dhoby.	One dhoby.
One male toti.	One male toti.
One female toti.	One female toti.

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Hospital.

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Hospital.

The following figures show the number of patients treated and the number of surgical operations performed :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Surgical operations.
1893-94 ...	242	13,791	476 (includes 18 major operations).
1903-04 ...	400	10,094	581 (includes 26 major operations).
1913-14 ...	1,044	20,369	2,000 (includes 312 major operations).

The midwife attached to the hospital conducted 107 cases of labour during 1913-14.

The working expenses for the year 1913-14 came to Rs. 6,974-11-7, of which Rs. 2,750 were contributed by the Palghat Taluk Board and Rs. 800-1-4 were realized from the sale of medicines and donations and from room-rent recovered from paying patients.

During the past ten years a good addition has been made to the hospital equipments and furniture and to the hospital staff, and Provincial grants were received from the Government as follows for making improvements and additions to the hospital buildings and equipments :—

	RS.
1911-12	4,000
1912-13	3,835
1913-14	11,968

His Excellency the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, visited the hospital on 11th April 1878, the only Governor who had previously visited it.

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Municipal
Hospital.

At the hospital His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal, Chairman-delegate and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary, and conducted through the wards. There were 45 in-patients at the time of the inspection.

Before leaving His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

" A comfortable hospital under the capable management of Mr. Krishnan ; and as it seems to attract patients from a wide area, it has evidently inspired confidence and is doing excellent work. Some of the desired improvements have been carried out : everything in good order. I am glad to have had this opportunity of seeing it."

From the hospital His Excellency and party motored to the Sub-Collector's bungalow, where they stayed for the day as guests of the Collector and the Sub-Collector.

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

In the afternoon His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Innes, J. F. Hall and O. E. Windle, left the Sub-Collector's bungalow for the Victoria College.

This was started as a *Rate* school in the year 1866 and its subsequent development is shown below. Victoria College.

MALABAR.

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PALGHAT.
Victoria
College.

- 1871—It was handed over to the Local Fund Board.
- 1877—It became a Government high school.
- 1884—Government handed it over to the Municipal Council and undertook to pay the net cost.
- It was raised to the status of a second grade college, Government undertaking to meet the net cost.
- 1891—The Municipal Council decided to accept the salary grant system instead of the payment of net cost by Government.
- 1909—The new Intermediate course of the Madras University began. This materially affected the financial position of the college owing to the necessity for increasing the staff, cost of equipment and current expenditure on the upkeep of the Science branch.

The institution is divided into College and School departments and the position of each is as follows :—

College
Depart-
ment.

Strength—

Senior Intermediate class ...	132	students.
Junior " " ...	148	"
	280	

Staff—Principal and eleven lecturers, one for each of the subjects English, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology,

Ancient History, Modern History
and Logic.

Strength—372 boys in twelve classes.

Staff—Twelve teachers at one for each class, two drawing masters, two gymnastic instructors, a Malayalam, a Sanskrit and a Tamil teacher and one Librarian (for the institution).

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PALGHAT.
Victoria
College.
School
Depart-
ment.

The college is situated on the two sides of the Fort-Kalpathi road running north to south. On the western side of the road are four blocks of buildings constructed at different times in different styles, and on the eastern side lies the new block which, though unfinished, was occupied in June 1914. The new block was originally intended for the whole of the College department but has been found sufficient only for the Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology classes. Gas, water and electricity have just been installed at a cost of Rs. 17,000 sanctioned by Government. The remaining College classes are still held in the old buildings.

A hostel for the students of the College department was opened in October 1913 and there are now 90 boarders. There are separate dining-rooms for Brahman and Nayar students, and one of the students' rooms has been set apart for others. The Principal of the College is also the warden. There is a proposal to construct quarters for his residence not far from the college. A member of the college staff lives in the hostel as deputy warden.

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PALGHAT.
Victoria
College.

It is also in contemplation to construct a hostel for the students of the School department and a common reading-room for the two hostels together.

The following table shows the working expenses of the institution for the past five years :—

Year.	Amount of expenditure.	Sources from which met.		
		Fee and general revenue.	Govern-ment grant.	Municipal funds.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1909-10 ...	23,614 10 0	23,845 11 3	...	231 1 3
1910-11 ..	26,279 15 1	21,709 10 6	3,000	1,570 4 7
1911-12 ...	26,316 10 0	22,573 15 0	3,000	742 11 0
1912-13 ...	28,673 1 6	28,285 3 0	560	172 1 6
1913-14 ...	33,774 8 4	34,577 9 9	*	803 1 5

The names of the headmasters and principals from the year 1866 are shown below :—

1866—Mr. C. E. La Nauze, Headmaster for five years.

1871—Mr. T. C. Elsworthy, Headmaster and Principal for nineteen years.

1890—Mr. C. M. Barrow, M.A., Principal for thirteen years.

1903—Mr. Glyn Barlow, M.A., Principal for seven years.

1910—Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal.

* A recurring teaching grant of Rs. 5,400 was received after the submission of the returns.

The following figures show the results of the Intermediate Examination for the past three years :—

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Victoria
College.

Year.	Number sent up.	Numbers passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Total.
1912 ...	46	1	5	6
1913 ...	90	7	22	29
1914 ...	85	11	31	42

The college possesses a library consisting of 3,235 volumes and has a reading-room which subscribes for fifteen English and five Indian journals.

At the college His Excellency was received by Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal, and conducted round the classes and hostel. Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools, Mr. A. H. S. Campbell, Executive Engineer, and M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja, Chairman-delegate, were also present. Before leaving His Excellency signed the visitors' book of the hostel.

From the college His Excellency returned to the Sub-Collector's bungalow where he attended a garden party given by the Reception Committee in honour of His Excellency's visit to Palghat. The principal residents of the station had been invited to the garden party and the Collector introduced many of them to His Excellency.

After dinner His Excellency and staff returned to the railway station where they slept in the special train.

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PALGHAT.

On the morning of Saturday, the 17th October, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Innes, C. B. Cotterell, J. F. Hall, O. E. Windle, A. F. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Captain S. D. N. Cahusac, Aide-de-Camp, left the railway station by motor to visit three local schools. *En route* to the Nurni High School, which was first visited, His Excellency alighted for a few minutes at the bungalow of Mrs. Dupen, for many years a resident of Palghat, and after a few minutes' conversation with her proceeded to the school.

Nurni
High
School.

This school was started on 4th May 1904 with only the three upper secondary forms—fourth, fifth and sixth. About the middle of 1908 the upper classes (fourth class to third form) of a lower secondary school managed by the late Venkatasubba Vadhyar and held in a building adjoining the high school building was amalgamated with it so that the school has at present all classes from the fourth class to the sixth form.

M.R.Ry. Souriraja Ayyangar, B.A., L.T., was the headmaster of the school till 1908, when M.R.Ry. N. R. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., the proprietor, succeeded him. The latter is assisted by a staff of three B.A., L.T.'s, three trained Matriculates, one Matriculate and two School Final Certificate teachers, besides a gymastic instructor, a drawing master and a Malayalam pandit.

The present strength of the school is 313 against 253 in 1908.

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PALGHAT.
Nurni
High
School.

The school has a good building with an extensive compound and is well equipped with the necessary apparatus and fittings for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry. The library contains 1,395 volumes, and the school reading-room subscribes for eight English and two Indian periodicals.

The working expenses last year amounted to Rs. 10,171-4-4, of which Rs. 8,399-8-0 were covered by the fee-income and Rs. 1,725 by Government grant, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 46-12-4.

At this school His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. N. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, headmaster, and taken through the classes. Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools, was also present.

The Basel Mission High School was next visited.

Basel
Mission
High
School.

The school was established in June 1858, being the first secondary school in this locality. At the end of the year there were 52 pupils on the rolls. During the second year the strength increased and 82 pupils were reading in four classes.

In 1860 the school passed through a serious crisis owing to the transfer of the Rev. Mr. Strobed who started it and to the introduction of a stricter discipline. Many boys left the school and there remained only 25 pupils on the rolls. The strength gradually increased, but the attendance was far from being satisfactory : whilst there were

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Basel
Mission
High
School.

62 pupils on the rolls, the average attendance was only 45.

During the first six years the school was managed by the Basel Mission as a private institution and no recognition or aid from Government was asked for. In 1864 an application for recognition and aid from Government was submitted, and the Director of Public Instruction recognised the school and placed it on the list of aided schools. The number on the rolls then was 176. The fee collection amounted to Rs. 650 and Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 212.

The Mission authorities being at the time of opinion that it was not their duty to do much for higher education, gave orders to close the higher classes and to conduct the school as a sort of town school. It was not long, however, before they realized their mistake. Other schools were established; Government grant was lost: and the strength went down until once more there were only 25 pupils on the rolls. The Rev. Mr. Diez, who was then in charge of the school and who had very unwillingly obeyed the orders of the Home Committee, got permission to raise it again to the status of a lower secondary school. It was, however, difficult to regain lost ground. During the following decade the school had to struggle hard for its existence, the number of pupils being sometimes small and the annual expenditure incurred on its upkeep very high.

From 1881 matters began to improve: the strength increased and the income in the shape

of school-fees rose considerably. Yet the net cost which the management had to meet remained high.

In 1898 Rev. Mr. E. Hiller, then in charge of the school, made the proposal to raise it to a high school, but did not find the necessary support and the Home Committee did not feel inclined to spend more money on it. Mr. Hiller, however, being convinced that it would be difficult for the school to prosper if it was not raised, tried again in 1903 and got permission to add the higher forms. In 1904 the Director of Public Instruction recognised the school as a high school.

New extensions to the old building were made: the strength began to increase, but the accommodation was far from sufficient. A new extension was sanctioned by the Home Committee in 1911. But this extension, even if it had been made, would not have been sufficient, and, after careful consideration, it was decided to acquire a new site where not only a new building could be erected, but provision for recreation grounds and a large school garden could also be made. A hostel to accommodate about sixty boys was built in 1911 without aid being applied for.

It is now about 56 years since the school was established and the Basel Mission has spent not a little money on it. The school being the first of its kind in Palghat, the Mission authorities felt that it was their duty to continue it even though they had to incur great expense on its upkeep, and

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Mission
High
School.

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Mission
High
School.

the present state of the school justifies their action.

The following table shows the working expenses of the school during the last five years:—

Year.	Amount of expenditure.			Source from which met.								
				School fees.			Government grant.			Mission fund.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.			RS.	A.	P.
1909-10 ...	8,362	8	4	4,685	15	0	380			3,296	9	4
1910-11 ...	10,620	10	0	5,618	12	0	380			4,621	14	0
1911-12 ...	12,133	2	6	7,972	11	6	1,706			3,354	7	0
1912-13 ...	13,811	7	8	8,190	5	8	2,140			3,481	2	0
1913-14 ...	13,678	9	9	8,624	11	11	3,479			1,574	13	10

Rev. Mr. J. Maue is the present Manager of the school. It has now on the rolls 494 pupils including 21 girls studying in the lower classes. Besides the Manager, the staff consists of—

B.A., L.T.'s ...	...	...	...	4
B.A.'s ...	...	...	...	4
F.A.'s ...	...	...	...	2
Matriculates and School Final men.	...	...	...	5
Lower Secondary men	...	...	...	3
Mistress ...	...	...	...	1
Gymnastic instructor	...	...	...	1
Drawing master	...	...	...	1
Sanskrit pandit	...	...	...	1
Malayalam Pandit	...	...	...	1
Writer ...	...	...	...	1

Shorthand, type-writing, commercial correspondence and book-keeping are taught in the school by a qualified teacher. The school library contains 1,224 volumes, and nine newspapers and periodicals are subscribed for by the school reading-room.

On arrival His Excellency was received by the Rev. J. Maue, Manager, and Mr. G. D. Manikam, Headmaster, and taken to the school hall upstairs where the teachers and students had already assembled. On His Excellency taking his seat, one of the pupils addressed His Excellency as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the pupils of this school, beg leave to extend to Your Excellency a most loyal and hearty welcome to our school. We are happy that we have the opportunity and privilege of receiving into our midst the representative of our King, particularly at this time when both our hearts and minds are unmistakably drawn closer to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

"We are aware that Your Excellency has always taken a warm and lively interest in the education of the children of this Presidency, over which God has, in His wisdom, placed Your Excellency to rule. This visit to our school is another proof, if proof were needed, of that interest in education.

"We thank Your Excellency for the honour done to us and to our school by this visit and pray God that He may bountifully bless Your Excellency with long life and happiness."

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Basel
Mission
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School.

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1914.

PALGHAT.

His
Excellency's
reply.

His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

“I thank you very warmly for the kind words which have been spoken. It is a great pleasure to me to have seen this school and so many pupils now before me. There are three things which are always very interesting to me in a school. The first is the building—I think you are well off in this respect here. The second, which I am always glad to see, is the scholars who are the people of the future. A very important thing you should realize—which I am sure you do—is to take advantage of the opportunities which you have at the present moment. The third is the staff of teachers and I always feel that I share the gratitude of the scholars for all that the management and the staff of the school are endeavouring to do for them. I thank you very much for your kind welcome, and offer you my hearty good wishes.”

His Excellency was afterwards conducted round the classes by the headmaster. At the conclusion of the inspection, His Excellency announced a holiday to the pupils and before leaving recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

“It has been a pleasure to me to see this school and to learn that the support given to it and the success which it has won justify its further extension both in buildings and playing fields. The new building seems well designed and carried out and I offer my best wishes to the staff and the scholars.”

From the Mission High School His Excellency proceeded to the Native High School,

The school was founded twenty-eight years ago by its present Proprietor and Manager M.R.Ry. V. V. Parameswara Ayyar. It was formally opened on the 1st February 1886 without the preparatory classes, which were added later. It started with 270 students. This number gradually increased to 557, which is the present number on the rolls. Shortly after the establishment of the school, a rival institution was started with the result that the strength of the Native High School decreased. To save it from collapse M.R.Ry. Parameswara Ayyar entrusted the school to a board of management. By the collection of donations from the public the crisis was tided over and the management was re-transferred to M.R.Ry. Parameswara Ayyar.

The school was recognised by the Director of Public Instruction in November 1891. The three or four years after recognition were years of financial stress. An appeal for help was again made to the public of Palghat and it met with a generous response. In this way difficulties were overcome and the struggle was over by 1895. The period between 1895 and 1903 may be said to be the period of the consolidation of the school. In the latter year it attained its highest strength and since then there has been continuous progress.

The new educational rules made it necessary to place the finances of the school on a firmer basis which led the Manager to start a Bank now

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1914.
PALGHAT.
Native
High
School.

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His
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known as "The Palghat Bank, Limited," in the year 1908. By co-operation with this bank and in other ways several persons of Palghat and other stations have greatly helped the Manager in the upkeep of the school. During the last three years the Manager received from Government special grants amounting to Rs. 1,970.

The Upper and the Lower Secondary classes are held in different blocks. They have a common gymnasium. The present strength of the school is 557 against 475 on 31st March 1914 and 456 on 31st March 1913. There is a hostel attached to the school, the number of boarders being 47 against 25 last year. There is a library consisting of over 1,500 volumes, and there is also a reading-room with twelve newspapers and journals both English and Malayalam. The staff consists of the Headmaster, who is also the Manager, and twenty-one assistants (of whom four are B.A., L.T.'s, and two B.A.'s) including two Malayalam pandits, one gymnastic instructor and one drawing master. There are also a writer and a librarian.

Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. V. Parameswara Ayyar, Manager and Headmaster, and shown round the institution. Before leaving His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am glad to have had the opportunity of seeing this school at work, and to know that it is prospering, and meeting an increasing public demand. I heartily wish it all success."

At 11-15 A.M. His Excellency and party left the Sub-Collector's bungalow for Kollengode. On his entrance to the town, His Excellency was escorted in procession with music and while entering the palace a salute was fired announcing his arrival. At the Palace Gate His Excellency was received by the Raja of Kollengode and conducted to his seat under a pandal in front of the palace where the leading residents of Vengannad and members of the Kerala Brahma Samajam had assembled. The Cochin State Band was in attendance. The Raja then read the following address on behalf of the people of Vengannad, and afterwards presented the members of the deputation :—

"We, the people of Vengannad, most respectfully beg to approach Your Excellency and tender our most loyal and hearty welcome on this happy occasion of your visit to this place, and to express our gratitude for the kindness which has prompted Your Excellency to undertake this trip at no little personal inconvenience. This is the first time that a Governor of Madras has honoured this part of the district with a visit, and we know that it is no historic importance of place or charm of scenery that has attracted Your Excellency hither, but that extreme solicitude which Your Excellency has always evinced for the welfare and prosperity of one and all of the people of this Presidency. It is a great honour done to us all, and to the Vengannad House in particular, to whose philanthropy we owe many benefits—notably the establishment in our midst of an efficient secondary

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KOLLENGODE.
Public
Arrival.

Vengannad
People's
Address.

Oct. 17,
1914.
KOLLEN-
GODE.
Venganad
People's
Address.

"school maintained at considerable cost, and the
"provision of suitable buildings for a dispensary and
"an in-patients' ward, of which we had long felt the
"want.

Palghat-
Dindigul
line.

"2. As Your Excellency may naturally expect to
"hear from us something of the condition of the people
"of this locality, we take the liberty of laying before
"Your Excellency one or two matters of special interest
"to ourselves. Our town has till now had no preten-
"sions to any commercial importance, as it is situated
"so far as 13 miles away from the railway line and is
"separated from it by a broad river; but we eagerly
"look forward to the opening of the Palghat-Dindigul
"line through Kollengode as sure to lead to a great
"expansion of our activities, and we pray that every
"step may be taken for the construction of the line at
"an early date. But for our hopes of the line coming
"into existence in the near future, we would have
"approached Your Excellency with a request that the
"Palghat river might be bridged without further delay,
"for great is the inconvenience now felt by the public
"in crossing it. Your Excellency is probably aware
"that, unlike the other taluks of Malabar, this taluk,
"situated in the extreme east of the district, often
"suffers from want of sufficient rain. We are most
"thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the
"investigations now in progress with a view to
"help us by providing us with some irrigation scheme,
"and we sincerely trust that these investigations
"will result in some practical good and that some
"substantial measures will be undertaken during
"Your Excellency's régime to better our agricultural

"conditions, on which depend entirely our well-being
"and progress.

"3. In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excel-
"lency for having afforded us this opportunity to lay
"before you our sentiments and our wants, and above
"all to assure Your Excellency that, in point of devo-
"tion and loyalty to the British Throne, we yield not to
"any among the many millions of citizens in this vast
"Empire. With our united prayers for the long life
"and prosperity of Your Excellency, as well as of Lady
"Pentland, whose presence, had it been possible here
"today, would have added immensely to our happiness
"on this occasion."

M.R.Ry. K. M. Vasudevan Nambudripad
Avargal next read the following address on
behalf of the Kerala Brahma Samajam and
afterwards presented the members of the depu-
tation:—

"We, the members of the Kerala Brahma
"Samajam, as representatives of the Nambudiri
"Brahmans of Kerala (comprising Malabar, Travan-
"core and Cochin), beg leave to avail ourselves of this
"opportunity to accord Your Excellency a hearty wel-
"come to this ancient and historic part of the Presi-
"dency. We feel sincerely grateful for being permitted
"to meet Your Excellency here and to present you with
"this loyal and humble address.

"2. For the first time in the annals of our
"community we emerge out of our seclusion to greet
"Your Excellency as members of a strong and repre-
"sentative body. Our failure to do so hitherto is
"attributable only to our traditional seclusion and

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"worldly ignorance. The departure that we have made today is, we need hardly say, due to the wholesome influence of British administration, whose benefits have spread to every nook and corner of this vast Empire and opened the eyes of the most ignorant to their rights, privileges and obligations as loyal citizens of the State. We are glad that this first and happy occasion of our meeting Your Excellency and of paying our respects to you should have been provided at the Venganad Palace, with which we are inseparably bound up in the matter of certain important religious rites wherein the head of that family has to take a prominent part.

"3. It may be interesting to Your Excellency to know that we are essentially a land-owning and religious class, with no other avocations in life than agriculture. Our landed interests in Kerala are very large, and our manners, customs and traditions are peculiar to our community, and in certain respects allied to those of people following the Marumakkattayam law of Malabar. The indivisibility of our property and the custom among us of the eldest son alone entering into matrimony have contributed to the creation and preservation of many rich and influential families among us. Tradition has it that Sree Parasurama, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, reclaimed from the waters the land which now lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats and made a gift of it to the Nambudri Brahmans. The Nambudris appointed the Perumals of Chola and other States to govern the country for a number of years in succession until the last of them, Cheraman

"Perumal, divided the country into a number of provinces placing each of them under a Raja. The Nambudri Brahmans, however, continued to be the jennmis or owners of the land, which has always been their chief property.

"4. Having confined ourselves to traditional avocations in life and to religious duties, we have lagged behind the other classes of His Majesty's subjects in India in the matter of English education, which, we have begun to realise, is essential for our material progress. The Travancore Government has afforded special facilities for the education of the members of our community by the establishment of a special school for them. No serious steps have yet been taken in Malabar to bring our community in line with the other communities of His Majesty's subjects in regard to English education; but we are trying our best to move forward in this direction. If we have also Government help, the realisation of our objects will be easy and any reasonable representations we may have to make in future for Government help will, we trust, meet with Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration.

"5. We take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency, the august representative of our beloved King-Emperor, that we are essentially a peace-loving and law-abiding people, and that we are second to none in our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Crown. We are staunch believers in everything laid down in our sacred books—the Srutis, Smritis and Puranas. We are taught therein that the King is a deputy of God on earth, that he receives his

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"inspiration from above and that he ought therefore
"to be respected by all subjects without distinction of
"class or creed. It is in this light that we esteem our
"King-Emperor and his representatives in India.

"6. It is now six years since this Samajam was
"started, and today we have the privilege of presenting
"our first address of welcome and loyalty to a repre-
"sentative of our beloved Sovereign, who is ever
"anxious to recognise the legitimate aspirations of the
"people and to deal even-handed justice unto all.

"7. We pray to God that Your Excellency and
"Lady Pentland may both be blessed with long life
"and sound health to continue to safeguard at all
"times the interests of His Majesty's subjects entrusted
"to your charge. With prayers to God for the success
"of British arms and for the permanence of British
"justice, etc."

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

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"RAJA AND GENTLEMEN,—As soon as it became
"known that I proposed to pay a visit to Palghat during
"this autumn, the Raja of Kollengode, with the courtesy
"and hospitality characteristic of him, wrote and
"requested that I would extend my tour so as to
"include a visit also to Kollengode; having heard
"interesting accounts of the Venganad country, I was
"anxious to see it, and to learn something of its people
"and conditions, so that I was delighted to accept the
"Raja's kind invitation. Now that I am here let me
"thank you cordially for the kind welcome you have
"given me, and for the addresses which the people of

"Venganad and the Nambudri Brahmans of Kerala
"have presented to me. I rejoice that my visit has
"been the occasion of the first entrance into public
"affairs of the Nambudripads and I congratulate the
"Nambudris on the awakening of a public spirit and
"a sense of responsibility for the interests of their
"community, which their address shows they are
"commendably anxious to advance.

"If you will permit me I will now deal briefly
"and as far as I am able with the points raised in your
"addresses. Let me say how much I share your
"feelings of regret that Her Excellency Lady Pentland
"is not here and how much she would have been
"charmed to meet this large and representative
"assembly and would have joined with me in ad-
"miring the tasteful mementoes of the occasion in
"which you have been kind enough to enclose your
"addresses.

"I have heard with no little pleasure of the
"generosity of the Raja in establishing and maintain-
"ing an efficient secondary school for the Venganad
"country, and in making over rent-free to the Taluk
"Board the local dispensary buildings with in-patients'
"ward and out-houses, and am glad to associate myself
"with the people of this place in acknowledging with
"gratitude the Raja's munificence and public spirit.

"The Mingarai Reservoir Project to which you
"refer is now under investigation. Preliminary exami-
"nation has shown that the site is well suited for the
"construction of a dam and the formation of a reser-
"voir capable of irrigating a considerable tract of land
"The financial aspect of the project does not at present

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"appear so satisfactory. Further enquiries however
"are being made as regards the supply of water likely
"to be available, the rates to be paid for the use of
"water, and the area which could be supplied by it.
"It is to be hoped that the result of these investiga-
"tions will be favourable, and that it will be found
"possible, with the co-operation of the agricultural
"population, to form a new irrigation source which will
"materially benefit the Venganad country, and will at
"the same time give a reasonable return on the capital
"expended.

"The rainfall of Palghat taluk though perhaps
"not so plentiful as in taluks on the coast still
"compares favourably with that of other districts of the
"Presidency and apart from the construction of a
"large Government irrigation work, it might be worth
"while for private owners to consider the advantage of
"making smaller private tanks in their own lands—to
"which, provided they do not interfere with any one
"else's rights—no objection can be taken.

"In the matter of agricultural conditions, the
"Taliparamba Farm staff is already attempting to
"introduce improvements and will be very ready to
"give any help it can to any one desiring it; a pro-
"posal to establish another farm in Malabar district
"is now under consideration.

"The present position of affairs as regards the
"proposed Palghat-Dindigul Railway, I explained to
"the Palghat Municipal Council in my reply to the
"address which they presented, and I will repeat to you
"that the scheme for connecting Palghat with Pollachi,
"and thence with Dindigul is progressing favourably.

"The Government have recommended to the Railway
"Board proposals to form a private company for the
"construction of this important line and there is every
"prospect of its being begun at an early date.

"I have already expressed the pleasure I feel that
"my visit should have been a factor in securing the
"first entry into public life of the Nambudripads of
"Malabar district and the States of Travancore and
"Cochin as a body. I have heard with much interest
"an account of their traditions and of the consider-
"ations which have weighed with them in deciding to
"depart from their ancient custom of seclusion, and
"can assure them on behalf of the Government that
"we shall welcome their co-operation in all matters
"which affect the interests of their community.

"Let me thank you all, gentlemen, for the
"emphatic assurances you have given me of your loyal
"adherence to the British Crown, and let me add
"again my personal thanks for the very warm welcome
"which you have extended to me."

His Excellency and party were then taken
round the Palace buildings by the Raja.

After lunch at the Palace, His Excellency and
party accompanied by the Raja proceeded to the
Raja's High School.

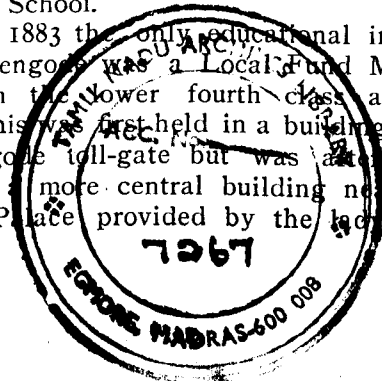
Prior to 1883 the only educational institu-
tion in Kollengode was a Local Fund Middle
School with the lower fourth class as the
highest. This was first held in a building near
the Kollengode toll-gate but was afterwards
removed to a more central building near the
Venganad Palace provided by the Raja who

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was then managing the family property. In February 1883 the Local Fund Board made over the school to the Venganad family, who raised it to the status of a High School. The strength was then 177. The school was held partly in portions of the Palace buildings and partly in a thatched shed provided temporarily for the purpose. The strength gradually increased. When necessity was felt in 1887 for a more substantial building, one was constructed in the Palace grounds at a cost of Rs. 8,000. After that the rise in the strength was considerable, the school attracting pupils from distant places like Chittur, Nemmarai and Alathur. Ten years later the school was removed to the present building constructed in a quiet locality within three furlongs of the town at a cost of about Rs. 17,000, which included a grant of Rs. 5,600 from Government. A substantial addition to the present building to provide for special Mathematics and Science classes and the extension of the present play-ground are under consideration and it is understood that the Raja proposes to make these additions in the course of a year.

The strength of the school continued to increase until about 1905, from which year pupils from outside have not joined it in such large numbers as before owing to new schools having been started in Chittur, Nemmarai and Alathur. The cost of efficiently maintaining the school increased in consequence but this was ungrudgingly met from the private resources of the

Venganad family. The Director has been allotting teaching grants from the year 1911-12 which have reduced the net cost to the management. The school has so far not attracted pupils of the lower classes or of the Muhammadan community. This is due to the scarcity in this locality of well-to-do members of these communities. Girls are admitted to the school as full free scholars. Yet the number of girl pupils cannot be said to be satisfactory. However, this year their number is greater than ever before. One girl pupil of this school has passed the Matriculation examination and is now employed as a teacher. On two occasions a student from this school took the highest place in Malabar at the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The present strength of the school is 319, of whom 27 are girls. A number of primary schools having been opened in and about Kollengode during the past three years, it is expected that the strength of the school will largely increase hereafter.

The financial position of the school during the last five years is shown in the following table.

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Financial position of the Raja's High School.

Year.	Fee income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	How met.	
				From Government grants including furniture grant.	By the Raja.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1909-10 ...	6,314 10 0	7,052 4 7	737 10 7	...	737 10 7
1910-11 ...	7,200 2 6	7,736 7 6	536 5 0	...	536 5 0
1911-12 ...	5,312 15 6	8,305 13 0	2,992 13 6	650 0 0	2,342 13 6
1912-13 ...	5,699 2 0	8,725 10 4	3,026 8 4	1,300 0 0	1,726 8 4
1913-14 ...	6,509 8 0	8,795 8 4	2,286 0 4	1,347 0 0	939 0 4

The staff consists of twelve teachers besides a Malayalam pandit, gymnastic instructor, drawingmaster and writer. Six out of the twelve teachers are graduates and L.Ts'.

At the school His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. R. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster, and taken round the classes at work. His Excellency also witnessed the school treat given to elementary school children of the locality, and also kolattam and kaikottikali by the school girls. At the conclusion of the inspection, His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"To have seen the Raja's High School and to have been present at the gathering of the pupils, boys and girls, of all the fourteen elementary schools of Kollengode have been to me the most pleasant and interesting features of a day which has been full of interest and pleasure. I congratulate the teachers upon the results which they have achieved and wish them and their pupils all success in the future under the powerful and generous encouragement of the Raja whose work for the education of the people of this neighbourhood will, I am sure, be an enduring honour and satisfaction to himself and his family."

After tea and music by the ladies of the Palace, His Excellency and party left Kollengode for Palghat railway station, which was left at 6-40 P.M. for Tenkasi by special train. At Erode Her Excellency joined the party. Mr. A. W. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, travelled in charge of the train from Palghat to Trichinopoly and Mr. W. H. Higman from Trichinopoly to Tenkasi,

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PALGHAT.

Private
departure.

CHAPTER II.

TINNEVELLY.

THE special train conveying Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland and party arrived at Tenkasi Railway station at 4-30 P.M. on Sunday, the 18th October. On leaving the train Their Excellencies were received by Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely, Mrs. Todhunter, Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, and Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police. Their Excellencies accompanied by the party including Mr. and Mrs. Todhunter and Hitchcock, motored to Kuttalam, where they stayed at the Travancore Residency bungalow.

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TEN-
KASI,
Private
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Monday, the 19th, and the greater part of the next day were spent in Kuttalam, visiting the waterfalls, the temple close by and places of interest in the neighbourhood.

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KUT-
TALAM

At 1-50 P.M. on Tuesday, the 20th, Their Excellencies and party left Tenkasi Railway station and arrived at Kallidaikurichi at 3 P.M. where Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, joined the party. On arrival, Their Excellencies were received by the Zamindar of Singampatti and Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, who introduced the following gentlemen to Their Excellencies :—Mr. S. C. Vaikuntam

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KALLI-
DAIKURI-
CHI.
Private
arrival.

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TINNEVELLY.

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DAIKURICH-
CHI.PAPA-
NASAM.AMBASA-
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Ayyar, Diwan to the Zamindar of Singampatti, Rai Sahib R. Subba Ayyar, Mr. D. W. Osbourne of the Tinnevelly Mills, Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools, and M.R.Ry. Vaidyalinga Tambiran, Carbar of Thiruvaduthurai Mutt.

From Kallidaikurichi Their Excellencies motored to Papanasam at the foot of the hills and then visited Messrs. Harvey's Tinnevelly Mills, which are driven entirely by water power. After tea with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey at the Mills Their Excellencies motored to the New High School.

This school was first started as a lower secondary school about fifty years ago, and in 1896 raised to the status of a high school. In 1899 a sixth form was opened, and the first batch of students was presented for the Matriculation examination. The school grew in popularity to such an extent that increased accommodation was rendered necessary, and temporary expedients were resorted to under which various rooms and sheds have been added from time to time. From 1910 the Managing Committee of the school began to collect subscriptions for a new building, and have been able to raise in this way the substantial sum of Rs. 25,000. With the help of Government grant a new building has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 46,000, which is now ready to be opened by His Excellency.

The Government have also provided funds for a hostel, which will shortly be built.

The Headmaster is Mr. T. S. Sadasiva Ayyar, and the school is managed by a committee.

In front of the school, a special pandal had been put up for the reception of Their Excellencies under which the leading people of the Tinnevelly district had assembled. The Tinnevelly Reserve Police with their band furnished a guard-of-honour outside the pandal. At the entrance to the pandal, Their Excellencies were received by the Zamindar of Singampatti and the members of the Managing Committee of the school. After His Excellency had inspected the guard-of-honour, the Zamindar conducted Their Excellencies to their seats on the dais. The Zamindar then read the following address:—

“On behalf of the citizens of the twin-towns of “Ambasamudram and Kallidaikurichi and the inhabitants of the taluks served by the Ambasamudram “High School, I beg to accord Your Excellency a “most cordial welcome to this place and offer to Your “Excellency our most heartfelt thanks for your con- “descension in paying us the great honour of a visit “on the present occasion. This is the first time that “Ambasamudram is visited by His Majesty the King- “Emperor's representative and I may say that this “region and its people have long aspired to and “deserved the honour. We are also specially proud “and gratified that our high school, which is our most “cherished asset here, has been the attraction on “the present occasion for Your Excellency's visit. We “are indeed living, Your Excellency, in stirring and “anxious times, but it would have been no small “disappointment to us, if Your Excellency had allowed “your other multifarious concerns to interfere with

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"your programme. We fully expected that in the matter
"of encouraging and helping forward an useful educa-
"tional institution like ours, Your Excellency would be
"eager to subordinate other claims and considerations
"however imperative, and now we have the pride and
"happiness of Your Excellency's gracious presence
"here to start our school on a new era of progress and
"prosperity with all the blessings that you, our Patri-
"archal Ruler, will be eager to accord to it.

"Your Excellency will hear from the lips of Rai
"Sahib R. Subba Ayyar a full history of the school and
"its remarkable progress which now for several years
"has been due in a great degree to the untiring exertions
"of himself and our excellent Headmaster Mr. T. S.
"Sadasiva Ayyar; and I shall not anticipate any of
"Mr. Subba Ayyar's observations. I will, however, say
"that Your Excellency has wisely resolved to lay the
"foundation stone for a hostel in a most suitable place
"amongst a most intelligent, loyal and deserving people.
"Looking around on all sides Your Excellency will
"find a very healthy, flourishing and charming country
"clothed with the most picturesque scenery and I
"venture to say that here is an ideal place for pupils
"to gather round their teachers during the impression-
"able part of their career, far from the madding crowds
"and tempting distractions of big towns and cities.
"School pupils can here learn not alone from books
"and teachers but also derive the purest and deepest
"inspiration from beautiful nature. The inhabitants
"of the valley of the Tambraparni, for whose benefit
"Your Excellency is going to usher a hostel into exist-
"ence, are mostly a thrifty, industrious, refined and

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"cultivated people and I venture to assure Your
"Excellency that their sons, who have long been found
"to take kindly and eagerly to education imparted in
"our public schools, will be found to take ready and
"full advantage of Your Excellency's beneficence and
"make the best and most profitable use of the facilities
"afforded to them. The lot of Mr. Sadasiva Ayyar
"and his staff than whom I know of no better and
"more devoted headmaster and staff in the Presidency
"is to work on a rich and fruitful soil, and I am con-
"fident that with the encouragement that is given by
"Your Excellency's Government they will be able year
"after year to reap abundant and useful harvests.

"The Committee of Management, with the hearty
"approval of the public, have very kindly prefixed my
"family name Tirtapati to the school, a name which I
"enjoy by the gift of His Holiness the Jagat-Guru of
"Sringeri on account of my connection with the pure and
"holy waters that descend as beautiful falls from the
"neighbouring Agastyakutam and run as crystal streams
"to bathe pious people and fertilise the district. I
"gratefully acknowledge the honour and it will be my
"most earnest endeavour to further the interests of the
"institution in every possible manner as far as lies in
"my power.

"I feel personally and peculiarly indebted to Your
"Excellency for the new era of progress that you are
"starting for the institution today with its new name.
"It has already conferred great benefits on the people
"of the western taluks of the district and they have
"very generously rendered financial help to it of
"considerable value. As their spokesman also, I

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“respectfully once again accord to Your Excellency a
 “most hearty welcome and convey to Your Excellency
 “an assurance of their sincerest gratitude for your
 “gracious presence here today. It is now my proud
 “privilege to request Your Excellency to proceed with
 “the ceremonies of declaring the Tirtapati High School
 “open and laying the foundation stone of the Govern-
 “ment Hostel.”

Opening of the New High School and Laying of foundation stone of Hostel.

M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Rama Ayyar Subba Ayyar then read the following statement :—

“Before proceeding to lay before Your Excellency a brief account of the origin and growth of this institution, we, the members of the Managing Committee, humbly crave permission to echo heartily the words of loyal welcome that have fallen from the lips of our worthy and public-spirited president, the Tirtapati, and to associate ourselves with him in the expression of our deep sense of gratitude for the generous condescension with which Your Excellency has been pleased to honour us, by kindly consenting to declare our new building open and to lay the foundation stone of the hostel which we venture to hope will rise in the near future as a monument of the enlightened liberality of Your Excellency's Government.

“2. This school, it is said, has been in existence for nearly fifty years; for the first three decades and more it was conducted as a lower secondary school and its course was more or less uneventful. It was in the year 1896, however, that the scope of its activity was widened; for, in response to a keenly-felt

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“demand for a higher standard of education, it was
 “raised to the status of a high school. Three years
 “later the sixth form was opened and in the year
 “1899 the first batch of students was presented for
 “the Matriculation examination. From that year for-
 “ward the history of the school has been a record of
 “uninterrupted progress.

“3. With the steady growth of the school, the
 “pressure upon the available accommodation increased
 “and relief was sought from time to time by resorting
 “to such temporary expedients, as the addition of a
 “room here or the construction of a shed there. But
 “the year 1910 ushered in a crisis and the management
 “realised the futility of such make-shifts. The acces-
 “sion of strength, the improvement in the staff, the
 “additions to the library and the rapid increase in
 “our equipments rendered the construction of a
 “suitable building urgently necessary. With a view to
 “raise the funds required to meet the cost of the
 “building the constitution of the Managing Committee
 “was modified. Persons who contributed to the
 “building fund a sum of Rs. 65 were given the right
 “of electing the members of the committee and those
 “subscribing Rs. 140 and above earned the privilege
 “of being elected to sit on the committee. The
 “success of the scheme thus inaugurated was to a con-
 “siderable extent ensured by the enlightened public of
 “this district whose generosity and sympathy took
 “the concrete form of donations aggregating in all
 “to Rs. 25,000. This fund supplemented by a Gov-
 “ernment grant, a third of the cost of the building as
 “sanctioned at first but afterwards raised to a half, for

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" which we beg permission to offer Your Excellency's sympathetic administration our humblest thanks, enabled us to realise the success of our endeavour to provide the institution with a building suited to its conditions and needs.

" 4. During the last three years when the new school house was under construction the pace of the progress of the school was somewhat accelerated and some of the classes in particular were considerably strengthened. As a consequence of this, the question of additional accommodation pressed for a solution once again and we have managed to tide over the difficulty by constructing for the Science department of the school studies, at the valuable suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, a separate building, for which a grant of Rs. 12,000 has been generously sanctioned by the Court of Wards from the funds of the Urkad estate, in fulfilment of a promise for assistance made by the late Zamindar of Urkad.

" 5. Simultaneously with the demand for a new school building the need for the provision of hostel accommodation for pupils boarding and lodging in the local hotels and in unhealthy surroundings came to be felt as equally urgent. But all our resources had been drained away by the new building, and the Educational Department appreciating our past endeavours and realising our present difficulties made a recommendation to the Government that a hostel for the school should be built at Government cost. Your Excellency's Government has laid us under a deep debt of obligation by sanctioning the recommendation and thus assuring the accomplishment of yet another

" cherished desire of ours. We come to understand that plans and estimates for the hostel are under preparation by the Public Works Department and it is our fervent prayer that the design will be in a style befitting the generous and enlightened spirit which has prompted the gift and calculated to minister to the comfort and convenience of the resident pupils.

" 6. The erection of the new school building was commenced in June 1911 and has been just completed. Its cost, including that of the outhouses and site, amounts in round numbers to Rs. 46,000. We desire to draw Your Excellency's attention to one special feature of the building. The larger rooms have been designed to suit the requirements of teaching particular subjects and not classes, and the appliances and such other aids to the efficient teaching of the subjects will be housed in the respective rooms. Such an arrangement has involved the necessity of making the dimensions of the rooms larger than what they would have otherwise been, but we have not grudged the additional cost, considering the enormous advantage to teaching that would accrue from this attempt to create in the respective rooms, the atmosphere characteristic of the particular subject.

" 7. On an occasion like this, unique in the annals of the institution we may, perhaps, be permitted to refer to the general progress made by the school. In 1899 in which we came to have the full complement of classes the strength of the school was 80, while at present it has 400 pupils on the rolls. Fifteen years ago the library could lay claim to but a handful of books; today it contains more than 3,000 volumes.

Oct. 20, 1914.

AMBASA-MUDRAM.

Opening of the New High School and Laying of foundation stone of Hostel.

Oct. 20, 1914. AMBASA-MUDRAM. Opening of the New High School and Laying of foundation stone of Hostel.

"Our building was then worth a couple of thousand rupees; now, including the laboratory which is estimated to cost Rs. 16,000, the valuation of the buildings which will be the property of the school will approximate to Rs. 70,000. The stock of apparatus we had in 1899 could have been valued at a few hundred rupees, but now our apparatus and appliances of a highly varied character are worth, at a modest estimate, half a lakh. Our finances also have kept pace with improvements in other directions; our income has risen from Rs. 2,500 in 1899-1900 to nearly Rs. 14,000 in 1913-14. Over and above our receipts from fees and grants we have been fortunate enough to secure yet other sources of income. Our enlightened President, the Tirtapati of Singampatti, has munificently endowed the school with a sum of Rs. 10,000, which fetches an annual interest of Rs. 600. This benefaction was made at a time when the worst fears were entertained as regards the stability of the school. In grateful recognition thereof of this timely gift, we have resolved to name the institution afresh after the donor and from this day forward it will be known as the Tirtapati High School. With characteristic benevolence he has bound his estate to make an annual contribution of Rs. 300 towards the upkeep of the school. The Court of Wards, besides the gift already referred to, has generously ordered the payment of a yearly grant of Rs. 720 from the revenues of the Urkad estate towards the maintenance of a science chair. Other sympathizers have promised smaller sums amounting in all to Rs. 300 per year.

Oct. 20, 1914. AMBASA-MUDRAM. Opening of the New High School and Laying of foundation stone of Hostel.

"8. We beg to be excused if we take pride in announcing that this school has succeeded in establishing for itself a tradition for embodying the latest ideas in elaborating its courses of study and applying the most modern methods in imparting instruction. It has also done pioneer work in this part of the Presidency in being the first to adopt reformed and improved methods of teaching in those two progressive branches of study, viz., English and Geography. In this connection we beg to be permitted to quote from the last Inspection Report:—'The school is thoroughly progressive. In every subject the effort is discernible to reduce theory to practice and to realize the ideal as it presents itself to modern educationists.'

"9. After thus recounting what it has been our good fortune to achieve in the past, we crave Your Excellency's indulgence to allow us to outline briefly what still we deem it incumbent on us to accomplish. We have to equip our laboratory with gas, water, and a workshop, to lay out a garden for nature study, to provide accommodation and equipments for manual training, to acquire new grounds for playing games and lastly to canvass for endowments that would form permanent sources of income to the school.

"10. We shall be judged as wanting in candour, Your Excellency, if we refrain on this occasion from giving expression to our high sense of appreciation of the part played by the Headmaster Mr. T. S. Sadasiva Ayyar and his staff of assistants in the development of the school. Through fifteen laborious years they have been our most valuable asset. But for their loyal co-operation, their cultivated intelligence

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AMBASA-
MUDRAM.

Opening
of the
New High
School
and

Laying of
founda-
tion stone
of Hostel.

"and their high ideal of duty, all so unostentatiously brought to bear on their work it would not have been possible for the school, under any circumstances, to win that modicum of success which it is on all hands credited to have achieved. It is their unceasing labours in the noble cause of education that enlisted the sympathy of the public and made them respond so generously to our appeal for funds on behalf of the building.

"11. Now it only remains for us to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the kindness and patience with which it has pleased Your Excellency to listen to us and to assure Your Excellency that we give expression to no conventional politeness when we declare that this visit which Your Excellency has deigned to pay will be treasured up in our hearts and cherished with gratitude and will in time to come when flesh weakens and spirit droops nerve us and the staff to new struggles and fresh achievements.

"12. With humble duties we beg leave to request Your Excellency to proceed with the functions of this evening."

The Zamindar of Singampatti handed over the address in a casket and the Minor Zamindar of Urkad presented a silver key to open the new School.

His Excellency then made the following speech:—

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I count myself fortunate in being able to pay a second visit to your district, and to see something of a portion of it which

"I was not able to reach last March. It is an additional pleasure, I am sure, to you as it is to me that Her Excellency Lady Pentland is able to be present on this interesting occasion. We have just returned from the beautiful hills and sacred waterfalls of Kuttalam and have today paid a brief visit to the delightful country in which the Papanasam Mills are situated. We can therefore fully endorse the observations of the Zamindar when he described the country as healthy and flourishing and spoke of its picturesque scenery. I can imagine no fitter surroundings for a school where so much of the youth of the district, and other more distant places, is receiving its education, and having its character formed, and I do not doubt that the sons of the Tambraparni Valley inhabitants, for whose qualities the Zamindar has vouched in high terms, will make use of their advantages to the fullest extent.

"Here let me make my grateful acknowledgments to the Zamindar whose kind invitation to open the new School and to lay the foundation stone of the new hostel has given me this opportunity of seeing all I have seen and of meeting you all here today.

"The occasion of the opening of the new School, —hereafter to be called the Tirtapati School after the Zamindar who by his endeavours and by his munificent gifts and endowments has done so much to forward the scheme of improvement,—and the laying of the foundation stone of the new hostel, mark a definite stage in the steady and continuous development of the school of which we have heard from Mr. Subba Ayyar.

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AMBASA-
MUDRAM.

His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

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MUDRAM.

His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"The efficiency and untiring labours of the management and staff, as well as a sincere desire on the part of the people for better education, have contributed to this progress, and the Government have been unfeignedly glad to help forward a school which itself maintained so high a standard and whose interests were so generously advanced by the public of the locality. That the ceremonies we are to carry out this evening mark an intermediate and not a final stage in the school's development is sufficiently clear from what Mr. Subba Ayyar has said about the duty of future accomplishment; the necessity for further improvements in the important directions which he indicated will no doubt be impressed in time to come both on the public of the district and upon the Government. I do not doubt that when this time arrives both will readily listen and give their most sympathetic consideration to such requests as are made.

"Before I proceed to the duties with which you have honoured me of opening the Tirtapati High School, and laying the foundation stone of its hostel, I wish to thank you sincerely for the very cordial welcome you have given me, and to express again the pleasure which it affords me to be able to come here and see for myself your country and the school of which you are so justly proud. You will all join with me heartily I am sure in wishing all success to the new hostel and in hoping that the progress of the Tirtapati High School may be for the future, as enduring and as gratifying as it has been in the past, and that it may nobly fulfil the worthy ambitions and

"ideals conceived for it by those who have so generously given to its cost and its endowment."

His Excellency afterwards presented the sanad of "Rao Bahadur" to M.R.Ry. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal. In doing so, His Excellency spoke as follows :-

"I have got another duty to perform which I should like to take this opportunity of discharging. It is to present the sanad of Rao Bahadur to Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar who is the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Palamcottta in this district. Now for those who are not acquainted with Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar I should like to make it known that he has been a member of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board from 1907 to 1911. Before that period expired he was elected to be Chairman of Palamcottta in September 1910 and after serving for three years' term of office in that capacity he was re-elected in November of last year for a second term of office. As Chairman of Palamcottta, like some other Municipal reformers and administrators, Mr. Kumaraswami has had much uphill work to do against which many men of less determination might have failed to struggle successfully but in spite of this he has succeeded in securing a progressive administration of Municipal affairs in Palamcottta and has done much there, as I am sure those who are acquainted with local circumstances know, towards the promotion of unity and good will among the several communities who form that township.

"Mr. Kumaraswami is a High Court Vakil of considerable practice and it is an evidence of his public

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AMBASA-
MUDRAM.

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1914.

AMBASA-
MUDRAM.

"spirit that he gives up what is practically the whole of
"his leisure to municipal affairs. It is therefore with
"great pleasure that I take this public opportunity
"of presenting him with this sanad of Rao Bahadur."

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone
of the hostel with the silver trowel presented by
the Zamindar of Urkad. After laying the founda-
tion stone Their Excellencies were taken round
the classes by M.R.Ry. T. S. Sadasiva Ayyar,
Headmaster.

Private
depar-
ture.

Their Excellencies afterwards rejoined the
special train, which left Kallidaikurichi at 6-45
P.M. for Quilon.

From the 21st to 28th October Their Excel-
lencies were in Travancore and Cochin—*vide*
Vol. II.

CHAPTER III.

MALABAR.

ON the evening of 25th October at 5 P.M. His
Excellency left Bolghotty Residency to inspect
the Vypeen Protective Works.

Oct. 25,
1914.

COCHIN.

North of British Cochin a comparatively
narrow strip of sand separates the backwaters
from the sea, and continual anxiety has been
caused for many years by the persistent en-
croachments of the sea on this strip of sand. In
1865 in a violent storm the sea actually succeeded
in making a breach at Cruz Milagre which soon
developed into a gap 400 × 32 feet wide. Any
such gap, which means another opening to the
sea from the long line of backwaters which at
present find their main outlet in the Cochin river,
constitutes a serious danger to the harbour of
Cochin, and the Cruz Milagre breach was closed
at very great expense. Erosion, however, still
continued in other parts, and in 1907 a joint
committee consisting of the Executive Engineer,
West Coast Division, the Chief Engineer, Cochin
State, and the Chief Engineer of Travancore
was appointed to enquire into the question.
Much difference of opinion, however, arose as to
the best method of protecting the coast, and
further delay was caused by questions as to how
the cost of the protective works should be met.
By 1911 the position had become serious, and as
an experimental measure wooden groynes were

Vypeen
Protective
Works.

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COCHIN.
Vypeen Protective Works.

put up along the Vypeen foreshore. These groynes, however, proved a failure. Further erosion took place and in 1912 the sea actually washed on one occasion over into the backwater. It was then decided that it was necessary to protect the coast by a sea wall. Various types of wall were experimented with, but eventually the type suggested by Mr. Campbell, the present Executive Engineer of the West Coast Division, was adopted with certain modifications.

Campbell's bund, as it is now called, is an adaptation of a type of defence used in Holland, where coast protection is a matter of national importance and where for many generations past the science has been studied. In India it is not possible or even desirable to follow the Dutch methods exactly, but the underlying principle is the same, the details being altered to suit local conditions. The general idea is to provide a paved bank on which the waves can expend their energy without overtopping it. The sea face of the bank is given a slope that gradually increases in acclivity from the toe upwards, so that the impact stresses set up by a wave first striking it may be as small as possible, while the momentum which carries the wave up the face of the bank is gradually overcome by the force of gravity and reduced to nothing. It may be explained that sea walls whose faces approach the vertical are very expensive, for inasmuch as they offer an abrupt obstruction to the progress of the waves, they must be built of great strength and founded deeply or they will quickly be demolished. The paved bank on the other hand,

as in the present case, can be of quite light construction as it merely causes a gradual diversion to the natural course of the waves without opposing them suddenly. The bund consists of a sand bank encased in 6 inches of backwater mud over which are laid laterite blocks 9 inches thick on the sea face and 6 inches thick on the top and rear side. The laterite blocks are not set in mortar but are merely pointed with it to prevent the ingress of water. On the sea side the whole toe of the bund is protected by a laterite apron 2 feet thick and from 15 to 20 feet wide. This is a description of the latest type sanctioned; that already erected, though in outward form the same, does not agree in all details, the laterite protection being somewhat stronger on the seaward side. The total length completed is 3,285 feet at a cost of Rs. 59,214 or Rs. 18-0-0 per foot run. The bund is now to be extended northwards as far as the Cruz Milagre gap and southwards as far as the northern entrance to the harbour, and it is hoped that it will settle once and for all the long standing difficulty of the erosion of the sea at Vypeen.

His Excellency was received at the works by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, and Mr. A. H. S. Campbell, Executive Engineer, West Coast Division. Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., Diwan of Cochin, was also present. After inspection His Excellency returned to the Bolghotty Residency.

On Tuesday the 27th October, Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain Cecil Allanson,

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COCHIN.
Vypeen Protective Works.

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BRITISH COCHIN.

Oct. 27, 1914. **BRITISH COCHIN.**
Public arrival.

Municipal Town Hall.

Military Secretary, and Captain S. D. N. Cahusac, left the Bolghotty Residency at 7-30 A.M. by boat for British Cochin. They landed at the Port jetty where they were met by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, Mr. O. E. Windle, Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, Mr. A. F. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgoakar, Municipal Chairman, and then proceeded to the Municipal Town Hall, where the arrival was public. The members of the Municipal Council and other prominent local officials and non-officials, European and Indian, had assembled in the hall. The Cochin detachment of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles under the command of Captain P. F. C. Jourdain furnished a guard-of-honour. After His Excellency had inspected the guard-of-honour, Their Excellencies were conducted into the hall upstairs, and on their taking their seats, the Collector introduced to His Excellency the Chairman of the Cochin Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Municipal Address.

“As representatives of citizens of Cochin we, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality, beg to offer Your Excellency a hearty welcome to our town and to express the great pleasure experienced by all classes of the community in Your Excellency's visit to us.

“2. We are indeed very thankful that, during the two years of Your Excellency's administration, the Government have been very gracious to the Municipality. All the schemes submitted by the

Oct. 27, 1914. **BRITISH COCHIN.**
Municipal Address

“Municipality for improving the sanitation and water-supply of the town have been readily approved and liberal grants have been sanctioned. Some of the schemes have already been put on hand, such as the deepening of the main Calvetty Canal and the laying down of a deep-boring for our water-supply. Other important measures to be carried out are— the reclamation of the Calvetty swamps, the evolution of a drainage system and the construction of a new hospital, dhobikhana, quarters for the conservancy staff and public latrines.

“3. The Council lately approached Your Excellency's Government for a grant for relieving the congestion in Calvetty and for the deepening and improving of certain canals and channels. We are fully confident that the projects will in due course meet with Your Excellency's approval and generous support.

“4. We are aware of the deep interest which Your Excellency is taking in the improvement of our harbour, and we trust that, during Your Excellency's tenure of office, Cochin will see ocean-going steamers safely anchored in its magnificent backwaters.

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

“6. In conclusion, we earnestly pray that health and happiness may always attend Your Excellency as well as Her Excellency Lady Pentland, whom we are glad to welcome with Your Excellency in our midst today.”

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1914.
BRITISH
COCHIN.

After reading the address the Chairman presented to His Excellency the remaining members of the Municipal Council. His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"When I paid a flying visit to your town in the spring of 1913, I was able by your courtesy to see something of its conditions and needs as well as of its natural beauties and objects of interest. My present visit will, I trust, enable me to understand from you more directly your most important wants and aspirations and to these I shall not fail to give my most careful consideration.

"I have received with much gratification the expression of your thanks for the assistance which during 1913 and 1914 the Government have been able to afford you, and I sympathise fully with your desire further to improve the sanitation and amenities of British Cochin and to render more efficient its public institutions.

"The two schemes which you now wish to carry out are I understand, first, the acquisition and demolition of the unhealthy Calvetty quarter, and the provision of another site for its inhabitants, and secondly, the opening and improving of the canals together with the formation of a boat basin. Both these schemes are ready, and final plans and estimates for them have been prepared and submitted by the Council. For the current year, however, as the Council has gracefully acknowledged, Cochin has received already its share of the money available for such objects, and I am not, therefore, able to hold out hopes of the Government being able to provide immediately any further sums; but in view of the importance of the proposals—of which the Government

"is convinced I am glad to be able to assure Oct. 27,
"you—consistently with the needs of other towns— 1914.
"that the Council's proposals will receive the Govern- BRITISH
"ment's best consideration as soon as is possible. COCHIN.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"When I was here in April 1913, I took the opportunity of examining the important question of improvements to the harbour, and had the advantage of having the matter explained by the officers who were then conducting a series of experiments in connection with its investigation. This investigation has now been completed, and the Executive Engineer who was responsible for it has exhibited the results of his observations in a final report which is now on its way to the Government. The Government are deeply interested in the harbour project, and when all the necessary materials for a full judgment are available, the Government will see that the possibility of constructing at Cochin a harbour for ocean-going steamers is closely examined.

"Let me express again, Gentlemen, my pleasure at being able to return to British Cochin and to acquaint myself better with your citizens and your conditions, and let me thank you warmly on behalf of Her Excellency Lady Pentland as well as on my own for the cordial welcome which we have received at your hands. The graceful basket in which you have enclosed your address will serve always to keep in memory this pleasant visit."

After replying to the address His Excellency presented the sanad of "Rao Sahib" to M.R.Ry. A. L. Shirgoakar Avargal when he spoke as follows:—

"I take this opportunity of discharging another public duty which is appropriate to such an occasion Presenta-
tion of
sanad.

Oct 27, 1914. **BRITISH COCHIN.** Presentation of sanad.

"as this, and that is to hand over to Mr. Atmaram Lakshman Shirgoakar, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cochin, the sanad of 'Rao Sahib' which has lately been conferred upon him. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ramachandra Mahadev & Co. of Cochin. He was elected a member of the Cochin Municipal Council in September 1905, and has been a Municipal Councillor ever since. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council in October 1911, and Chairman in May 1912. He has continued as Chairman to the present time. He has displayed conspicuous energy and has considerably improved the administration of the Municipality.

"He has applied himself with keenness to the solution of many municipal problems which had been discussed for years in Cochin and has succeeded in making a distinct advance, notably in the question of water-supply, drainage and insanitary areas and the provision of a proper site for the hospital. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes. I am, therefore, proud to have this opportunity of handing it over to him and am sure you all wish Mr. Shirgoakar may for many long years enjoy this honour."

Municipal Hospital.

From the Town Hall Their Excellencies motored to the Municipal Hospital, where they were received by Mr. C. T. Saldahna, Civil Surgeon, and shown round the hospital.

As far as can be ascertained, the present hospital or rather the main building was opened on 14th December 1850. It was built at a cost of Rs. 4,517. Out of this Rs. 1,760 was contributed by the people of Cochin and the balance by Government. The hospital was made over to the Municipality in 1872. Since then the building

was enlarged and some additional buildings were also put up by some of the leading gentlemen of Cochin: a female ward was erected by Mr. W. N. Black, European and Eurasian ward by Mr. Ramachandra Mahadev, and a vaccination depot by Mr. Edapagath Ahmed Cooty Haj.

An operating room was erected from funds subscribed by the public of Cochin in commemoration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Owing to the unsuitability of the buildings, the increasing number of patients and the insanitary locality, the removal of the hospital to a more suitable site has been suggested by successive Surgeons-General, and Government have now sanctioned the construction of a new hospital at the Beach. In view of the low state of the Council's finances, the Government have been pleased to make a grant of Rs. 44,972 and to advance the balance Rs. 30,000 as a loan to be repaid as soon as the existing buildings are sold.

At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I am glad to have seen this hospital and to know that every use is being made of its facilities. This besides being a testimony to the good work which it is doing emphasises the necessity for proceeding with all possible despatch to erect a new hospital, I trust that in doing this the Municipal Council may have the hearty support of all concerned in this valuable public improvement."

Oct. 27, 1914. **BRITISH COCHIN.** Municipal Hospital.

Oct. 27,
1914.
BRITISH
COCHIN.
Cochin
water-
supply.

From the Hospital Their Excellencies proceeded to the site where a new artesian well is being bored, where Mr. H. Nowroji, Deputy Sanitary Engineer, explained the boring work by means of plans.

It appears from the old records that from 1796 to 1863 the Government supplied Alwaye water to the town. The supply was discontinued owing to the transfer elsewhere of the regiment which was then stationed at Cochin.

In 1881-82 twenty-nine iron tanks were purchased for the storage of rain water for distribution free of charge. This, however, could be done only during the rainy season. Accordingly from January 1884, during the rainless months of the year, the Municipality entered into a contract with the Alwaye water supplier for a daily supply of water which was sold under municipal supervision to the people at the rate of 20 quarts for a pie. This system was discontinued in December 1885 for want of funds.

In November 1893 boring for an 8-inch artesian well was begun. It was continued till 12th February 1894, when a depth of 325 feet was reached. The work was suspended owing to an accident. The total expenditure had reached over Rs. 13,000.

Since then several proposals have been put forward for improving the water-supply. They are—

(1) Obtaining water by raising a dam across a valley among the hills to the east of Tripunitarah.

(2) Water-supply from the Periyar by pipes,

(3) Water-supply from Alwaye by water-in-bulk steamers.

(4) Water-supply by condensation.

(5) Obtaining a supply of water from a sandy area in Cochin State by means of infiltration wells sunk in the sand.

(6) Artesian well.

In August 1910 a sum of Rs. 2,000 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for the preliminary investigation of a water-supply scheme.

The Government in February 1913, sanctioned the proposal of the Municipal Council for a boring to a depth of about 1,000 feet, and provided Rs. 33,000 for the purpose. The experiment is now being carried out.

On the maidan near the Santa Cruz Cathedral, close to the site of the new well, Their Excellencies received the greetings of the pupils of the St. Mary's High School for Girls headed by the Mother Superior and Miss Glyn Barlow, Headmistress, and the students of the Santa Cruz High School for Boys headed by the Rev. Father Arkwright, Headmaster, and the Rev. Father Piris, Manager. The boy cadets presented a guard-of-honour and the school band played the national anthem. After conversing for a few minutes with the school authorities, Their Excellencies motored to see the site of the new hospital and then proceeded to Mr. Cooper's bungalow

Oct. 27,
1914.
BRITISH
COCHIN.
Cochin
water-
supply.

Oct. 27,
1914.
BRITISH
COCHIN.

where they had breakfast with the members of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

At 10-45 A.M. Their Excellencies and party left the Port jetty for the Bolghotty Residency. Their Excellencies finally left Cochin on the 28th October. At Shoranur Her Excellency left the party and proceeded to Ootacamund. Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, accompanied Her Excellency as far as Mettupalaiyam and then went back to Madras. His Excellency and the rest of the party proceeded to Tellicherry.

Oct. 29,
1914.
TELLI-
CHERRY.
Public
arrival.

His Excellency and party arrived at the Tellicherry railway station at 2-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th October. At 7-5 A.M. His Excellency alighted from the train and was met by Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, Mr. S. G. Roberts, District Judge, and Mr. E. L. Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar. His Excellency then motored to the maidan where his arrival was public. A special pandal had been erected on the maidan for the reception of His Excellency under which the principal residents of the station, officials and non-officials, including a few ladies, had assembled. The Tellicherry detachment of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles under the command of Captain H. R. Lockie, with band, furnished a guard-of-honour and presented arms. After inspecting the guard-of-honour His Excellency proceeded to the pandal and on taking his seat on the dais the Collector introduced to him M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup Avargal,

Chairman of the Tellicherry Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Oct. 29,
1914.

TELLI-
CHERRY.
Municipal
Address.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Tellicherry, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome to our town, one of the oldest of the late the Honourable East India Company's settlements and the most important in North Malabar.

"2. We are grateful to Your Excellency that we should have been favoured with this gracious visit at an early period of Your Excellency's sympathetic administration and for the opportunity thus afforded to us to personally represent our wants and acknowledge our grateful appreciation of past favours from Government, and we earnestly take advantage of this occasion to assure Your Excellency of our devotion and loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

"3. In 1901, when Lord Ampthill was pleased to visit our town, we specially alluded in the address then presented to His Excellency to a great want, viz., the railway communication with Coorg and Mysore, the importance of which, from a commercial and economical point of view, is too well-known to need reiteration here. The hope of an early realization of this project had since been cherished in our minds. Thirteen years have now elapsed, and we regret to mention that nothing appreciable has been done in the matter. We, however, venture to hope

Railway
communi-
cation with
Coorg and
Mysore.

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1914.

TELLI-
CHERRY.

Municipal
Address.

Lady Sub-
Assistant
Surgeon

for the
Hospital.

"that the project will receive Your Excellency's kind
"consideration.

"4. Realizing as we do that medical relief is one
"of the primary duties of a municipality, we have been
"endeavouring to carry out from time to time the
"numerous improvements deemed essential by the
"medical authorities so that our Civil Hospital now is
"comparatively well-equipped with the help of several
"grants which Government was pleased to make for
"the purpose. In the present crippled state of our
"finances we find it impossible to provide a Lady Sub-
"Assistant Surgeon—the want of whom is keenly felt
"by all communities residing in and outside the
"municipal limits, and hence we are emboldened to
"request Your Excellency to be kindly pleased to
"consider our claims by the allotment of enhanced
"Provincial grants to the Civil Hospital.

"5. We feel highly thankful to Your Excellency
"for the munificent grants made and promised by the
"Government recently towards the advancement of
"collegiate education and for the construction of a
"better building for the Brennen College, and knowing
"as we do the special interest Your Excellency takes
"in matters educational, we are confident that the
"proposed scheme for the reorganization of the
"Brennen College will ere long be an accomplished
"fact.

"6. For years the want of a more decent habita-
"tion for the Municipal office has been keenly felt.
"The rented building in which the office is located is
"an unsightly old structure in a dilapidated condition,

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"and consequently unsafe, and the office establishment
"suffers great inconvenience for want of sufficient
"accommodation. There is no proper council hall,
"the one now used being ill-lighted, badly-ventilated
"and too small for our requirements. A commodious
"new building is a matter of urgent necessity. We
"venture, therefore, to request Your Excellency to be
"pleased to augment the resources at our disposal by
"a munificent grant for the construction of a new and
"suitable building.

"In conclusion, we wish Your Excellency a
"happy and prosperous regime, and pray that the
"Almighty will shower His choicest blessings on Your
"Excellency and Lady Pentland, and grant you both
"long life and prosperity and health."

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

The following address was then read by Mr.
U. Zellweger on behalf of the Malabar Chamber
of Commerce, who then presented the members
of the deputation:—

"We, the members of the Malabar Chamber of
"Commerce and European and Indian representatives
"of the commercial enterprise of this town, beg to
"tender to Your Excellency a most respectful and
"heartly welcome to North Malabar and to express the
"great gratification it has given us to be allowed to
"represent to Your Excellency a few matters on which
"the welfare and improvement of the trade of this
"important port depends.

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*Insuffici-
ency of
rolling
stock on
the South
Indian
Railway.*

*Building
for the
Telli-
cherry
Railway
Station.*

" 2. More than twenty years ago we had the
"honour of addressing Your Excellency's predecessor,
"the late Lord Wenlock, regarding the needs of this
"town for railway communications, a pier and better
"means of communication in all directions. Since
"then our demands for railway communication were
"complied with at least in one direction, but we regret
"to say there has been no advance in the realization
"of our hopes as regards our other wants, and we hail
"Your Excellency's visit in the confident expectation
"that our representations will meet with sympathetic
"consideration at Your Excellency's hands.

" 3. While we fully appreciate the great advan-
"tages North Malabar has derived from the extension
"of the Coast Railway to Mangalore, we feel we must
"give expression to the frequent and numerous
"complaints of the travelling public regarding the
"insufficiency of second and third class accommo-
"dation in through trains, also regarding the inferiority
"of most of the South Indian Railway Company's
"carriages used this side of Podanur junction. It
"would appear as if the West Coast section of its
"system were considered by the Railway Company as
"the asylum for all its oldest rolling-stock. We
"believe these defects have been more than once
"pointed out in the Madras Legislative Council and
"are every now and then the subject of complaints in
"the Press of Madras and of this district.

" 4. The want of a better and more substantial
"station building at Tellicherry has likewise been on
"more than one occasion brought to the notice of the
"South Indian Railway authorities, so far however

"to no purpose. The present wooden shed which
"serves as passengers' station was supposed to have
"been erected as a temporary building necessitated
"by the swampy nature of the station site. We
"were assured, however, that as soon as the ground
"had hardened and settled down a larger and more
"solid and up-to-date building would take the place of
"the present wooden erection. Nothing in the way
"of change or improvement however appears to be
"contemplated by the Railway Company even after
"such long waiting. The travelling public, numer-
"ous as it is, is being put to great hardships in rainy
"weather for want of sufficient shelter and of protec-
"tion against the sun at other times, whilst the
"station platform which has sunk in the course of
"years is now so low that the getting into and out
"of carriages is rendered most difficult, not to say
"dangerous, to elderly people, women and children.
"We believe that the passengers' traffic of the
"Tellicherry station is at least as important as that
"of Cannanore which from the very first was given
"a solid masonry station building and a platform
"level with the height of railway carriages and we
"pray that we may, after so many years of waiting,
"be placed on the same footing in that respect.

" 5. We also beg leave to point out the great
"inconvenience to the railway travelling public
"owing to the circuitous route they have to take
"to reach the station from the town and in leaving
"the station for the town, a difficulty which might
"easily be removed by the construction of an over-
"bridge at the station connecting it with the goods-
"shed road.

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*Building
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*Construc-
tion of an
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communi-
cation
with Coorg
and
Mysore.

"6. We understand that the construction of a
"railway line from Arsikere to Mangalore is about to
"become an accomplished fact. The feeling prevails
"in North Malabar that Tellicherry as a port and
"place of business is likely to suffer considerably if
"the long projected line from here to Mysore through
"Coorg is not similarly to receive consideration at
"the hands of Government at an early date. The
"want of such a line was brought to the notice of
"Your Excellency's predecessors for many years
"past, but urgency of other lines being pleaded by
"Government, we were informed that our proposal
"must await consideration at some future date, the
"advocates of a Mangalore-Arsikere line being then
"given the same answer regarding their project.
"The fact that the latter line is about to be con-
"structed, therefore, encourages us to come forward
"with this renewed request for an early reconsidera-
"tion of the Tellicherry-Coorg-Mysore line project.
"The proposed line has long ago been surveyed and
"we believe its estimated cost per mile was found to
"be even less than that of the Arsikere-Mangalore
"line, whilst returns of the road-borne traffic between
"Coorg and Tellicherry recorded at the various toll-
"gates will bear out the important traffic which is
"taking place between Southern Mysore, Coorg and
"this port and which, we believe, is quite as heavy
"as that which finds its way from North and Central
"Mysore to Mangalore. With the completion of
"the line to Mangalore looming in the near future,
"Tellicherry, unless connected with a direct line of
"its own *via* Coorg to Mysore, will be sure to lose

"much of the above-stated road traffic which will in
"future find its way to the coast for export by
"the less expensive and shorter, even though more
"circuitous, route to Mangalore. Such contingency
"cannot but be viewed with dismay by the owners
"of the local coffee-curing works and the firms,
"both European and Indian, engaged in the coffee
"trade, all of which have for the last fifty years
"given employment to thousands of coolies, men and
"women, who are looking forward every year to a
"large coffee business as their chief means of sub-
"sistence, and this will be even more so in future as
"prices of grain and all foodstuffs threaten to become
"for ever dearer. The welfare of Tellicherry depends
"so much on a thriving coffee trade and industry
"that we do not exaggerate if we venture to express
"the fear that a diversion of a portion of such trade to
"Mangalore as the consequence of better transport
"facilities from up-country markets would be the
"beginning of the end of Tellicherry. Yet, as a port
"Tellicherry is exceptionally well situated, and given
"good road and railway facilities with the inland,
"will always be able to command cheaper and more
"frequent shipping opportunities at all times of
"year than other West Coast ports. At no other
"port are steamers able to anchor so near the shore
"whilst owing to the shelter afforded to boats by the
"belt of reefs extending a long way out to sea,
"shipments from the beach can be carried on almost
"throughout the year.

"7. Meanwhile, and pending the ultimate fate
"of a railway connection with up-country, it becomes

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road with
Coorg and
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"of paramount necessity that at least the only trunk-
"road connecting Malabar with Coorg and Mysore
"shall be kept in thorough good condition. Unfortu-
"nately such has not been the case for several years
"past and more numerous than ever before have the
"complaints of planters and cartmen been during the
"early part of this year regarding the delays of traffic
"over that road and the many breakdowns of carts
"due to its neglected and very bad condition more
"particularly so of that portion of the road nearest to
"the foot of the ghats between the villages of Irrity
"and Ootoopoya. The Coorg Planters' Association
"has on several occasions urged on the Malabar
"Chamber of Commerce the necessity of making a
"serious appeal to Government to put the road in
"thorough repair and has threatened that, unless the
"matter were attended to, quantities of Coorg produce
"would have to be diverted to Mangalore. The Public
"Works Department, when addressed by us, promised
"to bear our request in mind, but, for want of funds,
"could not see its way to effect any more than patch-
"work repairs at the worst places. Unless a good deal
"more be done to the road with the help of a special
"grant from Provincial funds, we are afraid next busy
"season will again find it in the same bad state and
"condition as hitherto.

*Kuda-
kadavu
bridge.*

"8. In North Malabar itself the Kudakadavu
"bridge between Tellicherry and Cannanore has become
"unsafe to traffic and calls for early and thorough
"repairs.

"9. The next matter to which we would respect-
"fully call Your Excellency's attention is that of the

"proposed Tellicherry pier. We had indeed enter-
"tained hopes at one time that it might be our
"privilege to invite Your Excellency to lay the
"foundation of that pier which of late years has been
"promised to us so often, yet for some reason or other
"does not appear to be able to emerge from the stage of
"mere promises. We have on several occasions been
"shown plans from which it is evident that site as well
"as details of construction of the pier have all been
"approved and fixed upon. We have been assured
"that the cost of it had been settled and sanctioned
"at higher quarters. Meanwhile we see that, at
"Calicut, where merchants asked for a second pier a
"long time after we asked for this our first and only
"one to be, such pier is already being built in addition
"to an entirely new pier to take the place of the first
"original Calicut one. All the more difficult is it,
"therefore, to understand why also in that respect
"Tellicherry, the sea-borne trade of which deserves
"better treatment, does not get its due."

His Excellency made a joint reply to both the
addresses as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you warmly for the
"heartily welcome you have given me, and I wish at the
"same time to say that it affords me great pleasure to
"be able to pay now the visit to North Malabar which,
"last year, I was prevented from paying by the short-
"ness of the time available.

"While I am here I look forward much to seeing
"for myself something of the conditions of your town
"and your trade, and I hope to understand better your
"needs and aspirations, some of which you have laid

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"before me in the addresses to which I have just
"listened.

"Towards your Civil Hospital in the last three
"and a half years grants amounting to over Rs. 18,000
"have been given by Government; while the Taluk
"Board gives, I am told, an annual grant of Rs. 2,000
"towards its upkeep. Besides this the old salt golla
"which adjoins the hospital premises has been handed
"over to the Council. Thus the Government have not
"been unmindful of your wants in this respect, and as
"you will readily believe will in future always be ready
"to give the same full and sympathetic consideration.
"I appreciate your desire to employ a lady Sub-Assist-
"ant Surgeon for the greater convenience of the
"patients, but I do not anticipate that the Government
"will be able to give, contrary to their practice, a
"recurring grant for this purpose. Your best course is,
"I think, to apply to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund
"Committee for a grant-in-aid.

"Realizing as I do fully the advantage to
"municipal administration of the provision of suitable
"municipal offices, I should welcome the possibility of
"providing these for your town: ordinarily such provi-
"sion falls on the finances of the council concerned,
"but in your case I am told that there is no hope of
"Tellicherry being able to afford the necessary outlay.
"If you desire your request for special treatment to be
"considered by Government and if you can obtain for
"the scheme the approval of the Collector of the
"district, and will send it up with detailed plans and
"estimate, I can promise that it shall be carefully
"examined.

"Your Municipal College, the Brennen College, Oct. 29,
"has been treated with some liberality in the past by 1914.
"the Government. In 1913-14 a grant of Rs. 40,000
"was made to it for building improvements, and for
"construction of a hostel, and in the same year some
"Rs. 23,000 was sanctioned for improved plant and
"equipment and for increased salaries to the staff.
"The Director of Public Instruction has recently
"submitted proposals to Government to maintain the
"college wholly as a provincial institution, and these
"proposals are now under consideration.

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"A number of representations connected with
"railways have been made in the addresses, the most
"important of which is perhaps the question of
"constructing a line to connect Tellicherry with
"Coorg and Mysore. This question has, as you say,
"been considered many times before. In 1902
"detailed estimates were submitted to the Govern-
"ment of India, and their reply was that there was
"little chance of the project finding a place in their
"programme, and that the administrations of the
"affected States and Railways, as well as the
"District Board, might be approached to see if they
"could find any way of raising the necessary capital.
"The District Board at that time expressed its un-
"willingness to tax itself in order to provide a
"guarantee, and later in 1904 it returned a similar
"answer when it was asked to reconsider its resolve.
"The other administrations I have mentioned were not
"more enthusiastic and the project inevitably fell to
"the ground.

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"The conditions today are, I believe, much the same; other extensions offering greater chances of profitable working continue to absorb the amount of money which the Government of India is able to provide for railway construction, and neither the District Board nor any other body is yet able to offer a guarantee to any private firm who might be willing to make the line. Construction in this way by a private company seems to be the most hopeful solution, but the building of a railway is a business proposition and no company can be expected to undertake it unless they have a satisfactory guarantee or at least a reasonable likelihood of a fair profit.

"It would be a great satisfaction to all of us if more rapid progress in these directions were possible but it will, I think, be admitted that in a matter of this kind it is not sufficient to show that the prosperity and trade prospects of Tellicherry will suffer if a railway is not built; it is more material to convince those interested that the town's trade prospects justify a railway and are such that the construction of a railway would, if not for the present, at least in the not distant future offer the prospect of a reasonable return.

"Three other points connected with the railway have been brought forward touching more immediately the personal comfort and convenience of the present day travelling public.

"These are (1) the need of more and better carriages, (2) the want of a more convenient and

"permanent station building and (3) the desirability of an overbridge to connect the station with the Goods-shed road.

"As regards the first, the South Indian Railway have done much recently to meet the requirements of second and third class passengers by the provision of more trains, and by increasing and improving their rolling stock. If a fair share of these improvements has not reached the Malabar Coast, the Government will very willingly communicate on the subject with the Agent of the Railway.

"The second and third points have already, it seems, been brought to the notice of, and considered by, the Railway Company, who were not willing to take action in the directions desired. The requests, however, seem to me to deserve further consideration and I am ready to undertake to press them again on the Company.

"A subject closely connected with the railway project is the road which at present carries all the traffic to and from Coorg. This road is stated to have deteriorated to such an extent as to cause great delay of traffic and many breakdowns.

"The road in question is 34 miles in length and carries all the coffee from Coorg and Mysore which comes to Tellicherry. Up to 1903 the road was in the charge of the District Board, but owing to that Board's inability to keep it up, it was then handed over to the Public Works Department, who during the last five years have spent on it an average of over Rs. 600 a mile. The fact is that as far as this road is concerned conditions are abnormal; at certain

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"seasons the amount of traffic on it is so great that the surface cannot be maintained: in 1913 in particular I am told there was a bumper coffee crop, and a consequent shortage of carts. The carts available were so overloaded, and some of them were so unfit for the duty they were called on to perform that breakdowns were more than usually frequent, and the surface of the road was more than usually destroyed. Under such circumstances it is difficult to maintain a good road surface except at a prohibitive cost. If anything is specially to be done for the road action must, I think, follow one or both of two courses. These are (1) to spend more on the permanent improvement and upkeep of the road, and (2) to insist on a fixed minimum width of tyre for carts using it. Both of these possible courses I will willingly ask the Government to consider.

"As to the bridge at Kudakadavu I understand that the District Board has taken steps to consider an estimate for urgent repairs—which in the meantime have been put in hand and are, very possibly, by this time finished.

"The last point mentioned in the addresses is the important question of providing a pier and wharf. Owing to various causes the consideration of this question has been somewhat delayed, but as far as I understand it the position now is that the Government are willing to finance the scheme, while the merchants are ready by the imposition of landing and shipping fees to repay the capital lent in thirty years. Meanwhile the plans and estimates originally prepared by the Public Works Department were submitted to

"the Tellicherry merchants and to the Presidency Port Officer, and the alterations proposed by them have involved their revision. The revised plans and estimates are at the present moment expected from the Superintending Engineer, and I have taken steps to secure their early submission. The estimates will amount to about Rs. 2,61,000 and the Government are ready to consider favourably the question of making a free grant of half this amount, and of advancing the other half at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be repayable in thirty annual instalments. It is unlikely that it will be possible to make the advance without interest, as has been requested, and the annual amount which the landing and shipping fees to be imposed must provide is roughly Rs. 13,000. This amount will, I believe, be forthcoming, and the Public Works Department are ready, I am told, to begin preliminary operations on the foreshore and the collection of materials so that there seems every chance of the work of construction being put in hand almost at once.

"I have endeavoured, Gentlemen, to give you all the information at present available in regard to each of the points raised in the addresses which you have so kindly presented.

"I thank you for your patient hearing, and once more for the very warm welcome you have accorded me."

After replying to the addresses, His Excellency and party motored to the bungalow of Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, whose guests they were during their stay at Tellicherry.

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At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce, Tellicherry, which consisted of—

Mr. H. R. Lockie, representative of Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.

Mr. L. Kingchurch, representative of Pullicoon Coffee Works.

Mr. U. Zellweger, representative of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., the Collector and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also present.

The subject of the deputation was the working of section 22 of the Factories Act of 1911 regarding Sunday labour. The Factories Act was introduced in July 1912, but the provisions about Sunday labour were only enforced during the last coffee curing season. Before the introduction of the Act the coffee factories of Tellicherry did not come under the Factories Act owing to the small number of machinists employed. The factories employed only some 20 or 30 men on machine work, but the deputation pointed out that as these were not allowed to work on Sunday the whole 300 or 400 coolies engaged in what is called garbling were also thrown out since they were left without material to work on. Coffee factories were essentially seasonal factories and other seasonal factories were generally given the privilege of exemption from the clauses relating to Sunday labour. It was important for several reasons to get through the

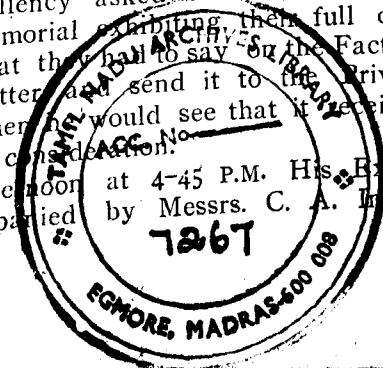
work of curing the coffee and finally packing it for export as quickly as possible, firstly because as soon as the monsoon arrived ships ceased to call at Tellicherry, secondly because the coffee rapidly deteriorated on the coast in the wet weather, and thirdly because it was essential to get the coffee into the market as quickly as possible.

The labour was not indentured and coolies could come or stay away as they pleased. If the exemption were granted, there would be no difficulty about getting sufficient labour on Sundays. There was also no objection to Sunday work as the coolies were not Christians and it was open to them individually to take a holiday any day.

The deputation referred to a letter, reporting on the original petition, addressed to Government by the Factory Inspector. There were several inaccuracies in this letter which they would have liked to correct, but before they had an opportunity of doing so, the Government Order refusing the concession asked for was issued.

His Excellency asked the deputation to prepare a memorial exhibiting their full case including what they had to say on the Factory Inspector's letter, and send it to the Private Secretary, when he would see that it received fresh and full consideration.

In the afternoon at 4-45 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Innes,

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S. G. Roberts, E. L. Skinner and Capt. S. D. N. Cahusac left the District Judge's bungalow on a round of inspection. The first institution visited was the Brennen College.

At the Brennen College His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Principal, and conducted round the various classes. Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup, Municipal Chairman, were also present.

This college has developed out of a primary school founded in 1862 by Captain Edward Brennen, Master Attendant of the Port of Tellicherry. He left an endowment of Rs. 8,900 which has been invested in Government promissory-notes, the trustees being the Collector and Sub-Collector of Malabar and the Inspector of Schools. The school was managed by the Basel German Mission and was raised to the rank of a high school in 1868. In 1871 students were sent up for the Matriculation examination for the first time. In 1872 the Mission retired from the management of the school, which was taken over by Government and converted into a Government Zillah School. In 1883 the Middle and in 1884 the High School departments were transferred to the Tellicherry Municipality, Government undertaking to pay the net cost of the High School department. In 1889, at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, the Municipal Council agreed to work the institution on the salary grant system. In 1890 it was raised to the

status of a second-grade college on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, who in his letter to Government supported the recommendation with the following reasons:—

“The leading people of North Malabar seem very anxious to raise the grade of this institution and thus avoid the expensive necessity of sending their sons to Calicut for the first portion of their collegiate education. I am decidedly of opinion that their request should be complied with, even though it should materially affect the attendance in the Government College at Calicut or ultimately render it desirable to abolish the college classes in that institution.

“But I would observe that North Malabar is virtually a different country from South Malabar. Its population is chiefly Thiyan, and it possesses many Native Christians, whilst its Muhammadan population is, in some respects, different from the same population in South Malabar. I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that the creation of a second-grade college in North Malabar will tend greatly to the spread of education in this important tract. South Malabar has no less than three colleges so that the caste portion of the population have practically three institutions to choose from, whilst the chief object for which the Calicut College is being maintained by Government, viz., the provision of collegiate education for the low caste and Christian population, will be more

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"conveniently met in North Malabar than in
"South Malabar."

In 1906-07 the Lower Secondary School at Tiruvangad and the Brennen Primary School, which had till then been managed by the Municipal Council as separate institutions, were amalgamated with the college; the former was made a branch of the college under the name of "The Brennen Branch School, Tiruvangad," and the latter, part and parcel of the college itself.

The college is affiliated in groups I and III of the Intermediate course. In 1908-09 the institution was reorganised to meet the requirements of the new University regulations. The teaching staff was strengthened and the School department and the branch school, Tiruvangad, were placed under a separate headmaster. A library was formed for the exclusive use of the college classes and provision made for efficient instruction in Physics and Chemistry of group I of the Intermediate course. A Government grant of Rs. 10,500 was received to meet the cost of these improvements.

The buildings were enlarged in 1890-91 and 1892-93. In 1906-07 a block of buildings consisting of five rooms was built at a cost of Rs. 5,000 for the accommodation of the college classes and in 1913 a new laboratory was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. Steps are being taken to improve the present accommodation. Proposals submitted by the Municipal Council for extending

the buildings and for constructing a hostel with warden's quarters have been approved by Government and a grant of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose. A grant of Rupees 15,000 towards the cost of a gas plant in the College has also been sanctioned.

A Government subsidy of Rs. 5,400 for improving the salaries of the general staff of the College and branch school was sanctioned in November 1913, and the scale of salaries has been revised with effect from 1st April 1913.

The College has been instrumental in promoting the higher education of Mappillas. Since the College classes were opened in 1890, seven Mappillas have passed the First Examination in Arts. Five of these have graduated. One has taken the degree of Licentiate in Teaching and one the degree of Bachelor of Laws. There are now nine Mappilla students in the College classes and 80 in the School department.

At the close of the inspection His Excellency desired the Principal to grant a holiday to the students.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the B.G.M. High School where His Excellency was received by Rev. R. M. Maller, the Secretary, Rev. C. A. Scheur, Principal and Mr. K. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Headmaster, and conducted round the classes at work.

In March 1856 the school known as B.G.M. English School was opened with the help of the residents of Tellicherry.

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In 1858 Mr. K. Darashaw of Mysore, a Parsi merchant, presented Rs. 1,500 for the construction of a school-house in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's assumption of Government of India and he wanted the school to be called the "Parsi school."

In 1862 the school was amalgamated with the Brennen school founded by Mr. E. Brennen of Tellicherry.

In 1864 the Parsi school referred to above was opened as a feeder school to the existing one. In 1868 the institution was raised to the rank of a high school and in 1871 students were sent up for the Matriculation examination for the first time. In the same year the Brennen High School was handed over to Government and the Mission raised the Parsi school aforesaid to the rank of an Anglo-vernacular school. In 1878 this was raised to a high school (B.G.M. Parsi High School) and Mr. Panangadan Raman, B.A., was appointed as Headmaster. Recognition from Government was obtained and Government resumed its grant lost in 1871. Owing to constant changes in the management and with the advent of a new school "The Town High School" in 1887 the numbers began to dwindle, but gradually recovered. Between 1900-04 many changes were made in the school building. The Collector of Malabar granted a plot of ground and the new building was constructed in 1905. Competitive examination was started and students were given free scholarship to the

number of some twenty every year. In 1907 the science hall was constructed and the laboratory brought up to date. The reading-room was also made more attractive. The Mission bungalow near the beach was converted into a hostel which accommodates nearly 50 students and is under the supervision of a graduate teacher.

The staff consists of seven graduates (four L.T.'s), two F.As., five trained Matriculates, three Lower Secondary teachers, two pandits, a drawing master and a gymnastic instructor.

The school is now in a flourishing condition. There are more than 500 pupils on the rolls, and the annual income is nearly Rs. 10,000.

From the B.G.M. Parsi High School His Excellency motored to see the Tiruvangad temple and returned to the District Judge's bungalow at 6-20 P.M.

The Tiruvangad temple is a very ancient institution dedicated to Sri Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu. There is a tradition that it was founded by Parasu Rama who is credited with having reclaimed Malabar and all the country to the west of the ghats from the sea. The main portion of the existing building is believed to be two or three centuries old, while the Sri Kovil is said to be of still more ancient date. The whole structure is roofed over with copper sheets and surmounted by two golden spires. The walls of the temple which were in ruins were rebuilt in 1815 by Mr. Babera, a former Sub-Collector of Tellicherry.

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1914.

TELLI-
CHERRY
B.G.M.
Parsi
High
School.

Tiruvan-
gad
temple.

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TELLI-
CHERRY.
Tiruvan-
gad
temple.

The temple has a large endowment of immoveable property capable of yielding an annual rental of 76,000 edangalis of paddy worth Rs. 7,600 besides Rs. 650 in cash. This income is supplemented by votive offerings which amount to about Rs. 500 in a year. The greater portion of the temple lands is held on inam granted by the former native rulers and continued by the British Government.

The right of the management of the temple is now vested in two Urallers and two Karallers. The office of Uraller is hereditary in two Brahman families, that of Karaller is likewise hereditary, but is vested in two senior members of four Poduval tarwads. Karallers were originally temple servants, but latterly they have come to have a voice in the management of the temple jointly with Urallers. For some years past it has been the practice for Urallers and Karallers to delegate the management of the temple affairs to a samudayi for a specified term of years. They have, however, taken good care to retain in their own hands the power of granting leases whether on simple tenure or on kanom.

Unlike most other temples in Malabar, the Tiruvangad temple is not the private property of the Urallers. There is no certain information how the two illoms referred to came to possess the Urayima right, but that it was originally a delegated authority appears to be clear from the fact that the Urallers receive a fixed annual allowance in paddy.

For some time the worshippers have not been satisfied with the management of the temple property, and with the assistance of the Dharma Rakshana Sabha legal proceedings have been instituted against the present Urallers and Karallers. The suit is pending.

On the morning of Friday His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Innes, Roberts and Skinner and Captain Cahusac, Aide-de-Camp, left the District Judge's bungalow on a round of inspection. His Excellency first visited the Municipal Hospital, where His Excellency was received by Mr. A. Masilamani Mudaliyar, Civil Surgeon and conducted round the wards. Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup, Municipal Chairman, were also present.

This hospital was built with private subscription about 1858, six or seven years previous to the conversion of the town into a municipality. It was managed by Government till the year 1871-72, when the management was made over to the municipality.

Its sources of income are these:—The annual interest of Rs. 174-9-0 accruing from the Brennen's funded capital of Rs. 5,000 with the Accountant-General, Madras; rent of Police ward amounting to Rs. 120; a contribution of Rs. 2,000 from the Tellicherry Taluk Board; a contribution of Rs. 300 from the Brennen's charity to be incurred in the case of the really poor patients of the hospital; to this total must be added ordinary

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Tiruvan-
gad
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Municipal
Hospital.

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Municipal
Hospital.

hospital charges and sale-proceeds of medicines, etc., amounting to Rs. 220 a year.

The charges far exceed the receipts so much so that the average net cost to the municipality on account of the hospital comes to nearly Rs. 6,000 a year.

The popularity of the institution increases every year. Last year there were 874 in-and 32,090 out-patients treated.

The increase in attendance of patients as well as the modern method of treating them necessitated a good deal of additions and alterations to the original buildings. Owing to want of funds, therefore, the municipality had to raise a loan of Rs. 7,000 in the year 1903-04, and considerable improvements to the existing buildings were carried out and an out-patient dispensary and a maternity ward were built. Further additions and improvements became necessary, and the Government were graciously pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,500 in 1911-12 from Provincial funds for the construction of a store-room for provisions, of an operation-room, for purchase of surgical instruments, for construction of an isolation ward for septic cases, for extension and improvement of kitchen, for inner-planking the roof of maternity and out-patient block and for construction of a separate vaccinators' room.

There were also other and important additions to be carried out, viz., construction of a

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Municipal
Hospital.

ward for tuberculous patients, construction of three bath-rooms, of a preparation room attached to the operation-room, of a clinical laboratory and of an out-patient operation-room, and the Government were pleased to sanction a further grant of Rs. 4,050 for these works in 1913-14.

To make room for these new erections already completed or still under construction, the house in the hospital premises used as the residence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was demolished. A building and a compound adjacent to the hospital had to be acquired to be used as his quarters. For this the Government were pleased to award a grant of Rs. 3,600, and recently the Government made over to the municipality the Government Salt Golla building to be used for hospital purposes.

At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"The hospital is in good order, is fully utilised and its needs have been foreseen. The necessary works have been sanctioned, and it is creditable to those in charge, and also to those who have helped and supported them. I trust that an active interest on the part of the public in the work of the hospital will continue."

From the Municipal Hospital His Excellency proceeded to Illikunnu (Nettur) to visit the Basel Mission Training School, Theological Seminary and Students' Home all situated in the same compound.

Micro Filmed on
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Basel
Mission
Training
School.

The Basel Mission Training School for Teachers dates from 1877. Until 1892 it was a training school for elementary teachers. In that year, however, it was recognised by the Madras Educational Department as an upper secondary training school. It was again reduced to a higher elementary grade training institution in 1899. Till 1910 the school was meant for Christians only who wanted to enter the mission service as teachers after training. The number was therefore always comparatively small. In the year 1911, however, the school was opened to all classes of the population with the effect that many Hindus availed themselves of the opportunity of being trained. Last year, out of 50 students 10 were Christians, 39 Caste-Hindus and 1 Panchama.

This year there are three classes: two for higher elementary grade students and one for students of the lower elementary grade. The total strength is 60—21 Christians and 39 Hindus; 43 attend the higher elementary classes and 17 the lower elementary classes.

The Headmaster Mr. A. Sathyanathan, was for a long time the only teacher, besides being the manager of the institution. Now he has a staff of two assistants duly qualified, a drawing master, a Malayalam pandit and special teachers for music and manual work.

After finishing their two years' course of studies those Christians who pass their preliminary

examination have to undergo a special mission Oct. 30, training for another year. The curriculum for 1914. this training includes the following subjects:—

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Pedagogical science, method of teaching, church history, history of Biblical literature, explanation of Biblical passages, hymns and the catechism, music, etc.

Basel
Mission
Training
School.

At the end of the year an examination is conducted by a Board of three educational Missionaries and the teachers are classified on the strength of that examination and paid accordingly.

At present there are about 100 Christian schoolmasters in the mission service who have received their education in this institution.

With regard to the finances of the institution, in addition to the stipends paid to the students it has received during the last official year Rs. 848 as teaching grant and Rs. 500 in the shape of furniture grant. In spite of this assistance the mission had to cover a deficit of Rs. 2,000 for the training school including the model school and the hostel.

The hostel of the institution is amalgamated with that of Theological Seminary.

The Theological Seminary at Nettur, which is maintained for the training of pastoral and evangelistic agents for Malabar, has been in existence some 24 years. It was opened on the 1st June 1890 at Nettur, its first Principal and

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logical
Seminary.

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Theo-
logical
Seminary.

teacher being Rev. J. L. Frohnmeyer who was also its real founder. Under his Principalship a curriculum was fixed, which included the main philological and theological subjects, the acquaintance of which was regarded as an indispensable requisite to a properly trained evangelistic as pastoral agent. When he left India for good in spring 1905 Rev. W. Bader took his place, but his health, having been weak from the very beginning of his stay in India, compelled him to leave the missionary-field in March 1908. Rev. P. Sengle, his successor, remained in charge of the seminary till March 1914, when he went home on furlough. The present Principal is the Rev. F. Meyer.

The strength of the seminary in the current year is considerably below that of the last two years, the strength of the classes being as follows:—

First class	...	...	4 students.
Second class	...	...	3 "
Third class	...	...	3 "
Fourth class	...	...	5 "

The teaching staff consists of two European missionary teachers, Mr. Meyer and his First Assistant; two Yudran theological teachers, of whom one in his additional character as house-father is responsible for the management of the students' board and lodging; a Christian music master and a Yudran Malayalam—a Sanskrit munshi.

The Basel Mission recognised the necessity of opening schools as part of their mission work from the very beginning. When steps were taken at Basel to send out missionaries to India in the year 1834 their chief and foremost task was pronounced to be the establishment of a school, where mission agents should be brought up and educated. Such a school was first founded at Mangalore, the then metropolis of the Basel Mission. Malabar, however, soon followed suit and arranged for a so-called Catechists' school at Nettur in the year 1847. The feeders of this school were the parochial schools of the different mission stations in Malabar. These schools were, however, and are still, schools of the elementary type only. It is therefore but natural that their deficiency as preparatory institutions for the catechists' and teachers' seminaries was soon felt. To meet the exigency a *middle school* with some higher classes was opened at Nettur in 1859. At first it was very difficult to staff the school with competent hands, but energetic work of the missionaries gradually produced good results, and the efficiency of the school increased and a number of useful and well qualified men joined the service. All the students were inmates of the boarding-house supervised by the manager himself.

The ever-growing desire for better and higher education, which set in in India, and the help which the Government was pleased to grant to private effort by introducing a system of

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Mission
Secondary
School
and
Students'
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grant-in-aid, encouraged the mission authorities to establish a high school here at Nettur. In 1900 the middle school was turned into a *complete high school* to which the students' home or hostel was attached. While the Christian middle school was a mere preparatory school for the future catechists and teachers of the mission, the new high school was to accommodate also boys who did not want to become mission agents, but whose parents desired them to be under special Christian influence and supervision. Formerly such boys were obliged to attend either unsectarian schools or mission schools intended for non-Christians only.

In the year 1909 the Christian High School had to be closed on account of strained finances at home. The Students' Home was retained, but the boys had to attend the Mission High School in the town of Tellicherry.

A few years sufficed to convince the local missionaries and their home board that it had been a mistake to suppose—as some had done—that Christian boys could with advantage attend a school where they were outnumbered by an overwhelming majority of non-Christians. There was no institution where Christian youths could obtain a sound Christian knowledge and be brought up under constant control and the application of Christian ethical and religious principles.

Accordingly Mr. Lubke in 1912 opened the present incomplete secondary school with 106

students. Since then the number of students has steadily increased, so that there are now 177 on the rolls of whom about 60 are Christians.

The majority of the latter are residents of the Students' Home. Besides these students there are about 35 inmates who attend the high school classes at Tellicherry. In addition to the regularly conducted morning and evening prayers accompanied by short addresses the inmates of the Students' Home have their own lessons in Greek, singing, violin-playing and some elementary theological lessons as Biblical introduction, Christian doctrine, etc. The school needs a play-ground.

On arrival, His Excellency was received by Rev. Dr. J. Meyer, Rev. G. Renschler and Rev. P. Burchardt and conducted to the Theological Seminary. On His Excellency taking his seat, the students and staff of the Seminary sang a song of welcome after which Rev. Dr. Meyer, Principal of the Seminary, in a short speech welcomed His Excellency and thanked him for his kind visit to the institution. He explained the nature of the work they were doing there and assured His Excellency of their sincere gratitude and loyalty. He also announced a holiday to the students in commemoration of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency in return thanked the Principal, the staff and students for their welcome and wished them all success. His Excellency then went round the classes which were at work. At the close of the visit Rev.

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Theo-
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CHERRY.Theo-
logical
Seminary.

G. C. Renschler, Manager of the Students' Home, thanked the Madras Government for the encouragement given to the institution and for the grants made to help its progress and expressed gratitude to the Collector, Mr. Innes, and Mr. Roberts, the District Judge, for their personal interest in the school. His Excellency offered his hearty good wishes and spoke of the splendid unselfish work done by the Basel Mission for India, for the British Empire and for Christianity, and remarked that it was quite natural that those in authority in the district should take a warm interest in the welfare and prosperity of the institution. After the singing of the National Anthem, His Excellency and party returned to the District Judge's bungalow.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation of Mappillas of Tellicherry and Cannanore consisting of:—

P. M. Koyama Elayavu, consort of the senior Beebi of Arakkal.
The Kazi of Cannanore.

O. Mammi Kunhi Haji Sahib Bahadur, merchant and P.W.D. contractor.

P. A. Amoo Sahib, Tahsildar of Chirakkal.
Chowkaran Keloth Makki Keyi Sahib Bahadur, landlord.

The Kazi of Tellicherry.
Vayyapurath Kunnoth Assoo Sahib Bahadur, merchant and landlord.

Bathala Moidin Kutti Haji Sahib Bahadur, merchant.

Deputa-
tion from
the
Mappillas
of Canna-
nore and
Telli-
cherry.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also present.

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tion from
the
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nore and
Telli-
cherry.

The deputation represented that the Mappillas of North Malabar followed the Marumakkatayam system of law, while those of South Malabar followed the ordinary Muhammadan law. Under the former certain classes of property could be willed by the owner to his natural heirs or to whomever he wished, but if he died intestate the property reverted to the tarwad. It was on this point of intestacy that the deputation wished to make their representation. Their request was that legislation should be undertaken to provide that in the case of intestacy property which under the Marumakkatayam law could be willed should devolve according to Muhammadan law to the natural heirs of the deceased.

His Excellency said that there were two courses which might be followed: one was for the Government to consider the request and to communicate to them as to the best course to follow; the second for the Mappillas of North Malabar to have a private bill introduced in the Legislative Council to bring about the change in the existing law which controlled the devolution of their intestate property.

The deputation preferred the former course, and His Excellency promised that their request would be fully examined by the Government. He added that the Government was anxious to remove any difficulties from which they were

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CHERRY.

Inter-
views.

suffering, but suggested that one objection to legislation might be that the number of people to be affected by the new law was rather a small section of the population.

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

In the afternoon at 4-45 His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Innes, Roberts and Skinner and Captain Cahusac, left the Judge's bungalow to visit the Convent of Sacred Heart Girls' School, St. Joseph's European High School, Fort and Church.

At the Convent, His Excellency was received by Sister Scholastica, Headmistress, and was taken through the classes at work. His Excellency was shown some war maps drawn on the walls by the pupils of the senior classes.

Convent
of Sacred
Heart
Girls'
School.

The Sacred Heart Girls' School, conducted by the nuns of the Carmelite Order, was opened in March 1886 in a small rented building, with about 40 pupils in the first year of its existence. It was started as an upper primary school teaching up to the first form, with a boarding establishment as at present. The institution grew in strength rapidly, and before long the need for additional accommodation was much felt. The present school-building was then rented with the help of a contribution from Government. In 1902 the whole property was bought up by the managing body for Rs. 15,100, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 2,630. In 1904 a drill hall and a dormitory for boarders was constructed, the Government contributing

Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of these extensions of the school-buildings.

The standard of the school was gradually raised until 1909 when it began to teach for the Matriculation examination. It has since been sending up pupils for the School Final examination.

The strength of the institution which, as already stated, stood at 40 in 1886, rose to 147 in 1906 and now stands at 245. The pupils attending the school are drawn from all classes. Hindus who form the great majority of the school girls number 159, Indian Christians 44 and Eurasians 42.

In addition to the ordinary school curriculum the pupils of the school are taught drawing and needle and fancy work. Instruction in music is given to such of the pupils as desire it. The school also takes in boarders, of whom there are 22 at present.

In consequence of the large increase in the number of pupils attending the institution in recent years, the provision of increased school accommodation has become imperative. It is proposed to erect a new school-building at a cost of Rs. 38,900, the Government having sanctioned a grant of half the estimated cost.

The school receives annually from Government a sum of three to four thousand rupees in the shape of grants. This amount together with the fees paid by the pupils renders the institution self-supporting. The staff consists

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of Sacred
Heart
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School.

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Joseph's
European
Boys'
School.

of nuns with the exception of a Malayalam munshi and two other lay teachers.

His Excellency next visited the St. Joseph's European Boys' School. Here His Excellency was met by Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, who introduced to His Excellency Father Zeneti, Vicar, Father Barboza, Headmaster and Manager, Father Noronha, Assistant Priest, and Mr. J. D'Sousa, Administrator. His Excellency was afterwards taken round the classes which were at work and also the Chapel in the school compound.

This is an old institution opened so far back as 1858 for providing education up to the middle school standard for the boys of the Roman Catholic community of Tellicherry. The school has continued up to date to be maintained on the same standard. In 1907 it was converted into a European Middle School. It is conducted by Rev. Father Barboza, S.J., who is also the Headmaster. He is assisted by a staff of seven lady teachers and a munshi. The present strength of the school is 45, the great majority being Eurasians. The school teaches up to the VII standard and sends up its pupils for the Middle School and Primary examinations prescribed in the Code of Regulation for European schools. Last year two of the pupils of the school won Primary examination scholarships.

Up to 1912 the school was held in an old building in the church compound. The accom-

modation provided being alike unsuitable and insufficient, a new building was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 5,148, of which amount the Government contributed two-thirds. Its situation is excellent, standing as it does on high ground and looking on to the sea.

The annual fixed grant paid to the school is Rs. 1,200. This amount was supplemented last year by a special grant of Rs. 750.

From the St. Joseph's High School His Excellency proceeded to the Fort.

The Tellicherry Fort dates from 1708 and for several years the Tellicherry Fort and Factory were the head-quarters of the English on the West Coast of Malabar. The French occupation of Mahé necessitated further fortifications, and the factories were compelled to fortify and garrison all the outlying hills in Tellicherry. Most of these outlying redoubts have long since disappeared, but the main fort which is now conserved by the Public Works Department is in fair preservation. It is built of laterite in the form of a square, and with its massive and lofty loop-holed walls and strong flanking bastions, the Cavalier bastion in the south-east corner and the great bastion to the north beyond the present Divisional Officer's bungalow, must have been a formidable stronghold in days gone by.

Before leaving the Fort His Excellency went up to the top of the light house with Capt. J. H. White, Port Officer, and was shown the position proposed for the new pier soon to be constructed.

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1914.TELLI-
CHERRY.St.
Joseph's
European
Boys'
School.

Fort.

Oct. 30,
1914,
TELLICHERRY.
Dinner
party
at the
Club.
Oct. 31,
1914.
CANNANORE.
Public
arrival.
Regimental
Theatre Hall.

At 8 P.M. His Excellency and party dined at the Tellicherry club. The maidan in front of the club was beautifully illuminated and there was a display of fireworks after the dinner.

On the morning of Saturday the 31st October His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Innes, Collector, Mr. T. H. Hill, Sub-Collector, Mr. E. L. Skinner, Superintendent of Police and Captain S. D. N. Cahusac, Aide-de-Camp, motored to Cannanore and was accorded a public reception at the Regimental Theatre Hall, where the members of the Cannanore Municipal Council and other principal officials and non-officials of the station had assembled. In front of the hall a guard-of-honour was furnished by a detachment of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, His Excellency was conducted into the hall and on his taking his seat the Collector introduced to him M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Chairman of the Cannanore Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Municipal
Address.

"On behalf of the citizens of the Municipality of Cannanore, we, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council, beg to accord to Your Excellency a most loyal, respectful and hearty welcome. Our happiness and pleasure on the occasion would have been enhanced had we the privilege of extending the same welcome to Her Excellency Lady Pentland also,

"2. We take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency's Government for the financial help rendered to us on various occasions for purposes of sanitation, education and medical relief. With our limited resources, it is hardly possible ourselves to meet the daily increasing demand on our funds necessitated by the present day improved systems of administration.

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1914.
CANNANORE.
Municipal
Address.

"3. The condition of the 'Old Town' which is the most crowded part of our Municipality has always been a source of anxiety to us, and it is a matter for gratification that a scheme for the radical improvement of this locality by relieving the congestion and improving the water-supply is now under the consideration of the Government.

"4. Another danger that threatens the Old Town is its erosion by sea which has already caused some appreciable damage. As a result of the communication with Government on the subject some temporary safeguards have been provided by the Public Works Department at the cost of the Municipality. We pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to provide permanent safeguards at an early date, as for want of funds we can ill-afford to find the large outlay it requires.

Erosion
by sea.

"5. The three most important parts of this Municipality are the Old Town, Camp Bazaar and Burnacherry. As they are the growing business centres, so are they becoming more and more densely peopled. In consequence the problems of drainage and water-supply confront us at every step. To solve these

Drainage.
Water-
supply.

Oct. 31,
1914.

CANNA-
NORE.

Municipal
Address.

Mainten-
ance of
roads.

"problems we look to Your Excellency's Government
"for the necessary help.

"6. We have long been without a general
"market, which, thanks to Your Excellency's Govern-
"ment, is now within measurable distance of
"attainment.

"7. The abnormal rains on the West Coast
"during the monsoon make it practically impossible
"to maintain our roads in a state of efficiency. To
"give them a permanent state of efficiency would
"involve a large outlay. Taking into consideration
"the special conditions of these parts, we beg Your
"Excellency may be pleased to make an allotment
"from Provincial funds for this purpose.

"8. In conclusion, we cordially wish Your
"Excellency a very happy and pleasant tour."

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

His Excellency then replied to the address
as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Last year when I visited Calicut

"and the Laccadive Islands, I was prevented by the
"exigencies of time and other duties from paying a visit
"to your pleasant and picturesque town. I am fortunate
"now in being able to return to this district and repair
"the omission. I wish that it had been possible for
"Lady Pentland to share my pleasure in this visit, and
"I will not fail to convey to her the kind expressions
"you have used regarding her.

"You have referred in your address to several
"needs felt by the town, but before I deal with these
"let me first thank you for the warm welcome which

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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CANNA-
NORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"you have given me, and let me add how grateful I am
"for the expression of your thanks for such assistance
"as the Government have been able to afford you
"towards the purposes of sanitation, education and
"medical relief. We sympathise fully with the efforts
"which you are making in these and other directions
"and you may be sure that all possible help will be
"given you in the future as in the past.

"In the current year the Government have already
"made grants amounting to more than Rs. 20,000 for
"the improvement of your hospital buildings, sanitation
"and drinking water-supply. At the same time your
"proposals for opening out certain congested parts of
"the town have been accepted, and we are only await-
"ing detailed plans and estimates.

"As regards drainage schemes for the principal
"business centres of the town, the Government think
"that the question of drainage must be considered as
"a whole, for the reason that separate schemes for
"separate parts of the town may not fit in with a
"general scheme. For the present the Government
"consider that the time has not yet come for a general
"scheme: meanwhile I hope that the amount recently
"sanctioned for the improvement of water-supply will
"go some way towards rendering more satisfactory the
"conditions of the Municipality in this respect.

"I welcome your desire for a general market
"where not only the townspeople but the inhabitants
"of the surrounding country may conveniently buy and
"dispose of local produce and other articles, and am
"glad to say that the Sanitary Board is now engaged in
"examining the plans and estimates.

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1914.
CANNANORE.
His Excellency's
reply.

"Another request which you make is for an allotment towards effecting a permanent improvement in the state of your roads; the reason for your request being the heavy rain to which the roads are exposed during the monsoons and which you say makes it practically impossible to maintain them in proper condition without assistance. I am aware that you have serious difficulties to overcome in the matter of road maintenance, and that your roads must necessarily suffer considerably in the wet season; yet you are perhaps more fortunate than other towns of this coast in having nearly a third of your road system kept up by the military authorities, while the heavy traffic which makes extensive repairs necessary, provides you at the same time with a proportionately large toll income, of which not the whole yield is I am informed expended upon them.

"The danger of erosion by the sea which is said to threaten the Old Town is being examined by the Public Works Department and that department is now constructing a permanent outlet to the sea for a stream which is thought to be in some degree responsible for the erosion. If more protection is required, the Government will be glad to cause a further examination to be made.

"I thank you again, Gentlemen, for your cordial welcome as well as for your good wishes for a pleasant tour, which I can say already bids fair to be realized to the full and I shall always value as a pleasant memento the casket which you have been so good as to give me on this occasion."

After conversing with the Sultan Ali Ahmed Ali Raja of Cannanore, for a few minutes, His Excellency motored to the bungalow close to the Mess House which had been arranged for his stay for the day. His Excellency and party were the guests of Sultan Ali Raja for breakfast and lunch, which were served at the Mess House.

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

At 4 P.M. His Excellency started for a round of inspection. The Municipal Hospital was first visited. His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. B. Rama Rao, Civil Surgeon, and conducted round the wards. Mr. T. H. Hill, Sub-Collector, and M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu, Municipal Chairman, were also present.

When Cannanore was an important military station, there was a Garrison Hospital here which was located in the buildings in which the Taluk office is now held. In 1863 this institution was designated "General Hospital" and was shifted from its original place to a rented building in Bazaar No. 3. In 1864 it was made over to the Municipality. In 1900 the present buildings—old Artillery Barracks—were secured for the hospital.

In the early eighties the daily attendance was 2 in-door and 18 out-door patients and in early nineties the figures were 10 and 60, respectively. In 1900 the total number of patients treated was 419 in-door and 18,878 out-door

Oct. 31,
1914.
CANNANORE.
Camp.

Interviews,
Municipal
Hospital.

130

MALABAR.

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1914.
CANNANORE.
Municipal
Hospital.

patients, the daily attendance being 125'5. In 1910 the figures rose to 619, 28,013 and 184'80, respectively. The highest figures reached were in 1912 when the in-patients were 894, out-patients 31,841 and the daily attendance 195'22.

The most common diseases treated are—worms, digestive disorders, respiratory affections and diseases of locomotion.

The number of operations performed in 1900 was 636. In 1910 the figure rose to 1,331 and continues almost the same up to date.

A midwife was attached to the hospital in 1890. Her work was very poor at the commencement. In 1900 she conducted 34 labour cases. In 1910 the figure rose to 93 and in the past three years she attended 231 patients.

Up to 1900, Commissioned Medical Officers held charge of the institution. Since then Warrant Medical Officers have been posted. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are also attached to the hospital.

At the close of the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I am glad to have found this hospital in an "airy and commodious building, on a fine site, in "good order—except for the desired improvements "which include a new roof—and under capable "management. It is encouraging to learn that some "public support is forthcoming from public spirited "individuals. I wish all success to the good work "which is being done here in spite of difficulties."

From the Hospital His Excellency went to see the Fort. Oct. 31, 1914.

The name of the Fort at Cannanore is Fort St. Angelo. It is massively built of laterite and is triangular in shape with a moat in the landward side and strong flanking bastions. A fort was built here in 1505 by Don Francisco D'Almeida, the first Portuguese Viceroy of India; and in 1507 the Portuguese under Lourenco De Brito were fiercely besieged in it by 60,000 Nayars. The present building, however, is of later date. The Dutch acquired it from the Portuguese in 1663, and in 1772 they sold it to Ali Raja from whom it was taken by storm in 1790 by General Abercrombey. The fort is now occupied by a guard relieved daily from the detachment of British Infantry stationed at Cannanore. There is a lighthouse within its walls. CANNANORE Fort.

From the Fort His Excellency motored to Municipal High School, where he presided over the distribution of prizes. Municipal High School.

This institution was started in 1868 as a Government Normal School. In 1875 it was converted into a Government Anglo-Vernacular School. In 1880 the school became a Government High School, and in 1886 it was handed over by the Government to the management of the Municipal Council.

Owing to the growing strength of the school a new block consisting of three rooms was erected in 1909 at a cost of Rs. 2,600. In 1912 a

Oct. 31,
1914.

CANNANORE.

Municipal
High
School.

separate Science room for practical work was built at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and in 1913 one more block consisting of three rooms was also built at a cost of Rs. 2,600 to meet the increasing demands for accommodation.

A scholarship called the "Victoria Jubilee Scholarship" was founded in 1887 by the Municipal Council with a view to commemorate in a permanent manner the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. From the interest of the endowment a sum of Rs. 60 is awarded every alternate year to the most intelligent student being a native of Chirakkal taluk who has completed his secondary school-leaving certificate, to enable him to continue his studies.

There are three departments in the school: the High School department consisting of Forms VI, V and IV, the Lower Secondary department consisting of Forms III, II and I and the Primary department consisting of Classes IV and III.

The staff consists of six graduates, of whom four are fully qualified and the remaining two have been sent up this year to undergo training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

There are also four matriculates and three school final men, of whom three are trained and two of the remaining have been sent up this year to undergo training in the Government Training School, Calicut.

There are at present 325 pupils on the rolls.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu, Municipal Chairman,

Oct. 31,
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CANNANORE.

Municipal
High
School.

the second Raja of Chirakkal and M.R.Ry. L. K. Appadurai Ayyar, Headmaster, and conducted into the hall where had assembled the teachers and pupils of the school and the principal residents of Cannanore. There were English and Malayalam recitations after which the prizes were distributed by His Excellency. The second Raja of Chirakkal thanked His Excellency for his kind visit to the school and said that the day would be a red-letter day for the people of Cannanore. His Excellency made a short speech thanking the Chirakkal family for the generous support it had extended to the school and offered his best wishes to those concerned in its management. His Excellency hoped that the school would prosper and be always worthy of the historic town of Cannanore. It was also His Excellency's hope that the boys would always maintain the good name and honour of the school and that by their personal character and conduct keep up the good name not only of Cannanore but that of the British Empire.

After the prize distribution ceremony was over, His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book and then motored back to Tellicherry:—

"It has been a pleasure to me to give today to the successful competitors the prizes kindly offered by the Elaya Raja of Chirakkal on this occasion and to take this opportunity of wishing continued prosperity to the work of the School."

Nov. 1,
1914.

TELLI-
CHERRY.

Divine
Service.

Nov. 2,
1914.

MAHÉ.

Informal
Visit to
Mahé.

On Sunday evening His Excellency attended Divine Service at the Tellicherry church.

On the morning of Monday the 2nd November His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Innes, Roberts, Cotterell, Hill and Skinner, and Captain Cahusac, left the Judge's bungalow for an informal visit to Mahé, a French Settlement. At the entrance to the town His Excellency was met by Monsieur Gallois-Montbrun, the Administrateur, under a pandal put up for the occasion, and taken to his residence. His Excellency and party afterwards crossed the river in a boat to British Territory in order to visit the Sardine Factory owned by Madame de la Haye Jousselein. They came back by boat to the Administrateur's house for breakfast, after which they returned to Tellicherry.

TELLI-
CHERRY.

Private
Interview.

CANNA-
MORE.
Central
Jail.

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded a private interview to Rev. H. Kuhner, General Treasurer, Basel German Mission, on the West Coast.

In the afternoon His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Innes, Roberts and Cotterell and Captain Cahusac again motored to Cannanore and first proceeded to the Central Jail.

This institution is situated on a hill about 200 feet above sea level and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is in Puzathi amsam of Chirakkal taluk and as the crow flies

It is distant from the sea about three miles. It was built in the year 1871. It is built of laterite, with a central tower and blocks radiating therefrom. Nov. 2,
1914.
CANNANORE
Central Jail.

In the year 1912, April 1st, the jail was raised to the status of first class, with accommodation for 1,133 prisoners—males 1,072, females 31 and civil debtors 30.

The population of the jail is a varied one and comes from the districts of Malabar and South Canara, with a very few transfers from other jails.

The principal manufactures in the jail are :—

- (1) Preparation of coir fibre and yarn.
- (2) Manufacture of coir mats.
- (3) Carpentry.
- (4) Carving.
- (5) Blacksmiths' work.
- (6) Printing work for Government.

At the close of the inspection His Excellency remarked as follows in the Visitors' Book :—

"I have been glad to see this important Jail, where everything seems to be going smoothly and well. The new kitchen—an obvious improvement, and other improvements are in progress. The new diet scale shows good results, and the industrial work is an interesting development which may I hope continue to be successful."

From the Jail His Excellency proceeded to the Sultan Ali Raja's Palace to attend a Garden Party given by the Sultan. The band of the Sultan
Ali Raja's
Palace.

Nov. 2,
1914.

CANNA-
NORE.

Garden
Party.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles was in attendance. Various kinds of amusements had been provided but owing to heavy rain several items had to be given up. On arrival at the Palace, His Excellency was received by the Sultan Ali Raja and conducted into the hall upstairs. On His Excellency taking his seat, the Sultan Ali Raja presented him with the following address:—

“We, the representatives of the Mappilla community, have just heard with much regret that war has been declared between England and Turkey, and we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of openly declaring our unswerving loyalty to His Britannic Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor and of assuring Your Excellency that His Majesty’s Government can count on our unanimous support.”

His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—

His Excel-
lency’s
reply.

“I am profoundly grateful for the address which you have just presented to me. I regret sincerely with you the fact that war has broken out between England and Turkey. I regret it as much as any one of you regrets it, and I regret it not only in the interests of England, but in the interests of Turkey. I feel sure that when we know all the facts, it will be clear that Turkey in this matter has been led away from her true interests, and it will be shown to be only too true that Turkey has been under influences hostile to her. You will learn I am sure that it is only after a series of the most provocative acts committed by Turkey under these evil influences that she has been led to make war upon the Allies of

“England. The truth is always known in the end and I feel sure that you will find that England has now, as in the past, treated Turkey in these negotiations not only with justice but with that full consideration which Turkey has always received from the British Empire, which is bound to be known as the greatest Muhammadan Power in the world.”

Nov. 2,
1914.

CANNA-
NORE.

His
Excel-
lency’s
reply.

“I welcome the emphatic assurance which you have given me today of unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, not only because England is fighting in the cause of honour and justice, but because your political instincts in this matter will be found to be right when all the facts are known. I thank you much for taking this opportunity of assuring me of your staunch loyalty to the British Throne, and I trust you will all use your influence, as we are using our influence, to strengthen the power of England, and to bring to a speedy end the miseries of this war. I thank you again for your address and I am specially grateful to the Sultan Ahmad Ali Raja, who, by his kind hospitality, has given us all the opportunity of meeting here today.”

Afterwards His Excellency witnessed some of the amusements such as performance of wrestlers and a recitation by the pupils of the Government Girls’ School. This was in character, each girl representing a British Colony. Several of the leading gentlemen present were introduced to His Excellency.

After taking light refreshments His Excellency and party left Cannanore at 6 P.M. and motored back to Tellicherry. After dinner His

Nov. 2, 1914.
Telli-cherry.
Excellency and party left the District Judge's bungalow bidding farewell to Mr. Roberts and proceeded to the railway station where they slept in the saloon. The special train left Tellicherry at 5-30 A.M. on Tuesday the 3rd November and arrived at Taliparamba Road at 6 45.

Nov. 3, 1914.
Tali-paramba Road.
At 7-15 His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Innes and Mr. Cotterell left the train for the Taliparamba Farm, the origin of which is as follows :—

Tali-paramba Farm.
The pepper vines in various estates of Wynaad began to die in large numbers. The European planters made a representation to the Government in the matter. As a result this agricultural station was started in 1905, where it was decided by Government that the study of all the aspects of pepper cultivation should be taken up. The site was selected by Dr. Barber, the Government Botanist, and the station was under his charge till January 1907. From that date the farm has been under the charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division. The farm is 86 acres in extent of which about 3 acres are wet land, the rest dry, over 50 acres of the latter still kept on under jungle. Since 1907 the work of the farm has much developed. In the wet land paddy and sugarcane are the chief crops raised. The cultivation of the latter was first started in 1907; the beginning was made with the best varieties of Mauritius and Barbados canes. These have been subsequently introduced in South Canara from this station. The varieties have largely replaced

the local inferior canes. In Malabar cane cultivation was new. It has now taken root in many centres of North and South Malabar.

The value of seed selection, green manuring, and economic transplantation of paddy is fully demonstrated on the farm.

The seed rate of paddy on the farm is eight Madras measures per acre, whereas it is nowhere in Malabar less than 40 Madras measures. The Malabar ryots are beginning to copy the practice.

In the dry land it is being demonstrated that the permanent cultivation of land of this kind on a limited scale with valuable crops such as ginger, turmeric, chillies rotated with cereals and pulses would be more economical than the present wasteful fugitive cultivation, which amounts to the destruction of valuable jungle for a precarious crop of hill paddy. In North Malabar systematic permanent and intensive dry land cultivation is making considerable progress. But for the fluctuations in the price of dried ginger the spreading of its cultivation would have been more rapid.

The requirements of pepper as regards shade, manuring, and methods of cultivation, are very carefully studied; while the different varieties are being carefully observed and compared. Strains made by careful selections of vines for propagation are also being grown and tested.

The best system of preserving cattle manure, use of fish as manure, improved system of jag-gery making with the minimum quantity of

Nov. 3,
1914.
TALI-
PARAMBA
ROAD.

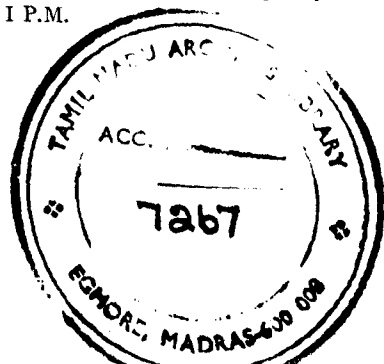
Talipa-
ramba.
Farm.

firewood, economic transplantation of paddy and various other information on agricultural matters, are brought home to the minds of the ryots of the West Coast by the Farm staff who spend much of their time in touring.

At the Farm His Excellency was received by Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director, and Mr. M. Govinda Kidavu, Manager, and taken round it. His Excellency saw the pupils of the Farm School and also a group of Vettuvans, a hill tribe from the estate of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar, who was present to explain their history and customs. After inspection His Excellency planted a cocoanut tree in commemoration of his visit to the Farm. His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Farm bungalow where they had breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, after which they returned to the Taliparamba Road Station which they reached at 12-45 P.M.

At Taliparamba Road Station Mr. Innes took leave of His Excellency.

His Excellency and party left for Mangalore at 1 P.M.



APPENDIX (MALABAR).

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

PALGHAT RAILWAY STATION.
Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
Mr. O. E. Windle, Superintendent of Police, South Malabar.
FRIDAY.
Oct. 16,
1914.
7-15 A.M.
7-30 A.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

M.R.Ry. Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
" Kuthiravattath Valiya Nayar Avargal.
" Kavalappara Muppil Nayar Avargal.
The Valiya Raja of Palghat.
Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal, Victoria College.
Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools.
M.R.Ry. V. K. Desika Achariyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

M.R.Ry. L. A. Subbarama Ayyar Avargal, Chairman-elect.
Mr. J. F. Hall, I.C.S. (ex-officio), Divisional Officer.
M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
" M. C. Kannan Nambiyar Avargal.
" C. S. Swaminatha Pattar Kariyakal.
" K. Natesa Ayyar Avargal.
" P. N. Madhava Menon Avargal.

APPENDIX.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1914 7-30 A.M.	M.R.Ry. S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
"	" K. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
"	" V. Raman Nayar Avargal.
"	" A. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal.
"	" Mr. V. K. Gayatri Ayyar Avargal.
"	" N. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
"	" P. Palaniandi Taragar Avargal.
"	" A. Govinda Menon Avargal.
"	" G. D. Manikkam Avargal.

FORT.

7-50 A.M. Mr. Allan Campbell, Executive Engineer.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

8-10 A.M. M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal, Chairman delegate,
" Rao Sahib K. Krishnan Avargal, Civil Apothecary.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M. The Valia Raja of Palghat.
Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal of the Victoria College.
M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal, brother of Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, Vice-President of the Taluk Board and Member of the District Board and Municipal Council.
" Rao Bahadur P. I. K. Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal, Member of the Taluk Board.

APPENDIX.

M.R.Ry. Olappamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nam-	FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1914 11 A.M.
budiripad Avargal.	
" L. A. Subbarama Ayyar Avargal, Chairman-	
elect of the Municipal Council.	
" R. Sekhara Menon Avargal, formerly Chair-	
man of the Palghat Municipal Council.	

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

Mrs. Dupen.
Mr. and Mrs. Munc.
Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal of the Victoria College.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

4-10 P.M.

Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal.
Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools.
Mr. Allan Campbell, Executive Engineer.
M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Raja Avargal.

GARDEN PARTY.

5 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar Avargal.
" Kuthiravattath Valiya Nayar Avargal.
" Kuthiravattath Kunhikuttan Tampam Avargal,
Third Nayar.
" V. K. Desika Achariyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.
Mrs. Dupen.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. A. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
" Swaminatha Pattar Kariyakar.
" Chinnaswami Pillai Avargal.
" Rao Sahib Chandu Nambiyar Avargal.
" Kuthampalli Kunhiraman Nambiyar Avargal,
Taluk Board Member.
" Ponnai Pillai Avargal, Taluk Board Member.
" Rao Sahib S. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal.

FRIDAY.
Oct. 16,
1914.
5 P.M.

M R.Ry. K. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Vakil,
Attakoya Tangal.
M.R.Ry. Palaniandi Tarakan Avargal, Municipal
Councillor.
„ Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal.
„ T. A. Ramkrishna Ayyar Avargal, Retired
Sub-Judge.
„ Pumulli Nambudiripad Avargal.
„ Kurur Nambudiripad Avargal.
Dr. A. Govinda Menon.
M.R.Ry. L. A. Subbarama Ayyar Avargal.
Mrs. Desika Achari.
Mrs. Kannan.
Mrs. Krishnan.
Mrs. Sekhara Menon.
Mrs. Subbarama Ayyar.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Windle.
Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Dupen.
Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo.
Mr. Allan Campbell.
Mr. H. O. Kershaw.
Mr. A. F. Bulkley.

SATUR-
DAY.

NURNI HIGH SCHOOL.

Oct. 17,
1914.
7-50 A.M.

M.R.Ry. N. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Head-
master.
Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools.

8-15 A.M.

BASEL MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. J. Mane, Manager.
Mr. G. D. Manikkam, Headmaster.

NATIVE HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. V. V. Parameswara Ayyar Avargal, Head-
master.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VENGANAD
AMSAMS.

VATAVANNUR MUTHALAMATA KIZHAKKETHARA,
KOLLENGODE, PYLORE, PANANGATRI, ELEVANCHERRI
AND VATTAKAD.

M.R.Ry. Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal Valiya Nam-
bidi of Kollengode.

„ A. N. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal.
„ A. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal.
„ A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal.
„ Parakkal Sankunni Menon Avargal.
„ N. Ramankutti Menon Avargal.
„ R. Vasu Menon Avargal.
„ A. Narayana Ayyar Avargal.
„ V. Narayanamurti Ayyar Avargal.
„ S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
„ C. V. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal.
„ Allu Mannadiar Avargal.
„ Subrahmanya Mudali Avargal.

Mr. Kattuvava Rowthan.

M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.

„ P. Appu Ayyar Avargal.
„ K. Vikra Menon Avargal.
„ R. Sekhara Menon Avargal.
„ Thengottil Kunjkrishna Mannady Avargal
„ K. Lakshmana Pattar Avargal.
„ Samiappa Menon Avargal.
„ P. K. Kunjunni Menon Avargal.
„ K. Ramankutti Menon Avargal.

SATUR-
DAY.

Oct. 17.
1914.
8-48 A.M.
12-15 P.M.

SATUR-
DAY.Oct. 17,
1914.

12-15 P.M.

NAMBUDIRI REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KERALA BRAHMA SAMAJAM.

M.R.Ry. Krangat Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiripad,
Secretary, Kerala Brahmah Samajam, Tri-
ponathara.

" Mahamahopadhyayan Killimangalath Nadu-
vath Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiripad.

" Poovuli Manakkal Thuppan Nambudiripad.

" Kudallur Manakkal Bramhadathan Nambu-
diripad.

" Olappamanna Manakkal Narayanan Nambu-
diripad.

" Cherumook Vaideekan Narayanan Nambudiri.

" Thirunavai Vadyan A. T. Parameswara Vad-
yan Nambudiri.

" Chittur Manakkal Narayanan Nambudiripad.

" Pazhur Patathol Manakkal Vasudevan Nam-
budiripad.

" Avinjikat Manakkal Neelakantan Bhattathiri-
pad.

" E. P. Vasudevan Nambudiripad.

" Kurumathur Manakkal Parameswaran Nam-
budiripad.

" Kurur Manakkal Damodaran Nambudiripad.

" A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambu-
diripad.

" Mathur Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudiripad.

" Andalady Manakkal Sankaran Nambudiripad.

" Cherambatta Krishnan Nambudiripad.

" Cherukunnath Kunjunni Nambudiripad.

KOLLENGODE HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. R. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Head-
master.

3-30 P.M.

APPENDIX (TINNEVELLY).

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

TENKASI RAILWAY STATION.

SUNDAY.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.

Oct. 18,
1914.

Mrs. Todhunter.

4-30 P.M.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.

Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of
Police.

KALLIDAIKURICHI RAILWAY STATION.

TUESDAY.

The Zamindar of Singampatti.

Oct. 20,
1914.

Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.

3 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Subba Ayyar Avargal, Vakil.

Mr. D. W. Osborne, Manager, Harvey's Mills.

Mr. W. C. Douglas, Inspector of Schools.

M.R.Ry. S. C. Vaikuntam Ayyar Avargal, Diwan to the
Zamindar of Singampatti.

" Vaidyalinga Tambiran Avargal, Carbar of
Thiruvaduthurai Mutt.

TINNEVELLY MILLS AT PAPANASAM.

3-35 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Mr. D. W. Osborne.

TUESDAY.

AMBASAMUDRAM HIGH SCHOOL.

Oct. 20,
1914.

5-15 P.M.

- The Zamindar of Singampatti,
The Minor Zamindar of Urkad,
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Subba Ayyar Avargal,
" Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu Avargal,
" H. T. Subbuswami Ayyar Avargal,
" K. A. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal,
" S. M. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal,
" T. S. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster.
" Rao Bahadur Sundara Sastri Avargal,
" Rao Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal,
" A. K. Sundara Ayyar Avargal,
" Nelliappa Pillai Avargal,
" Rao Bahadur Govinda Rao Avargal, Estate
Collector.
" R. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal,
" S. C. Vaikuntam Ayyar Avargal.

APPENDIX (MALABAR).

COCHIN VYPEEN PROTECTIVE WORKS.

- Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector.
Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., Diwan of Cochin.
Mr. Allan Campbell, Executive Engineer, West Coast
Division.

PORT JETTY, COCHIN.

- Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Collector.
Mr. O. E. Windle, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. A. P. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgaokar Avargal.

COUNCILLORS OF THE COCHIN MUNICIPALITY.

- M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgaokar Avargal, Chair-
man.
Mr. J. A. D'Rozario (*ex-officio*), Divisional Officer.
Mr. C. T. Saldanha, Civil Surgeon.
Mr. H. E. Day.
Mr. A. J. Giddens.
M.R.Ry. C. S. Rama Ayyar Avargal.
" K. K. Iravatha Ayyar Avargal.
Mr. P. P. Francis.
Mr. K. Kutti Ammoo Haji.

OTHERS.

- Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Cochin.
Rev. Father DeSilva, Secretary to the Bishop.
Rev. F. Rebeiro.
Father Nazareth.
Mr. Day.
Mr. Cox.
Mrs. Cox.

SUNDAY.

Oct. 25,
1914.

5 P.M.

TUESDAY.

Oct. 27,
1914.

8 A.M.

8-5 A.M.

TUESDAY. Mr. Wilson.
 Oct. 27, Mrs. Wilson.
 1914. Mr. D. Cuthbert.
 8-5 A.M. Rev. Father Arkwright.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pittar.

8-30 A.M. MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. C. T. Saldanha, Civil Surgeon.

8-42 A.M. WELL-BORING SITE.

Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, Deputy Sanitary Engineer.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. Mother Superior.

Miss Glyn Barlow, Headmistress.

SANTA CRUZ HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. Father Arkwright, Headmaster.

" Piris, Manager.

9-30 A.M. BREAKFAST AT MR. COOPER'S BUNGALOW.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Forbes.

Captain and Mrs. G. Leverett.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bueler.

" L. A. Cuthbert.

" H. E. Day.

Mr. Allan Campbell.

Mr. E. H. Cooper.

Mr. H. E. Haigh.

Mr. C. Mainprice.

Mr. F. F. Mackay.

Mr. C. L. Moubray.

TELLICHERRY PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

The Valiya Raja of Kadattanad.
 of Kottayam.

"
 The Kazi of Tellicherry.
 M.R.Ry. Kalliat Nambiyar Avargal.

"
 Kutali Nambiyar Avargal.
 Mr. Imbichi Koya Tangal.

Mr. Abeebee Tangal.

Mr. Etavalath Putavar.

M.R.Ry. Muthedath Mallisseri Nambudri Avargal.

" C. Kannan Avargal.

Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. P. A. Ammoo, Tahsildar of Chirakkal.

Mr. A. H. deRozario, Tahsildar of Kottayam.

M.R.Ry. T. P. Krishnaswami Sastri Avargal, Tahsildar
 of Kurumbranad.

Mr. L. Kingenchurch.

Mr. Valiyagath Pukkoya Tangal.

Mr. Attakoya.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Chathu Avargal.

Dr. M. Appu Menon Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Kurukkatt Kurup Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

M.R.Ry. V. Kunhikrishnan Nayanar Avargal.

" M. G. Krishna Rao Avargal, Temporary Sub-
 Judge, Tellicherry.

" A. M. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, Civil
 Surgeon, Tellicherry.

" Raghavendra Rao Avargal.

" K. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Principal,
 Brennen College.

THURSDAY.

Oct. 29,
 1914.

7-15 A.M.

THURSDAY,
Oct. 29,
1914.
7-15 A.M.

Makki Keyi.
M.R.Ry. Panangadan Krishnan Avargal.
" K. S. Menon Avargal.
" K. Ramunni Avargal.
Mr. G. Wilson, Inspector of Salt.
M.R.Ry. T. G. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Principal
District Munsif, Tellicherry.
" K. Raru Nayar Avargal, Additional District
Munsif, Tellicherry.

TELLICHERRY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup Avargal,
Chairman.
Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Divisional Officer.
M.R.Ry. C. V. Gopalan Nayar Avargal.
Mr. A. F. Lemerle.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Raman Avargal.
" T. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal.
Ch. Puzhukatt Alippi Keyi.
Rev. R. M. Maller.
Mr. A. D. Bavotti.
Mr. A. P. Balaram.
Mr. Pallikandy Mammed.
Mr. V. K. P. Mammali.
M.R.Ry. V. K. Kunhi Kannan Avargal.
Mr. C. O. Assankutti.
Mr. K. Kunhanmad.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS.

Mr. U. Zellweger.
Mr. F. Birchenall.

THURSDAY,
Oct. 29,
1914.
7-15 A.M.

Mr. C. Fernel.
Mr. W. D. MacBey.
Mr. G. Stanley Jones.
Mr. L. Kingchurch.
Mr. H. R. Lockie.
Mr. P. Alippi Keyi.
Mr. Hajee Essak Hajee Ayoob Sait.
M.R.Ry. R. Srinavasa Bagath Avargal.
Mr. T. M. Assankutti.
Mr. K. Ibrahimkutti.
Mr. P. Kunhi Moosa Haji.

DEPUTATION FROM THE MALABAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 11 A.M.

Mr. H. R. Lockie, Representative of Messrs. Pierce,
Leslie & Co., Limited.
Mr. L. Kingchurch, Representative of Pulliccoon
Coffee Works.
Mr. U. Zellweger, Representative of Messrs. Volkart
Brothers.

INTERVIEWS.

12 noon.

The Valiya Raja of Kadattanad.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup Avargal.
" Sankaravarma Raja Avargal of Kadattanad.

LUNCHEON.

1-30 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer.

BRENNEN COLLEGE.

4-50 P.M.

Mr. T. H. Hill.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup Avargal.
" K. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Principal.

THURSDAY.
Oct. 29,
1914.
5-24 P.M.

B.G.M. PARSI HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. R. M. Maller, Secretary.
,, C. A. Scheuer, Principal.
M.R.Ry. K. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster.

8-0 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. T. H. Hill.
Captain Heard White.
Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.
Mr. MacBey.
Mr. and Mrs. Kingchurch.
Mr. Willcocks.
Mr. Zellweger.
Mr. Fenner.
Mr. Fernel.
Mr. Birchenall.

FRIDAY.

Oct. 30,
1914.
7-40 A.M.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. C. Narayana Kurup
Avargal, Municipal Chairman.
,, A. Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal, Civil Surgeon.

B. G. M. TRAINING SCHOOL, NETTUR.

Mr. A. Satyanathan, Headmaster.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. J. Meyer, D.Ph., Principal, Theological Seminary.
Rev. Burckhardt, D.Ph., Assistant, Theological Seminary.

Rev. Manuel Simon, Assistant, Theological Seminary. FRIDAY.
,, Bethnel Payyayil, Assistant, Theological Seminary. Oct. 30,
1914.
Mr. Paul Wanarikadan, Assistant, Theological Seminary. 7-40 A.M.

STUDENTS' HOME AND INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SCHOOL, NETTUR.

Rev. G. C. Renschler, Manager.

DEPUTATION FROM THE MAPPILLAS OF TELLICHERRY AND CANNANORE.

11-0 A.M.

P. M. Koyama Elayavu, Consort of the Senior Bibi of Arakkal.
The Kazi of Cannanore.
C. Mammi Kunhi Haji Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Public Works Department Contractor.
P. A. Ammu Sahib, Tahsildar of Chirakkal.
Chowkaran Keloth Makki Keyi Sahib Bahadur, Landlord.
The Kazi of Tellicherry.
Vayyapurath Munnoth Assoo Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Landlord.
Bathala Moidin Kutti Haji Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

INTERVIEWS.

12 noon.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.
M.R.Ry. E. P. Vasudevan Nambudripad Avargal.

SACRED HEART HIGH SCHOOL.

4-35 P.M.

Sister Scholastica, Correspondent and Headmistress.

FRIDAY. ST. JOSEPH'S EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL.
 Oct. 30, 1914. The Rev. Father Zeneti, Vicar.
 4-50 P.M. " M. F. Barboza, S.J., Head Teacher.
 " Noronha, Assistant Priest.
 Mr. J. D'Sousa, Administrator.
 5-10 P.M. FORT.
 Captain J. H. White, Port Officer.
 8 P.M. DINNER PARTY AT THE TELLICHERRY CLUB.
 Mrs. Willcocks.
 Mr. and Mrs. Kingchurch.
 Mr. E. L. Skinner.
 Mr. T. H. Hill.
 Mr. Birchnell.
 Mr. A. Boedtker.
 Mr. J. C. Fernel.
 Mr. O. Fenner.
 Mr. G. Stanley Jones.
 Mr. W. D. MacBey.
 Mr. Heard White.
 Mr. Zellweger.

SATUR- PUBLIC RECEPTION AT CANNANORE.
 DAY. Sultan Ali Raja Ahmad Ali Raja of Cannanore.
 Oct. 31, 1914.

8-30 A.M. MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.
 M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Chairman.
 Mr. T. H. Hill, Sub-Divisional Officer.
 M.R.Ry. M. Kannan Menon Avargal, Vice-Chairman.
 P. A. Ammu Sahib Bahadur.

P. M. Koyama Elaya Sahib Bahadur.
 Adam Abdur Rahim Sait.
 M.R.Ry. A. Achuthan Avargal, B.A., B.L.
 M. Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.
 M.R.Ry. K. Choyi Avargal.
 " A. Kammaran Nambiyar Avargal.
 " Nathu Ram Siviji Sait Avargal.
 " Nanji Devji Avargal.
 P. Pochumma Sahib Bahadur.
 M.R.Ry. M. C. Unichoyi Avargal.

SATUR-
 DAY.
 Oct. 31,
 1914.
 8-30 A.M.

OTHERS.

M.R.Ry. M. Narasinga Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., District
 Munsif.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. B. Rama Rao Avargal, Civil
 Surgeon.
 O. Mammi Kunhi Sahib Bahadur, Public Works
 Contractor.
 Mr. L. A. Barboza, Sub-Divisional officer, Public
 Works Department.
 Mr. H. F. Taveira, Stationary Magistrate.
 M.R.Ry. Kanjee Siviji Sait Avargal.
 The Kazi of Cannanore.
 Mannan Kadiyan Valiya Kunhammad Kutti Sahib.
 M.R.Ry. C. Karunakaran Avargal, Retired Tahsildar.
 " T. Krishnan Avargal, Pleader.
 " C. Aron Avargal.
 Pallikkalagath Abdul Qadir Sahib.
 Olieth V. Kunhayan Sahib.
 Mr. S. C. Heerji.
 M.R.Ry. P. Kunhi Raman Avargal, Retired Postal
 Inspector.

SATUR-
DAY.Oct. 31,
1914.
8-30 A.M.

M.R.Ry. M. Govindan Nayar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector.
 „ N. K. Kunhambu Avargal, Postal Inspector.
 Mr. T. Christian, formerly Municipal Councillor.
 M.R.Ry. K. Panduranga Rao Avargal.
 Mr. V. C. Mayan.
 Mr. C. Viswasam, Railway Apothecary.
 Mr. W. Chamier, Superintendent, Central Jail.
 Mr. W. H. Burns, Railway District Engineer.
 Mr. F. L. Stephens, District Traffic Superintendent.
 Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of Post Offices.
 Rev. J. Sampoli.
 Captain C. T. V. Benson, R. A. M. C.
 Rev. Father Alberghetty.
 Mr. Hockins, Railway Station Master.
 Mr. E. F. Rice, Jailor.
 M.R.Ry. Ummersi Kesavji Sait Avargal.
 „ Shama Rao Avargal, Traffic Inspector.
 „ Gokaldas Kuverji Sait Avargal.
 „ L. K. Appadurai Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Headmaster.
 „ Palliath Kottieth Anantan Avargal, B.A.
 Mr. P. A. Oog, Chelsia Pensioner.
 Mr. Stanley Hunt, Assistant Surgeon.
 Mr. M. Mackadan, Sub-Registrar.
 C. Abdu Rahiman Kutti Haji.
 Mr. K. N. Mistry.
 Mr. B. L. Hector, Railway Public Works Inspector.
 M.R.Ry. Pavangadan Govindan Avargal, Retired Magistrate.
 „ K. Krishnan Avargal, Retired Sub-Registrar.
 „ A. Kannan Avargal, Retired Postal Inspector.

M.R.Ry. T. K. Kittunni Avargal, B.A., L.T., First Assistant.
 „ P. Eassootty Avargal.
 „ Seshu Prabhu Avargal.
 Mr. A. A. Walker, Railway Auditor.
 Mr. J. E. Sweeny, Military Assistant Surgeon.

SATUR-
DAY.Oct. 31,
1914.
8-30 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M.

Sultan Ali Raja Ahmad Ali Raja of Cannanore.
 M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Municipal Chairman.
 The Valiya Raja of Chirakkal.
 The Second Raja of Chirakkal.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

4 P.M.

Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
 M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Municipal Chairman.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. B. Rama Rao Avargal, Civil Surgeon.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

4-45 P.M.

M.R.Ry. P. Kunhampu Avargal, Municipal Chairman.
 The Second Raja of Chirakkal.
 M.R.Ry. L. K. Appadurai Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster.

CENTRAL JAIL.

MONDAY.

Mr. W. Chamier, Superintendent.

Nov. 2,
1914.

TALIPARAMBA FARM.

4-30 P.M.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.
 Mrs. Chadwick.
 Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director.
 M.R.Ry. M. Govinda Kidavu, Manager.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

TUESDAY.

Nov. 3,
1914.
8-15 A.M.

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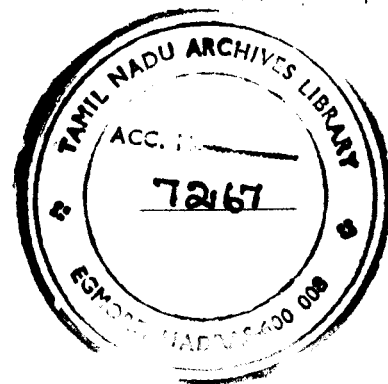
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