

EIGHTH TOUR

OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

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

Governor of Madras.

VOLUME I.

GODAVARI.

*November 25th to December 4th,
1914.*

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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

- (1) C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
- (2) Captain W. S. E. MONEY, Commandant, *His Excellency's Bodyguard*.
- (3) Captain S. D. N. CAHUSAC, *Aide-de-Camp*.

GODAVARI.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Nov. 25.	Wed.	Madras...	Government House. Central Station ...	Dep. Arr. Dep.	... ... ...	5-50 5-55 6-0
Nov. 26.	Thurs	Cocanada.	Town Station ...	Arr.	7-30	...
			Municipal Office ..	Dep. Arr.	7-40 7-45	... ...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	8-30 8-35 11-30	... ... ...
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep. Arr.	... ...	1-30 4-30
			Timpany School ...	Dep. Arr.	... ...	4-40 5-0
			St. Joseph's Convent School.	Dep. Arr.	... ...	5-5 5-20
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	... ...	5-25 5-45 5-50 8-0
Nov. 27.	Fri.	Cocanada.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-35	...
			Lady Havelock Hospital.	Arr. Dep.	7-40 8-0	... ...
			Raja's Orphanage and sites for new officers' buildings and Police Reserve on the way from it.	Arr. Dep.	8-10 8-50	... ...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Cocanada Municipal Council and the Godavari District Board.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	Revenue Officers' Conference.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	By motor.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	By motor.
...	Dinner party.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
1 1/2	By motor.

GODAVARI.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Nov. 27 —cont.	Fri.	Cocanada.	Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-10	...
					11-0	...
			McLaurin High School.	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	4-45
			Raja's Bungalow ...	Dep.	...	4-50
				Arr.	...	5-20
Nov. 28.	Sat.	Cocanada.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	6-20
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-30
					...	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Port Jetty ...	Arr.	7-40	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	9-20	...
				Arr.	9-30	...
					11-0	...
						1-30
				Dep.	...	3-45
					...	4-35
			Ladies' Recreation Club.	Arr.	...	4-40
			Annadana Samaj ...	Dep.	...	5-0
				Arr.	...	5-5
			Pithapuram Raja's College.	Dep.	...	5-15
				Arr.	...	5-20
				Dep.	...	6-10
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	6-15
					...	8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1½	Deputation from the Godavari District Association.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor.
¼	By motor.
1	Garden party given by the Raja of Pithapuram.
...	By motor.
1½	Dinner party.
...	By motor.
1½	To Hammick channel by launch.
...	By motor.
1½	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Raja of Pithapuram.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman of the Cocanada Municipal Council.
...	(4) The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
...	Luncheon party.
...	Deputation headed by the Raja of Pithapuram.
...	By motor.
½	Opening.
...	By motor.
1	By motor.
...	Prize distribution.
...	By motor.
¼	Dinner party.
...	

GODAVARI.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Nov. 29.	Sun.	Cocanada.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr. Dep. Arr.	10-10	... 1-5 5-45 6-50
Nov. 30.	Mon.	Cocanada Rajah-mundry.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-10	...
			Town Station ...	Dep.	7-15	...
			Godavari Railway Station.	Arr.	8-30	...
			Museum ...	Dep.	8-35	...
			...	Arr.	8-40	...
			Judge's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	9-10 9-15	... ...
			Training School ...	Dep.	11-30	...
			Arts College ...	Dep. Arr.	... ...	4-35 4-40
Dec. 1.	Tues.	Rajah-mundry.	Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-15
			...	Arr.	...	5-20
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	...	6-0
			...	Arr.	...	6-10
			...	Dep.	...	8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
10	By motor. Informal visit to Pithapuram.
...	
...	Divine Service in the Church.
...	
...	By motor.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Rajahmundry Municipal Council. Presented the 'Khan Sahib' sanad to Khaja Ahmadullah Khan Bahadur, Kazi of Rajahmundry.
...	
...	By motor.
...	Educational Officers' Conference.
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.

GODAVARI.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 1 —cont.	Tues.	Rajah-mundry.	Judge's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-0 11-0	...
				Dep.	...	1-30 4-0
			Dowlaishwaram ...	Arr.	...	4-30
			Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-40
				Arr.	...	6-10
Dec. 2.	Wed.	Rajah-mundry.	Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Mission Hospital for Women and Children.	Arr.	7-45	...
			Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-15	...
		Polavaram.	...	Arr.	9-10	...
				Dep.	11-0	...
				Arr.	...	5-0 8-0
Dec. 3.	Thurs.	Polavaram.	...	Dep.	7-30	...
				Arr.	...	6-45
Dec. 4.	Fri.	Polavaram.	Judge's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
		Rajah-mundry.	...	Arr.	11-30	...
			Godavari Railway Station.	Dep.	...	1-15
				Arr.	...	1-20
				Dep.	...	1-30

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, Public Prosecutor.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, non-official President of Rajahmundry Taluk Board.
...	(3) M.R.Ry N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., formerly Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
...	(4) The Zamindar of Kapilesvarapuram.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By steamer. Tea with Public Works Department officers.
5	Inspection of anikat and headworks.
...	By motor.
5	
...	By motor.
2	
...	By motor. Inspection of goods station and Innespet foreshore.
2	
...	By steamer.
20	Dinner. Koya dance after dinner.
...	Visit to Bhadrachalam gorge.
...	
...	By steamer.
20	
...	
...	
...	By special train to Ellore. Departure private.

GODAVARI.

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, Captain W. S. E. Money, Commandant, His Excellency's Bodyguard, and Captain N. Cahusac, Aide-de-Camp, left the Central Station, Madras, at 6 P.M. on Wednesday the 25th November 1914 on a tour of Godavari and Kistna districts. The departure was private. There were present on the platform to see His Excellency off Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. Greenall, General Traffic Manager, M. & S. M. Railway, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Rao Sahib S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Honorary Captain Sheik Ismail Sirdar Bahadur, Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp. Mr. R. J. M. Mayne, Superintendent, Railway Police, and Mr. A. C. Bussel, District Traffic Superintendent, M. & S. M. Railway, travelled in charge of the train.

Nov. 25,
1914.
MADRAS.
Private
depart-
ure.

The special train arrived at Cocanada Town Station at 7-30 A.M. on the next day. On alighting from the train, His Excellency was received by Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., Collector of Godavari,

Nov. 26,
1914.
COCA-
NADA.

Nov. 26,
1914.
COCA-
NADA.
Public
arrival.

Mr. S. F. Chetham, Superintendent of Police, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada. From the railway station His Excellency and party motored to the Municipal office, where his arrival was public. The leading officials and non-officials had already assembled in the hall and a detachment of the East Coast Volunteers, with band under the command of Major W. S. Lindsay, furnished a guard of honour outside it and presented arms as His Excellency arrived. After inspecting the guard of honour His Excellency proceeded to the hall at the entrance to which the Raja of Pithapuram, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman of the Cocanada Municipal Council, and M.R.Ry. N. Padmanabham, Secretary of the Reception Committee, were presented to His Excellency by the Collector.

His Excellency then proceeded to the dais in the hall, and on his taking his seat Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We the members of the Municipal Council of Cocanada representing the people of this city which is the capital of the district and an important seaport on the East Coast, beg to offer a hearty welcome to Your Excellency.

"2. This municipal city consists of Cocanada proper which belongs to the Raja of Pithapuram and of Jagannaikpur which lies south of Cocanada and belongs to Government. Of these two, the latter is

Municipal
address.

"a place of some historic importance. It was the site of a Dutch factory said to have been held under Firmans granted by the Nizam and confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi between A.D. 1628 and A.D. 1713 and by a cowl granted by Haji Houssun in A.D. 1734 and by Jaffer Ali Khan in A.D. 1752. The first Dutch factory is stated to have been built here in A.D. 1628. It was subjected to the vicissitudes of several European wars between A.D. 1781 and A.D. 1815 and was finally made over to the English Company in A.D. 1825 with the other Dutch possessions in India under the operation of a treaty of 1824 between England and Holland. The importance of Cocanada as a port began with the silting up of the Coringa Bay and the consequent decline of Coringa as a port and dock-yard; and a second impetus was given during the American Civil War in 1861 when the port rose into great prominence as a place of shipment for the cotton pressed at Guntur. Since then, the trade has steadily progressed with an anchorage well-protected and exceptionally safe and the commercial importance of the port has not diminished. Though the establishment of through railway communication between Madras, Calcutta and Bombay has considerably diverted trade from this port, yet it continues to serve not only the district but its neighbours to the north and the south and an extensive hinterland which includes parts of Nizam's Dominions. Since this port is recognised as the only harbour of refuge on the Eastern shore, we pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to provide expert counsel

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.
Municipal
address.

Port.

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.
Municipal
address.

"from time to time to advise local authorities as to the
"best measures to be taken to keep the port open.

"3. We are much concerned along with the rest
"of the British Empire at this time when England with
"a laudable desire to help and maintain the integrity
"of weaker nations, has been obliged to join forces
"against Germany which provoked a war for no
"adequate reason. We have been following the events
"of the great war with keen interest and pray for its
"speedy termination and the success of Great Britain
"and her Allies.

"4. The phenomenal growth of the population
"of the town which has risen from 17,839 in the year
"1871 to 54,110 in the last census, a growth
"unparalleled by any other place of its size in the
"Presidency and the large accession of the working
"classes without taxable means have necessitated large
"outlays in providing building sites, sanitation, roads
"and other conveniences. We have been striving to
"meet these increasing requirements as best we can
"and more remains to be done in these directions.
"The city is being extended to the north-west by
"acquiring 123 acres of land where a new petta, named
"Elwinpetta' after our popular Collector will be con-
"structed according to the latest methods of town
"planning suggested and approved by Government.
"We feel thankful to Government for the liberal grant
"of Rs. 60,000 made for this purpose. We still find
"it necessary to relieve congestion in the city by extend-
"ing it to the north and by reclaiming a portion of
"the swamp to the east of the city beyond the railway
"line by throwing a bund across, to join the point on

Town
exten-
sion

Relief
of conges-
tion.

"the beach. This involves an expenditure beyond the
"normal resources of the Municipality and we look
"forward to a generous response from Government to
"our appeals for help for these necessary improve-
"ments.

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.
Municipal
address.

"5. Our water-works, opened on 1st June 1903,
"and found beneficial in bettering the health of the
"citizens have four filter-beds, of which two alone have
"been in use. It was expected that the whole city
"could be supplied with pure water, but in consequence
"of the difficulties encountered in keeping all the beds
"in order, we could allow only 135 street fountains
"to serve a length of 46 miles of roadway. A very
"large number of applications for house-service con-
"nections and public fountains awaits compliance. To
"meet the bare needs of the city, we submit that a
"fifth filter-bed has to be constructed, the street mains
"have to be extended to serve the different parts of
"the city and public fountains erected. We look to
"Government for the necessary pecuniary support in
"this matter also, and anticipate the same indulgent
"treatment that has been vouched to us in the past.

Water
works.

"6. The provision of an efficient drainage system
"for the prevention, during rainy season, of the soil
"already very low, being water-logged was often
"represented to Government who got the city surveyed
"for the purpose. Its pressing nature obliges us to
"request Your Excellency's Government to hasten the
"completion of the scheme.

Drainage.

"7. The Municipal Hospital is an institution that
"has been attracting a larger number of in-patients
"from the interior of the district and the present

Hospital.

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
address.

Free
primary
education.

"building has no sufficient accommodation. We
"request that the new model hospital building may
"be ordered to be soon taken in hand and pushed
"through to completion.

"8. With the resources at our disposal, supple-
"mented by Government grants for which we are
"grateful, we have been able to provide for the
"elementary education of only one-third of children of
"school-going age. There is a considerable demand
"from the poorer classes for free education and we are
"unable to meet it. We therefore pray Your Excel-
"lency's Government to sanction additional grants in
"order to give free primary education to all of school-
"going age in this municipality.

"9. So long back as in 1871, the Council
"resolved to have its own offices, but it could not be
"carried into effect till this year. We are happy to
"welcome Your Excellency in this spacious building
"constructed through the exertions and personal
"interest of our former Chairman, M.R.Ry. Diwan
"Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu.

"10. In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency
"for this visit and for the kind acceptance of this
"address from the representatives of the citizens of
"this place and pray that Your Excellency and Lady
"Pentland, whose absence we keenly regret, may abide
"in strength, grow in the affections of the people and
"enjoy the blessing of the Almighty."

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

Mr. Elwin next presented to His Excellency Nov. 26,
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao 1914.
Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the District COCA-
Board, who read the following address on behalf NADA.
of the Board and presented to His Excellency the
other members :—

"We the members of the District Board, Goda- District
"vari, beg to offer Your Excellency a most hearty Board's
"welcome to our district. Address.

"2. We are grateful to the British Government
"for the manifold blessings it has conferred on the
"country, and for the security of life and property
"which we enjoy under its benign rule, and we respect-
"fully take this opportunity to express our feelings of
"heartfelt loyalty to the British Throne and place our
"humble services at its disposal in this present crisis.

"3. We are thankful for the large grants made by Sanitation
"Government for the improvement of sanitation in
"rural areas. We have with the aid of the said grants
"acquired a large extent of land in the villages of
"Vulapalli, Anaparti and Mandapeta, Ramachandra-
"pur taluk, and we shall dispose of the sites ere long
"and remove the congestion in these villages, and
"with the funds realised by the sale thereof we hope to
"improve the sanitation of other villages. In the
"delta villages we have no communal land worth the
"name, and it is absolutely necessary to acquire a
"few acres of land in each village for purposes of
"conservancy. We feel we have very heavy work to
"do in this direction, entailing large expenditure, and
"it can only be successfully carried out with the help .

18

GODAVARI.

Nov. 26,
1914.COCA-
NADA.District
Board's
Address.*Wells for
drinking-
water.**Education**Medical
relief.*

" of Government, which we pray may be as generously
" extended as before.

" 4. We are happy to state that with the grants
" sanctioned by Government we shall soon be able to
" supply good drinking-water to many villages in the
" uplands of the district where the want is severely felt;
" we feel sure that in course of time, all the villages
" will have drinking-water wells constructed according
" to sanitary designs.

" 5. We thank the Government for the grants
" made for education, both elementary and secondary.
" The village schools have no proper school buildings
" and the grants will enable the Boards to supply this
" urgent want to some extent.

" 6. We also feel thankful to Government for the
" grants for medical buildings, and we realise that we
" have not been able to give adequate medical relief to
" many villages, and we are afraid that this state of
" things must continue till the number of qualified
" practitioners under the several systems of treatment
" becomes large and they are enabled to set up private
" practice in central villages where it may be expected
" to be paying. We are anxious to open more hospitals
" for women managed by lady doctors, in view of the
" sentiments of Indian women who refuse in a vast
" number of cases to be treated by male doctors and thus
" go without medical relief, and we pray that Government
" be pleased to take up the subject and alleviate the
" sufferings of the Indian womanhood to some extent.

" 7. We have received with feelings of gratitude
" the large grants for roads especially for those in the
" Agency which will open up those tracts and bring them

" into direct communication with the plains, to the Nov 26,
" mutual advantage of both. 1914.

" 8. We beg to express our thankfulness for the COCA-
" appointment of non-officials as Vice-President of the NADA.
" District Board, and as Presidents of the three Taluk District
" Boards of Rajahmundry, Peddapur and Cocanada in Board's
" the district. Address.

" 9. We venture to hope that, if Government Levy of
" cannot make large grants as usual in the future, the local cess.
" villagers may be willing to pay enhanced local cess
" provided the cess so levied in each village be utilized
" for the benefit of the said village and it be stopped
" when the wants of the village no longer require it.

" 10. In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency
" for your kind visit to the district, and pray to God
" that He may bless Your Excellency with a long and
" happy life."

His Excellency then replied to the addresses
as follows:—

" GENTLEMEN,—I thank you warmly for your His Excel-
" cordial welcome to your town and district, and I am lency's
" specially glad to receive it in this handsome and ample reply.
" building which the exertions of a former Chairman have
" secured for the Council. The importance of both
" town and district I realized early in my tenure of the
" office of Governor. I am sincerely glad that this year
" I have been able to accomplish my desire to visit it.
" and I look forward to my stay among you and the
" opportunities which it will afford me of making your
" acquaintance, of seeing your institutions, and of
" appreciating in some degree your conditions commer-
" cial, agricultural, and social.

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.
His Excel-
lency's
reply

"Before I discuss the details of the addresses which you have presented, I should like to express my gratitude for the messages of loyalty and good wishes which you have given me in regard to the war. "The war, as you know, was none of Britain's seeking, but in the cause of honour and for the sake of civilization she has thrown her forces into this great struggle. Her children of all races have nobly rallied to her aid and we in India have reason to be proud not only of the fact of India's help so willingly given, but still more of the manner in which Indian troops fighting side by side with their European comrades have acquitted themselves before the eyes of the world.

"The history of the town of Cocanada is, as you have shown, interesting and varied, and you have traced the causes which have made her one of the busiest ports of the Presidency. The trade of the port is the third largest in the Presidency outside the port of Madras and amounts to nearly 300 lakhs of rupees. I realise that in order to maintain her position it is necessary to safeguard carefully her shipping facilities, and the Government have from time to time taken such steps as seemed best to secure this. For the further protection of the interests of Cocanada harbour they will always be ready and anxious to give whatever assistance is in their power.

"I congratulate the municipality on the steps now being taken to remedy the congestion which has followed on the rapid and striking increase in the population of the town; I wish all success to the new extension and do not doubt that it will be a credit to

"the Collector after whom it is named. For the still further extension which you desire to provide, plans and estimates have I understand very recently reached the Sanitary Board. After their examination and approval the Government will gladly consider the possibility of giving financial assistance.

Nov. 26,
1914.
COCA-
NADA.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"The Cocanada water-works were designed for a population of 40,000, and now that your numbers have increased to more than 54,000, it is natural that the supply of water should sometimes fall short. The shortage was at first met to some extent by the provision of two extra filter beds to supplement the two originally constructed, but I understand that though four beds could supply enough water for the town, it is not always possible to keep all of them in use together. Hence your desire for a fifth filter bed and an extension of the mains. If you will prepare detailed proposals regarding your needs in this respect, I can assure you of their sympathetic consideration.

"I find that the question of a drainage scheme has for some time been under consideration, and that a preliminary investigation has already been made at the expense of the Council. The delay is due to the extreme pressure of work which falls upon the Sanitary Engineer and his staff, but I will ask that he shall complete the preparation of plans and estimates as early in the coming year as is possible.

"There has been delay too in the matter of providing the town with a hospital more capable of meeting present requirements and some time has elapsed since the Government provisionally noted the Council's application for funds for the purpose.

Nov. 26,
1914.

COCA-
NADA.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"I am glad that this opportunity has occurred of
"drawing attention to the matter and I trust that any
"unnecessary further delay may be avoided.

"Though the Council is able to provide for the
"elementary education of only one-third of the boys of
"school-going age, secondary schools and non-municipal
"elementary schools provide educational facilities
"for the remainder, and the total figures probably
"compare favourably with those of other towns. As to
"free primary education the Government of India have
"declared that the time has not yet arrived when it is
"practicable to dispense wholly with fees without in-
"justice to the many villages which are waiting for the
"provision of schools; meanwhile by exempting from
"fees many of the poorer and more backward sections
"of the community the Government have done what
"they can to provide free education for those classes
"which are least able to secure it otherwise.

"I am happy to receive the thanks and apprecia-
"tion of the District Board for such assistance as the
"Government has been able to give it in the way of
"rural sanitation and water-supply, education, medical
"buildings and communications.

"During the year the district has suffered from a
"severe epidemic of cholera, and too much stress
"cannot be laid on the necessity for better sanitation
"and a better water-supply: the Government have
"impressed on the Sanitary Commissioner the desir-
"ability of keeping the cholera reserve parties in the
"district mobilised and ready for immediate action at
"the time of the first freshes in the rivers, so that they

"may stop the spread of the disease so far as it may be
"possible by dealing with the earliest cases.

"Owing to the limited space which is available
"the improvement of sanitation of delta villages is a
"matter of great expense; care is now being taken that
"no new extension of irrigation shall be allowed to
"trespass on land required for communal village
"purposes, but in other cases until surrounding land-
"holders recognize the necessity of healthy villages and
"come to the assistance of Government, progress must
"of necessity be slow.

"As to water-supply, systematic and sustained
"action is now being taken to improve and protect
"water-supplies, so as to provide at least one or more
"satisfactory sources of drinking water in every village
"of not less than 500 inhabitants.

"I congratulate you on your sense of responsibility
"for the provision of medical relief, and on the success
"of the numerous institutions already maintained by
"the District Board, and share with you the hope that
"as time goes on the deficiencies will be supplied by a
"growing class of qualified private practitioners.
"Particularly in the matter of women's hospitals your
"desire to give increased facilities is commendable, and
"no doubt more could be done were it possible to
"secure qualified women doctors in larger numbers.
"I trust that the increasing development of improved
"facilities for the general education of women through-
"out the Presidency may tend to produce a larger
"number of women candidates for a medical career.

"In the matter of communications, it is import-
"ant to realize, and I do not doubt that you realize

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"fully, the necessity in a rich agricultural district such
"as this of providing facilities for the movement of
"produce and for the development of the rich agency
"country, to say nothing of the needs of the numerous
"travellers passing to and fro between the towns and
"rural tracts. In the last five years the Government
"have been glad to assist the Board with amounts for
"this purpose aggregating some 4 or 4½ lakhs, and will
"be very ready to continue their assistance to the full
"extent of their power.

"In the readiness with which according to your
"anticipations villages will agree to pay enhanced
"cesses, provided the extra amount contributed by each
"village is spent on the needs of that village, the
"District Board seems to have a valuable asset, and
"the villagers to exhibit an admirable spirit of sacri-
"fice and progress. A similar spirit has been shown
"in other parts of the Presidency, but where, as in this
"district, the cess is already at the maximum rate, an
"amendment of the Local Boards Act is required
"before advantage can be taken of it. The desirability
"of such amendment is a question on which I under-
"stand there is some difference of opinion and it will
"be possible to arrive at the conclusion only after full
"discussion and careful consideration.

"Godavari was one of the first districts where
"the experiment of unofficial Taluk Board Presidents
"and District Board Vice-Presidents was tried, and I
"rejoice that so far the experiment seems to be suc-
"cessful, and I trust that further experience may
"fully justify its adoption. Final success I may add
"depends not only on the capacity and energy of the

"gentlemen selected—though that is an essential factor
"—but also and largely on their receiving the loyal
"support and the willing co-operation of those with
"whom they have to work.

"There is nothing now left for me, gentlemen,
"but to thank you again heartily for the reception you
"have given me, to express my regret that Her Excel-
"lency Lady Pentland is not here on this occasion, and
"to say that I am looking forward to an enjoyable and
"informing visit to this district.

"I must add too my thanks for the beautiful
"caskets in which you have enclosed your addresses
"and which will form lasting mementos of a pleasant
"occasion."

Thereafter His Excellency accompanied by
Mr. Elwin and the rest of the party left for the
Collector's bungalow, where he was the guest of
the Collector.

At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency held an informal
conference with the Revenue officers of the
district.

In the afternoon at 4-30 His Excellency
accompanied by Messrs. Elwin and Chetham and
Captains Money and Cahusac left the Collector's
bungalow to inspect the Municipal Hospital,
Timpany Memorial School and St. Joseph's
Convent Girls' School.

At the Municipal Hospital His Excellency
was received by Mr. M. N. Macdonald, L.M.S.,
Assistant Surgeon in charge, who conducted
him round the wards. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur

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K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Municipal Chairman, was also present.

The hospital was opened in 1856. It has been in charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with an Assistant Surgeon and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons since 1904 when the headquarters of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was transferred from Rajahmundry. It is located in Jaggannaikpur and close to the busiest part of the town and has a branch dispensary in Suryaravupeta in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Two European sisters have been entertained as nurses in the beginning of the current year.

The hospital is greatly handicapped by the poor accommodation it has, but in spite of this admissions show a steady increase during the past four years as shown below :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Operations.	
			In.	Out.
1910	787	18,323	237	842
1911	802	20,674	247	935
1912	883	22,610	268	1,007
1913	1,022	24,251	371	1,091

The Municipal Council has resolved to construct a new hospital in view of the fact that the present accommodation is quite inadequate and far behind modern requirements. To this end, the Council approached the Government with the

request for a grant. Government in their order No. 1999 M., dated 16th November 1911, stated that the application would be provisionally noted and that the Municipal Council should arrange for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, which are still under preparation by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer.

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

"It has been a pleasure to me to see this hospital to find it in good order and to learn that in spite of some imperfections in its building and equipment it is doing good work. I am also glad to know that the project of incorporating some of the present buildings in a new hospital has been approved; for Cocanada's hospital requirements should certainly be more adequately met as soon as practicable."

From the Municipal Hospital His Excellency proceeded to the Timpany Memorial School, where he was received by the Rev. John Craig, the Manager of the school, and conducted round the classes by Miss J. Findlay, Principal.

The Timpany Memorial School was founded in July 1883 by the Rev. A. V. Timpany for the children of English and Eurasian parents. Later, a boarding department was opened which has taken in altogether about 175 children; while nearly 400 have been admitted into the day school. At present there are in the boarding department 21 pupils and in the day school department 52 pupils.

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The school receives no Government grant, but is maintained by the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board as also by school fees and private subscriptions and donations.

For some years a high school had been carried on, but at the beginning of the year 1912, it was dropped for lack of funds. The school has now three departments: Kindergarten, Primary and Middle School; and music is also taught. Provision is also made for physical development, there being courts for tennis and badminton in the compound. The school contains also a small library.

The staff at present consists of six teachers and two pupil teachers.

In 1912 a new building was added, consisting of an assembly hall and four class rooms. At present the hall and one of the class rooms are being used to accommodate the boys in the boarding department.

At the close of the inspection, His Excellency was conducted into the hall where the children sang a song. His Excellency complimented them on their music and spoke a few words of advice to them. Before leaving His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book and desired the Principal to grant a holiday to the pupils:—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to have had an opportunity of visiting this excellent school and wishing it continued success and prosperity in the good work which it is doing."

The St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School was next visited.

The present St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School was opened in January 1882 by the management of the sisters of St. Joseph from Annecy Savoy at the request of the Parish priest and people of Cocanada. There was no school then for European and Eurasian children, most of whom belonged to parents who could not afford to send them to boarding houses.

Three nuns and 28 pupils occupied the narrow rooms and verandahs adjoining the Catholic Church while the convent was being built. The Director of Public Instruction visited the school and expressed his great pleasure and satisfaction and recommended it at once for a Government grant of Rs. 85 per mensem. Later on it came, and still is, under the Fixed Grant-in-Aid Code of Regulations for European schools. The ground on which the convent stands was purchased by the management with the help of generous subscriptions and donations from the inhabitants of Cocanada, and in two years the building was completed at a total cost of Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 3,000 was given by Government.

The increasing number of pupils necessitated additional accommodation from time to time, and with the equipment of the school the opening of a Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary in 1892 and an orphanage in 1899 a sum of about Rs. 1,200 or more was spent by the management. In 1909 the Director of Public Instruction

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sanctioned a boarding grant of Rs. 8 per mensem for destitute pupils which has continued since.

At present the staff consists of seven competent and qualified teachers all holding Government educational certificates and averages from 95 to 100 pupils on the rolls. Want of accommodation and means prevent more being admitted.

The aim of the institution besides teaching up to the requirements of the Educational Code is to train girls to habits of virtue, discipline, and domestic economy, to enable them to earn an honest living in service, or be useful members of that large class of Eurasians in India who have moderate or very limited incomes.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Rev. Father J. Chevallat and Sister M. Augustine and conducted into the hall where were assembled the staff and the pupils of the institution, the latter carrying the miniature flags of the allies. After a song of welcome was sung, one of the girls stepped forward and in a short speech welcomed His Excellency on behalf of the Mother Superior and the staff. She also referred to the war and said that they were praying for the success of Britain. His Excellency thanked the Lady Superior and the pupils for their welcome and said that he was very glad to see so many happy children bearing flags representing those of the allies. Great Britain was now fighting with her allies in the cause of honour, truth and justice and though they could not fight in battle they could be bold and true. His

Excellency then inspected the classes in company with the Lady Superior and afterwards returned to the Collector's bungalow.

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

"The welcome given to me to-day by the St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School will always be a pleasant reminder of my visit and of the good work of the school to which I wish all success."

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party to which a few ladies and gentlemen were invited.

On the morning of 27th November His Excellency and party accompanied by Messrs. Elwin and Chetham left the Collector's bungalow to inspect the Lady Havelock Hospital for women and children. His Excellency was received and shown round the wards by Mrs. Bradley, Apothecary in charge. Mr. M. N. Macdonald, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the district, and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board, were also in attendance.

The institution was started by the Godavari District Board in August 1894 to provide medical aid for women and children who would not avail themselves of medical assistance in the ordinary hospitals and dispensaries. Mrs. Hardaker, a qualified apothecary, had been in charge until April of this year when she went on leave, and Mrs. Bradley is now acting.

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

With the consent of Lady Havelock, the institution was named "The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children," and it was opened by His Excellency Lord Amptill, when he visited the district in 1903.

An in-patients' ward with eight beds was constructed in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 7,600 on a design sanctioned by the Sanitary Board, while in 1911-12 the land behind the hospital was acquired with a view to improve the sanitary condition of its surroundings and for the location of labour and lying-in-wards at a cost of Rs. 3,395, towards which the Raja of Pithapuram contributed a sum of Rs. 1,240. The new wards were built by the Raja of Pithapuram at a cost of Rs. 11,031, and a further sum of Rs. 1,100 was paid by him towards the cost of surgical instruments for use in the wards. They are named "Sri Raja Ravu Mangayamma Rao Bahadur Memorial Lying-in and Labour Wards," and the site and the buildings thereon are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras. The wards were opened for in-patients on 1st April 1913 and 74 labour

cases were conducted up to 25th August 1914. Again in commemoration of the visit to Cocanada in August 1912 of His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick, the Raja of Pithapuram contributed a sum of Rs. 2,800 towards the cost of a wall to secure privacy to that portion of the hospital most exposed to the public view, and this wall has been completed. During the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1912-13 and 1913-14 further improvements were made at a cost of Rs. 2,845.

Thus a total amount of Rs. 55,218 has been spent on the buildings.

The Government having sanctioned a sum of Rs. 600 for a mortuary in the compound of the hospital, it is proposed to acquire a piece of land which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,462 and to construct a mortuary thereon for which an estimate for Rs. 2,420 has been submitted for sanction.

It is also under contemplation to maintain a "Nursing Service" and an application for Rs. 7,800 for the construction of quarters for two European nurses has been made to Government.

The number of patients in 1913-14 was 187 in-patients and 12,645 out-patients, the largest number since the institution was started.

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

"I am glad to have seen this hospital which is
"evidently doing useful and beneficent work and is
"being more and more appreciated as time goes on."

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"This must be most encouraging to the staff. Valuable improvements have been made recently by the generosity of the Raja of Pithapuram and I hope that the facilities offered by the hospital may always be able to meet the requirements of those who use it and are interested in it."

His Excellency then motored to the R. V. M. G. Rama Rao Bahadur Orphanage, where he was received by the Raja of Pithapuram and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Principal of the Raja's College, and conducted over the orphanage.

The institution was opened in a temporary building in Suryaravupeta on the 13th November 1909 and it was named after the Raja's father. All orphan and destitute children of the Northern Circars specially and of the Telugu districts generally are admitted into the institution and are brought up together without any distinction of caste or creed. There are children of all castes including some Brahmans and Muhammadans.

The main idea in bringing up the orphans is to elicit the best in each child. It was intended that instruction and training should be elastic enough to suit different capacities and temperaments. The underlying principle, however, is to develop every faculty. Every effort is made to secure the education of every child up to the Lower Secondary standard. The object of the

institution is to give to each individual a careful training in some art or industry, answering local demands and suiting the sex or taste; but at present there are only two industries opened, viz., tailoring and carpentry, at which some boys are working. Self-help and self-reliance are steadily kept in view. Those who show an aptitude for higher culture and learning are given due encouragement to go up for higher education, the object being to make every child brought up in the institution a valuable national asset.

A list of the establishment of the institution is given below:—

General Superintendence—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Mr. V. P. Raj, Superintendent. | } These are in charge of the boys and the girls sections. |
| (2) Mr. P. Sitaramayya, Assistant Superintendent. | |
| (3) Mr. P. G. Sarma, Assistant. | |

Education—General—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Mr. R. Devaraj Nayudu. | } Primary class teachers, the former is the Drawing Master also. |
| (2) Mr. P. Ramaswami Nayudu. | |

Educational—Technical—

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) P. Krishnamurti. | Carpentry ... | } Teachers. |
| (2) I. Raghavayya. | Tailoring ... | |

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Educational—Technical—*cont.*

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
| (3) C. L. Narayana. | { Music, vocal
and instru-
mental.
Gymnastics ...
kulu. | } Teachers. |
| (4) K. Seshayya ... | | |
| (5) R. Ranganaya- | | |

The cost of maintaining the institution is met from funds provided in the annual budget of the Pithapuram estate for charitable purposes, the institution being the first charge thereon.

There are at present 62 children, of whom 46 are boys and 16 are girls, their ages ranging between 19 and 4. Of the 46 boys, 6 are in the High School department, 13 in the Lower Secondary classes, and the rest in primary classes and of the 16 girls, 2 are in the Lower Secondary classes and the rest in the primary classes. The eldest girl, who received a good education in Telugu, was married to a Sanitary Inspector in the Mysore service on the 17th January 1914. One of the boys T. P. Venkayya, who has got business talents, was set up in business as the College book depot-keeper and is doing well.

Some children can play the harmonium, violin and drum and can sing and draw. There is an instructor for gymnastics and drill. The big boys have gymnastics and the young ones are drilled regularly every evening.

Religious instruction is not confined to the tenets of any particular religion. It is general and is based on the principles of human nature

and human experience. The children's attention is drawn to the fatherhood of God and they are made to love what is the best and the noblest in human life.

The children are provided only with vegetable meals. They are given enough clothing for indoors and outdoors, and they have carpets, bedsheets, blankets and other necessary comforts. They have football, indoor games, grambola, pictures, etc., for their play and amusement. The children are grouped together into a number of wards with a monitor for each. The monitor looks after his ward children and helps the supervising staff of the institution in many ways.

After visiting the orphanage His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow inspecting *en route* the sites for the new officers' buildings and the quarters for the Police Reserve.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the Godavari District Association. The deputation consisted of the following :—

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| M.R.Ry. | Sri Raja K. Ramachandra Raju |
| | Bahadur Garu. |
| " | C. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu. |
| " | P. S. V. Gopalam Garu. |
| " | V. Suryanarayana Garu. |
| " | Sri G. Venkatapati Raju Garu. |
| " | N. Jayanna Garu. |
| " | D. Subba Rao Garu. |
| " | G. V. Rayappa Raju Garu. |
| " | D. V. Suryaprakasa Rao Garu. |

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Besides Mr. M. R. Kharegat, Superintending Engineer, Mr. E. W. Lace, Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, M.R.Ry. S. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Conservancy Division, and Mr. C. B. Connell, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., the Private Secretary, were also present.

The first subject raised by the deputation was drainage. It was said that proper drainage was a necessary part of any irrigation system and that no system could be complete or successful unless proper facilities existed for drainage. It was stated, however, that the Public Works Department were not so attentive to the subject of drainage as to that of the provision of water, since by itself drainage produced no revenue. Owing to lack of proper drainage it was alleged that certain lands liable to submersion lost from 25 to 75 per cent. of the normal outturn of crop, but as the crop did not fail completely no remission could be allowed under the rules. Before the introduction of the pipe system the channels, it was said, were deeper and their slope was greater so that water taken out of a channel at one point could be drained back again into the channel at a point below, but with the raised channel beds of the present system such drainage was no longer possible. It should be remembered that the principal drains of the delta were only water-courses and were

not constructed as drains by the Government. As this was so the Government should hold themselves responsible for keeping them free of silt and clear of the dense grass which grows in their beds and arrests free flow of water. But the most important factor in the case was the frequent transfers of Public Works Department officers, which made real improvement either in the irrigation system or in the drainage impossible. The speaker graphically described his own experiences in the matter of transfers: how as soon as he had represented the case for a certain minor improvement to a Public Works Department officer and as soon as that officer began to have the matter examined, his transfer was ordered, and how this happened four or five times in succession until at length the officer was able to finish his enquiry with the result that the improvement asked for was promptly sanctioned thus showing that the six years' delay was due not to the unwillingness of the Department to carry out the improvement but solely to the responsible officers being transferred before they could pass orders in the matter. The speaker urged that it required one season for a Public Works Department officer to understand something of the system and that it was not until after one season's experience that he could appreciate fully the needs of the cultivators.

His Excellency said that he was prepared to admit that the drainage system needed attention

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and also that it had not received sufficient attention in the past, but that it was not from want of will to remedy such defects as existed that hitherto no remedy had been applied. The matter was one of great difficulty and was, he understood, under consideration. Anything that he could do he would do to secure an improvement in the system. Further the Inspector-General of Irrigation was shortly to visit the delta along with the Chief Engineer and the subject of drainage would receive full consideration at their hands. As to transfer of officers, the deputation's remarks were just and it might be allowed that it was desirable as a general rule to retain officers for considerable periods in the same locality, but sometimes for private or public reasons transfers were necessary and it might be that the particular transfers to which the deputation had referred were due to unpreventable causes. Attention would however be drawn to the matter.

*Engineer-
ing School
at Dowlai-
shwaram.*

II. (a) It was urged that there were several industries—as mining for mica and manganese in the Northern Circars—for which trained Engineers were required, but that students from Godavari found some difficulty in gaining admission to the Madras Engineering College and that Dowlaiswaram, where the Public Works Department maintained a considerable staff of Mechanical Engineers, was a suitable place for another school to be started.

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His Excellency replied that the Engineering College in Madras was designed to train students, who had received a sound general education, for the special work of engineers. It was as nearly as possible central for the whole Presidency and it was not possible to provide two such institutions any more than it would be possible to afford a second University. What, however, it was proposed to do was to have a school for the mechanical training of intelligent artisans, which would be either at Cocanada where a Local Fund workshop existed or at Dowlaiswaram. It had also been decided to develop the mechanical engineering classes of the St. Aloysius School at Vizagapatam.

(b) The deputation stated that the Samalkota experimental farm had not done very much to train agriculturists though it had provided better seeds and had dealt with the diseases of sugarcane. It did not however supply the place of an agricultural school which was required in the Northern Circars. It might well be at Ramachandrapuram in connexion with the High School there since some 90 acres of land had been bequeathed to the school as an endowment by the late Hon'ble Mr. K. Perrazu; but equally usefully the school might be instituted at Samalkota.

*Agri-
cultural
School at
Rama-
chandra-
puram.*

His Excellency suggested that the preference for Samalkota was due to railway lines meeting there from three directions, but the real difficulty was the want of trained agricultural experts.

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There were practically no such trained men available either in India or even in Europe. When it was possible to get them, agricultural instruction in the Presidency would certainly be developed.

(c) His Excellency said that the best thing which could be done for the young men of the district was to give them good general education. Ample facilities for this already existed. As to commercial education the Presidency as a whole was ahead of most other places in that it had a School of Commerce at Calicut. At present there were no funds for the provision of a second such school and he feared that there was less chance of money being found for this purpose than for either an Engineering school or an Agricultural school.

III. The deputation stated that the profit on the irrigation works in the Godavari district ranged from 19 to 21 per cent. and in addition there was a local land cess which brought in 4 to 4½ lakhs, while the mileage of roads was small in comparison with that of other districts. At the same time the funds of the District Board, whether from local cess or from provincial grants, were hardly sufficient to maintain the first and second class roads, and little, if any, money remained for the provision and upkeep of village roads. Owing to extensive irrigation it was difficult for villagers to get their produce to canals or roads and consequently their produce did not command a normal price. On account of

Roads.

difficulties of construction, bridging, etc., the village roads in the delta cost over Rs. 2,000 a mile as compared to Rs. 400 or 500 in other places. To reduce this high cost to some extent the speaker made a suggestion that just as the Public Works Department constructed ballacuts to carry passengers and goods over canals and rivers which the local funds maintain, so the department might be asked to make the bridges required to carry village roads over small channels or at any rate to allow passage of carts across the channels during the dry weather.

His Excellency said that the Government gave lump grants to the full extent of their ability to District Boards for roads. The question of their distribution between main roads and village roads was really one for arrangement between the District Board and the Taluk Boards.

IV. Corruption among subordinates.—Mr. Clerk, when Chief Engineer, had attempted to deal with the question and the solution which he found was to remove from overseers the powers of regulation of water and give them to Sub-Divisional officers. This change, however, was difficult to carry out owing to the size of Sub-Divisional officers' charges especially in the Eastern division. The Eastern division had two Sub-Divisional officers for some 250,000 acres while the Central division had three Sub-Divisional officers for some 115,000 acres. Even supposing that the Central division was sufficiently provided with Divisional officers it was clear that

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these were far too few in the Eastern division. Mr. Clerk had also undertaken to raise the class of Sub-Divisional officers, by which he might be supposed to mean that as far as possible officers of the grade of Assistant Engineers should be put in charge of Sub-Divisions. The speaker urged that Assistant Engineers of the best class should be posted to the delta if it was desired to secure a proper working of the pipe system.

Another point was remodelling of channels. It was admitted that the success of the pipe system depended to some extent on remodelling, but when it was found that remodelling would cost 25 to 30 lakhs the idea of carrying it out was abandoned. As to the pipe system it was said that in the first place pipes were too few, in the second place the number and size of pipes had been fixed with reference to certain expected heads of water, that these heads had not been secured and that with reference to the actual head of water the pipes were accordingly too small. The first thing to be done was to reduce what was known as the 'duty' of the pipes, that is to say, the number of acres to be irrigated per cubic feet of water per second through the pipe. When the water was low in the channels in June it was necessary to give it for the irrigation of seed beds in turns, but 4-inch pipes did not supply enough water to irrigate the seed beds during the period of each turn. Again for the transplantation season 4-inch pipes did not provide enough water during the time in which transplantation should be completed. This

made it necessary for the ryots as a measure of self-protection to make breaches in the channel bunds in order to save themselves from loss of crop, and it was alleged that the breaches were only made where the pipe supply was insufficient.

His Excellency said that he had discussed the question of the pipe system fully already with the Revenue and the Public Works Department officers of the district and that he would see that their representations were further considered.

V. Under Hindu and Muhammadan rule river water taken for irrigation was not charged for and it had not been the intention of Government to make any charge for water taken in this way. It was not until 1900 that there was any provision empowering Government to impose water rate for the use of river water. It was pointed out that if river water destroyed the crop on dry lands Government accepted no responsibility and paid no compensation and yet if the same river water was used to irrigate a crop the Government considered themselves justified in charging the water rate.

His Excellency promised that the matter which was now under consideration in the Law Courts should be examined later if necessary.

VI. (a) There was a stream known as the Torrigedda which every year submerged the lands of some 20 villages. A sluice which was intended to prevent these floods had breached and had not been repaired. The villagers were able to grow only second crops owing to their lands

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being submerged during the first crop season. As the lands were classified as dry lands no remission was granted. The ryots had agreed to pay half the cost of the reconstruction of the sluice but the Government had not consented to repair the sluice as they said that the work would not be profitable. The request of the deputation was that the sluice should be reconstructed. The Executive Engineer replied that the sluice had been twice constructed and twice washed away and that Government had not refused to rebuild it because it would not be profitable but because the benefits accruing would not be proportionate to the expense involved.

(b) Another request from the same part of the district was with reference to a proposal known as the Sitapalli project. This was a proposal to divert certain Agency streams towards the Rajahmundry taluk by means of dams, and by forming a reservoir which, it was said, would irrigate 70,000 acres. The deputation requested the appointment of a special officer to investigate the proposal adding that the local overseers were not willing to make a careful examination of it owing to the locality being malarious.

His Excellency promised to have those two points considered by the Government.

Generally, His Excellency said that he required more consideration of the points raised and more information about them before he could give definite answers. The subjects had been clearly dealt with and thoroughly explained and the

deputation had enabled him to understand clearly their criticisms and requests. The Godavari system was a large one and no large system could be perfect and it was quite possible to find points to criticize. Such criticism would, he thought, assist the local officers who were anxious to work the system as well as it could be worked. He recommended the District Association to keep in touch with the Collector and the Public Works Department officers so that their suggestions and requirements could be fully appreciated. Finally, even though it were admitted that reforms were required the Presidency as a whole had to be considered and even urgent reforms at one place might have to be delayed on account of more urgent requirements in others.

At 4-45 P.M. His Excellency and party motored to the McLaurin High School, where he was received by Mr. H. P. Cross, Principal, who introduced to His Excellency some of the Baptist Missionaries present and the headmasters of the High School, Training School and the Theological Seminary. His Excellency was then conducted round the classes by the Principal.

The McLaurin High School is an institution of the Canadian Baptist Mission which has its headquarters in Toronto, Canada, and which works in India in the districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, with a force of 82 missionaries, and has a membership of 9,482 Christians.

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The building, which stands in a compound comprising 25 acres, is a two-storied solid dressed-stone one, with gothic arches and terraced roof. It contains eight class rooms, a large science room, library, office rooms and a spacious assembly hall which is in the second story.

The school is named the "McLaurin High School" in honour of the late Rev. John McLaurin, D.D., whose portrait hangs on the wall above the rostrum in the Assembly Hall, and who founded the educational work as well as the Mission. He started the first school of the Mission with an enrolment of 13 boys, in Jagannadhapuram in 1876, and the school, out of which the McLaurin High School has grown, in Samalkota in 1882.

It was only after years of waiting that the McLaurin High School was established. Its establishment was finally accomplished after a visit to the mission field of two Toronto business men with their wives in the spring of 1910. At that time the school in Samalkota was only a Lower Secondary one and the need of an institution for higher education was being felt very much. They saw the great need, and the result of their enthusiastic appeal at the convention on their return home was that the whole amount required for the project, Rs. 75,000 was subscribed during the convention.

The school has received no funds from the Government exchequer. It is financed by the free will offerings of the baptists of Canada, and the revenues from fees. The Missions' subscription

to the school for the current year will be Rs. 9,000.

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The school was opened in June 1912. The Secondary School in Samalkot was transferred to Cocanada to form a nucleus for the new school. The opening was saddened by the death, shortly before, of Mrs. H. E. Stillwell, the wife of the Principal who had borne the burden of the work of organising and building the school, and of his own complete breakdown. He was not able to administer for one day the school he had with so much labour brought into being. He was ordered home immediately. His return is looked for in December 1915.

The purpose of the school is : first to educate and train the Christian young men of the Mission for larger and more responsible forms of Christian service and secondly, to bring to bear on the character of as many non-Christian students as it can accommodate, and on the community as a whole, the influence of a large Christian educational institution.

The school contains classes from the IV class to the VI form. In the High School department, forms IV—VI, there is a registration of 164 students of whom 68 are Christians (7 girls), 94 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans. The total registration of the school is 446, classified as follows : 187 Christians of whom 14 are girls, 138 Brahmins, 107 non-Brahman Hindus, 10 Muhammadans, and 4 Panchamas. The staff consists of 19 teachers of whom 5 are graduates.

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In the Boarding Department are 149 of the 173 Christian boys in the school. A number of these pay no fees whatever, the others pay from 4 annas to Rs. 3 a month, as the Missionary from whose field they come decides they are able. The boys do most of the work in connection with the Boarding department, such as pounding rice, carrying water, etc., and also act as caretakers, peons and office boys to the school.

The McLaurin High School is but a part of a larger whole—the Seminary, in which besides the High School are: a Theological school with 12 students; a Teacher Training school with 60 students and a Model School with 104 students, making with the High School a total registration of 622 students of whom 256 are Christians; and having a staff of 25 teachers of whom 14 are Christians.

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

"It has been of great interest to me to visit this High School, and to see something of the good work which is being done by it, and also by the Theological and Training Schools which are carried on here by the Canadian Baptist Mission. It deserves the gratitude of its supporters, and I heartily wish it continuing prosperity and success."

His Excellency desired that a holiday might be granted to the pupils in commemoration of his visit.

After inspecting the McLaurin High School, His Excellency proceeded to the Raja of

Pithapuram's bungalow, where the Raja gave a garden party. The principal residents of the station, European and Indian, had been invited. The band of the East Coast Volunteer Rifles was in attendance. Light refreshments were provided and there were a few items of amusements such as cycle riding feats. On arrival His Excellency was received by the Raja and conducted into a pavilion put up a few yards away from the bungalow and after a few minutes conversation, His Excellency was taken to the refreshment stall. After refreshment, His Excellency witnessed the amusements and then the Collector introduced a few of the ladies and gentlemen present. After spending over half an hour at the garden party His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 7 30 A.M. on Saturday the 28th November, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. E. B. Elwin, S. F. Chetham and Captain Cahusac left by motor for the Coromandel wharf, where he was met by Mr. A. E. Ferns, Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division, and Captain F. G. Smith, Port Officer. His Excellency then proceeded by launch down the Hammick Channel to visit the Godavari Port.

A regular port establishment with a Port Officer was for the first time installed in Cocanada in about the year 1840. The trade gradually increased and the revenue from the port has also considerably increased since then.

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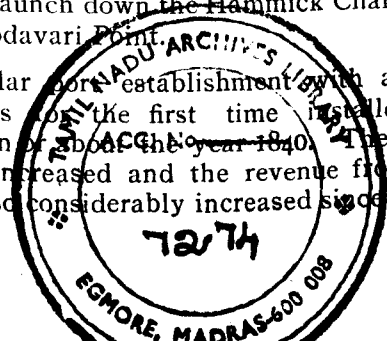
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For a long time past, the chief difficulty in connection with the port was the clearance of the bar at the mouth of the creek. As a remedy for this, various schemes were suggested, the chief of which were (1) extension of the groynes and (2) dredging operations.

The groynes and dredging plant were first taken charge of by the Port Department from the Department of Public Works in 1874-75 and the groynes were extended in 1882 and subsequent years.

The Engineers who investigated the matter from time to time at last found that the extension of the groyne was the best scheme that could be thought of. A proposal was made to lay out a stone groyne 1,000 feet long at an angle of 60° with the then existing north groyne with the idea of diverting the creek northwards. This proposal not having met with the approval of the then Chief Engineer, an extension of the north groyne by 200 feet and certain protective works were sanctioned in 1905.

In 1905 the sand deposit was attributed to littoral drift from the north or north-east. In August 1905, the Superintending Engineer sent a further report recommending the extension of both groynes into deep water. Funds not permitting, and the south groyne projecting beyond the north one, the Chief Engineer approved only the extension of the north groyne. These works were completed in 1907, but the result was

that the sand from the north was again deposited in the fairway.

It was under the contemplation of the Port Conservancy Board to extend the south groyne to the same length as the north one and to dredge a new channel between the two groynes. But this proposal was not approved by the then Port Officer who suggested that a new channel might be formed by diverting the existing channel into a drainage creek running to the north of the former, which would be more economical and more promising of success than the original scheme of extending the south groyne. This suggestion was referred to the Chief Engineer who did not at first approve of it. He, however, reconsidered the matter after personal inspection of the locality which he held at the request of the Port Conservancy Board, and eventually supported the proposal of the Port Officer. The work was consequently sanctioned by Government in 1912.

The new channel was opened on the 13th August 1912 by His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., the then Governor of Madras, after whom it is named. It has been working satisfactorily so far and would have proved an excellent outlet into the sea but for the formation of a sand shoal outside the mouth, which is a source of danger to cargo boats, especially in the foul weather season. This rapid accretion of the sand cannot be corrected by constant dredging as the dredgers cannot be worked there during the greater part of the year owing to the place

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being open and unprotected. It was therefore considered desirable to extend both the groynes into 7 feet of water to a distance of 3,000 feet and an estimate was made out by the Public Works Department for Rs. 2,95,000. It was proposed that Government might be asked to sanction a free grant of half the amount of the estimate and a loan to the extent of the remaining amount; but in view of the already indebted condition of the landing and shipping fund, the project had to be postponed for a year. It is very unlikely that the scheme can be carried out even next year as the financial conditions remain unaltered. Further the present channel may possibly work satisfactorily for some more years and may not call for such an enormous outlay of funds at present.

The Godavari Point has extended in a north-westerly direction to a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles during the past 20 years. The harbour has also silted up, the depth being 6' less than what it was 20 years ago in the anchorage, in consequence of which the distance between the shore and the shipping has considerably increased. Otherwise, this is the best harbour on the Coromandel Coast having a mud bottom and steamers being able to remain there with safety in any weather.

The existing number of cargo boats is sufficient to meet the requirements of the port and there are ample facilities for shipment and landing of cargo.

The Vakalapudi Lighthouse and signal station are situated at a distance of 5 miles from

Cocanada and there is telephonic communication between the Port Office and the Lighthouse by which signals made by the steamers in the anchorage are transmitted to the office whence they are despatched to the steamer agents concerned.

His Excellency and party went a short distance out to sea from the mouth of the Hammick Channel but as the sea was very rough they could not proceed to the Godavari point as intended. They therefore returned to the Coromandel wharf whence they motored back to the Collector's bungalow. During the voyage His Excellency was shown the charts of the Hammick Channel and furnished with details of the port improvement scheme.

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

At 3.45 P.M. His Excellency received a deputation at Cocanada headed by the Raja of Pithapuram on the subject of classical *versus* modern Telugu. The deputation consisted of:—

M.R.Ry. A. Ragunatha Rao Garu, Sub-Judge.

" P. Nagesa Rao Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.

" N. Ramamurthi Nayudu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector.

" Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murthi Nayudu Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council.

" Rao Bahadur K. Virasalingam Pantulu Garu.

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M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Venkatarao Pantulu Garu.

„ W. Nagabhushanam Garu, Huzur Sarishtadar.

„ C. Perayya Sastriyar Avargal.

„ Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu.

„ K. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Headmaster, Raja's High School, Pithapuram.

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

The following are the arguments produced by the deputation against the recognition of what is known as modern Telugu:—

(1) The term "Modern Telugu" is a misnomer. It does not stand in the same relation to the existing literary Telugu, as modern English, to old English. In point of grammar and structure, the language used by the earliest Telugu author in the 12th century and that employed by the present day writer are much the same. Analogies between Telugu and English are, therefore, only misleading.

(2) Modern Telugu is ill-defined. Even now, no one knows definitely what it means. There is no agreement as to its conception even among the few modernists in the country. An attempt was made by the School Final Board in Circular No. 3479, dated 29th October 1912, to fix a standard for modern Telugu. But the books of

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parts of books therein referred to treat only of the colloquial forms of a district or two, unsanctioned by grammar and literary tradition. Such colloquial forms are mostly the result of hasty speech contractions and careless articulation.

(3) If by modern Telugu is meant none other than colloquial Telugu, it is submitted that, unlike classical Telugu, colloquial Telugu varies almost with the district, and the class of community to which the speaker belongs. It is not known what advantage is gained by substituting a number of speech dialects for *one* literary dialect of rich and progressive literature, nor why the colloquial dialect of a particular district or caste, to the exclusion of the rest, should be selected to usurp the place of a *uniform* book language intelligible to *all* sections of the community in *all* the Telugu districts. The vocabulary of colloquial dialects is, moreover, too meagre to serve literary purposes.

(4) Modern Telugu has no literature, no grammar and no standard of correctness or incorrectness of expression, and, as such, has no claim for a place in school curricula. No language can possibly be taught in schools *now* in expectation of a literature being produced in it some time *hence*.

(5) If clearness and simplicity are the objects of the modernist, they are *far* better secured by the employment of classical Telugu than of modern Telugu. It all depends upon how *one* writes it. The few books in modern Telugu

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recently published compare most unfavourably in point of intelligibility with similar recent works written in classical Telugu.

(6) It is not a fact that Telugu literature is not growing. This is evidenced by the large number of new classical Telugu books published year after year in the Fort St. George Gazette. The wide and rapid sale of some of the new novels and dramas written in classical Telugu, *but not prescribed as text-books*, is a clear proof that the public are understanding and appreciating classical Telugu. Under the fostering care of the benign British Government, Telugu literature is bound to grow even more rapidly, if it is not unnecessarily interfered with. With the spread of education, the existing differences between speech dialects and literary dialect will be minimised at no distant date, as in the English language, not by the lowering of the latter, but by the raising of the former.

(7) Boys writing in modern Telugu, as a rule, expect to get more marks in the Public Examination than those that choose to answer in classical Telugu. This, rather than any superiority of modern Telugu over classical Telugu, accounts for the alleged popularity of the former among students. If boys are encouraged to write in modern Telugu as they please, in course of time, Telugu boys will be deprived of the numerous advantages of reading and understanding the large and precious literature in classical Telugu, preserving the

accumulated thought and experience of centuries and setting forth high ideals of duty, piety, morality and loyalty.

(8) Under the existing rules, neither the teacher nor the parent can effectively guide or control the boy in his choice of Telugu, as the candidate is at perfect liberty to disregard the advice of his seniors in the Examination Hall, and in violation of his previous promises, write in modern Telugu, noting 'Modern' on his answer book if he is so disposed, tempted by the prospect of getting good marks, with no trouble. This seriously prejudices the discipline of schools and has a demoralising effect upon the boys.

(9) Such forms of speech and new words as are used by writers of recognized authority *do* come into the literary dialect, as they have been coming all along. This is how Telugu has grown and is growing steadily. It is the author's province to suggest changes by actual use, and it is for the cultured public and subsequent writers to accept or reject them. This is the only way in which any language has grown. But to draw up a list of new forms uncurrent in literary language and try to force them bodily into schools is queer and contrary to all accepted notions of literary evolution.

(10) Standardization is necessary only for languages of wild tribes that are still in the spoken stage. A language like Telugu, which has already been standardized, adjusts itself to changing circumstances quietly and on

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well-defined lines. It is a mistake to attempt to force changes by artificial means; and it is a graver mistake still to entrust this work of re-standardization to the young irresponsible school boy, who would only replace order by chaos.

(II) That the introduction of modern Telugu is unfortunately resulting in the corruption of the language by boys, is clearly seen from some of the specimens of answers written by them in modern Telugu.

(12) No revolutionary change of this kind is ever made suddenly without competent men of the concerned community being previously consulted, or opportunities given to the Press to thoroughly discuss the question. For instance, the views of the "Simplified Spelling Society," now working with the best of intentions to facilitate the study of the English language, have not been forced into schools. Not a single English word is *yet* written by the teacher or the pupil in the manner suggested by the Society.

(13) The distinction of 'classical' and 'modern' is made only in the case of Telugu, while similar Dravidian languages are left untouched.

(14) That modern Telugu is most distasteful to almost *all* the Telugu public is conclusively proved by the numerous protest meetings recently held in *all* the Telugu districts of the Presidency.

(15) The Syndicate have recently resolved that what they call modern Telugu cannot, for the

present, be accepted for university purposes. If classical Telugu is not taught and studied in secondary schools in the lower forms, a student, who joins the Intermediate class, will find it very hard to write pure Telugu under the wholesome restraints of grammar, for want of previous training and practice.

The deputation made the further request that the departmental circulars allowing free choice in the matter of adopting classical or modern Telugu in school examinations should be withdrawn. What they desired was that Telugu should be put back in the position which it occupied before the use of modern Telugu was allowed and the language be allowed to develop itself on natural lines.

His Excellency informed the deputation that he could not add much to the discussion and that Government had always been reluctant to be drawn into the controversy, especially during the sitting of the committee of the Syndicate appointed to consider it. Now that the committee had produced its report, the department would have to consider the attitude which it was to adopt. The previous attitude had been one of freedom, dictated by the idea that Government interference in such matters was not desirable. Questions of the kind were perhaps best settled by public opinion. A body of influential and cultivated men like those forming the deputation must itself have a powerful influence. It seemed to him that the development of the language must be left to use

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and practice. As yet no proposals as regards the action to be taken on the Committee's pronouncement had come before the Government; when they did, the matter would receive most careful consideration.

In the afternoon at 4-30 His Excellency and party accompanied by Messrs. Elwin and Chetham left the Collector's bungalow on a round of visits. They first motored to the Ladies' Recreation Club, where the members of the club and the leading residents of the station had assembled. The Raja of Pithapuram was also present.

It had long been felt that Cocanada should have an institution like that at Madras, where European and Indian ladies can meet and exchange friendly intercourse. Accordingly Mrs. Elwin called a meeting in February 1914 and started an institution called the 'Cocanada Ladies' Recreation Club.' At first there were very few members, but the club has rapidly grown and can now boast of 32 members, of whom 9 are Europeans and the rest are Indians.

The objects of the club are to promote social and friendly intercourse between European and Indian ladies and between Indian ladies of all classes and creeds and also to provide healthy recreation suitable to the members of the club.

For want of other accommodation the members of the club used to meet on Tuesdays in Mrs. Elwin's compound. To supply this want, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Pyda Venkatachalapati

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Garu of Cocanada generously offered to construct a building worth about Rs. 5,000, and this is the building to be opened. The site on which it stands together with the compound is about 3.65 acres in extent and is the gift of the Raja of Pithapuram on a permanent lease, free of rent, and an additional site of half an acre has been purchased by the club from the municipality. The Raja of Pithapuram has also, with his usual generosity, made a donation of Rs. 7,000 for constructing a compound wall round the site to secure its privacy.

The following donations among others have also been made:—

	RS.
(1) The Zamindari of Tuni ...	1,000
(2) „ of Kolanka ...	1,000
(3) „ of Jaggampeta.	300
(4) „ of Kapileswara- puram	300
(5) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Garu.	250
(6) „ K. Basivi Reddi Garu...	200
(7) „ Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu	150
(8) „ M. Atchutaramayya Garu	100
(9) „ Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu	100
(10) „ N. Padmanabham Garu.	100

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On arrival at the club His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Venkatachala-
pati Garu and conducted to his seat. After His
Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Venkatachala-
pati read the following statement :—

"With the object of promoting the social rela-
tions between the European ladies and the Indian
ladies, Mrs. Elwin, the wife of our esteemed Collec-
tor, started this club named 'The Cocanada Ladies'
Recreation Club' in February last.

"The membership in the club is open to all
respectable ladies irrespective of caste, colour, or
creed and its aims are purely social.

"Soon after the club was started, Mrs. Elwin
convened a public meeting for concerting measures
to secure a building for the club and place it on a
firm footing.

"Subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 3,500
have been paid, and the Raja of Pithapuram, with
his usual liberality, has been pleased to make a grant
of this extensive site and to pay a munificent donation
of about Rs. 7,500 for the construction of the
compound wall to secure the privacy of the grounds,
and I feel honoured that to me is accorded the privi-
lege of presenting the club with this hall.

"We cannot but feel too grateful to Mrs. Elwin
who has endeared herself to the ladies by her kind-
ness and affability, and has taken such keen interest
in the club, that it is already 31 strong and as it has
now a building of its own with a good compound
wall, it will soon get stronger and extend its usefulness
much further.

"During Mrs. Elwin's absence, Mrs. Rose has Nov. 28,
kindly taken up the work and kept up the interest and 1914.
we are grateful to her. COCA-
NADA.

"Mrs. Elwin went home in March, hoping to Ladies
return to Cocanada last month: we are very sorry Recreation
indeed that she is not here to-day to witness the Club
opening of the building in which she has taken so opening.
much interest.

"Our thanks are due to Mr. Lowry, our District
Board Engineer, and his assistant, Mr. J. Jagannatham,
for their kind supervision of the building during the
progress of its construction.

"We feel extremely thankful to Your Excellency
for your kind condescension to open the building in
spite of manifold engagements and beg to state that
the presence of Lady Pentland would have doubled
our pleasure.

"Praying to God that this club may be the
means of still better understanding between the
ladies of the west and the ladies of the east, better
appreciation and assimilation of their several virtues
and ideals, and the consequent evolution of worthy
and noble womanhood, I request Your Excellency
may be pleased to open the Hall with Your Excel-
lency's best wishes and blessings for the prosperity of
the institution."

In complying with the request His Excellency
spoke as follows :—

"I appreciate greatly your kind reference to Lady His Excel-
Pentland, for her presence here to-day would not lency's
only have doubled your pleasure but would have speech.

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NADA.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"relieved me of a great deal of my embarrassment.
"I have never before had the privilege of being invited
"to perform the opening ceremony of a Club for ladies
"and I regret extremely that Her Excellency is not
"here to take my place but when I was asked if
"I would consent to open the Cocanada Ladies' Recrea-
"tion Club I accepted with alacrity and my pleasure is
"great in being present this afternoon to carry out the
"duty which I then undertook.

"The point which must strike every one in regard
"to the club is the rapidity and success with which it
"has passed through the processes often so prolonged
"of raising funds, obtaining land and putting up build-
"ings. To Mrs. Elwin, the wife of the Collector, whose
"absence we all regret to-day, is due the credit of the
"original idea and the earlier steps towards its ac-
"complishment. In February last the club began and
"very soon not only was a comparatively large sum
"collected but the Raja of Pithapuram had come forward
"with the free gift of an ample site which you see
"before you and the cost of a compound wall which
"you also see before you and Rao Sahib Venkatachala-
"pati had provided the hall which we are to open
"in a moment. If all Government enterprises could be
"taken up and carried through with the enthusiasm and
"despatch which has marked the formation of this
"club, its business would be a considerably less tedious
"matter than it sometimes is.

"We must all sympathise heartily with the pur-
"pose of the club. It is to help to enlarge the social
"opportunities of both European and Indian ladies by
"bringing them into closer touch with each other and

"to encourage the growth of such intercourse for their
"own benefit, for the good of their homes and families
"and for the greater good of the community. You will
"all therefore gladly join with me in wishing every
"success to the club in its new buildings and in hoping
"that its members will pass here many pleasant and
"profitable hours.

"Before opening the club buildings let me say
"how much Her Excellency Lady Pentland would
"have enjoyed this opportunity of meeting you here
"this evening and how cordially she joins with me in
"wishing the club all possible success. Let me also
"say in how great a measure the thanks of every one
"are due to Mrs. Elwin, Mrs. Rose, the Raja of
"Pithapuram, Rao Sahib Venkatachalapati, Mr. Lowry
"and Mr. Jagannatham and all others who by their
"willing aid in various ways have produced the results
"upon which we all congratulate them to-day. I am
"sure it must be a pleasure to the ladies to see so many
"gentlemen here and if I may give a word of advice to
"the gentlemen it is that as this is the first and last
"opportunity they will have of visiting these premises
"they ought to make the very best use of that
"opportunity."

From the club His Excellency proceeded
to the Annadana Samajam, where he was
received by the Raja of Pithapuram and shown
round the buildings. Here a large number of the
poor were fed during the day.

Some of the merchants of Cocanada who were
charitably disposed thought it desirable to feed
the helpless poor who are unable to work. So a

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lency's
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Annadana
Samajam.

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Annadana
Samajam.

samajam called the Annadana Samajam of Cocanada was started in 1898. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of the samajam, the merchants raised small subscriptions among themselves, which were subsequently supplemented by alms in the shape of rice from the inhabitants of Cocanada. The samajam started at first in a small way, one-fourth of the collections being reserved and the remaining three-fourths being spent for the feeding of the poor. At first the feeding took place once a month, but for the last five or six years the poor have been fed once a week on Sundays. On the average 900 are fed each month. This is paid for out of the subscriptions, alms and the interest on the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 17,000.

The feeding has been taking place on the streets where there is no shelter whatever. The Raja of Pithapuram has therefore considered it very desirable that a building should be given to the samajam for the purpose. The building now erected and recently opened has cost about Rs. 30,000.

His Excellency and party then left for the Pithapuram Raja's College.

The institution was started in 1852 for the purpose of imparting general education in English and Telugu. It gradually fell into a languishing condition, but was revived in 1862. It first presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination in 1866 and was raised to the status of a second-grade college in 1884.

Pithapu-
ram
Raja's
College
Prize
Distribu-
tion.

The institution was under the management of a council of 21 members for several years. This being considered too big a body for its purpose, the council decided in 1906 to delegate all its powers, except those relating to financial responsibilities, to a committee of seven members, on which the Collector of the district, the Inspector of Schools of the circle and the Principal of the college had seats ex-officio. It was handed over to the Raja of Pithapuram on 3rd August 1909 and the institution is now controlled by him as trustee and manager with a committee of seven members, viz., two representatives of the Raja, two representatives of the Cocanada public (elected by graduates and local bodies) with the Collector of the district, the Inspector of Schools of the circle and the Principal as ex-officio members. The Principal is the secretary to the committee and the correspondent of the institution; and he is solely responsible for the internal management.

The late Raja of Pithapuram, himself an old student of the school, paid liberal monthly subscriptions for a long while and made an endowment of Rs. 28,000 in 1866. This amount has, by gradual increase, risen to a sum of Rs. 41,000 invested in 3½ per cent. securities. There are certain endowed scholarships and prizes; for which a sum of about Rs. 7,000 has been similarly invested. The Raja of Pithapuram generously offered to undertake the whole responsibility of making this an efficient second-grade college

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ram
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bution.

when he suggested that the institution might be handed over to him. Thus, since August 1909, the college is virtually a charge on the Pithapuram estate, the contingency of the estate declining the charge at any future time being provided for by the Raja with an endowment of one and a half lakh of rupees in 4 per cent. debentures. Besides making this liberal provision as an endowment, the Raja has, since the transfer, granted over a lakh of rupees for buildings, apparatus and appliances, furniture and library. A reserve sum of over Rs. 30,000 is available for further college buildings. The total income derived from fees during the last school year was over Rs. 42,000 while the expenditure was over Rs. 50,000.

The Institution is located in five blocks of buildings besides three temporary houses constructed from time to time at a total cost of about Rs. 55,000. In addition to the usual class rooms, there is separate provision for the library, the laboratories, the teachers' common room and the girls' retiring room. Attached to the institution is a branch school at Jagannaikpur in the southern part of the city, and this branch school has got its own building. The college has also a hostel to accommodate about 65 students. Adjacent to the college premises there are two houses which serve as quarters for resident masters.

Students and pupils are admitted from all sections of the community. In 1911 girls and

members of depressed classes began to be admitted, and education is given them free, in addition to the liberal help which the Raja of Pithapuram grants to most of them from his private purse. The present strength of the college is about 300 students in the two college classes and about 1,200 in the Secondary Department including the numbers in the branch school.

The library contains over 3,600 volumes, besides 120 books for the branch school. There are two laboratories, in which there is provision for 64 students in the Physical Science and 30 students in the Natural Science section of the college classes. There is a separate science room, with provision for practical work by pupils, for the Secondary Department. The Mathematics section of the college is provided with separate seats for practical work.

The staff is composed of 57 members in all, including 7 M.A.'s and 14 B.A.'s, nine of these being L.T.'s.

There are two literary associations—one for the college and the other for the sixth and fifth forms, which meet weekly, the Principal being the ex-officio President for both. Besides instruction in gymnastics, football and badminton are played. There is a music class for teaching Indian music.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T., Principal, and conducted to the

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bution.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

hall upstairs where the prominent residents of the place, the staff and students of the college had assembled. The Raja of Pithapuram was also present. After His Excellency had taken his seat on the *dais*, the Principal read the College Report for 1913-14 and then requested His Excellency to distribute the prizes. His Excellency after distributing the prizes delivered the following speech :—

"We have now come to the end of this important part of the proceedings, viz., the prize giving and I am sure there must be many here who would wish to join with me in congratulating those who were responsible for this college upon the present occasion. In the first place it is evident from the large and representative gathering which is here this evening that the college holds a high place in the sympathies of the people of Cocanada and I am sure very rightly so. The report indicated to us that it has become quite a venerable institution but while it is a venerable institution in the sense that it has been established for many years now, it shows all the vigour of youth because it is developing and branching out in every direction. If you cast your minds back to the reading of the report by the Principal which we heard not long ago you will recollect from the details which he has given of the fees paid and other financial particulars of this college that this year has been a more favourable year than the past and we all hope that it will be a characteristic of future years of the history of this college. Now the report, I thought, was particularly candid and modest and shall I say

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"courageous, a very good policy in a report because it did not fail to point out any short-comings which in the opinion of the Principal and the staff were obvious during the progress of the college last year. To face difficulties is, of course, half way to overcome them and I think it augurs well and should commend the college to the support of those who live in this neighbourhood to know that there is no glossing over, but that the difficulties are fairly met and weak points are shown and that persistent efforts are being made to overcome them in the future. I am glad also to see the remark in the college report about a hostel for college students and I sincerely trust that the aims of the authorities will soon be attained in regard to it. I feel certain that nothing will better commend a college of this kind to parents than the knowledge that there is ample hostel accommodation for those who require it—hostel accommodation under proper supervision so that the boys who come from a distance may be well cared for and may have as nearly as possible all the guidance which otherwise they would have in their own homes. All through the Presidency effort is being made to increase hostel accommodation which I am sure must be a great benefit to the cause of college education.

"I think I notice the hand of the Raja in the 'Old Boys' Association which is an excellent thing. The idea of having an Old Boys' Association would, I am sure, commend itself to those who have the welfare of this college at heart and if it is what it ought to be the boys who leave the college and go out into the world will look backward with gratitude to the days and years which they spent at this college.

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NADA.

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"Those of us who today are fortunately past students of a good school or college always have that feeling and it is a very fine thing to encourage and get up such a feeling among old boys towards their old school or old college so that when they and those who come after them go out into the world, they will feel that they are bearing with them the good name and reputation of the school or the college they belonged to and shall never do anything unworthy of the traditions of that college or institution.

"I think there is little left for me tonight but to congratulate the staff of the college, the Principal of the college, and the Raja for the success, the continuing success of this institution. It will not be proper if I do not commend with great heartiness to your gratitude and to your example all that the Raja is doing for the college and indeed his many-sided activities for the good of his fellowmen. I feel sure it is in that spirit the Principal and the staff of this college are working and, I, therefore, congratulate them in your name and in my own on the progress it has made and on the success of their efforts and they have, I am sure, our best wishes for the future.

"To the boys I will say I hope they will, both while they are here and when they go out into the world, feel grateful for all the benefits they have received.

"The report alludes to the deplorable war which is going on and in very fitting terms it points out that we must all feel that so great a conflict is nothing less than a calamity, an incalculable blow to the progress of the world. But as you all know so far as the

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"dominions of the British Crown are concerned every-thing was done that could humanly be done to avert this catastrophe and that being the case we have only to do what every brave man must do under these circumstances, with clean hands and clear conscience do all what we can for what we believe to be a cause of honour and justice. That is the spirit in which the whole Empire has gone into this war and that is the spirit in which the generous sacrifice made by India has been made for this cause. It is a sacrifice which will bring us all together. Nothing brings men together more than real sacrifice for a common cause and I feel sure that when these clouds pass away we shall find the blue sky remain clearer and more beautiful than before and all will be drawn closer together by the sacrifices which have been made. Even those who are at school here, the pupils of this college, at the present time, may draw a lesson from the conflict that is going on to play their part by their example in upholding the cause of honour and justice. They can be truthful and if they are truthful in all things in deed and in words they are doing something for that cause.

"I congratulate all those responsible for the college on the progress which has been made and offer them our best wishes for the future."

The Principal of the college in conclusion thanked His Excellency for his sympathy and kindness to the institution.

His Excellency then motored to the Collector's bungalow.

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COCA-
NADA.
Dinner
Party.

Nov. 29,
1914.

Informal
visit to
Pithapu-
ram.

Divine
Service
in the
Church.

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1914.

Godavari
Railway
station.
Private
arrival.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

On the evenings of 26th, 27th and 28th November the Collector gave Dinner Parties to which the European ladies and gentlemen resident in the station were invited.

On Sunday the 29th November after breakfast His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Elwin and Chetham and Captain Money motored to visit Pithapuram. On arrival His Excellency was met by the Raja and shown round the fort in which he resides. Afterwards His Excellency visited the two hospitals maintained by the Canadian Mission in company with Dr. Smith and then returned to Cocanada in time for lunch.

In the evening His Excellency attended Divine Service at the local Church.

His Excellency and party, including the Collector and District Superintendent of Police, left Cocanada by special train at 7 A.M. on Monday the 30th November for Godavari Railway station, both the departure and arrival being private. There were present on the platform to see His Excellency off, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Vice-President, Godavari District Board, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Municipal Chairman.

The train arrived at the Godavari Railway station at 8-30 A.M. On alighting from the saloon His Excellency was met by Mr. J. J. Cotton I.C.S., District Judge, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahil

M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Chairman- Nov. 30,
delegate, Rajahmundry Municipal Council. 1914.

From the Railway station His Excellency and RAJAH-
party drove to the Museum, where his arrival was MUNDRY.
public. The members of the Municipal Council, Public
Rajahmundry, and other prominent officials and arrival.
non-officials, European and Indian, had assembled Museum
at the Museum. A detachment of the East Coast
Volunteer Rifles furnished a guard of honour.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector presented to him M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Chairman-
delegate of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

“On behalf of the townsmen of Rajahmundry Municipal
“we, the members of the Municipal Council, beg to Address.
“accord Your Excellency a most cordial welcome to
“this ancient and historic town.

“2. On this auspicious occasion of Your Excellen-
“cy's visit we desire to express our feelings of profound
“loyalty and deep devotion to the British Throne and
“our heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings,
“which the benign British rule has conferred on us.
“The spontaneous outburst of loyalty from the Indian
“people has won the unstinted approbation of His
“August Majesty and the Imperial Parliament and our
“fervent prayers for the success of the British Arms in
“the present crisis of the war go forth to the Throne of
“the Most High in unceasing refrain.

“3. We are thankful to the Government for the Water-
“boon of protected water-supply and drainage for the supply.

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RAJAH-
MUNDY.
Municipal
Address.

Drain
age.

Relief of
conges-
tion.

"town, the investigation of which has been nearing completion and we pray that their progress may be accelerated with all convenient speed, so that the interval between the imposition of the tax, which comes into force from next April, and the accomplishment of the schemes may be reduced to a minimum and the townsmen relieved of the hardship of the payment of the water and drainage tax without the use of the pure drinking water. The burden will weigh with peculiar hardship upon middle class people, whose income is limited but whose social position does not admit of themselves carrying water from the river and who have to pay for their carriage, which will virtually subject them to a double impost. The resources of the Municipality are not plentiful and our financial condition will be seriously crippled, unless the Government be generously pleased to give a subsidy, which will cover not less than three-fourths of the estimated cost of the two schemes.

"4. Prior to the inauguration of the policy and system of the sanitary grants, the council resolved to open up a highly congested and insanitary quarter of the town known as the Vada Block and had perforce to apply to Government for a loan of a lakh of rupees for the purpose. The payment of the annual installment of Rs. 8,994 a year has necessarily proved too great a burden on the council's normal income and the severe strain has crippled the administration and stranded the council in financial difficulties, which, experience proves, cannot be successfully overcome by its own unaided resources. The council's only salvation lies in the sympathetic response of Government

"to its repeated prayers to relieve it from the burden of the loan, which has proved a veritable millstone round its neck and greatly impaired the efficiency of the administration.

"5. The present municipal hospital is an antiquated building and is altogether unsuited to fulfil modern requirements both as regards accommodation and equipment. A central situation contributes in no small measure to the popularity and usefulness of an institution and an elevated position especially in a hospital carries with it advantages of no mean character from a sanitary point of view and these considerations largely weighed with the council in deciding to retain the municipal hospital in its present site and to resolve upon the extension of its premises to enlarge its accommodation and to improve its surroundings.

"We are thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the grants already made for the construction of an out-patient dispensary, for the improvement of the caste ward and for the equipment of the new operation theatre and we feel, confident that Government will be pleased to extend to the council the same generous financial assistance in its desire to provide an up-to-date hospital on modern lines with enlarged accommodation and improved surroundings to meet the growing requirements of the town. Plans and estimates for the projected hospital with an application for a grant are now before Government.

"6. It has to be regretfully observed that the river protective bund, which has been designed to protect the old town from inundation, has virtually failed of

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1914.

RAJAH.
MUNDY.

Municipal
Address.

Hospital.

River
protective
bund.

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MUNDY.
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Address.

"its purpose in that the self-acting shutters intended to
"serve the double function of keeping out the flood and
"letting out the storm water have failed to act. The
"bund has been generously built by Government at no
"small cost to afford protection to the old town and
"it is a misfortune that the scheme has practically
"miscarried. Government, which can command the
"best expert advice, may yet devise measures, which
"will make the protective bund effectively subserve the
"purpose for which it has been designed.

*Facilities
for access
to Innes-
pet fore-
shore.*

"In this connection we venture to bring to the
"notice of Government that the construction of the
"protective bund has shifted the boat-stand south of
"the red rocks and has increased the traffic at the
"Innespet foreshore. Rajahmundry is at the head of
"the Godavari delta and the immense quantities of
"goods brought down by the boats have to be carried
"from the boat-stand into the town. But the location
"of the goods station near the red rocks and the
"presence of the goods-line alongside the entire length
"of the Innespet foreshore are no small hindrance to
"their easy transport, in that the facilities for access to
"the river for men and carts have been largely curtailed
"owing to the existence of the permanent way. The
"need for increased facilities of access to the Innespet
"fords is being keenly felt and the council desires to
"approach the Government of India with a request
"to require the Railway Company to afford adequate
"facilities for access to the Innespet foreshore espe-
"cially in consideration of the changed conditions,
"which have shifted the centre of the traffic from the
"old town to Innespet and the council ventures to

"bespeak the support of Your Excellency's Government
"in this behalf.

"7. We thank Your Excellency's Government for
"its general approval of the scheme for the construction
"of a central market on modern lines for the town and
"beg to assure Your Excellency that it will be fairly
"self-supporting, as the estimated income will suffice
"to pay the instalments of the proposed loan and to
"meet the cost of the maintenance. The construction
"of the proposed market will also greatly relieve the
"congestion on the narrow main road on both sides of
"which the shops are now located. The widening of
"the main road may not be now possible of achievement
"as the cost of acquisition may prove prohibitive.

"8. Generally, the council begs to express its
"grateful appreciation of the policy of liberal grants-
"in-aid to municipal and local boards, whose resources
"are by no means commensurate with their growing
"needs and responsibilities and the council ventures
"to suggest that an extension of the principle of grant-
"in-aid is necessary even as regards communications,
"which it is not possible to maintain up to mark
"with the limited funds at the disposal of local bodies
"and with the numerous, varied and growing demands
"on them. The council ventures to submit that the
"suggestion is not wholly in the nature of an in-
"novation, as the principle of subsidizing local bodies
"for the efficient maintenance of communications has
"obtained recognition at the hands of local Govern-
"ments elsewhere, and is observed in practice in the
"opening up of the agency tracts in our Presidency.
"What the council respectfully urges is that the

Nov. 30,
1914.

RAJAH-
MUNDY.
Municipal
Address.
Market.

*Communi-
cations.*

Nov. 30,
1914.

RAJAH-
MUNDURY.
Municipal
Address.

Secondary
Educa-
tion.

"principle may be given a wider and more general
"application so as to give local bodies the assurance
"of a recurring subsidy, which shall bear a fixed pro-
"portion to the annual cost of communications.
"9. The council also takes this opportunity of
"expressing its keen and grateful appreciation of the
"welcome departure in the policy of Government in
"admitting secondary schools under public manage-
"ment to the benefit of grants-in-aid, the absence of
"which has hitherto handicapped them in their
"development and impaired their efficiency. The
"Municipal Council has under its management an
"incomplete secondary school, which suffers from
"many drawbacks and short-comings. As pointed out
"by the Inspector of Schools, in his latest inspection
"report, the extension of the school premises and the
"provision of the additional accommodation and of a
"play-ground and gymnasium are pressing needs,
"whose fulfilment cannot be delayed and the council
"has also a desire to develop the institution into a
"full-blown secondary school, for which there is not
"only room in the town but also a pressing need,
"inasmuch as the two complete secondary schools in
"the town are unable to meet the requirements.
"Rajahmundry is the birth-place of Telugu literature
"and has always been a great centre of learning and it
"is therefore no wonder that even under the changed
"conditions it should continue to occupy a pre-eminent
"place as a centre of education, which manifests a
"steady tendency to expansion. The council earnestly
"prays that Government will be pleased to assist it
"liberally in supplying the existing wants and defects

"and in realising its aspiration to make the institution Nov. 30,
"a complete secondary school. 1914.

"10. In conclusion, we beg to express our hope RAJAH-
"and confidence that Your Excellency's régime may MUNDURY.
"be long remembered not only for its general benefi- Municipal
"cence but also for its steady and satisfactory develop- Address.
"ment of local self-government and pray that Your
"Excellency and Lady Pentland may be blessed by
"Providence with long life and prosperity."

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

His Excellency then replied to the address as
follows :—

"It is with great pleasure that I find myself in His Excel-
"your historical town, which for centuries has been a lency's
"place of first importance in the Circars, and in times reply.
"past in the occupation successively of Hindus,
"Muhammadans, French and English. Its position
"at the head of the great Godavari Delta is a chief
"reason for its commercial prosperity, while the sacred
"river which flows beside it brings to it many pilgrims
"and other Hindus to bathe in its purifying waters.

"You have laid before me in your address a
"number of points concerning the needs and aspirations
"of the town with which I will endeavour to deal in
"order.

"The first point concerns your water-supply and
"drainage schemes for which you ask a grant covering
"three-fourths of the estimated cost.

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1914.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Drainage.

Water-
supply.

Relief of
congestion.

"As regards drainage the Government have recently agreed to provide the amount required to construct a masonry drain in continuation of the existing drain near the training school to some distance east of the railway line, and the Sanitary Engineer has also promised to submit at an early date an estimate for the investigation of a drainage scheme for the whole town. Meanwhile the investigation of a water-supply scheme has been finished, and a preliminary report is shortly to be submitted on the water-supply, and the Council should lose no time—as soon as the results of the investigations are known—in submitting to Government its definite proposals as to ways and means. I recognise that the finances of the Council are at present in a condition that is not entirely satisfactory and the Government will undertake with more heartiness the consideration of the question of a grant towards the cost of the two undertakings, if at the same time the Council will do all in its power to improve its own resources and bear its share of the burden.

"In the matter of town extensions and the opening of congested areas the Council takes perhaps a view more gloomy than the facts warrant. The amount of its debt in this respect stood, I am told, on the 31st March last at Rs. 90,811. As against this it appears that in one block Rs. 18,000 has been realized already by the sale of house-sites, while a further Rs. 30,000 is expected from the same source, and in the other Rs. 7,000 has been secured by the sale of the materials of the houses in the block and the sale of house-sites is expected to bring in a

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1914.

RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Hospital

"further sum of not less than Rs. 50,000. If these figures which have been given me indicate the real state of affairs, there seems to be every prospect of the Council being able in a short time to rid itself of the millstone of which it complains, and even to secure to its exchequer a small profit in the process.

"The question of the improvement of the Municipal Hospital was raised considerably over twenty years ago, when it was proposed to demolish the existing building as being out of date. The same structure however still continues to serve as a hospital for the town, and in spite of considerable improvements and additions which have been made since then to the buildings and equipment, it is still considered primitive and inadequate. Though the proposal which, I believe, has been put forward to construct a new hospital outside the town, retaining only a dispensary where the hospital stands at present, has much to recommend it, the Council may be right in desiring, on considerations of convenience, to retain the present central site while demolishing the existing building. Plans and estimates for this, amounting to Rs. 44,520 are now with the Sanitary Board; on their receipt from that body, the Government will gladly consider the possibility of a grant.

"It is to be regretted that the protective bund and shutters—designed to prevent floods in the old town—have not fulfilled the purposes for which they were provided. The difficulty, which seems to have been pointed out to the Council when the question of the construction of the bund was under discussion, is that drainage water in the low-lying parts of the town

River
protective
bund.

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RAJAH-
MUNDY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

*Facilities
for access
to
Innespet
foreshore.*

"resulting from local rainfall cannot be passed into the
"river when this is in flood. It is hoped, however, that
"a remedy for this necessary defect will be found in
"the drainage scheme now being prepared which
"includes pumping plant and pipes for the purpose of
"disposing of the drainage water which we have been
"considering.

"As to the difficulty of access to the river which
"it is said has indirectly been caused by the construc-
"tion of this same protective bund, though I have
"studied the course of the discussion with the Railway
"on the subject, I must admit that I do not find it easy
"without an acquaintance with the locality to understand
"clearly the contentions of the opposing parties. The
"railway, it appears, made an offer to bear two-thirds of
"the cost of a subway giving access to the river, and
"when this was not accepted, offered to construct a
"light overbridge for the same purpose. This too did
"not meet with the Council's approval. I hope, while
"I am here, to have an opportunity of visiting the
"Innespet foreshore and the goods station, and of
"understanding better the reasons for what at first sight
"seems a rather uncompromising attitude on the part of
"the Council.

Market.

"I may be allowed to congratulate the Council
"on its resolve to provide a central market for the town
"on modern lines, and trust that the scheme will ere
"long successfully mature and will realize the expecta-
"tions of its sponsors in the matter of being self-
"supporting. It has been necessary to return the plans
"for the correction of certain details, but there is no

"reason why this should entail any considerable delay
"in the execution of the scheme.

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RAJAH-
MUNDY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

*Communi-
cations.*

"The question of grants from Provincial funds
"for the construction and upkeep of communications
"in municipalities has been several times considered
"by the Government, and it has been held that
"municipalities, which are empowered to impose tolls
"on road traffic and in fact derive considerable income
"from this source, are rightly required to be responsible
"for the communications within their limits. I do not
"know whether there are any special factors in the case
"of Rajahmundry which differentiate it from the case
"of the average township, but if there are, and if they
"are specifically represented, I can say at once that I
"shall be most happy to see that your request is given
"special consideration.

"I may add here, though the matter is not one
"connected with roads, that on the average of grants
"made the Council's expectation of further allotments
"for the present year should amount to Rs. 56,000.
"It would be well if every local body could by foresight
"in the preparation of schemes in which it is interested
"be ready to make use of unforeseen grants which the
"Government may be able to allot: but even in the
"absence of a scheme so prepared, if the Rajahmundry
"Council can work out in time any useful proposal for
"spending such a sum of money I do not doubt that
"the Government will be willing to provide it.

"The last subject of local interest alluded to in
"the address is education and I am glad to acknowledge
"on behalf of the Government your appreciation of

*Secondary
education.*

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RAJAH-
MUNDRY.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Secondary
education.

"what has been done to assist secondary schools under public management in the matter of grants-in-aid. As to the Council's own incomplete secondary school I sympathize warmly with your desire to improve the educational facilities of Rajahmundry which you have described as the birth-place of Telugu literature by raising the grade of the school and providing it with the additional play-grounds and accommodation it requires. If the Council will submit a definite request for help I can promise that it will receive the fullest consideration.

"It only remains, gentlemen, to thank you warmly for your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Throne. At a time like the present when the whole empire is called upon to throw its united strength into the struggle which is being waged for liberty and honour, such expressions are doubly valuable and are doubly appreciated.

"I owe you also my cordial thanks for the gratifying welcome you have given me and for your good wishes for my own and Lady Pentland's happiness, as well as for the very charming basket which contains your address; which will serve to keep in mind this pleasant occasion."

His Excellency next presented the sanad conferring the title of "Khan Sahib" to Khaja Ahmad-ullah Khan Bahadur, Kazi of Rajahmundry. In doing so he said:—

"GENTLEMEN,—It is a pleasure to me to take this public opportunity of giving to Khan Sahib Khaja Ahmad-ullah Khan the sanad of "Khan Sahib" which

Presenta-
tion of
sanad of
"Khan
Sahib."

"has lately been conferred upon him. As many of you here know he has been Kazi of Rajahmundry for twelve years. For the last four years he has been a member of the Godavari District Board, for six years he has been an honorary magistrate at Rajahmundry and on the Municipal Council for no less than eighteen years—a long record of distinguished and faithful public service. He takes great interest in public affairs especially in those affecting Muhammadans and as you are aware he has much influence for good in this town. He is esteemed by all classes and belongs to an old aristocratic family of Subadars of Rajahmundry. Let me add again that I esteem it a privilege on this public occasion to hand to him this sanad and I am sure you will all hope that Khan Sahib Khaja Ahmad-ullah Khan will for many years enjoy this distinction."

His Excellency read the sanad and handed it to Khaja Ahmad-ullah Khan, who thanked His Excellency in a short speech in Hindustani for the honour conferred upon him.

The party afterwards motored to the Judge's bungalow, where His Excellency was received by Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, whose guest he was during his stay in Rajahmundry.

At 11-30 A.M., His Excellency informally met the Educational officers of the district.

In the afternoon His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. Elwin and Chetham, left the District Judge's bungalow to visit the Training School and Arts College. On the way His

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MUNDRY.

Presenta-
tion of
Sanad of
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Sahib."

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tional
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ence.

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MUNDRY.

Government
Training
School.

Excellency stopped for a few minutes in front of the A.E.L.M. Training School where the staff and students greeted His Excellency and sang a welcome song.

At the Government Training School His Excellency was received by Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Vice-Principal, and conducted round the classes. At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency expressed good wishes to the staff and students and desired the Vice-Principal to grant a holiday to mark his visit.

The institution was originally established as an elementary normal school by the Godavari District Board in 1883. Its status was raised in 1890 to that of a secondary grade normal school. In 1892 it was taken over by Government, and in 1894 it was raised to the status of a college on a representation made by the then Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding the paucity of trained teachers in the Telugu country.

The practising school attached to the institution came into existence when the Government took over the management of the Union High School then existing in the town, which was handed over by the Committee with property valued at about Rs. 30,000.

The college formed a complete training institution for teachers of all grades from the lowest to the highest till 1910. In the year 1911 the L.T. class was abolished, while, in last January, the two elementary training grades were placed under the Inspector of Schools. The secondary

grade continued under the Principal of the Local Government College, together with the high school, which now bears the name of the "Government Secondary School." Commercial and Manual Training departments have been sanctioned but not yet opened. Only a small class of Shorthand and Typewriting has been opened.

The strength of the training section this year (secondary grade only) is 82 and in the secondary school there are 282 boys in the upper secondary classes and 111 boys in the three lower forms.

The secondary training class is managed by a headmaster with three assistants; while the secondary school has a Vice-Principal and a staff of nine permanent teachers and ten temporary teachers.

There is a teachers' association intended for the members of the staff and students under training. Educational subjects are discussed at meetings held by this association. Many educational and literary journals are supplied to the students. The recreation club provides for out-door games.

The library contains a fair number of books which are constantly used both by teachers and students and additions are made to it every year.

The chief requirements of the institution are said to be a hostel and a good play-ground.

From the Training School, His Excellency and party proceeded to the Arts College. On arrival,

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Government
Training
School.

Arts
College.

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MUNDY.

Arts
College.

His Excellency was received by Mr. O. J. Couldrey, M.A., Principal.

The Arts College, which is maintained by Government, was originally instituted as a Zilla school in 1853. In 1868, it was raised to the rank of a provincial school, and in 1873 to the standard of a second-grade college. In 1877 it became a first-grade college. The high school classes were discontinued in 1885.

The college is open to all classes of the community. It has been affiliated to the Madras University for the B.A. course in Mathematics, Physical Science and Philosophy since 1891, and History and Languages sections were also opened in 1911. The second languages taught are Sanskrit, Telugu, Hindustani and Persian.

The staff now consists of a Principal, four chief lecturers, eight other lecturers, three pandits, a clerk, a librarian, a gymnastic instructor, a demonstrator and a mechanic.

Attached to the college is the Rajahmundry College Hostel which was started in July 1904. It is controlled by the Principal and a committee of three lecturers, one of whom, the Warden, resides on the premises. A manager attends to the details of its working. The students in the hostel are chiefly Brahmans.

The college hostel was constructed in 1908. The college building was extended in the years 1909 and 1910 by the addition of a series of lecture rooms, a common room and three small

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MUNDY.

Arts
College.

rooms at the end of the extension. In the year 1913 the laboratory was extended by the addition of a big hall for practical chemistry, a room for chemical stores and another big hall for use as a physics lecture hall and preparation room. In 1914 a further addition was made by constructing a dark room, an accumulator room and a dynamo hall.

The strength of the college department between 1874 and 1878 ranged from five to thirty. In 1907 there were more than 200 and now there are over 300 students.

The college library which has of late years been very considerably increased to meet recent requirements now contains 8,734 volumes. Library hours find a regular place in the timetable and library work forms a prominent part of the college curriculum.

Much attention is also given to physical culture. All are drilled weekly; and football, hockey and tennis are played. The college has won several cups and trophies for football.

After the inspection of the classes, His Excellency was presented with the following address by the students:—

"We, the students of the Rajahmundry College, feel that we should be neglecting a duty if we let the occasion pass without a word of welcome to Your Excellency. We are deeply sensible of the honour Your Excellency has conferred on us in common with our neighbours by this visit, vouchsafed at a time when Your Excellency's august attention cannot but

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College.

"be in a measure distracted by the huge and unhappy war in which the Empire has been involved. Students as we are we can under present conditions only express our heartfelt loyalty to the King-Emperor, and our confidence in the justice of his cause and in its final triumph.

"Meanwhile we are grateful to the Government for the many benefits it has bestowed upon the college, and we know that these benefits will be continued in proportion to the growing educational needs of the people. Our chief want at present is a wider playing-field. We should not voice this wish at such a time, but Your Excellency knows that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton, and that the exercise of corporate games may not be without its use in educating Indian students into useful and worthy citizens of the Empire.

"We conclude with once more wishing Your Excellency hearty welcome, and praying that God will bless Your Excellency and Lady Pentland with long life and prosperity."

His Excellency replied to the address as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN,—It is a great pleasure to me to have seen your college this afternoon and to have had this opportunity of seeing the students of the college. I am heartily with them in their desire to extend the equipment of the college in the direction of adequate playing fields and I feel sure that as time goes on under the watchful foresight of the Principal and his staff and with the help of the Collector and other authorities of the district your wants in that respect

"will be duly represented to the educational authorities who will, I am sure, view them with all the sympathy at their command. There is a growing desire among men of your stamp to make themselves fit physically as well as mentally to bear the duties of citizenship and I am glad to know that that feeling exists here in no less measure than it does elsewhere.

"You have alluded to this unhappy war which we all deplore but which once begun we have to see through to the end. India is bearing her share nobly and the Madras Presidency has not been behind any part of India in the generous help which has been given to the war. I feel sure that this district is no less eager than any other district in the Presidency to do its best and you will I am sure yourselves all be able to do something towards the cause of honour and justice and freedom which is at stake in your private lives and conversation and by your example in upholding this sacred cause.

"I thank you much for the welcome you have given me and I shall always remember this pleasant occasion."

His Excellency and party afterwards returned to the Judge's bungalow.

At 8 P.M. Mr. Cotton, the District Judge, gave a dinner party to which the principal European residents in the station were invited. After dinner there was a display of fireworks on the river, which was illuminated.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 1st December, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. E. B. Elwin, the Collector, J. J. Cotton, District Judge

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Arts
College.

Dinner
party.

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MUNDRY.

and S. F. Chetham, District Superintendent of Police and Captains Money and Cahusac, Aides-de-Camp, left the Judge's bungalow on a round of inspection. They first visited the Central Jail.

On the way the pupils of the A.E.L.M. School Boarding Girls' School and Boys' School who were mustered in front of their schools greeted His Excellency.

Central
Jail.

The jail was established in 1864 solely for prisoners sentenced to a year's imprisonment or more. There was at that time in Rajahmundry a District Jail (where the present offices of the Sub-Collector and the Inspector of Salt and Abkari now are) which, however, was abolished in the year 1886, when all the District Jail prisoners were transferred to this prison, thus forming a jail for both District and Central Jail prisoners.

The jail has 8 blocks (4 barracks and 4 wards of cells, each with 64 cells) besides a close prison, all radiating from a central tower, where are all the offices. The jail has accommodation for 124 males and 4 females in the Hospital and observation cell, and for 904 males and 100 females under all classes of prisoners, viz., convicts, civil and under-trial prisoners. The latter class of prisoners have no separate accommodation, but after being in quarantine for fifteen days they are put in the cells in the close prison. Some of the wards are cellular and some are association wards. In the latter all well-behaved and long term convicts are locked

up during the night, and in the cells all new comers are, as far as practicable, locked up to serve the purpose of a penal stage of the term of imprisonment.

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MUNDRY.
Central
Jail.

The jail is situated outside the municipal limits, and the water-supply is from its own wells inside the jail enclosure. The water is pumped up into an iron tank by a steam engine and distributed by pipes. The quantity of water in the wells is sufficient, but the quality is not considered good by the King Institute, where samples are sent periodically for analysis. All precautions against pollution of the water are taken and the water in the tank is regularly disinfected with permanganate of potash. During epidemics drinking water is also boiled.

The following industries are carried on in the jail:—

- (1) Carpentry and blacksmithy.
- (2) Weaving cumblies and blankets for supply to the Police Department.
- (3) Prison clothing.
- (4) Carpet making (cotton, woollen and aloe).
- (5) Knitting money bags.
- (6) Oil pressing.
- (7) Coir works.
- (8) Leather work.
- (9) Aloe rope making.

The labour required for prison services, such as cooks, scavengers, water-drawers, attendants on sick and the like, is all supplied by the convicts.

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Central
Jail.

The jail has extensive lands around it for gardens and farm. Vegetables required for the jail are raised in the garden.

In past years the jail was considered very unhealthy and the mortality was rather high. The greatest death-rate was in 1880 when it was due to anæmia, probably the result of malaria, from which prisoners belonging to the hill tribes of Rampa suffered. In 1887 the mortality was again high and was chiefly due to beri-beri. The health of the jail has, however, steadily improved, and is now satisfactory. The total deaths last year were only 12, giving a ratio of 12'81 per mille.

The cost of dieting prisoners during 1913 was Rs. 31-12-1 per head.

On arrival at the Central Jail His Excellency was received by Mr. R. W. Chester, Superintendent. Mr. A. E. Ferns, Executive Engineer and Capt. G. E. Brand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, were also present. After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the warders, His Excellency proceeded to inspect the jail. There were 1,071 prisoners at the time of His Excellency's visit. During the inspection a Mappilla life-prisoner who was sentenced for theft prayed to His Excellency for release on the ground that his punishment was too severe. His Excellency was informed that the man was a habitual offender and had once escaped from the jail. His Excellency regretted that he could not interfere.

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Another prisoner who was undergoing three years' imprisonment wanted release as he was suffering from heart disease. The Superintendent stated that his case was sent up to Government who however declined to release him, that he was quite unable to do any work and his case was a fit one for release. His Excellency promised to have the case looked into if it was again sent up.

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

"I visited this jail this morning and was glad to find everything in order."

From the Central Jail His Excellency proceeded to the Municipal Hospital.

The hospital which is situated in the highest portion of the old town was constructed by Government about the year 1860, the site being given by the descendants of the last Nawab of Rajahmundry. Additions and improvements were made from time to time, and the total accommodation now available for in-patients is 42 beds. In previous years the number of out-patients was small when compared with the population of the town, but the number has increased in recent years, and the average daily attendance of out-patients is now 258.

The establishment up to 1904 was under the superintendence of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In that year, his head-quarters were transferred to Cocanada and a Civil Surgeon

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Municipal
Hospital.

was appointed for Rajahmundry and has since superintended the hospital. He has 2 Sub Assistant Surgeons, 3 Compounders, and other subordinates under him

The hospital was transferred in 1871 to Rajahmundry Municipality, which is responsible for its maintenance, contributions being also made by Government and the Rajahmundry and Peddapuram Taluk Boards. The total expenditure on the hospital for 1913 was Rs. 9,977.

The present building in which the hospital is located has been repeatedly reported by the various medical officers in charge, as primitive and unfit for housing in-patients, and these remarks have been endorsed by successive Surgeon-Generals and Sanitary Commissioners. Consequently a scheme was set on foot, on the recommendation of a committee specially appointed for the purpose, so long ago as 1888, to demolish the present building and to erect a suitable one to meet modern requirements. With this end in view an appeal for funds was made to the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, and to the well-to-do people in the district, with the result that an amount of Rs. 20,000 was promised. Soon after this, plans and estimates were prepared and submitted to Government in 1890 for approval and sanction. In this estimate an amount of Rs. 7,000 was provided for the acquisition of the site alone. The Government, while urging on the Council the necessity of constructing a new hospital objected to the proposal to spend such a large

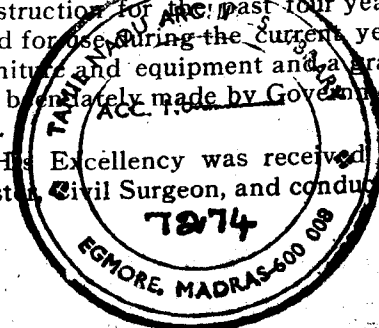
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sum on the acquisition of the site. Neither the contribution from the Taluk Board nor the donation from the people was realized, and somehow the scheme was shelved; and for some years the subject was not broached again. In the year 1910, the Government were requested by the Municipal Council, at the instance of the Civil Surgeon, to grant the Council a free gift of the total cost of a new building for the hospital, as was done in the case of Coimbatore, and the Government called on the Municipal Council to submit definite proposals in the matter of buildings and site in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner. It has been proposed to acquire all the sites surrounding the hospital for extension of the compound and erection of new buildings. It is said that the surroundings of the present site are very objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The subject is, however, still under correspondence, the selection of a new site being still pending with a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose. The hospital is meanwhile much in need of suitable buildings. A new operating theatre with a ward connected to it for accommodating surgical cases, which has been under construction for the past four years, has been opened for use during the current year. These need furniture and equipment and a grant of Rs. 1,200 has been lately made by Government for this purpose.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. R. W. Cheston, Civil Surgeon, and conducted



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round the wards. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Chairman-delegate of the Municipal Council, and Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, were also in attendance.

Before leaving His Excellency also inspected the local Ambulance Corps paraded outside the hospital.

His Excellency remarked as follows in the Visitors' Book :—

"All that is possible seems to be done for the patients by the staff and there is evidently a readiness to make use of the hospital which would grow under more favourable conditions. In buildings, surroundings, equipment and nursing staff, the hospital is inadequate. Steps should be taken to decide whether it is to remain on its present central site improved by extension, or to be moved to a less crowded part of the town."

From the Hospital His Excellency and party returned to the Judge's Bungalow.

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

At 4 P.M. His Excellency and party including Messrs. E. B. Elwin and S. F. Chetham and Messrs. E. W. Lace, S. Bhaskara Ayyar and C. B. Connell, Executive Engineers, proceeded by steamer to Dowlaishwaram to inspect the anicut and headworks.

The Godavari river is the third largest in India, rising some 70 miles north-east of Bombay and about 50 miles from the Arabian Sea. The

Inter-
views.

Dow-
LAISH-
WARAM,

Godavari
Anicut
and Head
Works.

water course is nearly 900 miles long and receives the drainage from a catchment basin of 115,000 square miles.

Its maximum discharge at Dowlaishwaram is calculated to be roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet per second, i.e., about three times the discharge of the Nile at Cairo and 200 times the discharge of the Thames at Staines. The highest recorded flood attained a height of 17 feet over the crest of Dowlaishwaram anicut.

Towards the end of the first half of last century, Rajahmundry district, as it was then known, had fallen into a sad way. The abolition of the East India Company's factories and the competition of European looms had practically deprived it of its cloth trade, and an unsuitable form of land tenure, badly administered, pressed heavily on the ryots. The few irrigation works in existence were neglected, frequent droughts parched and withered up the crops or else the floods down the Godavari submerged and destroyed them.

It is considerably over 100 years ago that an Engineer (Mr. Topping) observed the possibility of damming up the Godavari, so that its waters might be profitably used to irrigate the lands on its banks, and brought to the notice of Government the desirability of such a scheme so as to raise the water level and thus make it available for purposes of agriculture; but the time and the man had not yet come. In 1832-33 a very severe famine ravaged the district, and the country had

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only partly recovered from its effects when the unfavourable years 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838 were followed by the calamities of 1838-39 and the almost equally lamentable season of 1840-41.

The dwindling population and the diminishing revenue now forced Government into action and in 1843 Sir Henry Montgomery was deputed as a Special Commissioner to investigate the causes of the rapid decline of the district, and to advise remedial measures to raise it from its depression.

In March 1844 he submitted his report and gave the following causes, among others, for the decline :—"The abolition of the Government mercantile establishment and the subsequent annihilation of the cloth trade, and the neglect of the existing irrigation works." Sir Henry Montgomery, who had been Collector of Tanjore and had therefore seen the benefits derived from the irrigation system there, urged that the Godavari should be investigated, with a view to utilising the treasure of water contained therein which was being carried unprofitably to the sea.

The Madras Government acted at once on this advice, and in August 1844 Major Cotton of the Madras Engineers, to whom Tanjore owed the construction of the Coleroon Anicut, sent in his "Report on the irrigation of the Rajahmundry district," and recommended that the following works should be carried out :—

The embankment of the river to secure the crops from destruction by floods.

A barrier thrown across the river with channels leading therefrom to convey the pent-up waters to the surface of the land bordering its banks.

Drainage channels to lead off the floods caused by the local rains from the flat lands to the sea.

Raised roads and bridges, to allow of the conveyance of the produce to various markets and to the coast, through a country which from its topographical formation is impassable during the rains.

He also reported that the works that would probably be required might be thus roughly estimated.

	LAKHS.
Anicut across the Godavari river above Rajahmundry ...	4
Two main irrigating channels ...	5
Aqueduct to convey water across the river to the tract lying between the two branches ...	2
Detail works, channels, etc. ...	2
River banks ...	1
Roads and bridges in the delta ...	2
Cutting bends in the river, etc. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

A certain amount of correspondence took place between the local Government and the Executive officers, which resulted in an estimate

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for Rs. 4,75,572 being sent with a strong recommendation for sanction, to the Court of Directors in London in September 1846. The Court of Directors sanctioned the estimate on the 23rd of December 1846.

Major Cotton at this time abandoned his original idea of locating the anicut at Rajahmundry, and finally decided to build it at the head of the delta, just below the village of Dowlaishwaram. The breadth of the river at this point is three and four-fifth miles, but of this more than a third is occupied by three islands, which divide the river into four channels.

Taking these branches in turn from the eastern bank of the river, there is first of all the Dowlaishwaram section of the anicut, linking up the mainland with the island of Pitchikilanka; this branch of the anicut is 4,808 feet long. The next branch between Pitchikilanka and the head of the central delta (Bobberlanka) known as Rali branch is 2,859 feet long. From Bobberlanka to the next island going west is the Maddur branch to which the lanka gives its name. It is 1,548 feet long. Maddurlanka to the island known as Chigurulanka makes the fourth and last branch of the anicut and is 2,598 feet long.

Chigurulanka is practically on the mainland and is only entitled to be termed an island, by the fact that the undersluice channel runs between it and the mainland. The Dowlaishwaram and the Rali branches of the river unite

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Head
Works.

a short way below the anicut to form the Gautami Godavari; likewise the combined waters of the Maddur and Vizeswaram branches form the Vasista Godavari. Major Cotton's original design for the anicut had a narrow crest with a vertical drop, but this he subsequently modified after explaining his reasons for the change and the altered plan was adopted, and the anicut finally built to the revised design.

Materials were collected with feverish haste during June, July, August and September of 1847, and in November the work was started and may be said to have been practically completed during 1851-52.

Since then however a great many changes have taken place, so much so that the head works of all three deltas have been practically renewed. The first of the head works to disappear was the Vizeswaram Head Lock, which failed during its first season, namely, during the floods of 1852. It was reconstructed in 1853. This work still stands, but it was found by experience that a single chamber lock was unsafe and so a double chambered lock was built to replace it and the old Vizeswaram lock of 1853 converted into a supplementary head sluice. This new lock was opened on the 5th of December 1891. It again failed during the flood season of 1912 with the result that it was condemned and a new lock is now under construction at Vizeswaram and will be opened for navigation next year. The great feature of this new lock is that the platform on

Dec. 1,
1914.

Dow-
LAISH-
WARAM,
Godavari
Anicut
and
Head
Works.

which it is founded consists of reinforced concrete, the object of which is to overcome tension and blowing up, due to pressures and movements in the sub-soil waters.

Ferro-concrete is now a universally adopted form of construction, but it is interesting to note that this is the first time it has been employed on a work of any magnitude in the Godavari delta. The head of the central delta has also had its troubles; the first works to go there were the head sluices, which failed in 1878. These were reconstructed during the working season of 1879. The head lock of this central delta did not collapse, but it became so dilapidated that in 1889-90 it was found necessary to replace it by a new double chambered head-lock. This work is still standing except that in 1910 the lower chamber of the lock cracked and had to be renewed. The head works at Dowlaishwaram have been altered considerably since the completion of Sir Arthur Cotton's project. In 1886 the head lock collapsed and the present lock was built; it was opened for traffic on JUBILEE DAY, the 20th of June 1887.

The river wall was also constructed at this time, as signified by the tablet built into the wall of the lock, which commemorates the fact that the lock was opened on the 50th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The head sluices here are the original ones, but considerable improvements have been carried

Dec. 1
1914.

Dow-
LAISH-
WARAM.
Godavari
Anicut
and
Head
Works.

out to them, the passage formed by the collapse of the old lock having been converted into two extra sluices.

The new Dowlaishwaram undersluices were completed in 1907. These were built not because the original ones failed, but because the latter were not found to be powerful enough to keep the approach channel to the lock and head sluices clear of sand and silt.

The above is briefly the history of this stupendous work, under which 800,000 acres of land are cultivated. It has transformed the district from barren waste to a luxuriant and fertile garden, and has substantially promoted the comfort and welfare of a million people. The work has cost far more than the estimate of the late Sir Arthur Cotton; his modest estimate of Rs. 4,75,000 having swelled into the formidable sum of over Rs. 1,04,75,000. This gigantic work, besides being an inestimable boon to the people of the district, pays Government a return of over 15 per cent. per annum on the capital cost of the enterprise.

On arrival at the jetty near the anicut His Excellency was met by Mr. R. Narasimha Ayyangar, Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme, Mr. A. S. Ferns, Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division, Mr. F. T. Sepping-Wright, Executive Engineer, and Captains G. E. Brand and C. H. Bryant, Sub-Divisional Officers, Public Works Department. His Excellency inspected the head works and the sluices and after taking tea provided by the Public

Dec. 1,
1914.

Works Department officers returned to the Judge's bungalow by motor.

Dec. 2,
1914.RAJAH-
MUNDY.Mission
Hospital,
for
Women
and
Children.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 2nd December, His Excellency visited the Mission Hospital for women and children, where he was received by Dr. Amy B. Rohrer and conducted round the wards.

This institution has been erected with funds collected by women and children in the United States of America for the purpose. Medical work was begun in Rajahmundry by Dr. Lydia Woerner who arrived in the year 1899. A dispensary was opened by her in 1900 in the town and medical work was done in peoples' homes. Some time later a small hospital was begun in a private dwelling-house in Innespet, where the work was found to be growing very rapidly. Women and children were, in the meantime, gathering funds in the United States of America to erect a permanent hospital in Rajahmundry, and after necessary funds were collected, the construction of the present hospital was begun and completed in 1911, the total cost of the work having amounted to Rs. 80,000.

The present doctor in charge of the hospital is Dr. Amy B. Rohrer, M.D., who is assisted by another doctor and a trained Eurasian nurse. There are also eight untrained women as helpers.

During the year 1913 there were 6,490 dispensary patients and 783 in-patients. Owing to the removal of the hospital from the town, the

number of dispensary patients has somewhat decreased, but the number of in-patients is increasing.

The institution is maintained by the Lutheran Church in America, as also by local fees. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 8,761, while the total income from local sources was Rs. 4,311.

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

"To have seen this hospital has been a great pleasure, and I offer to Dr. Rohrer and all who are concerned my hearty good wishes for a continuance and development of its admirable work which deserves 'thoroughly all the cordial support given to it.'"

From the Hospital His Excellency returned to the Collector's bungalow inspecting *en route* the Goods station and Innespet foreshore.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. E. B. Elwin, J. J. Cotton, F. W. Stewart, S. F. Chetham and C. B. Connell, left Rajahmundry for Polavaram by steamer.

At 3-45 P.M. the party reached Gutala where on the bank of the river the Proprietrix of Gutala had put up a pandal under which the leading villagers had assembled. His Excellency halted for a few minutes near the pandal to receive the greetings of the people assembled there.

At 5 P.M. His Excellency and party arrived at Polavaram. At the jetty His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Dec. 2,
1914.RAJAH-
MUNDY.Mission
Hospital,
for
Women
and
Children.Goods
Station
and
Innespet
foreshore.

GUTALA.

POLA-
VARAM.

Dec 2,
1914.

POLAVARAM.

Proprietor of Polavaram, and Mr. Fazlulla Sahib, Deputy Collector, and conducted into a pandal specially put up for the reception of His Excellency where the leading townsmen of the locality had assembled.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, then walked through the town and afterwards returned to his boat.

Koya
dance.

After dinner His Excellency witnessed a Koya dance and a display of fireworks arranged by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao.

Dec. 3,
1914.

BHADRA-
CHALAM.
Gorge.

At 7-30 A.M. the next day His Excellency and party left Polavaram to visit the Bhadrachalam Gorge and returned to Polavaram at 6-45 P.M. Breakfast and lunch were taken on board the steamer.

The Godavari is the third of the great rivers of India, coming next after the Ganges and the Indus. It rises at Trimbak, in the Nasik district, a village only about 70 miles north-east of Bombay and 50 miles from the Arabian Sea. Its course is 900 miles long across the Peninsula in a south-east direction. The river enters the limits of the Presidency about 4 miles above Chandrapatla or just over 200 miles above the Dowlaishwaram anicut. The river there is wide and of a similar character to the reach between Polavaram and Rajahmundry. A few miles below the Bhadrachalam border it falls over the Dummugudem anicut (5,103 feet in length) 120 miles above Dowlaishwaram. At Kunavaram the Sabari flows in on its north bank, the river here being

considerably over a mile in breadth. Below this point the spurs of the Eastern Ghats begin to close in on it and its bed is suddenly contracted till it forces its way by a narrow passage to the very heart of the range.

The river now passes through a gorge for 2 miles flanked on either side by steep, though not precipitous, hills rising to a height of 2,500 feet which are covered from the river margin to summit with a luxuriant growth of bamboos and other tropical vegetation. The scenery in this gorge and indeed for miles above and below it is magnificent and justly famous. The panorama displayed as one proceeds along the river from Jidiguppa to Polavaram is rarely surpassed. The gorge is only 600 feet wide and is reported to be 200 feet deep. When the water is low the river glides peacefully through it with little or no disturbance and is easily navigated by the smallest craft. During high floods in July to September, the water level rises 50 to 60 feet above the ordinary summer level, and bursts through with terrific force and turbulence causing whirlpools and cross currents which are a danger to navigation. Dr. King writes as follows:—"Through the gorge the pent up waters tear their way with, I have been told, a surface so strangely concave on the cross section that adventurous boatmen glide along the bottom of a trough whose sides rise up to a good height and hide away the immediate banks: and out of this gorge away towards the open country of the Godavari district the river has such a fall that

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1914.

BHADRA-
CHALAM.

Gorge.

Dec. 3,
1914.
BHADRA-
CHALAM,
Gorge.

the sensation produced on the mind of the traveller is said to be that of gliding down an inclined plane." This account may not be as fabulous as might at first appear when it is realized that the discharge through this gorge is practically the same as that over the Dowlaishwaram anicut when the depth of water is 9 feet over the crest, the length of which is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (11,880 feet).

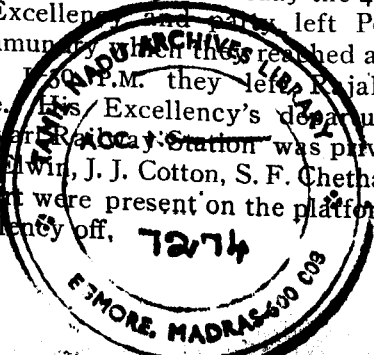
After passing through the gorge the river winds amongst the lower spurs of the hills and during the low periods this portion presents a series of lakelike reaches for a distance of 10 to 15 miles. The river has now widened out as it enters the open country and leaves the ghats. It flows past the sacred island of Mahanandiswaram, a few miles above Polavaram, and the picturesque and rocky island of Pattisam Nidhi, 3 miles below.

Twenty-five miles below Polavaram it falls over the celebrated anicut at Dowlaishwaram where the sacred waters are at last controlled and made to serve for the irrigation of the vast delta of the Godavari district.

On the morning of Friday the 4th December His Excellency and party left Polavaram for Rajahmundry, where they reached at 11-30 A.M.

At 1-30 P.M. they left Rajahmundry for Ellore. His Excellency's departure from the Godavari Railway Station was private. Messrs. E. B. Elwin, J. J. Cotton, S. F. Chetham and F. W. Stewart were present on the platform to see His Excellency off.

Dec. 4,
1914.
RAJAH-
MUNDY.
Goda-
vari
Railway
Station.
Private
depar-
ture.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

COCANADA RAILWAY STATION.		THURS- DAY.
Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., Collector of Godavari.		Nov. 26,
" S. F. Chetham, Superintendent of Police, Godavari.		1914.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu		7-30 A.M.
Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.		

PUBLIC ARRIVAL, MUNICIPAL OFFICE, COCANADA. 7-45 A.M.

The Raja of Pithapuram, Chairman of the Reception Committee.
M.R.Ry. N. Padmanabham Garu, B.A., Honorary Secretary of the Committee.
" K. Bhaskaramamurti Nayudu Garu, Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman.
" N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A.
" D. V. S. Prakasa Rao Garu, B.A.
" B. Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
" C. Venkataramayya Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.
" Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T.

THURS- DAY. Nov. 26, 1914, 7-45 A.M.	M.R.Ry. P. Chakrapani Nayudu Garu, B.A.
	„ T. Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu.
	Mr. F. G. Smith.
	Rev. R. E. Smith.
	M.R.Ry. N. Padmanabham Garu, B.A.
	„ P. Chittayya Garu.
	„ B. Annaparaju Garu.
	„ Y. Kameswara Rao Garu, B.A.
	„ P. A. Rajajee Garu.
	„ A. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
	„ Muhammad Sulaiman Sahib Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
	MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARD.
	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Vice-President.
	Mr. F. W. Stewart, B.A., I.C.S.
	M.R.Ry. V. K. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.
	„ N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A.
	„ Muhammad Fazlulla Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
	Mr. M. N. Macdonald, L.M. & S.
	M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
	„ K. C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.
	„ Sri Balusu Buchi Sarvarayudu Garu.
	Rev. E. G. Smith, M.D.
	Khan Sahib Khaja Ahmadulla Khan Sahib Bahadur.
	Saiyid Mowla Sahib Bahadur.
	Mr. E. H. D'Cruz.
	M.R.Ry. Ravu Chinnarayanam Garu.
	„ Rai Sahib Madiredi Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. Gadepalli Subbayya Garu.	THURS- DAY.
„ M. Sitayya Nayudu Garu, B.A.	Nov. 26,
„ P. V. Siva Rao Garu, B.A.	1914.
„ T. V. Gopala Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A.	7-45 A.M.
„ A. Sattanna Pantulu Garu, B.A.	
„ Y. Ramamurti Garu.	
„ N. Buchi Venkatapatiraju Garu.	
„ A. Narayana Rao Garu.	
„ B. Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.	
„ G. Subbarayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

11-30 A.M.

Mr. F. W. Stewart, B.A., I.C.S.
M.R.Ry. V. K. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.
„ N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A.
„ Muhammad Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
„ A. Sattenna Pantulu Garu, B.A.
„ M. Sitayya Nayudu Garu, B.A.
„ P. V. Siva Rao Garu, B.A.
„ T. V. Gopala Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A.
„ Y. S. Somayajulu Garu.
„ T. Subba Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A.
Mr. M. R. Kharegat.
Mr. C. B. Connell.
M.R.Ry. S. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, B.A.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S.
Mr. C. B. Connell.
Mr. F. T. Sepping-Wright.
Mr. E. W. Lace.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

THURS.
DAY.
Nov. 26,
1914.
4-40 P.M.

Mr. M. N. Macdonald, L.M. & S.
Mother Jeromyne.
Sister Victoria.

TIMPANY MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

5-5 P.M.

Rev. J. Craig.
Miss J. Findlay.
Miss E. M. Craig.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

5-25 P.M.

Rev. Father J. Chevallat.
Sister M. Augustine.
Sister Marie.
Sister Berchmans.
Sister Rose.
Sister M. de Sales.
Sister Lucine.

DINNER PARTY.

8 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Rose.
Mrs. Brunskill.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunter.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Todd.
Rev. J. and Mrs. Craig.
Miss Craig.
Mr. M. R. Kharegat.

LADY HAVELOCK HOSPITAL.

FRIDAY.
Nov. 27,
1914.
7-40 A.M.

Mr. M. N. Macdonald, L.M. & S.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu
Garu, B.A., B.L.
Mrs. M. Bradley.

RAJA'S ORPHANAGE.

FRIDAY.
Nov. 27,
1914.
810 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu
Garu, M.A., L.T.
Mr. V. P. Raj.

DEPUTATION FROM DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

11 A.M.

M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Raju Garu.
" C. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu.
" K. Surayya Reddi Garu.
" P. V. S. Gopalam Garu.
" D. Subba Rao Garu.
" V. Suryanarayana Garu.
" G. V. Rayaparaju Garu.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

Mr. C. Lowry.
Mr. W. R. John.
Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S.
Mr. W. Lefaucheur.

MCLAURIN HIGH SCHOOL.

4-50 P.M.

Rev. H. B. Cross.
Rev. J. Craig, B.A.
Rev. E. G. Smith, M.D.
Rev. R. E. Smith, B.Th.
Mr. A. Bhagyanatham Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Rev. N. Abraham.
M.R.Ry. C. L. Narasimha Acharyulu Garu.

RAJA OF PITHAPURAM'S GARDEN PARTY.

5-30 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Garu.
" Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
Garu, M.A., L.T.

FRIDAY. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu
 Nov. 27, Garu.
 1914. „ Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu
 5-30 P.M. Garu, B.A., B.L.
 „ M. Atchyutaramayya Garu.
 „ N. Padmanabham Garu, B.A.
 „ M. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu, B.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu, B.A.,
 Proprietor of Polavaram.
 M.R.Ry. Sri Balusu Buchi Sarvarayudu Garu, Zamin-
 dar of Kapileswarapuram.
 „ Chintalapati Suryanarayana Raju Garu.
 „ D. V. Sitaramayya Garu, Proprietor of
 Jaggampeta B. Estate.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. S. F. Chetham.
 Rev. C. E. Sell.
 Mr. A. E. Ferns.
 Capt. F. G. Smith.
 Mr. F. A. Seager.
 Mr. W. Lindsay.
 Rev. R. E. Smith.

SATUR-
DAY.

COROMANDEL WHARF.

Nov. 28, Capt. F. G. Smith, Port Officer.
 1914.

7-40 A.M.

11 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

The Raja of Pithapuram.
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu
 Garu, B.A., B.L.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu SATUR-
 Garu. DAY.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu Nov. 28,
 B.A., Proprietor of Polavaram. 1914.
 11 A.M.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

Mr. B. W. Flemyng.
 Rev. H. B. Cross.
 Mr. W. Mackintosh.
 Mr. S. Cheeseman.

3-45 P.M.

DEPUTATION.

The Raja of Pithapuram.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Venkata Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
 „ W. Nagabhushanam Garu, B.A.
 „ K. Narasimham Garu, B.A.
 „ Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu
 Garu.
 „ Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Garu.
 „ N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A.
 „ P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
 „ Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu
 Garu, B.A., B.L.
 „ C. V. Perayya Sastri Garu, B.A.
 „ A. Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

4-40 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Venkatachalapathi Garu.
 Mrs. Rose, Honorary Treasurer.

PITHAPURAM RAJA'S COLLEGE.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu 5-20 P.M.
 Garu, M.A., L.T.

SATUR-
DAY.

DINNER PARTY.

Nov. 28,
1914.
8 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Eddington.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Barry.
Miss Sayers.
Mr. and Mrs. Watt.
Mr. R. J. M. Mayne.
Dr. E. G. and Mrs. Smith.
Miss Baskerville.

MONDAY.
Nov. 30,
1914.
8-40 A.M.

MUSEUM, RAJAHMUNDY, PUBLIC
ARRIVAL.

Mr. F. W. Stewart, B.A., I.C.S.
M.R.Ry. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, President of
Reception Committee.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu,
B.A., B.L.
" Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu
Garu, B.A., B.L.
" K. C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal,
B.A., L.T.

Muhammad Isack Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. G. Lakshmanna Garu, B.A., B.L.
" M. S. Venkateswara Rao Nayudu Garu.
" M. Veera Venkayya Garu.
" R. S. Prakasa Rao Nayudu Garu.
" C. Vemasundaram Garu.
" P. Rama Rao Garu.
" C. Venkataratnam Garu.
" R. Jayaramaswami Nayudu Garu.
Mr. R. W. Chester, L.M.S.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar
Avargal, B.A., I.S.O., Inspector of Schools.
" K. C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal, B.A.,
L.T., Asst. Inspector of Schools.
" V. Krishnabrahmam Garu, B.A., L.T., Sub-
Asst. Inspector of Schools.
" P. Raghavendra Rao Garu, Sub-Asst. Inspec-
tor of Schools.
" G. Dasanna Pantulu Garu, Sub-Asst. Inspec-
tor of Schools.
" A. Atchanna Sastri Garu, Sub-Asst. Inspec-
tor of Schools.
" S. Kameswara Rao Garu, B.A., L.T., Sub-
Asst. Inspector of Schools.

MONDAY
Nov. 30,
1914,
11-30 A.M.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, B.A.
M.R.Ry. S. Kameswara Rao Garu, M.A., L.T.

4-40 P.M.

ARTS COLLEGE.

Mr. O. J. Couldrey, M.A.
Mr. C. A. Wilkinson, B.A.
M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopala Ayyar Avargal, M.A.
" B. Raghavendra Rao Garu, B.A.
" A. Chakravarti Avargal, M.A., L.T.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
Mr. Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, and Official Receiver.
Mr. O. J. Couldrey, Principal of the Arts College.

MONDAY. Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Vice-Principal, Training
 Nov. 30, School.
 1914. Mr. Moodie, Agent, Bank of Madras.
 8 P.M. Mr. A. E. Ferns, Public Works Department.
 Mr. E. W. Lace, Public Works Department.
 Mr. C. B. Connell, Public Works Department.
 Mr. F. T. Sepping-Wright, Public Works Department.
 Mr. Tate, Public Works Department.

TUESDAY] CENTRAL JAIL.

Dec. 1, Mr. R. W. Chester, L.M.S.
 1914.
 7-45 A.M. Mr. A. E. Ferns.

8-50 A.M. MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.
 Mr. R. W. Chester, L.M.S.

11 A.M. INTERVIEWS.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu
 Garu, B.A., B.L.
 „ Rai Sahib M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu,
 B.A., B.L.
 „ N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, P.A., B.L.
 „ Sri B. B. Sarvarayudu Garu, Zamindar of
 Kapileswarapuram.

4-30 P.M. ANICUT AND HEAD WORKS, DOWLAISH-
 WARAM.

M.R.Ry. S. Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal.
 Mr. A. E. Ferns.
 Mr. E. W. Lace.
 Mr. C. B. Connell.
 Mr. F. T. Sepping-Wright.
 M.R.Ry. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal.

A.E.L. MISSION HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND
 CHILDREN, RAJAHMUNDY.

Dr. Amy B. Rohrer.

DINNER PARTY (POLAVARAM).

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu,
 Proprietor of Polavaram.

PARTY UP BHADRACHALAM GORGE.

Mr. S. F. Chetham.
 Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S.
 Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S.
 Mr. C. B. Connell.

WEDNES-
 DAY.

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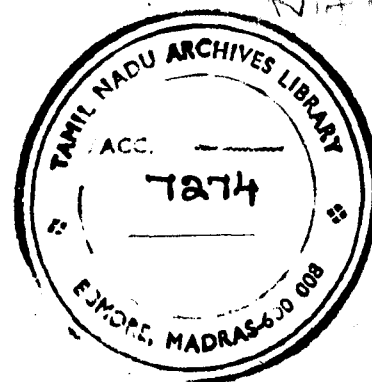
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தவணைத்தாள்.

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