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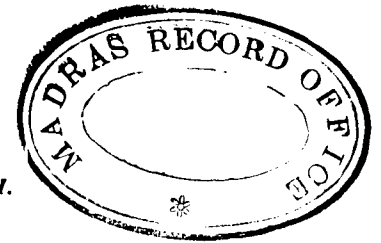
THE LORD PENTLAND,

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

Governor of Madras.

VOLUME II.

KISTNA.



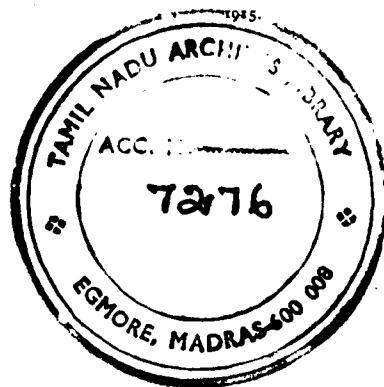
December 4th to 12th, 1914.

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MADRAS:

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PART V.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

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

* Joined the party at Masulipatam on the 8th December 1914.
 † Left the party at Masulipatam on the 7th December 1914.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 4.	Fri.	Ellore ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	3-45
			Pandal on maidan.	Dep.	...	3-55
				Arr.	...	4-0
				Dep.	...	4-30
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	4-35
				Dep.	...	5-15
			Maidan ...	Arr.	...	5-20
				Dep.	...	6-45
				Arr.	...	6-50
					...	8-0
Dec 5.	Sat.	Ellore ...	Railway Station ...	Dep.	7-40	...
			C.M.S. High School.	Arr.	7-50	...
				Dep.	8-25	...
			Water-works under construction.	Arr.	8-30	...
				Dep.	8-40	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	9-0	...
				Dep.	9-15	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	9-20	...
					9-30	...
					10-15	...
				Dep.	12 noon.	

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Ellore Municipal Council, Ellore Taluk Board and the Muhammadan Association.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	Garden party given by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
...	By motor.
...	Dinner in train.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast in train.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Meka Parthasarathi Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Bhadrachalam.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Velugoti Govinda Krishnayachendralu Bahadur, Kumar Raja of Venkatagiri and Zamindar of Tangellanudi.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. Kurma Venkatarreddi Nayudu Garu, President, Taluk Board and Member, Kistna District Board.
...	By special train <i>via</i> Bezwada. Departure private.

KISTNA.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 5.	Sat.	Masulipatam.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	4-25
			Town Hall ...	Dep.	...	4-35
				Arr.	...	4-40
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-30
Dec. 6.	Sun.	Masulipatam.		Arr.	...	5-45
				...	...	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-50
			Church ...	Arr.	...	6-0
Dec. 7.	Mon.	Masulipatam.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	7-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	7-10
			Noble College ...	Dep.	...	7-30
			Sharkey Memorial Girls' School.	Arr.	...	8-30
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	8-31
				Dep.	...	8-45
				Arr.	...	8-50
				Dep.	...	9-30
					...	11-0
					...	12 noon.

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Masulipatam Municipal Council, Kistna District Board and Bandar Taluk Board.
...	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	Divine service.
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the District Association.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. Bommadevara Venkatanarasimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of North Vallur.
...	(2) Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Masulipatam Municipal Council.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Yerlagadda Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, son of the Zamindar of Challapalli.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. Vemuri Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, President, Bandar Taluk Board.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 7.	Mon.	Masulipatam.	Collector's Bungalow.	...	...	
			Hindu High School	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	4-45
			Challapalli Zamindar's compound.	Dep.	...	4-55
				Arr.	...	5-15
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	5-20
				Arr.	...	5-35
				Dep.	...	5-40
				Arr.	...	8-0
Dec. 8.	Tues.	Masulipatam.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-45	...
			National College ...	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
			Water-works under construction.	Arr.	8-40	...
				Dep.	8-50	...
			Hospital ...	Arr.	9-0	...
				Dep.	9-25	...
				Arr.	9-30	...
					12 noon.	
						1-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
	(5) M.R.Ry. S. Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.
	(6) M.R.Ry. Vaddlamannati Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
	(7) M.R.Ry. Nayini Venkata Ranga Rao Reddi Garu, Zamindar of Munagala.
...	Lunch party.
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	Feeding the poor.
...	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Educational Officers' Conference.
...	Lunch.
...	Garden party.
...	Dinner.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 9.	Wed.	Masulipatam.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-20	...
			Chilakalapudi Railway Station.	Arr.	7-25	...
			Chilakalapudi. Railway Station	Dep.	7-30	...
			Bezwada. Railway Station	Arr.	11-0	...
			Museum	Dep.	11-5	...
				Arr.	11-10	...
				Dep.	11-40	...
			Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Arr.	11-50	...
					1-30	...
			Club House, Indian Social Club.	Dep.	4-45	...
				Arr.	5-30	...
				Dep.	6-15	...
Dec. 10.	Thur.	Bezwada..	Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Arr.	6-20	...
					8-0	...
			Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	...
			Head-works	Arr.	7-40	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			Municipal water-works.	Arr.	8-10	...
				Dep.	8-30	...
			Hospital	Arr.	8-40	...
				Dep.	9-10	...
			Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-20	...
					9-30	...
					12 noon.	...
					1-30	...
					8-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
...	
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Bezwada Municipal Council and the Muhammadans.
...	By motor.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor. Drive through congested areas.
...	Evening party given by the Indian Social Club.
...	By motor.
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	
...	By motor.
1½	Visit to anikat and head-works of the Kistna Eastern system.
...	By motor.
½	
...	
...	By motor. Inspection of Railway Station and level crossings.
1	
...	Breakfast
...	Revenue Officers' conference.
...	Lunch party.
...	Dinner party at the Museum.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1914. Dec. 11.	Fri.	Bezwada.	Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-40	...
			Mission High School.	Arr.	7-50	...
			Atkinson Girls' School.	Dep.	8-15	...
			Hindu High School.	Arr.	8-20	...
			Superintending Engineer's Bungalow.	Dep.	8-40	...
				Arr.	8-45	...
				Dep.	9-10	...
				Arr.	9-20	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
Dec. 12.	Sat.	Madras ...	Central Station ...	Arr.	12 noon.	
					1-30	...
					8-0	...
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	10-45

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
1½	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Meka Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Vasireddi Chandra Mouliswara Prasada Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Member, District Board.
...	(5) M.R.Ry. Suraneni Venkata Jagannadha Gopal Rao Bahadur, Senior Zamindar of Mailavaram.
...	Deputation from five old Godavari taluks.
...	Lunch.
...	Dinner.
...	Private departure to Madras.
...	Arrival private.

KISTNA.



THE special train conveying His Excellency and party from Godavari Railway station arrived at Ellore station at 3-45 P.M., where His Excellency was received by Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, and Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, who is also the Zamindar of Tangellamudi in Kistna district, and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu were also present. His Excellency and party then proceeded to the pandal erected on the maidan, where his arrival was public. All the leading officials and non-officials had assembled under the pandal and a band was in attendance outside it.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector presented to him the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council and presented the other members :—

“ We, the members of the Municipal Council of Ellore, respectfully beg to accord a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to this district. It is now nearly 25 years since one of your predecessors in office, Lord Connemara, paid a visit to this town, but since then

Public
arrival.

Municipal
Address.

Dec. 4, 1914.
 ELLORE.
 Municipal Address.

"we were denied the good fortune of offering a welcome in our own town to the august representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Whatever might have been the reasons for this in the past, we feel very grateful to Your Excellency for this your gracious visit which affords us the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the people of this town our deep and profound loyalty to the British Throne and our devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The subjects of His Majesty throughout his Indian Empire have given spontaneous expression in the present crisis to their feelings of attachment to the British Crown and we are very thankful that His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Parliament have so generously recognised the true spirit of India. We beg to express the hope that this recognition will conduce to a better understanding of the feelings and aspirations of the Indian peoples, draw together into closer union all the subjects of His Majesty throughout the British Empire and accelerate the progress of this country in all directions.

"2. The Local Bodies in this Presidency are very grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the liberal policy that has been initiated in affording financial assistance for carrying out large and important schemes of sanitary reform. We are thankful for the many benefits which this town in particular has received during the last few years. The large and munificent grants for the relief of congestion and for the construction of water-works, and the liberal grants-in-aid for elementary school buildings have enabled us to carry out schemes for the betterment of

Dec. 4, 1914.
 ELLORE.
 Municipal Address.

"this town which would otherwise have been beyond our means. At the same time we feel conscious of some other pressing needs and we beg therefore to take this opportunity of submitting them for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

"3. The most urgent necessity of this town is an efficient system of drainage. This has become all the more important in view of the approaching completion of the scheme for a protected water-supply. The importance of a scheme for the drainage of this town has been urged by this council since 1889 and in reporting on this matter in 1891 the Sanitary Engineer expressed the opinion that local conditions were such that an exception to the rule that water-supply should ordinarily precede drainage should be made in the case of this town. Since then the council has urged that a combined scheme of drainage and water-supply would be most advantageous to the town and an investigation has accordingly been ordered and some work done in connection with this scheme. We pray that this investigation may be completed as early as possible and as we have already exhausted our resources in financing the water-supply scheme, we also pray that assistance may be rendered to enable us to carry out the drainage scheme.

Drainage

Water supply.

"4. Lastly we beg to draw attention to the existing difficulties felt by the travelling public resorting to the Railway station at Powerpeta. The greater part of the passenger traffic of the town is through this station. It is now nearly twenty years since this station has been opened but the platform arrangements continue to be very defective and great

Provision of a platform and waiting rooms at Powerpeta.

Dec. 4, 1914.
ELLORE
Municipal
Address.

"inconvenience is being caused to the public for want
"of waiting rooms. We pray that instructions may
"be issued for the construction of a platform and suit-
"able waiting-rooms.

"5. Before concluding, we should like to refer to
"the present constitution of the Municipal Council
"which consists of 16 councillors, of whom 8 are nomi-
"nated including the Chairman, who is also a nominee
"of the Government. This has been in force since
"1901. We respectfully submit that the administration
"of the municipal affairs has been such as to warrant the
"restoration of the privileges we enjoyed prior to 1901.
"We therefore pray that Your Excellency may be
"pleased to restore to us the privilege of electing the
"Chairman of the Council and to increase the number
"of councillors from 16 to 18 and to permit the elec-
"tion by the rate-payers of at least two-thirds of the
"sanctioned strength of the council."

The Collector next presented M.R.Ry. K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, President of the Ellore Taluk Board, who read the following address on behalf of the Board:—

Taluk
Board's
Address.

"We, the members of the Ellore Taluk Board, most
"respectfully beg to accord a hearty welcome to Your
"Excellency on this happy occasion of Your Excel-
"lency's visit to our historic town. It is more than a
"quarter of a century since this town enjoyed the unique
"honour of welcoming His Excellency the Governor
"and this is also the first occasion on which this Taluk
"Board has been allowed the privilege of presenting
"an address to the Governor of our province. The

Dec. 4, 1914.
ELLORE
Taluk
Board's
Address.

"present occasion is therefore of immense value to us
"and we deem it a great fortune to be thus allowed
"an opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Your
"Excellency.

"2. The tremendous war which the greed and
"wantonness of two military nations have thrust upon
"our peace-loving Britain has served to knit the interests
"of India and England more closely than history has
"ever known; and in the heavy cannonade and the firing
"of the British arms another link stronger and closer
"than ever has been forged uniting India to its sacred
"sovereign. Within the area of this Taluk Board live
"a large number of military pensioners and sons of
"those who in the past rendered active service to His
"Most Gracious Majesty, the late King Edward VII, and
"our beloved Empress, Queen Victoria the Good. We
"take this opportunity therefore to assure Your Excel-
"lency of our unflinching loyalty and devotion to the
"British throne and of the readiness of the people of
"our division to place themselves and their resources
"at the command of His Majesty and to beg of Your
"Excellency in particular to utilise the services of our
"military races in any direction which Your Excellency
"may deem fit.

"3. We take this opportunity also for conveying
"our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency's administra-
"tion for the consideration with which you were pleased
"to select this Board as one of the few Taluk Boards
"that have been granted the valued franchise of electing
"their own non-official presidents in this province. We
"may be permitted in this connection to respectfully
"pray that the strength of our Board may be raised from

*Elective
franchise.*

Dec. 4,
1914.

ELLORE.
Taluk
Board's
Address.

" 15 to 18 with the privilege of appointing half its members by election by the registered voters in view of the fact that our Taluk Board is 1,215 square miles in extent and its population excluding the Municipal town of Ellore is 3,29,028. The annual expenditure of this Board has also risen during recent years from Rs. 50,000 to more than a lakh of rupees owing to the generous grants made by Government from time to time.

Rural
water-
supply.

" 4. We respectfully beg to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice that the most pressing problem of this Taluk Board has for some time been the question of water-supply to the whole of the Yernagudem taluk, and a portion of the Ellore taluk. The former taluk is entirely upland and the latter is nearly so. There are some villages in this area which have no drinking-water sources within a radius in some cases of even four miles. Cholera recurs almost every year and the general health has not been wholly satisfactory. With the liberal grants which Your Excellency's Government in its generous policy has been making in recent years, this great desideratum is being supplied to some extent. Our sympathetic President of the District Board realising our need in this direction has also selected the Yernagudem taluk for the expenditure of the full allotment of Rs. 10,000 which the Government have made to this district towards the improvement and protection of rural water supplies. Even this, it is submitted, is not adequate. We therefore humbly approach Your Excellency with the prayer that the Yernagudem taluk may be selected as the area in

" which the protected well system may be fully introduced by a liberal grant, so that almost every village therein may have at least one protected well. We beg to be permitted to couple with this the request of the town of Kovvur to be allowed the use of the artesian well which was recently sunk in that place by Government for the purpose of supplying water to Rajahmundry; but which, if we are informed correctly, is not required for that purpose since wells are proposed to be sunk on the Rajahmundry side of the river to supply water to that town.

" 5. We beg respectfully to lay before Your Excellency the fact that Kovvur is a rising town. It has at present only an elementary school. The offices of the Tahsildar, the Sub-Magistrate, the Sub-Registrar and the Police Inspector are located there; there is also a good dispensary with a fine structure of its own. The place has gained additional importance by the establishment of a District Munsif's Court, and a number of families of decent position and status are accordingly settled down there. The education of the children of these families and of the other inhabitants of that place has been engaging the anxious attention of this Board for some time past owing to the want of an Incomplete Secondary School. Some of the children now go to Rajahmundry on the other side of the river, every morning by train and return home walking over the Railway Bridge in the evening at considerable risk, inconvenience and expense, while a large number of children is altogether prevented from continuing their studies. The funds of this Board are insufficient to start an Incomplete Secondary

Dec. 4,
1914.
ELLORE.
Taluk
Board's
Address.

An in-
complete
second-
ary
school
for
Kovvur.

Dec. 4,
1914.
ELLORE.
Taluk
Board's
Address.

"School in Kovvur, though it is sincerely believed
"that the school will become self-supporting in the
"course of three or four years. We therefore earnestly
"pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to favour
"this Board with a grant sufficient to open such a
"school and to maintain it for four years from the date
"of opening.

A dispensary for Kamavarapukota.

"6. We have only one more appeal to make to
"the well-known generosity of Your Excellency. There
"are only two dispensaries within the limits of this
"Taluk Board—one at Kovvur in the south-east corner
"and the other at Chintalapudi in the north-west corner.
"The middle portion of this vast area has no medical
"aid at all. There are many places which are nearly
"20 miles away from any medical aid. We therefore
"earnestly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased
"to increase the medical grant, so as to enable this
"Board to open a dispensary at Kamavarapukota.
"Such a dispensary will serve quite a number of
"villages all round and will afford considerable relief.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency
"once more for having given us the opportunity of
"presenting this address and pray that Your Excellency
"may have a happy and pleasant journey in this tour."

After reading the address Mr. Venkata Reddi
Nayudu presented the other members of the
Taluk Board.

The Collector then introduced Syed Vazir-ud-
din Sahib, who read the following address on
behalf of the Muhammadan Association and
presented the other members of the deputation.

Dec. 4,
1914.
ELLORE.
Muham-
madan
Associa-
tion's
Address.

"On behalf of the Muslim community of Ellore,
"we beg to accord to Your Excellency our hearty
"welcome. For a long time we have not had the
"fortune of welcoming amongst our midst His Majesty's
"representative and we beg to express our feelings of
"gratitude for being given an opportunity to express in
"person our heart-felt feelings of loyalty to His Majesty
"the King-Emperor. We have always enjoyed peace
"and prosperity and, above all, religious toleration
"under the benign British rule and we can assure Your
"Excellency that we are, and shall ever be, ready to
"sacrifice our lives and property for our Emperor
"under any circumstances.

"Our town consists of the largest number of
"Muslim population in these parts and most of us are
"either Government pensioners, chiefly military, or are
"the relatives of those who distinguished themselves
"during the great Indian Mutiny and on other occasions
"and except a few who are now employed in the civil
"departments, the rest follow the industries of tanning
"leather and manufacture of carpets for which Ellore
"has a world-wide reputation.

"Though we will not be justified in approaching
"Your Excellency with any request involving expendi-
"ture of money at this juncture, we have been
"emboldened by Your Excellency's kindness and
"sympathy, to place before Your Excellency the great
"need that there is in these parts for a Secondary
"Muhammadan school with a hostel attached to it.
"Owing to the reduction of the Madras regiment, we
"have not been able to secure service in the Military

*Second-
ary
Muham-
madan
School.*

22

KISTNA.

Dec. 4,
1914.ELLORRE.
Muham-
madan
Associa-
tion's
Address.

"Department as our forefathers have been and on account of the recent war, our industries have entirely failed. We are, under these circumstances, not in a position to contribute much, but we will strive our utmost to make our humble contribution towards the expenditure of the institution and we pray that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to find ways and means to help us in educating our children and bringing our community to the level of our Hindu brethren.

"Praying to the Almighty that the present war may soon conclude with complete victory to our Emperor, we beg once more to welcome Your Excellency to our midst and express our feelings of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

His Excellency replied to the addresses as follows:—

His Excel-
lency's
reply

"GENTLEMEN,—In each of the addresses which have been presented you have dwelt on the long interval that has elapsed since last a Governor of the Presidency visited Ellore; well, gentlemen, I am glad that it has fallen to my lot to set a limit to the interval, and I look forward much to the opportunity my visit will afford me of seeing something of Ellore and its people.

Drain-
age.

"The drainage scheme which the Municipality is anxious to introduce has been examined and plans and estimates are under consideration; the cost is roughly estimated at 3½ lakhs and Government will be very willing to consider the question of a grant from Provincial funds when the scheme is laid before it in a complete and final form.

"Powerpeta is, I understand, a railway station of the description known as a flag station opened for the convenience of the public and distant only half a mile from the main station of Ellore. In these circumstances it is perhaps reasonable that the Company should not be able to provide at Powerpeta all the facilities of larger stations. I am told, however, that the question of waiting accommodation is under the consideration of the Company and that an estimate for the provision of a standard platform has been prepared, but that the work has been unavoidably postponed owing to present financial prudence. Perhaps these matters should be allowed to stand over in the meantime; but when the difficulty of providing funds is over, as we all trust it may be before very long, the Railway shall be asked to take these requests once more into consideration.

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ELLORRE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.Provi-
sion of a
platform
and wait-
ing
rooms at
Power-
peta.

"I congratulate the Council on the success of its administration during the last half a dozen years and more and if it will submit formally its requests regarding increased numbers and elective powers, the Government will consider them with all sympathy and care.

Elective
fran-
chise.

"The Taluk Board also has taken this opportunity to ask for an increase in the number of its members and that half of them should be elected, basing its requests on the size and population of its jurisdiction, and on its increasing budgets. Much weight must of course be allowed to the considerations advanced, but the Government have come to the conclusion that it will be best to reconsider the

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ELLORE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

*Rural
water-
supply.*

"constitution of Taluk Boards as a whole when the
"time comes. When that time comes for that opera-
"tion the case of the Ellore Board will receive full
"consideration.

"The question of the supply of drinking-water
"is one of the greatest importance, and the upland
"taluk of Yernagudem admittedly deserves sympa-
"thetic treatment in this respect. It is the desire of the
"Government that systematic and sustained action
"should be taken by all District Boards to improve the
"supply of water in rural parts. With a view to this
"the Kistna District Board was last year given a grant
"of Rs. 10,000 and would have received a further grant
"this year had it not been that its unspent balances
"from grants for minor sanitary works already given
"amounted to more than a lakh. As soon as the
"Board is able to reduce substantially this large amount,
"the Government will be glad to make further grants
"for water-supply, and it will be open to the District
"Board to employ these in completing the provision of
"wells required for Yernagudem taluk.

"As to the trial artesian well at Kovvur it is not
"yet, I believe, decided whether or not wells on the
"Kovvur side of the river are to be sunk in connexion
"with the supply of water to Rajahmundry; if not, there
"seems to be no reason at present why the well already
"sunk should not be made available for the inhabitants
"of Kovvur village.

"Kovvur desires also to be provided with a
"secondary school, to be opened and maintained for a
"time, by the Government. The request has been

*An in-
complete
second-
ary
school
for
Kovvur.*

"examined by the Educational Department and that
"department is not, I understand, prepared at present
"to support it. Until Kovvur can itself support a
"secondary school, which may well be the case in a
"few years' time, it is thought that the present facilities
"for secondary education which Rajahmundry and
"Nidadavole provide may be regarded as sufficient.

"Your desire to provide easier access to medical
"relief in the Board's jurisdiction deserves all praise.
"A new dispensary has recently been opened at Janga-
"reddigudem on the northern border of the taluk
"which may, I trust, provide certain villages with greater
"facilities, but, though Government are willing to
"contribute to the salaries of medical subordinates
"employed by Local Boards, and to consider the
"allotment of non-recurring grants for medical build-
"ings, they must rely on local funds—supplemented it
"may be by private contributions—to supply the cost
"of maintenance of such institutions.

"The address of the Muslim community contains
"the request for a secondary Muhammadan school with
"a hostel, and I confess I have much sympathy with
"it. Their difficulty is that Muhammadan children do
"not find it easy to assimilate instruction imparted in
"a language which is not that of their homes. To
"meet this difficulty directions have been given to
"impress on local bodies and other agencies controlling
"secondary schools the need for making special arrange-
"ments, where necessary, to form Muhammadan sec-
"tions in the lower classes in which instruction can
"be given through the medium of Hindustani. I trust

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ELLORE.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

*Medical
relief.*

*Second-
ary
Muham-
madan
school.*

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ELLORE
His Excellency's
reply.

"that it will be possible for these instructions to be
"fully carried out in Ellore. For the present it is not,
"I think, likely that Government will be able to open
"another Muhammadan school besides those in con-
"templation at Vellore and Madras. What seems the
"most hopeful course is, I am glad to see, suggested in
"your address. I trust that your endeavours may be
"successful and that the Muhammadan community will
"themselves use their best efforts to open a school and
"will ask the Government to render it all the assistance
"they can in the matter of grants. This I can assure
"you at once the Government will be very ready to do.

"I thank you one and all for the sincere expres-
"sions you have given me of your loyalty to the British
"Empire, and your earnest prayers for the success of
"the British arms. At the present time when the
"anxiety of all has been increased by the action of
"Turkey such expressions are more than ever welcome.
"Turkey has been induced, I believe, against her better
"judgment to forsake those to whom her interests bind
"her, and in whose care her welfare was assured, and to
"throw in her lot with a power which seems to have no
"other thought than to use her for its own immediate
"ends. I regret deeply that she has allowed herself to
"be drawn into the European struggle and hope that
"even now her eyes may be opened and that she may
"realize before more harm is done the unwisdom of the
"course she has taken.

"We may all, I think, be proud that the troops of
"this country are fighting side by side with those of
"the rest of the Empire in the cause of civilization and
"honour, and I rejoice that they should have already

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ELLORE
His Excellency's
reply.

"given signal proofs of their valour and devotion before
"the eyes of Europe. I do not doubt that the spon-
"taneous spirit of loyalty which at this critical time is
"found to pervade every country and every race com-
"posing the Empire, will serve to draw still closer the
"ties which bind us all together.

"I thank you also, Gentlemen, for the cordial
"welcome you have given me and for the graceful
"caskets which contain the addresses; these will ever
"form a pleasant and graceful memento of my visit to
"your town."

After replying to the addresses His Excellency Garden party.
returned to his saloon and a few minutes later
again went back to the Maidan to attend a
garden party given by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur
M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, who had
invited the leading citizens both European and
Indian. On arrival His Excellency was received
by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, and the
Collector introduced to His Excellency a number
of retired Indian Military officers with each of
whom His Excellency spoke a few words. His
Excellency afterwards witnessed a display of fire-
works, a dramatic performance in Telugu and
drill and dance by school girls. After spending
an hour and a half at the garden party His
Excellency and party returned to the Railway
station.

On the morning of Saturday, the 5th Decem- Dec. 5,
1914.
ber, His Excellency and party accompanied by
Messrs. J. M. Turing and E. T. H. Stevenson, the

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1914.
ELLORE.
C.M.S.
High
School.

Kumararaja of Venkatagiri and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao motored from the Railway station on a round of visits. They first visited the Church Missionary Society High School.

This was started by the Rev. George English of the Church Missionary Society on the 4th December 1854, with 18 pupils. The school has had an uninterrupted career of sixty years. In March last, the Diamond Jubilee of the institution was celebrated, and a scheme has been inaugurated to collect funds from the old boys for a hostel. Up to date a little over Rs. 1,000 has been subscribed and nearly a half collected, with which plans and estimates have been prepared at a cost of Rs. 390. The estimated cost of the hostel is Rs. 15,000.

The present strength of the school is 279 Brahmins, 188 Non-Brahmin caste Hindus, 142 Muhammadans, 31 Christians, and 1 Eurasian, making a total of 641. Of this number, 28 are Panchamas. The school maintains a purely Muhammadan department from the Infant Standard to the Second Form. This is the only High School in the town and the only Secondary School in which Panchamas are admitted.

There are 87 boys in the Sixth Form. In the C group of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination the school teaches Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, History of England, Telugu, Urdu, Commercial Practice and Geography, Book-keeping, Typewriting and Shorthand.

There are 30 teachers on the staff, of whom 7 are graduates, 4 being L.T.'s. Two graduates are undergoing training at present and they will join the permanent staff in April 1915.

In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination of March last one boy obtained cent. per cent. in Mathematics C group and 95 per cent. in Elementary Mathematics. The highest percentage of marks obtained by the school in English was 83; in Physics 81; in Chemistry 67.

The net cost to the management in the past six years has been between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 a year. In 1913-14 it was Rs. 746-9-5. This year the Government have sanctioned a half grant of Rs. 4,725 for the extension of the buildings, which will be undertaken as soon as the finances of the society permit.

The School has won the following trophies in sports:—

1910—Grigg Medal, District Sports.
1912— " " "
1913— " " "
1910—Bell Foot Ball Cup.
1911— " " "

The boys and masters contributed nearly Rs. 18 to the Edward Memorial Fund, and last month Rs. 43-4-0 to the Imperial Relief Fund.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. S. V. Thomas, the Headmaster, and conducted round the classes. At the conclusion of the

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1914.
ELLORE.
C.M.S.
High
School.

Dec. 5. 1914. inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

ELLORE.

C.M.S. High School.

" I have been much pleased with the appearance of this school, and am glad to know that it is largely attended and is doing excellent work. I wish it all success."

Water works under construction.

From the school His Excellency proceeded to inspect the water-works under construction.

It was originally intended to supply the town of Ellore with drinking water from the Tammi-leru river, but that scheme was abandoned and in August 1911, Government approved the proposal to supply the town with water drawn from the Bezwada-Ellore canal.

The storage tank consists of two compartments, one sufficient to meet the requirements of the present population and the other intended for future use when required.

Three filter beds are now provided. Two of the beds will be capable of filtering water for the present population of 38,000 at the rate of 15 gallons per head per day. The third bed will be in reserve for cleaning operations and provision has been made for a fourth bed also.

The estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,93,800, were sanctioned in August 1913 and Government made a special grant of Rs. 3,95,000 and promised to advance the balance of the amount required as a loan repayable in twenty years with interest at 4 per cent.

At the water-works His Excellency was received by Mr. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Executive

Engineer, Godavari Western Division, and Mr. H. S. Taylor, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, who showed him the plans and charts.

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On the way back from the water-works His Excellency witnessed the feeding of a large number of the poor by M.R.Ry. K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, President, Ellore Taluk Board, and on proceeding further on the Powerpetta Road, some 3,500 children attending the various elementary schools in the town who were paraded on one side of the road welcomed His Excellency.

Feeding of the poor.

His Excellency next visited the Municipal Hospital, where he was received by Mr. H. D. Rozario, Civil Apothecary in charge, and conducted round the wards. At the close of the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Municipal Hospital.

" I have been glad to visit this hospital, where I understand the staff are doing their best for the comfort of the patients, in spite of somewhat inadequate buildings. The figures seem to indicate increasing need of larger accommodation for a town of the population of Ellore; and any steps taken by the Municipality in this direction deserve the hearty support of the inhabitants of the town and the neighbourhood."

From the Hospital His Excellency and party returned to the Railway station.

At 10-15 A.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

Interviews

His Excellency and party including Messrs. J. M. Turing, the Collector, and E. T. H. Stevenson,

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1914.
MASULI-
PATAM.
Public
arrival.

District Superintendent of Police, left Ellore by special train at 12 noon for Masulipatam which they reached at 4.25 P.M. From the Railway station His Excellency motored to the Town Hall where his arrival was public. All the leading officials and non-officials including a large number of Indian ladies were present in the hall. The Reserve Police with band furnished a guard-of-honour outside the hall. After inspecting the guard of honour His Excellency proceeded to the hall in front of which the Collector introduced a few European and Indian gentlemen to His Excellency. His Excellency then walked over to the dais and on his taking his seat, Mr. Turing presented to His Excellency Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam, who read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council and presented the other members of the Council;—

Municipal
Address.

"We, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, respectfully beg leave to offer Your Excellency a most sincere and cordial welcome to this ancient town.

"2. Masulipatam is a historic sea-port known to have carried on trade by sea with distant kingdoms even in first and second centuries A.D. In later times, the town was a provincial capital of the Muhammadan rulers, and in those days, its fame as a great commercial place, and an industrial centre, producing among other things printed cotton goods of exquisite beauty, attracted to it the enterprise of the maritime nations of Europe. In the struggle that followed

"among those nations for the establishment of commercial, and later, political supremacy, the town played a conspicuous part. It has ever been the pride of its inhabitants that the town was the earliest English settlement on the Coromandel Coast, and that the nation with whose early history in Southern India it was so closely associated, has established an empire in the Indian continent, bringing peace and progress to the millions of its people. Times and circumstances have changed, and though the town can no longer boast of its former greatness, it is still a place of considerable importance with a population of 43,000, and is the head-quarters of one of the foremost districts in the Presidency.

"3. We deplore the great crisis of war through which the British nation is now passing. Though we live thousands of miles away from the scene of fighting, and our peace and happiness are assured to us under the powerful and benign rule of our Government, we fully realize the fact that our interests are as much involved in the results of the great struggle as those of the other parts of the British Empire and that our prosperity is indissolubly linked with theirs. While expressing our congratulations upon the success that has so far attended the arms of the British and their allies, we wish and pray that the success may be complete in every respect at an early date. We also beg to assure Your Excellency of our most sincere loyalty and of our readiness to be of any use that may be possible for us at this juncture. We take great pride in the fact that Indian troops are fighting side by side with British troops, and that Indian loyalty

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MASULI-
PATAM.
Municipal
Address

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PATAM.

Municipal
Address.

Water-
supply.

"and enthusiasm has been roused everywhere in the
"cause of our beloved Emperor.

"4. We take this opportunity of expressing our
"profound gratitude to Your Excellency's Government
"for the very liberal grant sanctioned for the purpose
"of financing a protected water scheme for this town,
"which has been a need sorely felt for a long time;
"we have now the great satisfaction of seeing the work
"set on foot. We venture, however, to submit that
"the scheme now approved and ordered to be carried
"out, is imperfect, and fails to include in its scope
"many crowded portions of the town, and will surely
"create wide-spread discontent among the people.
"The reason is that the town is one of distances, so
"that the difficulty of conveying water from the parts
"served with pipes to those not so served will be parti-
"cularly great, while the whole town with the exception
"of a few places, has been taxed in the name of the
"new scheme up to the maximum limit permitted by the
"District Municipalities Act. Another reason is that
"the existing water scheme, which, however primitive
"and insanitary it may be, is carrying some sort of
"fresh water to almost all places in the town, may
"probably be altogether abolished hereafter, giving
"room to the feeling that for paying a much higher tax,
"what is actually in the backyard is lost and nothing
"new is provided except at a distance. It is really
"desirable that pure drinking-water, the essential
"necessary of life, should be placed within the
"easy reach of all classes of people in all parts of
"the town. The complete as distinguished from the
"present incomplete scheme is estimated to cost about

"2½ lakhs more, and we fervently pray that Your
"Excellency may be pleased to give a favourable
"consideration to the extension of the scheme so as to
"make it complete and for the purpose, to extend
"additional financial help to this municipality.

"5. If we may take the liberty to mention a few
"more of our needs in this address, we wish to allude
"to a well-equipped hospital as the foremost among
"them. The present buildings are too old to be of
"use any longer and are not suited to modern require-
"ments. The question relating to the new buildings
"required is under correspondence between the Muni-
"cipal Council and the Sanitary Board. It is only by
"the munificence of Government that the Council can
"hope to provide the town with this essential requisite.

"6. The Council has recently resolved to under-
"take the maintenance and management of a Women
"and Children's hospital in this town, subject to the
"payment by the District Board of a contribution of
"one-half of the annual expenditure up to a limit of
"Rs. 3,000. Towards the construction of the necessary
"buildings, a portion of the money required has been
"already placed by Your Excellency's Government at
"the disposal of the District Board. The Council will
"be prepared to take up the matter as a municipal
"concern, the buildings being provided by Government.
"The need for a hospital with such buildings in the
"convenient place already selected is pressing. The
"present institution is only a dispensary, and is located
"in a rented house not suited for the purpose.

"7. There are at present about 800 girls receiving
"primary education in this town and the need for a

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PATAM.

Municipal
Address.
Hospital.

*Women
and
Children's
Hospital.*

*Secondary
School for
girls.*

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Municipal Address.
Sanitary improvements.

"secondary school for them is keenly felt. The establishment by Government of such a school will be a great boon to the town and its neighbourhood.

"8. We feel exceedingly thankful to the Government, for the great benefits hitherto conferred upon the people of this town such as the sanitary improvements for which grants have been made from time to time. We submit that on account of the exceedingly large area of the town, as much as 19.46 square miles, and the comparatively small income obtained after straining every resource, there necessarily remains a great deal more to be done in almost every respect, and we crave the assistance of Government from time to time to further the humble endeavours of the council to effect the various improvements needed in the interests of the public.

"9. In conclusion we respectfully beg to thank Your Excellency for the honour done us by Your Excellency's kind visit to this ancient town and we earnestly pray that the Almighty God may grant Your Excellency long life and ever increasing happiness."

The Collector next presented M.R.Ry. V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the Kistna District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board:—

Kistna District Board's Address.

"We, the members of the District Board, Kistna, respectfully beg to offer our hearty welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this district.

"2. While we deplore the war which is being waged at present as a great calamity, we feel, as do the

"people of this district generally, that it has been forced upon the British Government by the aggressiveness of Germany, and that it has been undertaken by our Gracious Emperor in the interests of righteousness and humanity. We feel certain that the struggle will terminate in the complete success of the British arms and in great glory to the British Empire, of which, we are proud, our country is a component part. We fully realize the responsibility that rests with us of sharing the burdens of that Empire, and we rejoice to notice the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty and devotion to the throne that is met with in every part of India at this juncture. We need hardly assure Your Excellency that our district shares that feeling of loyalty and devotion to the fullest extent, and that we, when called upon, shall be prepared to place our resources at the disposal of the Government and be of such use to them as may be possible for us.

"3. While expressing our gratitude to the Government for the appointment, as a matter of experiment, of non-official Presidents in two taluk boards, viz., Bandar and Ellore, we beg to submit for Your Excellency's favourable consideration the desirability of extending that liberal policy to the other taluk boards in the district as well. We venture to approach Your Excellency with this request, for the reason that the experiment hitherto made has been officially reviewed to be a success. By way of a further extension of the principle and practice of local self-government which, we venture to believe, it is desirable to make wherever the ground is prepared for it, we beg to suggest that in

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Kistna District Board's Address.

Local Self-Government.

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Kistna
District
Board's
Address.

"this district the system of the Union Panchayats
"selecting their own Chairmen may be introduced at
"least as a matter of experiment.

"4. It is very satisfactory to find that the
"Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway, for which the District
"Board is under great obligation to the Government
"on account of the loan granted for its construction, is
"a decided success. It has a net earning of over
"7 per cent. annually on the capital invested. The
"net receipts amount to about Rs. 1,60,000 per year
"and the income from the railway cess comes up to
"Rs. 1,48,700 approximately. In view to the construc-
"tion of other railways in the district, which have
"been found to be necessary and desirable, the Board
"has allowed the surplus income from these sources to
"accumulate and the amount now in hand is about
"14 lakhs of rupees, which will be added to year after
"year. With these resources at hand we wish to
"undertake at once the construction of the Nidadavole-
"Narsapur Railway for which the necessary survey
"operations and estimates have been completed, and
"which is expected to be highly useful and remun-
"erative. We earnestly request that Your Excellency
"may favourably consider the question of granting a
"loan to the Board of the balance of capital required, to
"enable it to accomplish this object at an early date.
"We also pray that steps may soon be taken by the
"Government for obtaining for the Board the neces-
"sary concession for the construction of the intended
"line of railway.

Construc-
tion of
Nidadavole-
Narsapur
railway.

Village
Sanita-
tion.

"5. We assure Your Excellency that we are deeply
"grateful to the Government for the grants given every

"year for the improvement of village sanitation among
"other purposes. We desire, however, to bring to
"Your Excellency's notice that the amount given to
"this Board on account of sanitation has been found
"to be inadequate. The very unhealthy and insanitary
"condition of the villages has again and again been
"noticed by the Sanitary Officers. We do not find it
"possible for the District or Taluk Boards to set apart
"funds enough to meet this great defect of rural areas.
"Our inability, hitherto, to spend before the close of
"each year, notwithstanding strenuous efforts, a portion
"of the grant allotted, has arisen from the insufficiency
"of time for settling all necessary preliminaries, espe-
"cially in the case of the large projects, from the
"inadequacy of the establishment required to carry out
"all the works estimated for, from the unsuitableness
"of seasons, and from other causes as well. Now that
"District Boards are authorised to appropriate 10 per
"cent. of the grants for extra establishments, there is
"every probability of sanctioned amounts being more
"promptly utilised. We request that Your Excellency
"may be pleased to allot to this Board increased grants
"for this all-important purpose.

"6. The need for village communications, especially in irrigated tracts, is very greatly felt.
"Access to many of the villages is through miles of mud
"and water. We are obliged to spend all the funds
"available for communications, including the annual
"grants from the provincial funds on main roads, to
"the utter neglect of communications leading to
"villages. We feel we can meet this want only by the
"munificence of Government.

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Kistna
District
Board's
Address.

Village
Sanita-
tion.

Village
communi-
cations.

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PATAM
Kistna
District
Board's
Address.

"7. This district with a population of 1,997,535 and a revenue of Rs. 76,00,000 has at present only 11 hospitals and 10 dispensaries, and many parts of the district are left without any medical aid. As submitted above, we are unable to provide more funds for the purpose; and we, therefore, request Your Excellency to be pleased to grant us the necessary help for maintaining some more medical institutions in the district.

"8. In conclusion we respectfully beg to offer thanks to Your Excellency for this kind visit to this district, and we pray for Your Excellency's long life and prosperity."

After the members of the District Board were presented, the Collector introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubba Rao Pantulu Garu who read the following address on behalf of the Bandar Taluk Board:—

Bandar
Taluk
Board's
Address.

"We, the members of the Bandar Taluk Board, respectfully beg to offer our hearty welcome on Your Excellency's arrival at Masulipatam, the head-quarters of our jurisdiction.

"We may be allowed to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Government for the various kinds of help given to the Local Boards in the shape of contributions for Educational, Medical, Sanitary and other purposes.

"We are very grateful to Your Excellency for having conferred on our Board the honour of having a non-official president; and we respectfully pray that we may soon be empowered to elect the president."

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

"GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to be able to visit at this time your important and historical town—the scene in bygone years of violent conflicts between the several nations and armies desiring its possession—and I congratulate you on the position which it can claim as the earliest settlement of the English on the Coromandel coast. In the years of peace in India that have followed British occupation Masulipatam may have lost some of its strategic importance as a stronghold; its commercial importance as a port and trading centre remains, and the district behind it has been largely enriched by the improvement and extension of its irrigation system.

"It is natural that such a district should have its needs, and I will endeavour to deal now in order with such of them as have been laid before me in the addresses.

"The first point is in connection with the water-supply scheme now under construction. The scheme is to cost Rs. 4,71,000 and of this sum the Government are to provide as much as Rs. 3,84,000. This scheme which has been, I understand, adopted because it was impossible to finance a more complete scheme, will, it is hoped, provide a supply of pure water within easy reach of most households and at no considerable distance from the rest. If, as I do not doubt, it considers this a better state of affairs than the provision of doubtful water within easy reach of all, the Council will be able to meet with a clear conscience such disappointment as may find expression. When

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MASULI-
PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Water-
supply.

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MASULI-
PATAM.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"the finances of the Council enable them to bear
"their share of an extension of the scheme, the Govern-
"ment will be very glad to consider the question of
"helping them to provide it.

"The Government are most anxious that every
"considerable town should be able to provide itself
"with a hospital adequate to its needs and to modern
"requirements and when the time comes will gladly
"consider the question of affording help to the Council
"in this matter. At present I understand the plans
"and estimates are under revision by the Council.
"On their receipt the Government will examine also
"the Council's request regarding the establishment of
"a hospital for women and children. By considering
"both proposals together they will be able to take a
"more comprehensive view of the financial problem,
"and to see where any economy, if such is necessary,
"can best be applied. Meanwhile I congratulate the
"Council on its decision to provide more adequately
"for the medical needs of women and children, and
"trust that it will be possible to arrive at a favourable
"conclusion regarding the scheme without undue delay.

Establish-
ment of a
Girls'
High
School.

"The Andra Mahila Sabha submitted not long
"ago to Government a number of resolutions passed
"by it in April last. One of these resolutions had
"reference to the establishment of a Girls' High
"School at Masulipatam. The Government promised
"to enquire into the case, and consider their request.
"When the report of the Director of Public Instruction
"on the enquiry has been received, the Government
"will lose no time in seeing whether the wishes of the
"town in this respect can be met.

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reply.

"On the whole I think the Council will agree
"that the town has been treated with some liberality.
"Until the Council can by additional taxation or by
"increased economy bear some share of the cost of the
"further facilities it desires, it may not be possible for
"the Government, in fairness to other places, to treat
"it in the future with greater generosity than it has
"extended to it in the past.

"There are five Taluk Boards in Kistna district
"and at present two of them have non-official Presi-
"dents. In the case of one of these the President is
"elected and the request of the Bandar Taluk Board
"that they too should be allowed this privilege will be
"willingly considered by the Government at the next
"opportunity. I am happy to understand that in both
"cases the administration of the Boards has been
"satisfactory but I am advised that it is desirable
"to watch the experiment still further before deciding
"on the question of extending it. My answer to you
"therefore must be to rest assured that if further
"extensions are approved later, the claims of this
"district will be considered.

"As to the election of Union Chairmen, I have
"again to counsel patience. Before proceeding to this
"further step the Government desire to have greater
"experience of the result of the elective system intro-
"duced not long ago in the case of members of Union
"Panchayats.

"I congratulate the District Board on the success
"of its Railway enterprise and I share fully its desire
"to extend the system of feeder lines in the district.
"Such extension will do much not only to develop the

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*Railway
feeder
lines.*

"district and increase the resources of the Board, but
"will do something to supply the existing deficiency of
"roads.

"The two chief questions which have to be
"settled in this connection are, first, that of finance,
"second, that of gauge.

"As to finance, conditions have changed since
"the Bezwada-Masulipatam line was built. If Govern-
"ment money is to be given, the project must take its
"place in the Government of India programme in
"competition with many other lines, and will run the
"risk of being greatly delayed. With its ready money
"capital of some 14 lakhs the Board would, under more
"favourable financial conditions, be in an excellent
"position to obtain the assistance it requires in the
"open market. This is, I think, the direction in which
"it might proceed, and though it may experience
"difficulty now, I am confident that it will readily
"secure the necessary funds when the financial equili-
"brium is restored after the war is over.

"The next point is that of gauge. The original
"proposal was to build the extension on the broad
"gauge, and so avoid a break of gauge and its inherent
"difficulties and delays. The proposal however now
"is—and this suggestion came from the Home Board
"of the Railway—to construct the line on the metre
"gauge as being likely to give a larger return. If this
"suggestion is adopted—and the advantages and
"disadvantages should be very fully weighed before a
"final decision is taken—it seems to me, speaking
"without the close acquaintance which the District
"Board possesses of local conditions and without

"reference to other considerations which may affect the
"issue, that supposing a decision in favour of a metre
"gauge, it would be best to begin at Gudivada which
"is already on a line of this gauge and make the
"extension from there *via* Bhimavaram and Narsapur.
"The result of this would be to carry the produce of
"the newly-opened tracts to Masulipatam and Bezwada
"and to place the produce in through connection with
"the line to Marmagao and to the West Coast of India.
"If Rajahmundry and Cocanada provide a better out-
"let, then a broad gauge extension from Nidadavole
"would seem to have obvious advantages.

"The District Board's share of the grants for the
"improvement of sanitation in each of the last two
"years has been about Rs. 90,000. Having regard to
"other District Boards this was a generous share, but
"during the current year no grant was sanctioned
"owing to the existence of a large unspent balance of
"previous allotments. I do not doubt that every
"effort is being made to reduce as quickly as possible
"the extent of this balance, and I share cordially the
"anticipation of the Board that the new provision for
"employment of extra establishments by appropriation
"of 10 per cent. of the grants will in future years remove
"one of the chief causes for delay in spending the
"money. If this anticipation is realised, there is no
"reason why in the future the District Board should
"not again receive its full share of sanitation grants.
"I am aware that the question of sanitation in delta
"villages is one of extreme difficulty and I sympathise
"warmly with the Board in its desire to secure whatever
"improvement is possible.

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*Sanita-
tion.*

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lency's
reply.

*Communi-
cations.*

"An allied question is that of village com-
munications. Delta villages are suffering now from
"what I think all will agree was short-sighted action
"in the past; namely, that almost every available yard
"of land has been brought under wet cultivation and
"no reserve has been left for the provision of communi-
"cations.

"It is true that there is an extensive system of
"canals, which are within comparatively easy reach of
"most villages and provide a convenient means of
"conveying all kinds of produce to road or railway.
"It is also true that after the irrigation season carts
"can, and do, I believe, easily pass over the fields.
"There may still be much weight in the statement
"of the Board that improved communications are
"required. The problem is how their cost is to be
"met. The Government has in the past treated the
"District Board—which is one of the richest in the
"Presidency—with considerable liberality in respect
"of grants for roads. For the last five years the
"average grant for this purpose has been little short
"of a lakh and forty thousand, and there seems no
"immediate prospect of the Government being able to
"make any considerable increase in this amount.
"The District Board is not itself able to increase to a
"sufficient extent its expenditure on village roads, so
"that the solution seems to lie with the landholders
"and ryots who have profited so largely by the system
"of irrigation. In other places ryots have imposed a
"tax or asked permission to impose a tax on themselves
"to be spent on objects of this nature, and similar
"action by the delta landholders in this district seems

"at present to afford the most hopeful prospect of
"securing a better state of affairs.

"According to statistics, which may or may not
"be a correct guide, the medical institutions of this
"district are as adequate to the needs of the population
"as, on the whole, are those of other parts of the
"Presidency though we are anxious to make progress
"throughout the Presidency in this respect. If, how-
"ever, the District Board wishes to establish a special
"case for the provision of additional institutions, the
"Government will be very glad to consider it. Beyond
"contributing to the salaries of the medical staff, they
"do not usually give grants towards the *maintenance*
"of such institutions."

"Before I close I wish to thank you most warmly
"for the expressions of your loyalty and for your desire
"to give all possible assistance to the Crown in the
"present struggle. What you have said shows that
"you fully appreciate the reasons which led Great
"Britain to participate in the terrible conflict which is
"being waged and I rejoice with you in the spirit
"which from the first has actuated all classes and castes
"throughout the length and breadth of India and in
"the valour with which India's sons are now fighting
"in close comradeship with their brothers of other
"races in the Empire's cause of honour and justice.

"I thank you also, gentlemen, for the warm
"welcome you have given me, and for the addresses
"which with their graceful caskets I shall ever value in
"memory of my visit to Kistna district."

From the Town Hall His Excellency pro-
ceeded to the Collector's bungalow, where he

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*Medical
relief*

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was received by Mrs. Turing. During his stay at Masulipatam His Excellency was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Turing.

Dec. 6,
1914.
Divine
Service.

On the evening of Sunday, the 6th December, His Excellency attended Divine Service at the local church.

Dec. 7,
1914.
Noble
College.

On the morning of Monday, the 7th December, His Excellency and party accompanied by Messrs. Turing and Stevenson, left the Collector's bungalow to visit the Noble College and Sharkey Memorial Girls' School. They first motored to the Noble College.

The nucleus of the college was the school founded by the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in November 1843. He and the Rev. H. W. Fox, M.A., were the two pioneer missionaries of the Church Mission of Scotland in the Telugu country. Mr. Noble's purpose was to develop a school for Hindu and Muhammadan youths of the upper classes, but since his death the college has been open to all classes. His aim was "to give them a high education, English and Vernacular, based on Christian principles, including a careful study of the Bible." There have been many converts from this college who have taken high positions in the Indian Church and Government service. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a collegiate department up to F.A. was opened and affiliated with the Madras University. The great cyclone in November 1864 interfered for a

time with the work of the college and was indirectly the cause of Mr. Noble's death in 1865. The Rev. J. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), who had been assisting him for several years as Rugby Fox Master, succeeded him as Principal and the college steadily developed under his management. The present hall and side class rooms were erected as a memorial of the founder whose name was then given to the institution.

One of the proudest associations of the college is its close connexion with Rugby School. The Rev. H. W. Fox, M.A., who came out with Mr. Noble was a Rugbeian and a pupil of Dr. Arnold. When he died in 1848 a fund was opened by Dr. Gell, the late Bishop of Madras, with the approval of Dr. Tait, the headmaster, to enable the Church Mission of Scotland to provide an assistant master in the Noble College. The fund has been liberally supported ever since and a sum of about £400 is collected every year by past and present Rugbeians for the support of the college.

On the retirement of the Rev. J. Sharp from India in 1878, the Rev. E. Noel Hodges (afterwards Bishop in Travancore and Cochin) was appointed Principal and with him came the Rev. A. W. Poole, who subsequently became Bishop of Japan. During his time the south-east wing of the college was added.

The Rev. W. G. Peel, now Bishop in Eastern Equatorial Africa, acted as Principal for some time. The Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A. (Cantab.), succeeded him in 1886 and in 1893 the jubilee of

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the college was celebrated. As a memorial of this event the college was raised to the first-grade by the opening of B.A. classes in the History Branch and the Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A. (Oxon.), the present Principal, came out in 1892 to take charge of them. A new wing on the north-east was added to the building in 1902 to commemorate the centenary of the Church Mission of Scotland. In July 1911, new laboratories were opened for the use of the Intermediate classes. In 1901, the Rev. G. R. Ennis, M.A. (T.C.D.), joined the staff as English Professor. In February 1910 the Rev. G. H. Cranswick, B.A. (Sydney), joined the staff and worked till September 1911, when he was appointed to other work.

In 1908 His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley laid the foundation stones of a new wing and a new hostel. In February 1911, the new wing was opened by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and on 12th September 1912, the "Clarke" Hostel was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S.

The Noble College forms the backbone of the educational system of the Telugu Mission.

The College Council consists of

Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., Collector of Kistna ; Rev. J. B. Panes, Principal of the Church Mission of Scotland, Training Institute ; Rev. G. R. Ennis, M.A., Vice-Principal ; Mr. S. V. Ross, B.A., Headmaster, and Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A., Principal (Secretary).

At the College His Excellency was received by the Rev. G. R. Ennis who introduced to him

Mr. W. S. John, Vice-Principal and Mr. S. V. Ross, Headmaster. Mr. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, was present. The boys of the Branch Schools of the Mission were also mustered in front of the College.

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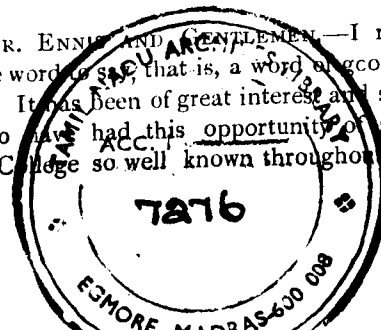
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After His Excellency was shown round the classes by the Principal, he was conducted into the main hall where the staff and students had assembled. A number of trophies won by the College for sports were exhibited on the table which His Excellency was pleased to see. After His Excellency had taken his seat on the dais, the Principal, on behalf of the staff and students, welcomed His Excellency in a short speech. He said that the object of His Excellency's visit was to learn something of the work done at the institution. He was quite sure that the traditions of the College would be maintained, but they would throw greater energy than ever into their determination to widen the scope and usefulness of the College. He was also sure that His Excellency would carry with him the heartiest expression of their gratitude and devotion to the Government which was now protecting them.

His Excellency made a brief reply as follows :—

"MR. ENNIS AND GENTLEMEN—I really have
"only one word to say, that is, a word of good wishes to
"you all. It has been of great interest and satisfaction
"to me to have had this opportunity of seeing this
"famous College so well known throughout the whole



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"Presidency for the splendid work which it is doing.
"Therefore it is a peculiar pleasure to me to come here
"and see it for myself. You have got a great work
"going on here, a work in which the Principal, the
"staff and the students are all engaged, a work the
"influence of which will go far beyond the limits of
"this College. You have got behind you all the
"traditions of the men who have gone out of this
"College into active life in various parts of the
"Presidency and you have before you for the future
"everything, I think, to stimulate your energies and to
"raise your ideals. I feel sure from what little I have
"seen this morning that it is not only a College but it
"is a home, an intellectual meeting ground where men
"of different parts of the country and different tongues
"have an opportunity of seeing something of the wider
"field of knowledge, the glimpses of life which is
"beyond them. I am delighted to know that every-
"thing is going on well with so much energy and
"activity in every direction including the physical
"development of boys of which you have evidence in
"the trophy cups placed on this table. We must not
"forget that after all a strong physical foundation is
"necessary to good work. Not only in your own
"interests but as a duty which you owe to your country,
"you must keep yourselves fit and strong and well and
"on that basis build up your lives. But I have not
"come here to do anything more than to see just a
"little of what is going on and having seen a little and
"not much more than a little I am not prepared with
"many suggestions or criticisms. What we want
"I think often more than suggestions and criticisms is

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"encouragement and support and I am here to tell the
"Principal and his staff that the Government not
"only value the excellent work which is going on here
"but also wish to encourage it with all the means in
"their power. As time goes on improvements will
"suggest themselves to the staff and I have no doubt,
"as Mr. Ennis said, having gone to the top of one
"hill you will see another before you. That is the
"usual experience of a traveller climbing mountains.
"You had better go on climbing. That is the practical
"rule of life. Once you attain to one eminence you
"should try to push on to the next you see. I congratu-
"late Mr. Ennis and the staff warmly for all the work
"they are doing and to the boys in front of me I offer
"my hearty good wishes for their future. Stick to what
"you are doing and form excellent character and I feel
"sure you will be a credit to this institution and look
"back to the years which you spent here with gratitude
"to those who guide your studies. All good wishes."

The Principal thanked His Excellency for his gracious words. Before leaving His Excellency desired the Principal to grant a holiday to the College.

The Sharkey Memorial Girls' school was next visited.

In the year 1847, Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey, of the Church Missionary Society, started a school for the children of converts. After their death, the present school room was built in their memory, and the school was called by their name. Under the supervision of various Missionaries the school

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grew and flourished and at last became a high school. Owing to the comparatively small numbers who made use of the high school, and the urgent need for teachers for their village schools, the Mission decided to drop the high school classes and start training classes for teachers. The change has been carried into effect this term. The chief work of the school has been to educate the daughters of the Christians of the district, though several Hindu girls come as day scholars. In addition to this the school authorities hope in the future to provide a steady supply of teachers for the Mission schools of the district.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Miss E. A. S. Battie, Manager, and conducted round the classes. At the close of the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I wish all success to this school and offer my best wishes to all those who are working for it: they deserve hearty support."

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

On the road from the Sharkey Memorial Girls' School His Excellency was welcomed by a long line of school girls in holiday attire and waving light coloured flags from the caste and other girls' schools maintained by the Mission.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the Kistna District Association

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The deputation consisted of—

M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
" S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu.
" V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
" V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu.
" Y. Konayya Garu.
" H. Ramaswami Garu.
" N. Venkatachalapatayya Garu.
" G. Venkatachalapati Garu.

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Besides Messrs. J. B. Lutman, Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division, and N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division, Messrs. J. N. Turing, I.C.S., Collector and C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, were present.

The first subject introduced by the deputation was that of the breaches between mile 39 and mile 40 of the flood bank on the left side of the Kistna river. The bank breached at this point, whether for the first time or not was not certain, in 1903. This breach and subsequent breaches up to 1912 were repaired but in 1912 heavy floods caused a breach some 50 yards wide which had not been repaired. On the other hand the floods of 1914 had doubled the extent of this breach and inundated the villages on the east of the breach. The deputation also represented that the bund beyond mile 43 was practically abandoned and they requested that not only should it be repaired up to the end near mile 44, but should be continued some miles further in order to prevent as far as possible floods backing up round the

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bund. If both this was done and the breach beyond mile 39 closed, though the villages inside the bund might be subject to inundation, yet the water would be more or less still. It was the current of the water flowing through the breach which caused so much destruction not only to crops but to the soil. Another result of the breach was, it was said, that the road from Bandar to Challapalli and thence to Amanigedda was rendered impassable.

Mr. Lutman said that the closing of the breach in the 40th mile would not serve to preserve the land from inundation unless the bank was at the same time continued further as the water would back up round the end of it, but it was impossible to continue the bund since to do so would interfere with the drainage of lands to the north and west and would cause floods in the direction of Masulipatam. The bund from mile 39 took a sudden bend to the south towards the bed of the river for about a mile and a half. The effect was to narrow the waterway very considerably and so cause flood water to back up behind the bund, which was bound to breach in every flood of any magnitude. A proposal was under consideration to carry the bund from mile 39 in an easterly direction to mile 44 in order to afford protection to the large zamindari village of Pedakallapalli, abandoning the existing bund from mile 39 to mile 44. The villages so left unprotected would be scarcely if any worse off than they were at present.

His Excellency said that he was glad to have the facts put so clearly before him and that he did not think that any purpose would be served by further discussion. The position was that the question was already before the Government and that the Government would be very willing to consider what steps it could best take to improve the condition of the bank and what conclusion would afford the best solution of the difficulty.

The next subject was that of the drainage of the Kollair lake. The deputation alleged that since the construction of the Godavari and Kistna anicuts drainage water from both the deltas was passing into the Kollair lake with the result that its level had been considerably raised and the lands previously cultivated were submerged. Measures were taken to remedy this state of affairs and some improvement was effected by the construction of other drains, but the Upputeru could not hold all the drainage water passed into it and the lands south of the Kollair lake then became flooded. The deputation's request was to widen the Upputeru and to provide outfall sluices for the drains running into it so as to prevent the water in the Upputeru running up these drains and flooding the surrounding land. The deputation made these suggestions as laymen and requested that the technical department should be asked to consider them and work out if possible a scheme which would relieve the lands concerned from the periodical inundation to which they were now liable.

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Mr. Lucas, Executive Engineer, said that the Upputeru could not carry off anything like the amount of water which it was required to carry and further it was a tidal river so that it had to discharge not only the excess water of the Kollair lake but also the water driven back by the incoming tides. The widening would have little effect on its ability to carry off the water which it was required to carry. Possible solution was to construct outfall sluices on the Upputeru itself nearer the sea at a point below where the chief drains ran into the river, with the object of preventing its being affected by the tides. This however would involve an expenditure of some 50 lakhs and its effect could not be great as during every high tide drainage water would still be unable to get away.

His Excellency said that the Engineers were fully aware of the position and were looking into it. He could see that the question was a difficult one and realized that it might be impossible to find a satisfactory solution. Some lands had natural disabilities, which it was impossible to overcome, and that fact was taken into consideration in fixing the assessment of revenue which they had to pay.

The third subject introduced by the deputation was sanitation of delta villages. It was admitted that the sanitation of these villages was in a deplorable condition. Land was cultivated with wet crops right up to the walls of the houses and no space was left for cattle to be tethered or

for other sanitary purposes. Cattle had to be tied in front of the houses with the result that the whole condition of the villages was most insanitary and that cholera and other sickness was prevalent causing great loss of life. The present condition of things the deputation attributed partly to improper drainage facilities in the delta with the consequence that water remained stagnant round villages instead of passing away into the drains. They said that the Public Works Department was fully occupied and was not able to devote sufficient time to the improvement required; if there were more officers time might be found to arrive at solutions of the problem. Further when an officer fully understood and appreciated the difficulties, it often happened that he was transferred before he could suggest any course of action which would improve matters and his successor being ignorant of local conditions could make no suggestion until he had fully mastered them.

His Excellency said that this suggestion affected the whole Department of Public Works. Though he admitted the force of the contention, he thought that the deputation had better confine itself to the facts bearing more directly on sanitation in delta villages.

The speaker continuing admitted that cultivation had been allowed to extend up to the walls of the houses; this was partly by the connivance of the lower officers of Government and partly by

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the imprudence of the ryots. The facts being as they were, the only solution was to acquire land and provide villages with vacant spaces for keeping cattle and other purposes which would improve their sanitary condition. He said that the land acquired could be raised above the level of the irrigation water by means of earth taken from the beds of village tanks, which would benefit by being deepened. He stated that the ryots in many villages were coming forward with offers of contributions towards roads, tanks, etc., and would doubtless be willing to bear some share of the necessary cost but in most villages factions existed and if one faction supported such a course of action the other would be sure to oppose it. Possibly the extension of the panchayat system would do something to remove this disability.

His Excellency understood that an experiment had been made in Godavari in the case of two villages on the lines suggested and that in these two villages the cost was found to amount to no less than Rs. 83,000, so that the cost of dealing in this manner with villages throughout the delta would be prohibitive. It seemed to him that the most useful way was to take larger villages one by one and get the people to realize the necessity of improving sanitation and of co-operating with the Government in effecting improvements. To undertake wholesale operations Government would have to cut down the money they were spending on education, water-supply and other

benefits in order to improve the conditions of the delta villages. He said that there had been improvements and things were better than they were forty years ago, and that as the country as a whole developed and became richer Government would have more money for purposes of this kind. His Excellency realized that the question was one of great importance as it affected the health and lives of considerable numbers and he was grateful to the association for the interest they took in it and had no doubt that their attention to the subject would have considerable effect in forming public opinion and in helping towards ultimate improvement. Meanwhile the Government were doing their best to effect such improvements as were possible for the time being.

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

Captain Cahusac left the party in the afternoon and proceeded by mail train to Ootacamund.

In the afternoon His Excellency and party accompanied by the Collector and District Superintendent of Police, visited the Hindu High School.

The Hindu High School was founded in 1856 by the late Sir A. Seshayya Sastriyar of Kumbakonam, then Sarishtadar in the Collector's office, Kistna, and was the outcome of a desire felt by the Hindu community of Masulipatam for a school of their own in which their

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children could have a good general education in English and Vernacular. It was originally known as the "Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam." The present premises of the school were bought for it in 1862 at a cost of Rs. 9,150 by the late M.R.Ry. M. Narasimham Pantulu Garu of Nellore, Deputy Collector, Kistna, at that time, who raised the requisite funds by collecting subscriptions. In 1863 the school first presented pupils for the Matriculation examination. Except for a separate additional class room provided in 1896, there have been no additions made to the school building but considerable repairs and improvements were carried out between the years 1902 and 1905 at a total cost of about Rs. 9,000. The history of the school has all along been one of progress in all directions, and both at annual inspections and public examinations, the school has acquitted itself well. Out of a total of 770 candidates presented for the Matriculation Examination from the school, 331 passed the examination with 34 in the first class. From 1910, the school has been working under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme and provision has been made for courses in six subjects of the C group including Physics and Chemistry. The present strength of the school is 660.

The school received teaching grants till 1907, and special grants amounting to Rs. 7,850 during the last three years for the purchase of furniture and apparatus for science.

Attached to the school are four endowed scholarships and one endowed prize, the scholarships being, two in commemoration of His Majesty the late King-Emperor's visit to India as Prince of Wales in 1875-76, and, two, in honour of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen Victoria, and the prize, in honour of the visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to this town in 1895. Government scholarships are held by eleven pupils of the school.

The school has a library containing over 2,800 volumes, a reading room supplied with English and Indian Magazines, and a laboratory which is being gradually equipped up to the standard required under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme.

There is an extensive playground where provision is made for gymnastics, lawn tennis, badminton and football.

The construction of a hostel with accommodation for 30 students is about to be begun, the Government having given a grant of Rs. 5,920 towards the cost.

The existing accommodation being insufficient for the present needs of the institution, it is also proposed to extend the school building and construct a separate laboratory for the science classes.

The staff includes eleven graduates besides the headmaster.

Including a scholarship fund, the endowment of the school is Rs. 22,300; and the sources of

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High
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income at present are the fees, the interest of the endowment fund, and certain godown rents of the monthly value of about Rs. 70.

The school is managed by a committee of ten members. The President is M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., and the Secretary is M.R.Ry. J. Gourinadha Sastri Garu, B.A.

There are two branch schools in the town attached to the high school, one teaching up to the first form and the other teaching up to the fourth standard. The total strength of these two schools is 442.

At the school His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. Narasimham Pantulu, Headmaster, and shown round the classes. At the close of the inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

"I am glad to have had an opportunity of paying a visit to this prosperous school, and of wishing success to the good work which it is doing."

From the Hindu High School His Excellency proceeded to the Challapalli Zamindar's compound to witness the feeding of the poor by M.R.Ry. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, son of the Zamindar of Challapalli, and afterwards returned to the Collector's bungalow.

On the morning of Tuesday, 8th December, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. J. M. Turing and E. T. H. Stevenson, Capt. W. S. E. Money and Mr. J. N. Maiden, Municipal Chairman, left the Collector's bungalow for the

Challa-
palli
Zamin-
dar's
compound.
*Feeding
of the
poor.*

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National College which is otherwise known as Andhra Jathiya Kalasala. On his way His Excellency stopped for a few minutes at the Amphill Girls' School and was garlanded by M.R.Ry. K. Krishnama Achari, Headmaster. The pupils of the George Coronation Lower Secondary School and two other neighbouring schools were also assembled here.

This institution was opened on 21st February 1910. Its object is stated to be "to promote education in the country so as to make it conform to the requirements of the modern times and the peculiar conditions of the land." Manual instruction is combined therefore with liberal education up to the School Final course, and thereafter technical instruction is given in such subjects as Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering (Subordinate course), Shorthand and Typewriting, Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence. It is proposed to open an Agricultural section shortly. Boys from the school appear for Government Technical Examinations. Education is made accessible to all that seek it. Most boys receive instruction free and the scale of fees itself is so fixed as not to exceed Rs. 2-8-0 in the School Final Class. To make this possible a band of young men have pledged themselves to work for a number of years on a small salary, and the headmaster devotes his whole time and talent to the school gratis. The institution is under the management of a body registered under Act XXI of 1860. It has a total strength

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Andhra
Jathiya
Kalasala
(National
College).

of about 150 students and is manned by 2 M.A.'s, 2 B.A.'s, and 6 other teachers at a cost of Rs. 300 per mensem. Four teachers and 35 boys reside on the premises and of the latter 15 boys cook their own food being too poor to pay for their boarding in the hostel. The institution stands on its own grounds about 26 acres in extent, has a school building, quarters for teachers and a hostel and is provided with a workshop fitted at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 and maintained at a cost of Rs. 350 per mensem. It is largely maintained by public donations, having secured so far donations and subscriptions aggregating a lakh, besides landed property worth Rs. 25,000 and donations amounting to Rs. 30,000 yet to be collected. In the list of its official donors are the names of the late Messrs. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and Sundara Ayyar, of Justices Sankaran Nayar, Sadasiva Ayyar and Kumaraswami Sastri and of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, who have all helped the institution liberally. Amongst the visitors were Sir John Atkinson, Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai and Mr. Tressler who have recorded their appreciation in the visitors' book. For the past two years the school has been getting a teaching grant of Rs. 400 per annum from Government and this year an equipment grant of Rs. 2,400 has been allotted to the school by the Director of Industries. The headmaster was invited to and attended a meeting of the representatives of Industrial and Technical Education convened

last July by Mr. Tressler in Madras. Some of the special features of the institution are that it has evolved a scheme of studies which is neither rigid nor costly; it imparts instruction through the medium of the vernacular and emphasizes the study of Indian classics and Indian History and the place of Indian sacred literature and traditions in the formation of Indian character.

On arrival at the National College His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. K. Hanumanta Rao, M.A., B.L., Principal, and the members of the governing body and shown round the institution. Before leaving His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

"It has been a great pleasure and interest to me to pay a visit to this National College, and to learn something of its aims and methods. I am glad to know that it is growing year by year. And I wish that it may fully realise the hopes of those to whose generosity it owes its existence."

From the College His Excellency proceeded to inspect the water-works under construction.

In May 1907 the Sanitary Engineer submitted to the Sanitary Board plans and estimate for a scheme for water-supply to Masulipatam in compliance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 915 M., dated 10th April 1906. In this, provision was made for the supply of filtered water to the town by conveying the Bandar canal water to the existing cisterns located on the abutments of the Anderson's

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Water-
works
under
construc-
tion.

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Water-
works
under
construc-
tion.

bridge close to the town and then leading it from the eastern cistern through a 24" main along the main road to a storage tank. It was intended to store two months' supply in the tank, an additional month's supply being held up in the Bandar canal above the Akumarru lock. From the tank, water was to be taken to sand filter beds, 4 in number, 3 working and 1 in reserve, and then into a clear water collecting reservoir of 8 hours' capacity. From this reservoir water was to be let into a pump well and from there pumped by oil-engines and centrifugal pumps through cast-iron pipes and distributed to the town.

The above scheme was approved by the Sanitary Board and in G.O. No. 2083 M., dated 14th December 1908, the Government, while generally approving the proposal of the Sanitary Board, decided that the utilisation of the Bandar canal between Nidumolu lock and Akumarru as a storage reservoir in connection with the water-supply scheme was open to objection, and that the storage reservoir proposed by the Sanitary Engineer should therefore be enlarged into a three months' storage tank. A subsidiary pumping station was also proposed to fill the storage tank with unfiltered water. This scheme came up for scrutiny before the Chief Engineer in March 1909. On scrutiny it was found that the scheme might be improved in certain respects, and the estimate was returned to the Sanitary Engineer for revision.

The population of the town at the time of the preparation of the scheme was 39,507, and the scheme was designed for an ultimate population of 43,000 in 1941, the rate of increase having been based on the census of 1891 and 1901. When the estimate was under revision, the population of the town according to the census of 1911 became available which showed that instead of the population of the town remaining practically stationary, it had increased in the last decade by 2,500, and that the population already amounted to 42,051. The scheme had therefore to be recast for a population of 55,000 in 1951.

The Sanitary Engineer has accordingly submitted two sets of estimates, one for a revised partial scheme of water-supply amounting to Rs. 4,50,800, as against Rs. 3,05,000 of the original scheme, and the other for a complete revised scheme amounting to Rs. 6,91,800. He recommends however the adoption of the partial scheme on financial consideration.

Under this scheme water required for the town supply will be conveyed by a 24" steel main from the tail end of the fresh-water channel to the storage tank which has been designed to hold three months' supply and is arranged in two compartments for cleaning purposes. From the storage tank water will be led into a coagulating tank where a small quantity of sulphate alumina will be added and from there it will flow into a suction well. From the suction well the water will be pumped

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works
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tion.

through a 12" cast-iron rising main to Jenull mechanical pressure filters and a Ventury meter tube. It will then be distributed to the town through the cast-iron tubes. The estimates amounting to Rs. 4,71,000 were sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1395 W., dated 4th October 1912, and they were pleased to make an exceptional grant of Rs. 3,84,000 from the provincial funds towards the scheme in G.O. No. 2361 M., dated 25th November 1913, and promised to advance the balance required with interest at 4 per cent. repayable in 30 years.

His Excellency was received at the site of the water-works by Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer, and Mr. A. Rama Ayyar, Sub-Divisional officer in charge of the works, and was shown the plans of the water-works.

His Excellency next motored to the Municipal Hospital.

Municipal
Hospital.

It is not definitely known when the hospital was opened. It existed in the year 1864.

For several years the medical staff consisted of one Zillah Surgeon and a Hospital Assistant. It was increased by the addition of an Assistant Surgeon in the year 1883. It was further improved by the appointment of a second Hospital Assistant in the year 1897.

The hospital was at first maintained by the Government, but it was transferred to the Municipality in 1871.

The Local Funds have contributed towards the cost of the hospital since the early days of

the Municipality. Now the Local Boards contribute half the maintenance charges. Two-thirds of this half is borne by the District Board and one-third by the Taluk Board, Gudivada.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. V. P. Subba Ayyar, Medical Officer in charge of the district, and conducted round the wards and was shown the plans of the proposed new hospital. His Excellency also inspected the Police Hospital and before leaving recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book of the Municipal Hospital:—

"This hospital is, I understand, to be replaced "as soon as practicable by a longer and more modern "better-equipped hospital which will meet the increas- "ing local demand for hospital treatment. I am glad "to know this, for these improvements seem highly "necessary, and to find that in the meantime every- "thing possible is being done for the comfort and care "of the patients."

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

Capt. Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, arrived this morning and joined the party.

At 12 noon His Excellency held an informal conference with the Educational officers of the district.

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1914.
MASULI-
PATAM.
Municipal
Hospital.

Educa-
tional
Officers'
Confer-
ence.

At 5 P.M. His Excellency attended a garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Turing in the compound of their bungalow. They had invited

Garden
party.

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MASULI-
PATAM.
Dinner.

all the prominent European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were introduced to His Excellency. A string band was in attendance.

Dec. 9,
1914.
Private
departure.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 9th December, His Excellency and party accompanied by Messrs. Turing and Stevenson left Masulipatam by special train from the Chilakalapudi Railway Station at 7.30 for Bezwada. Mr. R. A. Jenkins, I.C.S., District Judge and Mr. J. W. Maiden, Municipal Chairman, were present on the platform to see His Excellency off. Mr. Mayne, Superintendent, Railway Police, and Mr. G. V. Tavernor, District Traffic Superintendent, travelled in charge of the train.

GUDI-
VADA.

The special train halted at Gudivada Railway Station at 8.45 A.M. where on the platform His Excellency received a memorial from a deputation of the ryots of 29 villages situated in Gudivada taluk headed by Edupuganti Seshayya regarding a local irrigation question. His Excellency informed the deputation that the matter was already before the Public Works Department and would receive full consideration at the hands of the Government.

BEZWADA.

The train arrived at Bezwada Railway Station at 11 A.M. where His Excellency was met by Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer. From the Railway Station His Excellency motored to the Museum where his arrival was

Public
arrival.

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1914.
BEZWADA.

public. All the leading officials and non-officials of the station were present at the Museum. On arrival His Excellency was received by the Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram and M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, and conducted to the dais. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector introduced M.R.Ry. Hanumanta Rao Garu, who read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council and presented the other members to His Excellency :—

“We, the members of the Municipal Council, Bezwada, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to our town, which has many associations of historic interest, and which in modern times owes its growth and prosperity to the several canals and railways constructed by the British Government, under whose benign rule India has enjoyed a century and a half of peace and prosperity.”

“2. Though this is Your Excellency's first visit to our town, we have followed your visits to other towns in the Presidency, and have been impressed with the personal interest you have shown in all matters connected with the general well-being of the people committed to your care, and your deep sympathy with their hopes and aspirations. Such visits of the head of the Government are generally made use of to lay public grievances and needs before him ; but on the present occasion it would be inopportune for us to place before Your Excellency an elaborate roll of our wants, when we are aware how the revenues of the State are taxed to their fullest extent for more serious

Municipal
Address.

Dec. 9, 1914. BEZWADA. Municipal Address.

"and pressing calls in the defence of the Empire. We indeed deem it a high privilege and a source of pride that the people of India have been able to take their share in the responsibilities of this great Empire in sending both men and money to the war as well as in expressing the devotion and loyalty which they instinctively feel towards the person and throne of their King-Emperor. At the same time we are loth to let this opportunity pass, for fear that Your Excellency's Government may be led to think that Bezwada has no needs to meet or that her revenues can cope with all the demands occasioned by the rapid growth of our town. With Your Excellency's permission we proceed to place before you a few of the most pressing needs requiring the help of the Government at present.

Relief of congestion.

"3. Your Excellency will, on personal inspection of the town, see how congested it is, and how impossible it would be to adopt any effective sanitary measures without taking immediate steps to relieve this congestion by town extensions. Overcrowding is inevitable in a town like Bezwada that has quadrupled its population in three decades though the council has done its best in the past to deal with this overcrowding. We beg to represent that it will cost the municipality three lakhs of rupees or more for compensation for the land acquired, and this expenditure will cripple it financially, unless the Government comes to its aid with a liberal grant and a suitable loan on easy terms. We believe this subject is before your Government, and we appeal to Your Excellency for early action.

Dec. 9, 1914. BEZWADA. Municipal Address.

"4. We cannot be sufficiently thankful for the water-scheme which has added greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the town and has practically banished cholera from our midst. At the same time it has added to the many evils and discomforts of defective drainage from which the town has suffered for a long time. We know the Council has been promised a properly constructed drainage scheme; but the question has been pending with the Sanitary Engineer for an indefinite period. We beg Your Excellency to use your influence to have this attended to at an early date, for it is a pressing need of the inhabitants of Bezwada.

Drainage.

"5. With a population of close upon 35,000 we need not say how important it is for this town to have a gosha hospital with a lady doctor to attend to the medical needs of the female half of the population. We need a suitable building for a gosha hospital and the equipment necessary to it.

Gosha Hospital.

"6. The main bazaar street must strike any one who visits it for the first time as being in a very primitive condition; and though it answered its purpose well enough when Bezwada was a struggling village, the present circumstances of the town require that it should be considerably widened; and it will be very expensive to compensate the owners of the houses and godowns which have to be acquired. We request Your Excellency to give your sympathetic consideration to our application for this grant.

Widening of main bazaar street.

"7. We respectfully beg to protest against the policy of the Railway Company in the past in closing one of the three crossings connecting the old town

Dec. 9, 1914. BEZWADA. Municipal Address. *Railway level crossings.*

"with the new and reducing a second from a cart-crossing to a foot-crossing; and the final closing of this crossing is now proposed. The third has remained a level-crossing in spite of all our requests to have it converted into an overbridge. In short, the facilities for crossing the railway line have diminished as the town has grown. Now, with the Railway Company's rebuilding the station, is the time for these matters to be considered and remedied; and the more so as the plans for re-building provide a platform so situated as to increase the difficulties of the public travelling by rail on the same lines as those of the public travelling by road have been and are still being increased. We are confident that Your Excellency will find no difficulty in restoring the facilities that used to exist for our traffic and in securing that these should be adapted to our present much greater needs.

Removal of factories and mills outside the town.

"8. Your Lordship must have noticed the presence of a number of unsightly factories and mills scattered in the midst of the dwelling-houses of the town. The chimneys of these factories and mills are low and many of them consume paddy husk, a source of much discomfort to those living in their neighbourhood. The Municipal Council feels that they should be removed to some suitable locality outside the town; but help is needed from the Government towards the grant of such concessions to their owners as may be considered equitable.

"9. In conclusion we beg to express to Your Excellency our sincere loyalty to you as the representative of our beloved Sovereign, and to wish

"Your Lordship and Lady Pentland every prosperity and happiness." Dec. 9, 1914. BEZWADA.

The Muhammadans of Bezwada then presented the following address which was read by Munshi Barhanuddin Sahib Bahadur:—

"We, the Muslims of Bezwada, take this opportunity of extending a most hearty welcome to Your Excellency to this very important Muslim centre in the Northern Circars. Muham-madans' Address.

"2. It may not be out of place in so doing, to express our loyalty to, and sympathy with, our benign Government in the present war with Turkey solely brought on by the latter, inasmuch as it is not waged in the cause of religion, and undertaken in spite of the Indian Muslims' request to the contrary, by which Turkey has lost all our sympathy.

"3. We further beg to request Your Excellency to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor, our heart-felt gratitude for the proclamation regarding the safety of the Muslim holy places.

"4. We beg to conclude this with grateful thanks for having given us this occasion of giving vent to our sentiments and sincere prayers for the long life and prosperity of our King-Emperor and Empress and for the welfare of Your Excellency and your noble consort."

After the other members of the Muhammadan deputation were presented, His Excellency made the following reply.

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1914.

BEZWADA.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the hearty
"welcome you have given me to Bezwada, a town whose
"interest and importance are derived both from its past
"history, and from its modern growth and development.
"I thank you also for the consideration you have shown
"in not pressing your needs and grievances at the
"present time with too great elaboration or importu-
"nity. As to those needs which you have brought to
"my notice I will endeavour to reply in order to the
"requests or suggestions which you have made.

Conges-
tion.

"The first point is congestion and overcrowding
"together with which may be considered the necessity
"of widening the main bazaar street of the town.

"In 1912 the Government asked the Council for
"a programme of sanitary improvements and it was
"owing to this programme not having been received
"and the infrequency of applications by the Council
"for assistance from the Government in this direction
"that the Sanitary Commissioner was specially directed
"about this time last year to report on the condition
"and needs of the municipality. The town was visited
"accordingly by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in
"February of this year and his report showed that
"nothing could be done until the worst congested
"areas were opened up, and extensions provided else-
"where for the excess population of the denser parts.
"He suggested sites where such extensions could most
"conveniently be located. In May this report was
"referred to the Council, and it was then asked to
"prepare a scheme designed to remedy the defects
"pointed out. When definite proposals to this end
"have been received, the Government will be very

"ready to consider the proposition of a suitable grant-
"in-aid towards their accomplishment.

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1914.

BEZWADA.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Drain-
age.

"The Sanitary Engineer hopes to complete the
"plans and estimates for a drainage scheme during the
"current year, and I will endeavour to see that his
"hope is fulfilled; meanwhile I understand that steps
"are being taken to correct the general inconvenience
"caused by the action of certain householders, who
"have been provided with house connexions, in using
"more water than they require, and flooding the
"neighbourhood with the waste water.

"In the last administration report of the
"municipality the Chairman informed the Government
"that proposals for the establishment of a gosha
"hospital would be sent up during the current year.
"When these are received, they shall have the Govern-
"ment's best consideration. For the present the
"excellent institution of this kind at Guntur will
"provide in some degree for the needs of Bezwada.

Gosha
Hospital.

"It is not easy for me to appreciate the position
"as regards railway crossings without an inspection of
"the locality, and now that you have drawn my atten-
"tion to your difficulties I will try to arrange a visit to
"the Railway station to enable me to understand them.

Railway
level
cross-
ings.

"It may be of course that the extension of the
"yard makes it impossible to allow crossings at as
"many as three places; and the remodelling of the
"station has provided for a foot-bridge between two
"of the crossings which it is proposed to close. The
"foot-bridge is now I am told being constructed and a
"right of way to it will be allowed. As to the third
"crossing the railway have offered to contribute

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BEZWADA.
His Excellency's
reply.
Removal of factories and mills outside the town.

"Rs. 50,000 towards a road overbridge. I shall be glad to see that the whole question, of which I fully realize the importance, is thoroughly examined.

"It is hoped that before very long the Government will have under consideration a Town Planning Bill, and if this becomes law it will greatly simplify the position of the Council in respect of mills and factories which are a source of nuisance to the townspeople, and give it more efficient control in regard to location of factories, height of chimneys, noise and vibration of engines, consumption of smoke, etc. In the meantime it may be possible for the magistrate to mitigate to some extent the nuisances complained of by the use of the powers given him under the Criminal Procedure Code.

"Before I conclude, I wish to thank sincerely all who are represented here, for the expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Crown which you have used. It is indeed a source of pride to us all that India has so readily and so generously given of her wealth and of her children's lives to the Empire's cause and that her sons are even now worthily upholding the honour of her name before the nations of Europe. I rejoice too that the Muslims of Bezwada have been quick to appreciate the real position as regards the action of Turkey which none can regret more than I do. Unhappily influenced by the arts of the enemy and the evil counsels of misguided men she has forsaken her neutrality and challenged those in whose care her welfare and integrity were assured. But the war is in no sense a religious war, a fact which you have not failed to grasp, and as the

"Viceroy has assured you no Muslim need fear for the sanctity of the holy places of his religion. Your gratitude for this assurance I will not fail to convey to His Majesty and to the Viceroy.

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BEZWADA.
His Excellency's
reply.

"I thank you again for your welcome and for the addresses you have presented to me, as well as for the beautiful caskets in which you have enclosed them. I shall value them always for their own sake and as pleasant remembrances of my visit to Bezwada."

From the Museum His Excellency motored to the bungalow of Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer, where His Excellency was received by Mrs. Howley. During his stay at Bezwada His Excellency was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howley.

In the afternoon His Excellency accompanied by his staff and Messrs. Turing, Fotheringham, Howley and Stevenson and M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumantha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, drove through congested areas and afterwards attended an evening party given by the members of the Indian Social Club, in honour of his visit to Bezwada.

Club
House,
Indian
Social
Club.

The gentlemen of the town having felt the want of an institution for every-day recreation in the evening, the social club was started in 1890. It consists of some officials, pleaders, merchants and other gentlemen of the town, and is located in the Edward Town Hall constructed by M.R.Ry. Madapati Venkateswara Rao Pantulu Garu.

Dec. 9,
1914.
BEZWADA.
Club
House,
Indian
Social
Club.

In January 1904 the club was registered under Act XXI of 1860 under the name of the Vijiavada Social Club and Literary Society having for its objects the formation of a library, recreation in in-door and out-door games and the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of lectures and subscribing to newspapers and magazines.

The club has 125 members on its rolls. The games which the club provides are, tennis, badminton, billiards and chess. Some of the zamindars of the Bezwada Division are patrons of the club. The annual income of the club is about Rs. 1,600.

*Evening
party.*

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. T. Krishnaswami Nayudu, President of the club, who introduced to His Excellency the prominent members of the club. Among the leading gentlemen present were the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri and the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. Light refreshments were provided and there were also various items of amusements such as dance by the girls of the local Convent School, Telugu drama and recitations in Sanskrit and Telugu. There was also a display of fireworks. A string band from Madras was in attendance. After spending over an hour at the club, His Excellency and party returned to the Superintending Engineer's bungalow.

Dec. 10,
1914.

On the morning of Thursday, 10th December, His Excellency and party, accompanied by Messrs. Turing, Fotheringham, Stevenson,

Howley and M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumantha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, left the Superintending Engineer's bungalow on a round of inspection. His Excellency first visited the anicut and head-works of the Kistna Eastern System.

The sources of the Kistna and of its principal affluents are in the Western Ghats, and the affluents spread over six degrees of latitude from near the Gódávári on the north to the Pennar and the Cauvery on the south.

The principal affluents are—

the Bhima which drains Ahamadnagar, Poona and Sholapur;

the Tungabhadra which drains the north of the Mysore State, the Ceded Districts and Kurnool; and

the Musi draining part of Hyderabad.

Length from source to sea about 800 miles.

The deltaic area on the left of the river known as the Kistna Eastern Delta measures about 1,160 square miles, while the 'Kistna Western Delta' on the right side of the river measures about 950 square miles.

The Kistna eastern delta is separated from the Gódávári western delta by the Kolair Lake, which at its maximum waterspread has an area of nearly 200 square miles. The only outlet from the Kolair Lake is the Upputeru river, which is tidal for the whole of its length.

The first suggestion to dam the Kistna at Bezwada was made by Major Beatson in 1792.

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works of
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system.

*History
of the
project.*

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Mr. Michael Topping was deputed by Government to enquire into the proposal, and with his assistant Captain Caldwell was employed for three years on this investigation till his death in 1796.

Mr. Topping sent in a report in 1795 giving the results of his levels between Masulipatam and Bezwada; but apparently the matter dropped at his death and was not revived till after the great famine of 1832-33, in which it is estimated that 200,000 persons died from famine and fever in the Guntúr district alone.

The above disaster drew fresh attention to the desirability of utilising the Kistna and the matter was taken up by Captain Buckle in 1839. In the report of 1840 of the Board of Revenue it is stated, however, that very large works like an anicut at Bezwada are "inexpedient and impracticable under existing circumstances."

In 1844 Major (afterwards General Sir Arthur) Cotton was sent to report on the feasibility of building an anicut across the Gódávári, and he so strongly recommended this work that the Kistna project was taken up again by Captain Lake (afterwards "Lake of Kars") who reported on the matter in 1847 and sent in designs not differing very greatly from those finally adopted.

Major Cotton having strongly approved of the scheme, a committee of investigation was appointed, who sent in a report in 1849 recommending the scheme for sanction.

The estimate was sent Home in 1849 and sanctioned in 1851, the sanction covering $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the anicut and 8 lakhs for distribution works, a total of $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The construction of the anicut was commenced in 1852 and the anicut and headworks were completed in 1855 at a cost of Rs. 7,72,186, or less than one-fifth of the cost of the railway bridge built in 1890-93.

The Kistna anicut, as it at present exists, consists of a front wall founded on two rows of brick wells seven feet high and sunk to a level $25\frac{1}{4}$ feet below the solid crest of the work, the level of which is 47'05 M.S.L.

On the wells is carried a solid masonry wall 6 feet wide at top and 10 feet wide at bottom. On this are fixed iron shutters 3 feet high which fall automatically when water rises slightly above them and lie flat on the crest of the work.

These shutters are raised with the help of a crane which runs on rails fixed on the anicut crest behind the line of shutters. This can be done with about 2'40 depth of water passing over the crest.

The main wall is backed by a rough stone 'talus' of surface slope from 1/10 to 1/12, which is some 200 to 250 feet wide and which for a width of some 120 feet from the crest is grouted with lime concrete.

The length of the anicut along the level crest is 3,077 feet and the total length between the

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*Descrip-
tion of
the
Kistna
anicut.*

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inner ends of the slopes of the under sluices is 3,343 feet.

The Bewada scouring sluices on the left flank of the work consist of 15 vents, each 6 feet wide; and those at Seethanagaram on the right flank are similar in number and width of vents.

The shutters of both sets of scouring sluices are worked by screw shafts and gearing carried on movable trollies which run on rails over the shutters to be lifted.

The heights of the openings in both sluices vary from 9 to 13 feet.

The floor level is 9.75 feet below the anicut crest.

On the Bezwada side the original lock remains intact, but the original head sluice was removed in 1905, a new sluice with six vents of 20 feet fitted with counterbalanced steel shutters in a double tier, having previously been built in rear of it.

The Bezwada lock has this year been fitted with new steel gates and gearings of improved design. They were designed by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division (Mr. W. P. Roberts) and manufactured in the Bezwada workshops.

On the Sitanagaram side the original head sluice and lock are still in use, but a new auxiliary sluice was built in 1895-96 in rear of this sluice, as the old head sluice was considered to be not quite safe.

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The old sluice has however been allowed to remain, and in high floods the pressure on the works is divided by holding up water in the chamber between the two sluices.

The old head sluice has 15 vents of 6 feet span and the new sluice 16 of 8 feet span. Both sluices are worked by screw gearing and have 3 tiers of shutters. The sill levels of the head sluices is 7 feet below the solid anicut crest.

The water is distributed to the Eastern delta by a main canal 5 furlongs in length and 165 feet wide, at bottom. This main canal subdivides into three branch canals—

*Distribution
of water.*

(a) Ellore canal.

(b) Masulipatam canal.

(c) Ryves' canal.

The *Ellore Canal* runs to Ellore and connects there with the Gôdâvari-Ellore canal. This is the main line of canal communication which extends from Madras to Cocanada.

The *Masulipatam canal* tails into a tidal creek at Masulipatam Tidal Lock.

The *Ryves' canal* after flowing for 23 miles tails into the Pulleru canal, which in turn subdivides into the Bantumilli and Polraz canals 31 miles from the head sluices at Bezwada. Both these canals lock into the Upputeru river.

All the above canals are navigable.

The total ultimate area to be irrigated under the Eastern delta has for the present been fixed at 420,000 acres and this area has now been

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reached. Further extension will be possible only after shutters of improved pattern and greater height are fitted to the anicut, and after the execution of works whereby water may be economised and better control obtained for distribution in times of scarcity.

The Western Delta Main canal has a bed width of 230 feet for 8 miles where the Bank canal branches off: and below that point a width of 170 feet. At Duggirala, 12 miles from the head, the main canal subdivides into the Commamur canal and the Nizampatam canal.

All these canals are navigable.

The ultimate area fixed for the Western delta is 305,000 acres: 294,748 acres were irrigated in the fasli ending 30th June 1913.

<i>Memo. of levels.</i>		Drainage area 97,050 square miles. Flood discharge at Bezwada 1,200,000 cusecs.
Anicut crest	... 47'5	The highest flood on record occurred in October 1903, when the river rose to 23'5 feet above the solid crest of the anicut and 30 feet above the head sluice sill level. The second highest flood on record occurred on 11th August 1914 with a level of 21'15 feet on the anicut crest. The third highest flood on record was on 30th July 1914 with a level of 20'50 feet on the crest.
Top of shutters on anicut	... 50'25	
Sill of scouring sluices	... 37'75	
Sill of head sluices — Bezwada	... 41'0	
Sitanagaram	... 40'5	
Maximum flood level above anicut	... 71'0	

above the head sluice sill level. The second highest flood on record occurred on 11th August 1914 with a level of 21'15 feet on the anicut crest. The third highest flood on record was on 30th July 1914 with a level of 20'50 feet on the crest.

The head works breached and collapsed early on the morning of 1st August 1914 in consequence of percolation under the foundations of the wing of the original head sluice constructed in 1854-55.

The organisation for the execution of works and the distribution of water in connection with the Kistna irrigation system is divided into three executive divisions, each under an Executive Engineer. The Kistna Eastern and Kistna Western Deltas each form one Divisional charge, the Provincial Civil Works in the area being carried out by the same establishment that controls the irrigation.

The head works, quarries, workshops, boats and the general supply of building materials are entrusted to a third Division (Kistna Central) which has also charge of the Divi Pumping system which is designed for the irrigation of 50,000 acres in Divi Island and already irrigates somewhat over half that area.

The conservancy of the Kistna river down to the sea is in charge of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division, who is also the Conservator of the Kistna river.

The capital cost of the Kistna Delta system up to the end of the year 1912-13 was 161 lakhs or about 10'4 times the amount of the original estimate of 15½ lakhs; the gross revenue realised in the above year was 31'25 lakhs and the net revenue, after deducting all charges, 28'33 lakhs.

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*General
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Return.*

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system.

The rate of interest realised in 1912-13 on the total capital outlay to 31st March 1913 was 17'63 per cent.

The estimated value of the crops raised under this system last year was 423 lakhs, or more than 2½ times the total capital cost of the works.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF KISTNA AND GODAVARI IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Catchment area.

Above Kistna anicut	97,050 sq. miles.
Above Godavari anicut	115,000 „

Length of river.

Kistna	800 miles.
Godavari	900 „

Rainfall average.

Kistna during 1913-14	33'68 inches.
Godavari „	36'90 „

Maximum floods over anicut.

Kistna	23'5 feet.	7th October 1903.
Godavari	17 „	3rd October 1891.

Length of anicut.

	Main canals.	Branch canals.	Total.	Navigable canals.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	
Kistna, 3,429'9"	379	2,030	2,400	332
Godavari, 11,945'	506	1,990	2,476	493

Maximum discharge.

Kistna	7th October 1903.	1,046,674 c. ft. per second.
Godavari	3rd October 1891.	1,500,000 c. ft. „

Exceptional floods in Kistna, 1907-08.

1,212,704 millions c.ft. passed over Kistna anicut during 28 consecutive days in July and August 1907.

When and by whom built.

Kistna	(Capt. afterwards General) Charles A. Orr, R.E., 1852 to August 1855.
Godavari	Major (afterwards General Sir) Arthur Thomas Cotton, R.C.S.I., 1851-52.

Original capital cost of anicut and head works.

Kistna	Rs. 7,72,186 (last para., page 75 of Kistna Delta History to end of 1851- 52).
Godavari	Rs. 15,03,558 (page 158 of Godavari Delta History).

Total actual capital cost of system to end of 1912-13.

Kistna	Rs. 1,60,67,824 } (page 47 of administration report for 1912-13).
Godavari	Rs. 1,44,86,576 }

Gross area commanded.

Kistna	Acres 1,350,400 } (page 32 of administration report for 1912-13).
Godavari	„ 1,267,200 }

Irrigated area to 30th June 1913.

Paddy, Ragi and other crops. Total.

	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Kistna	685,721	10,363	696,084	} page 58 of ad- ministration re- port for 1912-13.
Godavari	888,711	86,166	974,877	

Area estimated on 30th June 1913 as annually irrigable.

Kistna	...	Acres	725,000	}	Kistna Eastern	420,000 acres.
						Delta.
Godavari	...	"	740,000	}	Kistna Western	305,000 "
						Delta.

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system.

		<i>Net annual revenue.</i>			
Dec. 10, 1914.		1895-96.	1912-13.		
BEZWADA.		RS.	RS.		
Anicut and head-works of the Kistna Eastern system.	Kistna ...	15,71,278	28,32,711	} Column 32 of page 40 of administration report for 1912-13.	
	Godavari ...	20,49,943	32,76,087		

Water-rate.

		Dry, acre.	First crop, wet, acre.	Second crop, wet, acre.	Rs. per annum per acre for two crops.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kistna	...	2-8-0	5	5	8 2-0
Godavari	...	2-8-0	5	5	8-2-0

Return percentage.

		1905-06.	1912-13.		
Kistna	...	15 05	17 63	} These percentages include interest charges on capital. Administration report, page 46, 1912-13.	
Godavari	...	19 75	22 61		

Railway bridges.

Kistna at Bezwada	...	Length 3,677 feet. (12 spans of 300 feet.)
Godavari at Rajahmundry.		Length 56 spans of 160 ft. each from centre to centre of piers or 8,960 feet.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. W. P. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Mr. H. R. Dogra and Rao Sahib T. Perayya Nayudu, Assistant Engineers. Mr. Roberts explained to His Excellency the extent of the damage caused to the works by the floods in August last.

His Excellency then visited the Public Works Department Stores. Here His Excellency's

weight was taken and recorded according to the time-honoured custom of recording the weight of distinguished visitors. His Excellency weighed 126 lb.

His Excellency next motored to the Municipal Water-works known as "Lawley Water-works" where His Excellency was received by Mr. D. V. Hanumanta Rao, Municipal Chairman.

From the Municipal Water-works, His Excellency proceeded to the Lady Amphill Municipal Hospital.

The foundation stone of the building was laid by Lord Amphill in 1903. It is built on a recent type-design and cost a little less than Rs. 1,00,000, and was paid for by the District Board and Municipality jointly.

With the rising importance of the town, the question of constructing a new hospital building at Bezwada arose in 1892-93, as the old building was condemned by Medical and Sanitary authorities as inadequate and insanitary. From that date allotments were made year after year for a new building but the selection of the site and the preparation of designs delayed the actual commencement of the construction of building till November 1903. The first site selected was in Arundelpetta at the apex of the triangular area at the bifurcation of the Ellore and Ryves' canals but this had to be abandoned owing to the existence at that time of large spoil banks, the removal of which, it was thought, would cost an enormous sum.

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Municipal Water-works.

Lady Amphill Municipal Hospital.

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Lady
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Municipal
Hospital.

The second site selected was on the bank of the Ellore canal just opposite the bridge over the canal on the road leading from the Railway station to Buckinghampet. This was also condemned owing to the existence at that time of timber yards close by. The third site selected was condemned on account of its low and water-logged nature. Finally a site opposite to the present Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office was selected and estimates for various blocks and wards amounting to Rs. 90,817 were submitted in July 1901. The District Board and the Municipal Council, Bezwada, however, expressed their inability to pay so much for the buildings and requested the Sanitary Board to have less commodious and less costly buildings designed. The Sanitary Engineer has accordingly prepared revised plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 58,568 omitting certain wards originally proposed in the first estimate and making other alterations. In passing this estimate the Sanitary Commissioner again suggested the advisability of selecting another site instead of the one already selected but left the choice entirely to the local authorities. The President of the District Board, the Municipal Chairman of Bezwada, the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, the Executive Engineer of Kistna Northern Division and the Local Fund District Engineer accordingly met and decided that the site now occupied by the Amphill Hospital was the most central and suitable. The actual work of raising

and levelling the land was commenced in November 1903. Taking advantage of the tour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Amphill in December 1903 the District Board and the Municipal Council requested Her Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the building and to permit her name to be associated with the building. This request was complied with. The hospital was completed and opened in August 1905. Owing to some subsequent alterations and additions of wards besides those that were proposed in the revised estimate, the cost amounted to Rs. 78,056-11-0.

This cost was borne by the District Board and Municipal Council, Bezwada, in equal shares. When the building was nearing completion, the provision of accommodation for the Medical Officer to be in charge of the hospital was felt necessary. As the District Board and the Municipal Council were then unable to contribute any more funds for this purpose outside help was sought for. Mr. M. Venkateswararao Pantulu, who was the Diwan of Vuyyur Estate, then came forward with his generous donation of Rs. 9,200 being the entire cost incurred in building the lying-in and delivery wards and also the furniture therein provided in commemoration of the name of his deceased wife Seetamah. The amount thus paid by him was utilised for the construction of the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon and other connected purposes.

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Lady
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Hospital.

The annual maintenance charges of the Institution amounts to Rs. 6,900 and this expenditure is borne in equal shares both by the Municipal Council and the Taluk Board.

The hospital includes an out-patients' dispensary and nine wards containing in all 43 beds.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. B. K. Narayanaswami Rao, M.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer in charge, and conducted round the wards. The Municipal Chairman and some of the Municipal Councillors were also present. Before leaving His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

"The site and the buildings of this hospital seem to be excellent and the attendance shows an encouraging increase. In some particulars the equipment is deficient and the nursing staff cannot do all that is required. The two European wards are empty : also the Female Labour ward which would, I understand, be more attractive if the services of a lady doctor could be made available. The Assistant Surgeon points out the abnormal proportion of cases of eye and ear disease. I am glad to find everything here in good order."

From the hospital His Excellency motored to the Railway yard where he discussed with the railway authorities the question of level crossings referred to in the Municipal address. Mr. Bourne, Railway Engineer, Mr. Sinclair, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Fitzgerald, Station-master, and M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, were present.

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

At 12 noon His Excellency informally met the Revenue officers of the district.

Mr. Howley gave a dinner party at the Museum, which His Excellency attended.

On the morning of Friday, 11th December, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Turing, Howley, Fotheringham and Stevenson, Capt. Money and Mr. D. V. Hanumanta Rao motored from the Superintending Engineer's bungalow on a round of visits. His Excellency first proceeded to the Church Missionary Society High School.

On his way His Excellency received the greetings of the pupils of the elementary schools maintained by the Municipality who were mustered on one side of the Municipal office road. His Excellency also paid an informal visit to the Municipal office.

The Church Missionary Society sent over to Masulipatam two Missionaries, Revs. T. Noble and Fox in 1841, and it occurred to Mr. Fox to visit Bezwada for the first time in 1847. For the next ten years he visited it once a year. In 1857, Mr. Darling was posted to Bezwada as a resident Missionary, the Mission bungalow now on the hill having been purchased for him by the mission from Lieut. Edgar Walker. He began with a small congregation of 34 Tamil Christians

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ference.
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School.

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Church
Mission-
ary
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whom he found engaged in the anicut work and as domestic servants. There was then, on the site now occupied by the present school building, a small school erected through the kindness of Col. Orr, who finally before leaving for England handed over free the school with its site to the Church Missionary Society. It was thus that the Mission became possessed of this valuable and useful site in such a prominent part of the town.

Through the zeal and efforts of Messrs. Darling and Harrison, the present school rose to be an important and useful institution to Bezwada, and has been till recently the only one of its kind in the town.

The mission later on started a lower secondary school at Buckinghampetta, which continues to be in a rented building. The Mission expects to procure a site and erect a substantial school building there. The high school and the branch school consist of 773 boys and 40 masters, under the management of the Principal of the Noble College at Masulipatam.

As much attention is paid to the physical education as to the secular, and boys take keen interest in football, tennis, cricket, badminton and gymnastics. A nucleus of the residential system exists in the school in the form of a hostel for 16 students, superintended by one of the graduate masters.

The insufficiency of the present building to meet the great increase in numbers has been

repeatedly pointed out; and the school authorities hope to enlarge the building as soon as they get sanction from the Home Committee.

On arrival at the School His Excellency was received by the Rev. P. W. Peachey, the Manager and Mr. S. Anthony, B.A., Head Master, and shown round the classes. One of the students recited an acrostic sonnet specially composed by one of the teachers. The children of the C. M. S. Branch School, Buckinghampet, and the Mission workers in the district were paraded in front of the School. The boys were given a holiday in honour of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"It has been a pleasure to me to have visited this school to-day which displays many evidences of vigour and growth. I wish it all success heartily."

His Excellency next visited the Atkinson Girls' School.

This is the 16th year in the history of the School.

It was started by a few residents of the place with the help of the then Collector of the district Mr. (now Sir John) Atkinson and is now a permanent institution of the place. When the school was handed over to the sisters, it was a primary school, but twelve years ago it was raised to the standard of a Lower Secondary School and has maintained its position with credit as judged by the results of the Government examinations.

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Church
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ary
Society
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Atkinson
Girls'
School

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School.

The School is well staffed and works regularly. It has got 45 boarders this year. The girls receive not only moral and physical training but the sisters do their best to render them useful in after-life.

His Excellency was received by the Rev. Father Pezzani and the Rev. Mother Superior Angela. Mrs. Howley was also present. As His Excellency entered, the pupils sang the National Anthem and afterwards one of the girls stepped forward and welcomed His Excellency in a short speech and presented him with a bouquet. His Excellency thanked the pupils for their welcome and before leaving made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :

"It has been a great pleasure to me to visit this school which is associated with the names of Sir John and Lady Atkinson, warm and well-known friends of the Kistna district. I thank the Mother Superior, the sisters and the girls for their charming welcome and offer to them and to the school my hearty good wishes."

From the Atkinson Girls' School His Excellency proceeded to the Hindu High School.

Hindu
High
School.

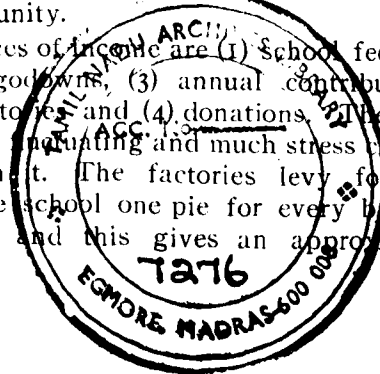
The institution was started in March 1910 with the fifth form as the highest. It was located in a building belonging to M.R.Ry. M. Venkateswara Rao Pantulu Garu, but later on the present building was purchased for Rs. 20,000 and adapted to school use. It was not, however, till October 1911 that the school was formally recognized by the Director of Public Instruction

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Hindu
High
School.

and permission was given to open the sixth form from July 1912. At the time of recognition there were only 125 pupils on the rolls. Now the strength has gone up to 650. The staff consists of four L.T.'s, three graduates, one F.A., four trained Matriculates and a number of Lower Secondary men besides Gymnastic Instructors, Drawing Masters and Pandits. The results in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate public examination have been satisfactory in March 1913 at which the pupils of this school were first presented for the public examination; in all the principal subjects they scored above the Presidency average; in March 1914 the results were still more favourable.

The school is managed by a committee; the President of which is M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Y. Janakiramayya Pantulu Garu, retired District and Sessions Judge. The bulk of the members of the committee, who are eighteen in number, are drawn from the mercantile community, and, as a matter of fact, the school is so called from Kanyaka Parameswari, the tutelary deity of the Vysya community.

The sources of income are (1) school fees, (2) rents from godowns, (3) annual contributions from the factories, and (4) donations. The last item is rather fluctuating and much stress cannot be laid upon it. The factories levy for the benefit of the school one pie for every bag of rice cleaned and this gives an approximate



Dec. 11, 1914. monthly income of Rs. 250. The school fees come to Rs. 1,400 per mensem.

BEZWADA.

Hindu
High
School.

The public of Bezwada gave to the school a vacant site near the Protestant church which the committee have since disposed of for Rs. 8,600. The second Zamindar of Mylavaram has given land measuring about an acre and a half near the Munsif's Court which is now used by the boys as playground. The accommodation has been improved by some of the tiled godowns being terraced and in a very short time an upstairs building suitable for school purposes is proposed to be put up on this terrace.

There is a hostel attached to the school which has been named the George Coronation Hostel because it was started in the year of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty George V in which there are fifty boarders.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Y. Janakiramayya Pantulu Garu, President, and the members of the managing committee and shown round the classes at work by M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Headmaster. Afterwards His Excellency was conducted into a shamiana erected for the occasion and on his taking his seat, Mr. Janakiramayya Pantulu welcomed His Excellency in a short speech. His Excellency briefly returned his thanks and before leaving entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I have been much interested and gratified by the energy and enthusiasm shown by the managers

"and staff of this school. I am glad to know that their efforts to which I wish all success, are appreciated."

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

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

At 12 noon His Excellency received a deputation from the inhabitants of the five old Godavari taluks which now form part of the Kistna district. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Cherukuvada Venkatapathiraju Garu of Yendagandi, Bhimavaram taluk.

(2) M.R.Ry. Kallakuri Narasimham Garu of Kopalli, Bhimavaram taluk.

(3) M.R.Ry. Penumetcha Suryanarayanaraju Garu, B.A., of Alamur, Tanuku taluk.

(4) M.R.Ry. K. Chendra Reddi Garu of Nidadavolu, Tanuku taluk.

(5) Abdul Wahab Sahib, Out-Agency Contractor of Nidadavolu, Tanuku taluk.

(6) M.R.Ry. Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu of Narsapur, District Board Member.

(7) M.R.Ry. Valluru Narasimha Rao Garu of Rayakuduru, formerly member, Taluk Board, Narsapur, and member, District Board.

(8) M.R.Ry. Mothey Gangaraju Garu, Joint Proprietor of Vissannapeta and Secretary, Jute Mills, Ellore.

(9) M.R.Ry. Kanchana Nagabhushanam Garu of Ponangi, Ellore taluk.

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Private
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Deputa-
tion from
five old
Godavari
taluks.

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tion from
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(10) M.R.Ry. Kalle Chitti Abbayi Garu, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Poolla, Ellore taluk.

(11) M.R.Ry. Chedulavada Chekradhara Rao Garu, B.A. B.L., Vakil, Ellore.

(12) M.R.Ry. Maganti Seethayya Garu, Ellore taluk.

Besides Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar, Executive Engineer, Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., Collector, and Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Private Secretary, were present.

The first subject introduced was the necessity of dividing the district into two. In the redistribution of Godavari and Kistna districts into three, Kistna became almost the heaviest district in the Presidency and was now too heavy for a single Collector to manage. It also had two distinct systems of irrigation the Godavari system and the Kistna system which in many ways differed from one another. The five taluks which were taken from the Godavari district, namely, Bhimavaram, Ellore, Narsapur, Tanuku and Yernagudem, in themselves were sufficient to form a district and such a district would be homogeneous and within the power of a single officer to control.

His Excellency thanked the deputation for their clear statement and said that the Government were considering first of all what nature of relief the present district required. After a decision had been reached on this point, Govern-

ment would then, if necessary, consider the best way of dividing the district. Meantime schemes for relief of Sub-divisional officers by formation of two more divisions were before the Government.

A number of subjects connected with irrigation and the delta system were then discussed. It was said that for proper drainage a systematic programme was required. There were some 11 main drains and it was suggested that two of these should be overhauled every year, four months being given to the work from February to May. To do this it would be necessary to close certain channels for second crop, but this could be done systematically in rotation and on the whole much benefit would result.

As to labour, the deputation suggested that the Public Works Department rates should be raised in order that they should be able to get sufficient labour to carry out the necessary works. It was stated that under the pipe system transplantation continued into July and that there was risk of the plants not having grown sufficiently by the time rains came to escape damage. If the drainage system was improved, the rain water could be better controlled and this damage prevented. Also under the old system excess water was allowed to drain back into the channels through palmyrah sluices. The deputation understood that this might be objectionable now but emphasised the necessity for improvement of drainage. They urged also that one of the chief causes of

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taluks.

interference with proper drainage was the growth of weeds in the draining channels and that it was necessary, in order to kill these weeds and their seeds, that the channels should be completely dried at least once in four years as already suggested. The lack of drainage facilities not only interfered with the growth of the young seedlings but also with the harvesting of the ripe crop, since water often stood in the fields after the crop had ripened, which prevented it being cut.

Since the construction of the anicut the Tammileru which used to be an irrigation source now no longer served that purpose and the channel south of the Ellore canal had been gradually encroached upon by cultivation until in many places it was only a few feet wide. The consequence was that when floods came the neighbouring lands were not only subjected to inundation but a deposit of sand was left on them, which entirely spoilt them for the purpose of growing wet crops.

A member of the deputation complained that his lands situated in the Kollair lake and brought under cultivation by means of pump were not supplied with canal water, but it was pointed out to him by the Collector that when he was allowed to take up the land it was on the understanding that he should have no claim to water from this source.

On behalf of the Public Works Department it was stated that the drainage channels were for

ordinary seasons in good condition. It was only in years of heavy rainfall that the drains became too full. Repairs were taken up and executed when required, but to secure promptness of execution it was very necessary that the ryots should co-operate with the department, instead of, as sometimes happened now, competing with it for labour. That the ryots were not in practice always willing to co-operate was shown by several instances quoted, in one of which it was said that the ryots promised to help in repairing a channel provided they were first given water for their second crop, but after getting the water and cultivating the second crop failed to give the slightest degree of assistance. In another case they stopped work in a channel in order that it might not interfere with the supply of water for the second crop.

As to the flooding of the Tammileru below the Ellore canal, it was hoped to widen the channel to proper dimensions.

The deputation dwelt at some length on the subject of sub-overseers and the necessity to gain their favour for successful cultivation. It was alleged that the ryots had tried their best to put a stop to abuses but had failed, and the deputation requested that the duties of the sub-overseers should be undertaken by the Sub-divisional officer with the help of an advisory board in each village. This request amounted in fact to the substitution of a Sub-divisional officer *plus* an advisory board for every overseer, and it

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was pointed out that such a change would either mean putting a stop to all improvements of the system and even to necessary maintenance for want of funds or else the collection of a considerably larger revenue. As to the necessity to gain the favour of sub-overseers it was pointed out to the deputation that sub-overseers had practically no independent powers and that every recommendation was scrutinised by superior officers before it was passed. When considering the classes and localities from which sub-overseers come, the deputation admitted that these officials were not a distinct or peculiar race, and some of their own relations were themselves sub-overseers.

The suggestion of the deputation that the public should be allowed to use the telephone system put up by the Public Works Department for official purposes had to be negatived owing to its impracticability. The line was established for administrative purposes and not more than sufficient to perform the duties already required of it.

The next question was that of veterinary hospitals. His Excellency said that the Government recognised the necessity of increasing the number of these hospitals as soon as funds were available, the extension to be probably by means of Local Boards and Municipalities. He realised that in the delta where many and valuable cattle were employed in agricultural operations veterinary help was especially needed and the Government was anxious that such help should

be provided. A chief requisite was a greater supply of trained veterinary surgeons.

In the matter of an agricultural farm in the Godavari Western delta, His Excellency said that the subject had already been discussed in many districts, but the difficulty about increasing the number of farms was that the development of the Agricultural department was so rapid that there were not men enough to undertake the work. Men were being trained at Coimbatore and were also being looked for in England. Until further supply was available, there was little chance of any expansion. He could give them no undertaking, but when the Government had sufficient men and money, it was probable that the Kistna delta would have preference over Godavari where the Samalkot farm was already accessible. He hoped that when they got a farm they would make the best use of it.

The deputation requested that the distribution of sub-courts should be revised so as to avoid suits or appeals arising in Ellore having to be heard at Bezwada or Masulipatam in spite of the fact that a sub-court existed at Ellore. They suggested that the distribution of sub-courts should be either two at Ellore, one at Bezwada and one at Masulipatam; or else one at Ellore, one either at Tanuku or Narsapur, one at Bezwada and one at Masulipatam.

His Excellency promised that the subject would be fully considered.

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taluks.
*Garden
crops.*

The deputation said that elephant yam, kanda and turmeric should not be classed as garden crops. They also said that garden crops were charged at a rate equal to the water rate for two wet crops and that this charge was made even though there was no water available during the time of second crop. Owing to this charge it was alleged that the area in turmeric and yams was decreasing, but no figures were produced to support the allegation.

Pipes.

What the ryots wanted was to be provided with water to enable them to finish their transplantation in June as used to be the case instead of July as at present, in order that the young plants might be strong enough to withstand flooding to which they were subjected when the heavy rains fell in July and August. The Collector said that it was well known that even though water was available in the canals for transplantation in June, ryots would not begin operations until there were freshes in the river and that in years when freshes were late transplantation was also late for this reason. The deputation urged that instead of using water for second crop in April it would be better to save it for irrigation of seed beds and transplantation in June. But to this it was replied that the system did not admit of storage of water from April to June. The effect of sacrificing the second crop would simply be that the water made available would run away into the sea.

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His Excellency said that it was admitted that there were certain difficulties and disabilities inherent in the system, but that the Government and the department were doing their best to make the best use of the water they had. What they would welcome was practical suggestions to make better use still.

The suggestion accordingly made by the deputation was either the use of larger pipes or else arrangements for greater heads of water. It was pointed out that the difficulty in both these cases was that all available water was already being used and that if some ryots had larger pipes others would suffer, and that greater heads could not be maintained unless some way was found of securing a bigger supply in the river.

As to remodelling of channels which might help in some measure in the maintenance of better heads of water, the department were happy to examine all suggestions for remodelling and carry out improvements where such were possible. They said that some reduction of four-inch pipes might be possible if the ryots holding lands under neighbouring four-inch pipes would agree to combine the ayacuts and enable the department to substitute larger pipes. The system was admittedly one of trial and error. When a pipe was found to be of unsuitable size for its ayacut, the department was quite ready to change it.

His Excellency said that he had been glad to hear the discussion and the criticism which the

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deputation had offered. The Government hoped to make progress, but progress could not always be rapid. Many interests were involved and what would benefit one class of ryots might be found to damage another. It was necessary to take a wide view and move forward only when the road was clear. Only a certain amount of water was available and the object of the department was to make it go as far as possible and to secure a maximum amount of benefit to the total cultivation of the delta.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for his patient hearing of their criticisms and requests and assured him that they derived immense benefits from the delta system. Their object in bringing the deputation was not to show that the system was a bad one or that the department neglected their interests but only to suggest directions in which greater assistance might be afforded to cultivators. Before taking leave of His Excellency they wished to express their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and their fervent prayers for the success of the British arms in the present war.

Private
departure.

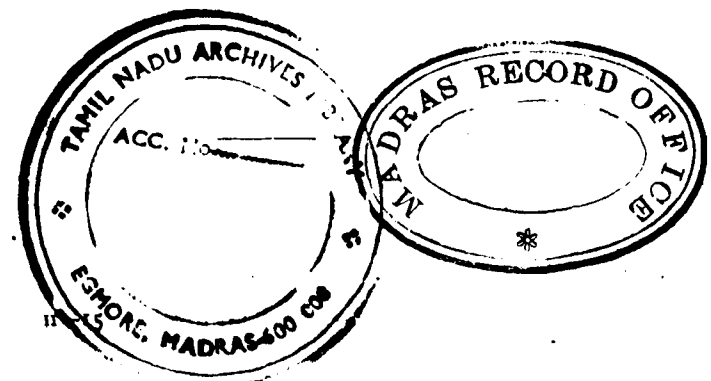
After dinner His Excellency and party left Bezwada at 10 40 P.M. for Madras, both the departure and arrival being private.

At the Bezwada Railway station Messrs. Turing, Howley, Stevenson, M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao, Municipal Chairman, and the Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram, were present to bid His Excellency good-bye. Mr. Mayne,

Superintendent, Railway Police, and Mr. Sinclair, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, travelled in charge of the train.

His Excellency and party arrived at the Madras Central Station at 7-30 A.M. On leaving the train His Excellency was met by Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Collector of Madras, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, Acting President, Corporation of Madras, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. Greenall, General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Risaldar-Major Malik Shair Bahadur, Khan Bahadur and Captain Shaikh Ismail, Sirdar Bahadur, Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar Saiyid Fathr-ud-din, His Excellency's Bodyguard, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Rao Sahib S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police. After shaking hands with those present, His Excellency motored to Government House, Mount Road.

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MADRAS.
Private
arrival.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

ELLORE RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. J. M. Turing, I.C.S., Collector of Kistna.	
Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police.	FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1914.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.	3-45 P.M.
The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri and Zamindar of Tangallamudi,	4 P.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas, Sub-Judge, Ellore.
Mr. O'Brien, Engineer, Jute Mills.
M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.
Moulavi Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer.
M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopala Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
„ M. Venkanna Nayudu Garu, Suits Deputy Collector.
„ K. Venkatareddi Nayudu Garu, President, Taluk Board.
Saiyid Vazir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, President, Mussalman Association.
M.R.Ry. Velugoti Krishnayachendrulu Bahadur, Zamindar of Tangellamudi.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1914.
4 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Meka Parthasarathi Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Bhadrachalam.
Subadar-Major Chendrayya Garu.
Subadar-Major Muhammad Saliha.
Subadar-Major Muhammad Ghouse.
M.R.Ry. Peddada Sambasiva Rao Garu, High Court Vakil.
" M. Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, Vakil.
" Pemmaraju Gopalam Garu, Vakil.
" I. Krishna Rao Nayudu Garu, Vakil.
" Mothey Gangaraju Garu, Mill Owner and Secretary, Reception Committee.

ELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachendra Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman.
M.R.Ry. K. Satagopa Ramanuja Achari Avargal, Tahsildar.
Mr. S. V. Thomas.
M.R.Ry. Vittala Seshayya Nayudu Garu.
Mir Muhammad Badsha Ratulla Sahib.
Munshi Mahammad Yacoob Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Chunduri Lakshminarayana Garu.
" S. Sitaramayya Garu.
" K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu Garu.
" M. Suryaprakasa Rao Garu.
" Pemmaraju Gopalam Pantulu Garu.
" Motey Venkanna Garu.
" Kandula Ramayya Garu.
Moulavi Mir Muhammad Bazlai Ali Sahib Bahadur.

ELLORE TALUK BOARD MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1914.
4 P.M.

Moulavi Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore.
M.R.Ry. Kantadi Satagopa Ramanuja Achari Avargal, Tahsildar, Ellore.
Muhammad Ghulam Ghouse Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar, Yernagudem.
M.R.Ry. Vangala Gopalakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Chintalapudi.
M.R.Ry. Vadladi Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector.
Rev. E. S. Tanner.
M.R.Ry. Kurma Venkatarreddi Nayudu Garu.
Saiyid Vaziruddin Sahib Bahadur, Ellore.
M.R.Ry. Kalli Chitti Abbayi Garu, Polla.
" Kalagara Bapayya Garu, Ellore.
" Kanumuri China Sitaramaraju Garu.
" Garapati Kotayya Garu, Dharmajigudem.
" Alluri Suranna Garu.
" Kotta Venkata Ramayya Garu, Yadavole.

MUHAMMADANS' DEPUTATION.

Saiyid Vaziruddin Sahib Bahadur, Retired Tahsildar and late Manager of the Court of Wards (Vuyyuru estate) and President of Muslim Association, Ellore.
Moulavi Mir Muhammad Bazlai Ali Sahib Bahadur, Government Kazi, Jagirdar and Municipal Councillor, Ellore, Secretary, Muslim Association, Ellore.
Munshi Muhammad Yacoob Sahib, Unani Doctor and Municipal Councillor, Ellore.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collectors Ellore Division, Ellore.

- FRIDAY, Subadar-Major Muhammad Saleha Sahib.
 Dec. 4, Subadar-Major Muhammad Ghouse Sahib.
 1914. Subadar Sultan Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Member,
 4 P.M. District Board, Kistna, and Honorary Magistrate,
 Ellore.
 Subadar Muhammad Ghalib Sahib.
 Sowdagar Muhammad Meeran Sahib, Skin merchant,
 Ellore.
 Sowdagar Muhammad Jafar Sahib, Carpet merchant,
 Ellore.
 Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rub Sahib, son of the
 late Pensioned Subadar-Major Shaik Ahmed Sahib
 Bahadur and grandson of the late Subadar-Major
 Sardar-Bahadur (Order of Merit), Ellore.
 Munshi Saiyid Ahmed Sahib, son of the late Subadar
 Saiyid Ali Sahib, Mutiny Veteran, Ellore.

SATUR-
DAY.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL.

- Dec. 5, M.R.Ry. S. V. Thomas Pillai Avargal, Headmaster.
 1914. 7 50 A.M.

WATER WORKS.

- 8-30 A.M. M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Executive
 Engineer, Godavari Western Division.
 Mr. H. S. Taylor, Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of
 Water Works.

9 A.M.

HOSPITAL.

- Mr. H. D. Rozario, Civil Apothecary.

10-15 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
 Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.

- M.R.Ry. Meka Parthasarathi Appa Rao Bahadur, SATUR-
 Zamindar of Bhadrachalam. DAY.
 „ Velugoti Govinda Krishnayachenduru Baha- Dec. 5,
 dur, Zamindar of Tangellamudi. 1914.
 „ Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, Presi- 10-15 A.M.
 dent, Taluk Board, and Member, Kistna
 District Board.

MASULIPATAM—PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

4-40 A.M.

- Mr. R. A. Jenkins, District Judge.
 Mr. H. H. Burkitt, Head-quarters Sub-Collector.
 Mrs. Burkitt.
 Mr. C. D. A. Crofton, Sub-Collector, Narsapur.
 Mrs. Crofton.
 Mr. C. Hilton Brown, Assistant Collector.
 Mrs. Hilton Brown.
 Mr. H. F. Heycock, Port officer.
 Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Municipal Council
 Mrs. Maiden.
 Rev. G. R. Ennis, Principal, Noble College.
 Mrs. and Miss Ennis.
 Mr. A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, Public
 Works Department.
 Rev. G. B. Redman.
 Rev. Woodhouse.
 Mrs. Woodhouse.
 Mr. R. A. Gray, Agent, Bank of Madras, Masulipatam.
 Mrs. Gray.
 Mrs. Stevenson.
 Mr. C. V. Stephens, Assistant Engineer, Public Works
 Department.
 Mrs. Stephens.

SATUR-
DAY.
Dec. 5,
1914.
4-40 P.M.

Rev. Father Pentoria, Catholic Priest.
Miss Battie.
Miss Bassoe.
Miss Freeman.
Miss Loader.
Mr. H. J. McLaughlin, District Forest officer.
Mrs. McLaughlin.
Mr. C. J. M. Sullivan, Acting Local Fund District Engineer.
Mr. T. Bertram, Supervisor, Water Works, Masulipatam.
Mrs. Bertram.
Mr. Brack, Reserve Police Inspector.
Mrs. Brack.
Rias-ud-din Sahib Bahadur Khan Sahib, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs.
M.R.Ry. T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.
Munshi Gulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar.
M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Avargal, Estates Collector.
„ V. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
„ E. Sitarama Rao Nayudu Garu, Additional Treasury Deputy Collector.
„ J. Venkatanarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Assistant Settlement Officer.
„ A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, Divisional Officer, Bandar.
„ V. S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Divisional Officer, Gudivada.
„ V. Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

SATUR-
DAY.
Dec. 5,
1914.
4-40 P.M.

M.R.Ry. S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Public Prosecutor.
„ V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, President, Taluk Board.
„ V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
„ K. Krishnama Achari Avargal, Honorary Magistrate.
Subadar-Major Krishna Singh.
„ Narasingaswami.
M.R.Ry. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, son of the Zamindar of Challapalli.
„ Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of North Vallur.
„ Y. Ramalinganna Nayudu Bahadur, second Zamindar of Challapalli.
„ Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao Reddi Garu, Zamindar of Munagala.
„ Meka Simhadri Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Ventrapragada.
„ Suraneni Venkata Jagannatha Gopala Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Mailavaram I.
„ Meka Sobhanadri Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Telaprolu.
„ Silam Jagannadha Rao Nayudu Garu, Bar.-at-Law.
„ V. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil.
„ V. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil.
„ J. Gourinadha Sastri Garu, High Court Vakil.

SATUR- DAY. Dec. 5, 1914. 4-40 P.M.	Rev. Father Pentoria, Catholic Priest.
	Miss Battie.
	Miss Bassoe.
	Miss Freeman.
	Miss Loader.
	Mr. H. J. McLaughlin, District Forest officer.
	Mrs. McLaughlin.
	Mr. C. J. M. Sullivan, Acting Local Fund District Engineer.
	Mr. T. Bertram, Supervisor, Water Works, Masulipatam.
	Mrs. Bertram.
	Mr. Brack, Reserve Police Inspector.
	Mrs. Brack.
	Rias-ud-din Sahib Bahadur Khan Sahib, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs.
	M.R.Ry. T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.
	Munshi Gulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar.
	M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Avargal, Estates Collector.
	„ V. Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
	„ E. Sitarama Rao Nayudu Garu, Additional Treasury Deputy Collector.
	„ J. Venkatanarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Assistant Settlement Officer.
	„ A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, Divisional Officer, Bandar.
	„ V. S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Divisional Officer, Gudivada.
	„ V. Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

M.R.Ry. S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Public Prosecutor.	SATUR- DAY. Dec. 5, 1914. 4-40 P.M.
„ V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, President, Taluk Board.	
„ V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.	
„ K. Krishnama Achari Avargal, Honorary Magistrate.	
Subadar-Major Krishna Singh.	
„ Narasingaswami.	
M.R.Ry. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, son of the Zamindar of Challapalli.	
„ Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of North Vallur.	
„ Y. Ramalinganna Nayudu Bahadur, second Zamindar of Challapalli.	
„ Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao Reddi Garu, Zamindar of Munagala.	
„ Meka Simhadri Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Ventrapragada.	
„ Suraneni Venkata Jagannatha Gopala Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Mailavaram I.	
„ Meka Sobhanadri Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Telaprolu.	
„ Silam Jagannadha Rao Nayudu Garu, Bar.-at-Law.	
„ V. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Wakil.	
„ V. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Wakil.	
„ J. Gourinadha Sastri Garu, High Court Wakil.	

SATUR-
DAY.
Dec. 5,
1914.
4-40 P.M.

M.R.Ry. M. Subrahmanyam Garu, Merchant.
 „ Tadepalli Subba Rao Garu, Merchant.

MASULIPATAM MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

M.R.Ry. A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer.
 „ S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 „ A. Rama Ayyar Avargal, D.P.W. Supervisor in charge of Bandar Division.
 „ M. Subrahmanyam Nayudu Garu.
 Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman.
 M.R.Ry. I. V. Chalapathi Rao Pantulu Garu.
 Rev. G. B. Redman.
 M.R.Ry. C. V. Rama Achari Avargal.
 Mr. J. D. Samuel.
 M.R.Ry. Udayagiri Gopalaratnam Garu.
 „ Inavolu Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
 „ Konduri Lakshminarayana Garu.
 „ S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ Bh. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Pantulu Garu.
 „ T. Ramadoss Nayudu Garu.
 „ Majeti Lakshminarasimha Rao Sowcar Garu.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.

M.R.Ry. Vadlamannati Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Vice-President.
 „ Suraneni Venkata Purushottama Jagannadha Gopal Rao Bahadur.
 „ Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ Soudagar Saiyid Abd-us-Sattar Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. Majeti Lakshminarasimha Rao Sowcar Garu.
 „ Gopiseti Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.
 „ S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal.
 „ Vemuri Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
 Muhammad Haider Ali Sahib Bahadur.
 Muhammad Khaja Asadulla Sahib Bahadur.
 M.R.Ry. Chelikani Venkatramayya Garu.
 Muhammad Mohiddin Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
 M.R.Ry. Emmami Satyanarayanaya Murti Garu.
 „ V. S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Divisional officer, Gudivada.
 „ C. Krishnama Acharlu Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.

BANDAR TALUK BOARD MEMBERS.

Muhammad Haider Ali Sahib Bahadur, Masulipatam.
 M.R.Ry. Vemuri Venkata Subbarao Pantulu Garu, Masulipatam.
 „ Kantamneni Venkata Rangayya Garu, Divi Taluk.
 „ Bade Ayyappa Garu, Pittallanka.
 „ Majeti Lakshminarasimharao Sowcar Garu, Masulipatam.
 „ Chitturi China Perraju Garu, Village officer, Gudur.
 „ Sedambi Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu, Public Prosecutor.
 „ T. Atchuta Rao Pantulu Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 „ Yerragunta Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Bandar.
 „ A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, Divisional Officer, Bandar.

SATUR-
DAY.
Dec. 5,
1914.
4-40 P.M.

SATUR-
DAY.

DINNER PARTY.

Dec. 5,
1914. 8 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt.
Rev. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ennis.
Mr. Mayne.
Mr. Heycock, Port Officer.
Mr. Nightingale, Public Works Department.
Miss Battie, Church of Scotland Mission.
Miss Loader, Church Zenana Missionary.
Miss Freeman, Church Zenana Missionary.

MONDAY.

NOBLE COLLEGE.

Dec. 7,
1914. 7-40 A.M. Rev. Mr. G. R. Ennis, Principal.
Mr. W. S. John, Vice-Principal.
M.R.Ry. S. V. Ross Pillai Avargal, Headmaster.
„ S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant
Inspector of Schools.

8-31 A.M.

SHARKEY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Battie, Manager.
M.R.Ry. Sudarsana Rao Garu.
Miss Loader, Zenana Missionary.

11 A.M.

DEPUTATION FROM KISTNA DISTRICT
ASSOCIATION.

M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
„ S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu.
„ V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
„ V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu.
„ Y. Konayya Garu.
„ H. Ramaswami Garu.
„ K. Venkatachalapatayya Garu.
„ G. Venkatachalapathi Garu.

INTERVIEWS.

MONDAY.

M.R.Ry. Bommadevara Venkatanarasimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of North Valiur.
Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Masulipatam Municipal Council.
M.R.Ry. Verlagadda Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, son of the Zamindar of Challapalli.
„ Vemuri Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, President, Bandar Taluk Board.
„ S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.
„ Vadlamannati Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
„ Nayini Venkata Rangarao Reddi Garu, Zamindar of Munagala.

Dec. 7,
1914.
12 noon.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.
Mrs. Burkitt.
Mr. Lutman.
Mr. Lucas, Executive Engineer.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

4-55 P.M.

M.R.Ry. Vempati Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Headmaster.

DINNER PARTY.

8 P.M.

Mr. Brown, Assistant Collector.
Mrs. Brown.
Mr. Lucas, Executive Engineer.
Mr. Redman, Church Missionary Society.
Mr. Woodhouse, Church Missionary Society.

MONDAY Mr. Maiden.
 Dec. 7, Mrs. Maiden.
 1914. Mrs. Bassie, Zenana Mission.
 8 P.M. Miss Loader, Zenana Mission.
 Mr. Gray, Bank of Madras.
 Mrs. Gray.
 Miss Battie, Church Missionary Society.

TUES-
 DAY.

NATIONAL COLLEGE

Dec. 8, M.R.Ry. K. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, Head-
 1914 master.
 8 A.M.

Governing Body.

M.R.Ry. S. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ V. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ C. Sundararamayya Pantulu Garu.
 „ V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ M. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Pantulu Garu.
 „ K. Chidambara Rao Pantulu Garu.
 „ U. L. Narasimham Pantulu Garu.

8-40 A.M.

WATER WORKS.

Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer.
 M.R.Ry. A. Rama Ayyar, Sub-Divisional Officer in
 charge.

9 A.M.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Municipal Council.

M.R.Ry. V. P. Subba Ayyar Avargal. Assistant Surgeon in charge. TUES-
 DAY.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Inspec-
 tor of Schools. Dec. 8,
 1914.
 12 noon.
 „ S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant In-
 spector of Schools.
 „ T. Achuta Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of
 Schools. Masulipatam range.
 „ T. Tirumal Rao Nayudu, Sub-Assistant In-
 spector of Schools, Bezwada range.
 „ C. S. Narasimhamurti Rao, Sub-Assistant
 Inspector of Schools, Narasapur range.
 „ S. Gopalam, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kov-
 vur range.
 „ V. Jaganatha Rao, Sub-Inspector of Schools,
 Ellore range.
 „ G. Mukundaswami Sastri, Sub Assistant In-
 spector of Schools, Bhimavaram range.
 „ C. Raghavachari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of
 Schools, Ganavaram range.
 „ V. Krishna Ayyangar, Sub-Inspector of
 Schools, Nandigama range.
 „ U. Venkataramayya, Sub-Inspector of Schools,
 Gudivada range.
 „ E. Ramakrishnayya, Sub-Assitant Inspector
 of Schools, Kaikalur range.
 „ Ghulam Dhastagir, Sub-Assistant Inspector of
 Schools, Guntur Muhammadan range.
 „ C. Suryaprakasa Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector
 of Schools, Tanuku range.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Dec. 9,
1914.

11-10 A.M.

BEZWADA.

Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Mr. A. Fotheringham, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.

Mr. M. G. Sykes, I.C.S., Special Officer to the partition of Nidadavolu and Medur Estates.

Mr. J. B. Lutman, Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division.

Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.

Mr. W. P. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Mr. O'Donoghue, Agent, Bank of Madras, Bezwada.

Mrs. and Miss O'Donoghue.

Rev. Mr. Peachy.

Mrs. Peachy.

Mr. Mayne, Railway District Engineer.

Mr. Plunkett, Railway District Engineer.

Mrs. Plunkett.

Miss Lacey.

Rev. Father Pezzoni.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Y. Janakiramayya Pantulu Garu, Retired District Judge.

„ T. T. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Sub-ordinate Judge.

„ P. N. Satagopa Nayudu Garu, Temporary Sub-Judge.

Mr. H. R. Dogra, Assistant Engineer.

M.R.Ry. P. Minakshi Sundaram Pillai Avargal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

M.R.Ry. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Subadar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Saiyid Yakub (Order of Merit), Retired Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Venkata Narasayya Pantulu Garu, Pleader and late Municipal Chairman.

„ Rao Sahib T. Rajaram Rao Garu, Pleader.

„ Vasi Reddi Sri Chandra Mouliswara Prasad Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu.

„ Meka Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.

„ Narayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Musunur.

„ Venkatadri Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar of Vuyyuru.

„ Suraneni Venkata Papayya Rao Bahadur, Second Zamindar of Mailavaram.

Subadar-Major Balaji Ram.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Ghouse.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Abdulla.

M.R.Ry. V. Gopalakrishna Ayyangar, M.A., Bar.-at-law.

„ C. Rajagopala Achariyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

„ Puranam Krishnamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

„ D. Madhusudana Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

„ Appana Venkata Krishnayya Garu, Merchant and Bench Magistrate.

WEDNES- M.R.Ry. Addepalli Venkatappa Garu, Merchant.
DAY. " V. Advaita Brahmasastri Garu, Honorary
Dec. 9, Magistrate.
1914.
11-10 A.M. Sowdagar Abdul Azim Sahib, President of the Muham-
madan Association.

BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. A. Fotheringham, I.C.S., Divisional Officer.
M.R.Ry. P. Jaganatha Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar.
Mr. W. P. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central
Division.
M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu,
Chairman.
" Rao Sahib T. Rajaram Rao Pantulu Garu.
Rev. Canon D. Anantam.
Rev. H. M. Pezzoni,
Soudagar Abdul Azim Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Addepalli Venkatappayya Garu.
Muhammad Shaikh Abdulla, Subadar-Major.
M.R.Ry. M. Gajapati Rao Pillai Avargal.
" Thota Brahmayya Nayudu Garu.
" Singarazu Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
" Kowta Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
" Chitturi Ramakrishnayya Garu.
" Boddapati Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu.
Yusuf Ali Sahib Bahadur.

MUHAMMADANS' DEPUTATION.

Munshi Soudagar Abdul Azim Sahib Bahadur,
Municipal Councillor.
" Yusuf Ali Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Council-
lor and Contractor.

Munshi Shaikh Abdulla Sahib Bahadur, Retired WEDNES-
Subadar-Major and Municipal Councillor. DAY.
" S. J. Muhammad Abdul Rahim Bahadur. Dec, 9,
" Muhammad Gulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib 1914.
Bahadur, Jagirdar. 11-10 A.M.
" Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur.
" Soudagar Muhammad Vazeer-ud-din Sahib
Bahadur.
" Hajee Mir Karimohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
" Barhanuddin Sahib Bahadur Jagirdar.
" Soudagar Hajee Abdul Rahim Sahib Bahadur.
" Soudagar Ismail Virjee Sahib Bahadur.
" Soudagar T. Amira Sahib Bahadur.

VIJAYAVADA SOCIAL CLUB, BEZWADA.

PATRONS.

M.R.Ry. Meka Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur,
Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.
" Vasi Reddi Chandra Mouliswara Prasad
Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of Muktyala
(Chintalapati Vantu).
" Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao Bahadur,
Zamindar of Munagala.
" Suraneni Venkata Papayya Rao Bahadur,
Second Zamindar of Mailavaram.
" Madapati Venkateswara Rao Pantulu Garu,
Proprietor of Rangapuram estate, Nuzvid,
and the donor of the Edward Town Hall,
Bezwada.

PROMINENT MEMBERS.

M.R.Ry. T. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Sub-Judge and
President.

5-30 P.M.

WEDNES- DAY.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Y. Janakiramayya Pantulu
Dec. 9,	Garu, Retired District and Sessions Judge.
1914.	" P. N. Satagopa Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.,
5-30 P.M.	Temporary Subordinate Judge, Bezwada.
	" S. Nilakantam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.,
	Principal District Munsif.
	" I. R. Narasimhamurti Sastri Avargal, B.A.,
	B.L., Additional District Munsif.
	" Rao Bahadur Tadanki Venkatanarasayya
	Pantulu Garu, former Chairman, Bezwada
	Municipal Council.
	" D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu,
	Chairman, Bezwada Municipal Council.
	" G. Lakshmana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.,
	Honorary Magistrate; Secretary, Social
	Club.
	" C. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.,
	High Court Vakil.
	" D. Madhava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.,
	High Court Vakil.
	" M. E. Gajapati Rao Pillai, Landholder and
	Municipal Councillor.
	" Gudivada Venkata Sitaramayya, Merchant
	and Honorary Magistrate.
	" Appana Venkata Krishnayya, Merchant and
	Secretary of the Hindu High School
	Committee.
	Aga Gulam Abbas Khazviny Sahib, Contractor and
	Merchant.
	Muhammad Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Sahib, Jagirdar and
	Contractor.

DINNER PARTY.

Rev. Mr. R. W. Peachey, Church Mission Society.
 Mrs. Peachey.
 Mr. Sykes, I.C.S.
 Mr. Lutman, Public Works Department.
 Mr. Roberts, Public Works Department.
 Mr. Wainwright, Public Works Department.

KISTNA RIVER HEAD WORKS.

Mr. W. P. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central
 Division.
 Mr. H. R. Dogra, Assistant Engineer.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Perayya Nayudu, Assistant
 Engineer.

WATER WORKS.

M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu,
 Municipal Chairman.

HOSPITAL.

M.R.Ry. B. K. Narayanaswami Rao, M.B., D.P.H.
 Assistant Surgeon.
 " D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu,
 Municipal Chairman.
 " M. Gajapati Rao Pillai Avargal.
 Rev. H. M. Pezzoni
 Mr. M. P. Day.
 M.R.Ry. B. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu.
 " S. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
 Subadar-Major Shaikh Abdulla.
 M. Yusuf Ali Sahib Bahadur.
 Soudagar Abdul Azim Sahib Bahadur.

WEDNES-
DAY.
 Dec. 9,
 1914.
 8-0 P.M.

THURS-
DAY.
 Dec. 10,
 1914.
 7-40 A.M.

8-10 A.M.

8-40 A.M.

THURS-
DAY.
Dec. 10,
1914.
9-10 A.M.

RAILWAY STATION AND LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Mr. Browne, Railway Engineer.
Mr. Sinclair, District Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. Fitzgerald, Stationmaster.

12 Noon.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. A. Fotheringham, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Bezwada.
Mr. D'Arcy Crofton, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Narasapur.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, Deputy Collector, Ellore.
M.R.Ry. A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, Bandar.
,, V. S. L. Narasimha Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gudivada.
,, K. Sadagopa Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Ellore.
,, P. Jaganatha Rao, Tahsildar, Bezwada.
,, A. Ramakrishnam Razu Garu, Tahsildar, Narasapur.
Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer.
M.R.Ry. S. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.
Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Executive Engineer, Eastern Division.
Mr. W. P. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Central Division.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCH PARTY.

Mrs. DeCourcy.
Mr. A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. H. R. Dogra, Assistant Engineer.
Mrs. Dogra.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Turing, I.C.S.
Mr. A. Fotheringham, I.C.S.
Mr. C. D. A. Crofton, I.C.S.
Mrs. Crofton.
Mr. M. G. Sykes, I.C.S.
Rev. R. W. Peachey, Church Missionary Society.
Mrs. Peachey.
Rev. Father Pezzoni, Catholic Chaplain, Bezwada.
Mr. J. B. Lutman, Public Works Department.
Mr. P. N. A. Lucas, Public Works Department.
Mr. W. P. Roberts, Public Works Department.
Mr. A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mr. F. M. Wainwright, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mr. L. R. O. Donoghue, Agent, Bank of Madras, Bezwada.
Miss O'Donoghue.
Mrs. DeCourcy.
Mr. L. Plunkett, Assistant Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
Mr. Stevenson, Superintendent of Police.
Mr. H. P. Dogra, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
Mrs. Dogra.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. R. W. Peachey, Manager.
M.R.Ry. S. Antony Avargal, Headmaster.

THURS-
DAY.
Dec. 10,
1914.
8 P.M.

FRIDAY
Dec. 11,
1914.
7-50 A.M.

FRIDAY.

Dec. 11,
1914.

8-20 A.M.

ATKINSON GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Rev. Father Pezzoni,
Mother Superior Angelo,
Mrs. Howley.

8-45 A.M.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Janakiramayya Pantulu
Garu, President.
" V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Headmaster.
" A. Venkata Subbayya Pantulu Garu.
" V. Pattabhiramayya Pantulu Garu.
" P. V. Ramanayya Pantulu Garu.
" B. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu.
" Rao Bahadur T. V. Narasayya.
" V. Appana Rao Pantulu Garu.
" G. Appalaswami Pantulu Garu.
" C. Nagabhushanam Garu.
" G. Sitaramayya Garu.
" M. Subbayya Pantulu Garu.
" N. Gopal Rao Pantulu Garu.
" V. L. Narasimha Pantulu Garu.

11 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

M.R.Ry. D. V. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu,
Chairman, Municipal Council.
" Meka Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur,
Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.
" Vasi Reddi Chandra Mouliswara Prasad
Nayudu Bahadur, Zamindar of Chintalapati
Vantu.

FRIDAY.

Dec. 11,
1914.

11 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Member,
District Board.

" Suranani Venkata Jagannadha Gopal Rao
Bahadur, Senior Zamindar of Mailavaram.

DEPUTATION FROM THE INHABITANTS OF
THE FIVE OLD GODAVARI TALUKS.

12 noon.

M.R.Ry. C. Venkatapati Raju Garu.
" K. Narasimham Garu.
" P. Suryanarayana Raju Garu.
" K. Chendra Reddi Garu.
" Abdul Wahab Sahib.
" A. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
" V. Narasimha Rao Garu.
" M. Ganga Raju Garu.
" K. Nagabhushanam Garu.
" K. Chitti Abbai Garu.
" C. Chekradhara Rao Garu.
" M. Seethayya Garu.

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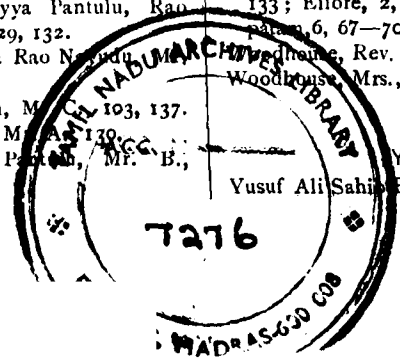
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