

TENTH TOUR

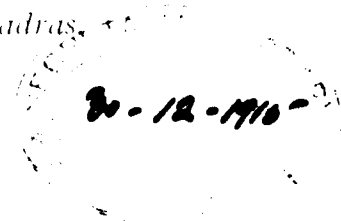
OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

P.C., G.C.I.F.,

Governor of Madras.



VOLUME II.

KURNOOL AND CUDDAPAH.

July 22 to 31, 1915.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PARTY	1
TIME-TABLE	2
CHAPTER I—	
KURNOOL—	
Public arrival	17
Municipal address	18
District Board's address	24
His Excellency's reply	26
Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb	32
Municipal High School	34
American Baptist Mission High School	37
Revenue and Forest Officers' Conference	39
Public entertainment	40
Water-works	41
Municipal Girls' School	48
Laying foundation stone of the Girls' School	50
Municipal Hospital	53
Interviews	56
Opening of the Town Hall	57
Dinner Party	61
Coracle race	61
Divine Service	61
Reception of Khandani pensioners	61
Private departure	61
PANYAM—	
Private arrival	61
Private departure	61
BANGANAPALLE—	
Public arrival	61
State visit of the Nawab of Banganapalle	62
Return visit of His Excellency	62
Laying foundation stone of hospital	62
Weaving factory	65
Silkworm factory	66
Nawab's lunch party	66
Private departure	70
PANYAM—	
Private arrival	70
Private departure	70
NANDYAL—	
Public arrival	70
Municipal address	70
People's Association's address	73
His Excellency's reply	76

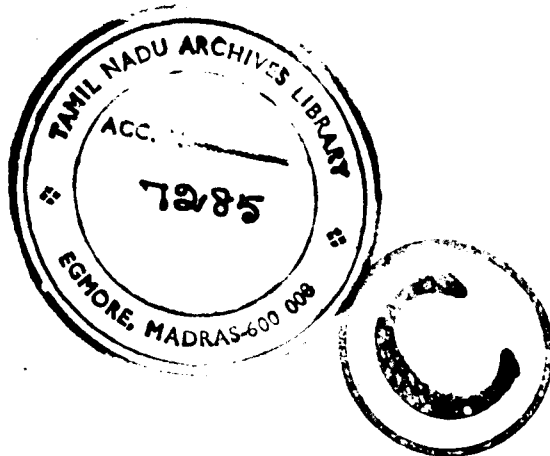
1211, 1227 1227 1115

1115-12-2

OOTACAMUND

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS

1915.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
NANDYAL— <i>cont.</i>	
Hospital	
S.P.G. Mission lunch	81
S.P.G. Mission High School	81
„ Training School	82
„ Girls' School	85
APPENDIX—	
List of persons who met His Excellency	89
CHAPTER II—	
CUDDAPAH—	
Private arrival	101
Public arrival	101
Municipal address	101
District Board's address	106
District Congress Committee's address	111
His Excellency's reply	119
Revenue Officers' Conference	134
Garden Party	134
Municipal Hospital	135
Municipal High School	137
Water-works	139
Interviews	143
Review of school children	143
Dinner party	143
Private departure	144
YERRAGUNTLA	144
PRODDATUR—	
Public arrival	145
Proddatur inhabitants' address	145
His Excellency's reply	149
Opening of Coronation Hall	153
Town extension site	154
Local Fund Hospital	154
YERRAGUNTLA—Private departure	155
NANDALUR	155
MADRAS—	
Private arrival	156
Opening the new buildings of the United Free Church	157
Mission Boarding and Training School	159
His Excellency's speech	160
Public meeting at Senate House	161
His Excellency's speech	161
Private departure	165
OOTACAMUND—Private arrival	165
APPENDIX—	
List of persons who met His Excellency	167
INDEX	179

PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

1. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
2. Captain W. S. E. MONEY, *Military Secretary*.
3. Mr. W. D. F. LISTON, *Aide-de-Camp*.

KURNOOL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915.						
July 22.	Thurs.	Kurnool.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	..	12-15
				Dep.	..	12-20
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Arr.	..	12-35
				Dep.	..	1-30
					..	4-50
			Collector's Office.	Arr.	..	5-0
				Dep.	..	5-35
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Arr.	..	6-40
					..	8-0
July 23.	Fri.	Kurnool.	Collector's Bunga- low.	Dep.	7-30	..
			Municipal High School.	Arr.	7-40	..
				Dep.	8-15	..
			Coles Memorial High School.	Arr.	8-20	..
				Dep.	8-45	..
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Arr.	8-55	..
					9-30	..
					11-15	..
					..	1-30
				Dep.	..	5-30
			Maidan ..	Arr.	..	5-35
				Dep.	..	6-50
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Arr.	..	7-0
					..	8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	By special train. Arrival private.
..	By motor.
1½	Lunch.
..	By motor.
1	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Kurnool Municipal Council and the Kurnool District Board.
..	Drive to Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb and to Tungabhadra through the town.
3	Dinner.
..	By motor.
..	By motor.
..	By motor.
..	Breakfast.
..	Revenue and Forest Officers' Conference.
..	Lunch.
..	By motor.
..	Public entertainment.
..	By motor.
..	Dinner.

KURNOOL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915.						
July 24.	Sat.	Kurnool.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30	..
			Water-works ..	Arr.	7-35	..
				Dep.	7-55	..
			Girls' School ..	Arr.	8-0	..
				Dep.	8-25	..
			Hospital ..	Arr.	8-30	..
				Dep.	8-50	..
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	9-0	..
					12 NOON.	
					..	1-30
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	..	4-30
			Town Hall ..	Arr.	..	4-40
				Dep.	..	5-0
July 25.	Sun.	Kurnool.	Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	..	6-45
				Dep.	..	7-55
			Judge's Bungalow.	Arr.	..	8-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	..	4-30
				Arr.	..	5-30
July 25.	Sun.	Kurnool.		Dep.	..	6-0
			Church ..	Arr.	..	6-15
				Dep.	..	7-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	..	7-15

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	By motor
..	
..	Laid foundation stone.
..	
..	Breakfast.
..	Interviews.
..	Lunch
..	
..	Opening of the Town Hall, the gift of the late Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayadu Pantulu.
..	
..	By motor.
..	Dinner Party.
..	
..	By motor. Witnessed Coracle race on the Tungabhadra.
..	
..	Divine Service.
..	

KURNOOL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915.						
July 26.	Mon.	Kurnool.	Collector's Bungalow.	..	9-30	..
				Dep.	10-30	..
			Railway Station ..	Arr.	11-30	..
				Dep.	11-40	..
		Panyam.	Railway Station ..	Dep.	11-45	..
				Arr.	..	4-0
			Virappa's Mutt ..	Dep.	..	4-30
				Arr.	..	5-45
				Dep.	..	6-0
		Banganapalle.	Nawab's House. Guest	Arr.	..	6-10
					..	8-0
July 27.	Tues.	Banganapalle.	Nawab's House. Guest	..	8-0	..
					8-15	..
				Dep.	8-40	..
			Palace ..	Arr.	8-50	..
				Dep.	9-0	..
			Nawab's House. Guest	Arr.	9-15	..
				Dep.	9-25	..
				Arr.	9-30	..
			Hospital ..	Dep.	11-0	..
				Arr.	11-15	..
				Dep.	11-45	..
			Nawab's House. Guest	Arr.	..	12-45
				Dep.	..	1-15
			Palace ..	Arr.	..	1-30
				Dep.	..	3-0
			Nawab's House. Guest	Arr.	..	3-15
				Dep.	..	4-50
			Virappa's Mutt ..	Arr.	..	5-0
				Dep.	..	5-15
		Panyam.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	..	6-45

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Breakfast.
..	Reception of Khandani pensioners.
..	By motor.
..	..
..	Departure private. By special train.
..	Arrival private.
..	By motor.
17 1/2	Arrival public. His Excellency was met by the Nawab of Banganapalle, and drove with him in his carriage.
1	..
..	Dinner.
..	..
..	The Nawab of Banganapalle's State visit to His Excellency.
..	The Nawab departed.
..	The Nawab's suite arrived to conduct His Excellency.
..	By carriage.
..	His Excellency's return visit to the Nawab.
..	By carriage.
..	..
..	Breakfast.
..	By motor.
..	Laid foundation stone. His Excellency was met by the Nawab.
..	By motor. His Excellency visited the Weaving Factory and the Silk Factory accompanied by the Nawab.
..	..
..	By motor.
..	Lunch.
..	By motor.
..	..
..	By motor.
..	The Nawab took leave of His Excellency.
..	By motor. Departure private.
..	..

KURNOOL.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915.						
July 28.	Wed.	Panyam.	Railway Station ..	Dep.	7-0	..
		Nandyal.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	7-30	..
				Dep.	7-45	..
			Municipal Office ..	Arr.	8-0	..
				Dep.	8-45	..
			Railway Station ..	Arr.	9-30	..
				Dep.	..	1-15
			S.P.G. Mission Bungalow.	Arr.	..	1-30
				Dep.	..	2-30
			S.P.G. Mission High School.	Arr.	..	3-0
				Dep.	..	3-20
			S.P.G. Mission Training School.	Arr.	..	3-25
				Dep.	..	3-40
			S.P.G. Mission Girls' School.	Arr.	..	3-45
				Dep.	..	4-0
			Railway Station ..	Arr.	..	4-5
				Dep.	..	4-45

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Departure private. By special train.
..	Arrival private.
..	By motor.
2	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Nandyal Municipal Council and the Nandyal People's Association.
..	Drove round the town and visited the tank and hospital.
3½	Breakfast.
..	By motor.
1½	Lunch.
..	
50 yds.	
..	
50 yds.	
..	
100 yds.	
..	By motor.
1½	
..	Departure private. By special train for Cuddapah.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1915.						
July 29.	Thurs.	Cudda- pah.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	7-30	..
				Dep.	7-35	..
				Arr.	7-45	..
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Dep.	8-50	..
				Arr.	9-0	..
					9-30	..
					11-0	..
					1-30	..
					5-30	..
					8-0	..
July 30.	Fri.	Cudda- pah.	Collector's Bunga- low.	Dep.	7-30	..
			Municipal Hospi- tal.	Arr.	7-35	..
				Dep.	8-10	..
			Municipal High School.	Arr.	8-15	..
				Dep.	8-35	..
			Municipal Water- works.	Arr.	9-0	..
				Dep.	9-30	..
			Collector's Bunga- low.	Arr.	9-45	..
					9-50	..
					11-0	..

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Arrival private.
..	By motor.
2	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Cuddapah Municipal Council, the Cuddapah District Board and the Cuddapah District Congress Committee.
..	Drove through the town.
3	Breakfast.
..	Revenue Officers' Conference.
..	Lunch.
..	Collector's Garden Party.
..	Dinner.
..	By motor.
1½	
3	
..	<i>En route</i> received a garland from the Muhammadan representatives of the Anjuman and from the Hindus.
4½	
..	
3	
..	Breakfast.
..	Interviews with:—
..	(1) M. R. Ry. D. Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.
..	(2) Muhammad Munir Sahib, Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, Sidhout.
..	(3) M. R. Ry. V. Pichiah Garu, Chairman, Cuddapah Municipal Council.
..	(4) M. R. Ry. K. Gundu Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Cuddapah District Congress Committee.

CUDDAPAH.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915.						
July 30.	Fri.	Cudda-pah.	Collector's Bunga-low.	..	11-0	..
				Dep.	..	1-30
					..	4-55
			Municipal High School play-ground.	Arr.	..	5-0
			Collector's Bunga-low.	Dep.	..	5-15
				Arr.	..	5-20
					..	8-0
			Railway Station ..	Dep.	..	10-0
				Arr.	..	10-5
				Dep.	..	10-30
July 31.	Sat.	Yerra-guntla. Proddatur.	Railway Station ..	Dep.	7-40	..
				Arr.	8-25	..
				Dep.	8-50	..
			Town Extension site.	Arr.	9-0	..
			Hospital	Arr.	9-10	..
				Dep.	9-20	..
		Yerra-guntla.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	10-0	..
				Dep.	10-30	..
		Nandalur.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	..	12-10
				Dep.	..	12-25
		Madras.	Central Station ..	Arr.	..	4-55

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Interviews with— <i>cont.</i> (5) S. Khader Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Councillor. (6) M.R.Ry. Nukala Venkatasubbayya Chetti Garu, Merchant and landholder. (7) M.R.Ry. P. Raghavendra Reddi Garu, District Board Member.
..	Lunch.
..	By motor.
1½	Review of school children and treat.
..	By motor.
..	Dinner Party.
..	By motor.
¼	By special train.
..	Departure private. By motor.
7	Arrival public. Received an address from the residents of Proddatur and opened Coronation Hall.
½	
..	
..	
7	
..	Departure private. By special train.
..	Received a garland from the people of Sidhout Division.
..	Arrival private.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Aug. 1.	Sun.	Madras.		..	..	..
Aug. 2.	Mon.	Madras.		..	8-0	..
				..	..	9-30
Aug. 3.	Tues.	Madras.		..	..	..
				..	..	8-0
Aug. 4.	Wed.	Madras.		..	7-30	..
				..	..	1-0
				..	..	4-15
				..	..	5-30
Aug. 5.	Thurs.	Madras.		..	7-45	..
				..	9-0	..
			Central Station ..	Dep.	..	7-0
Aug. 6.	Fri.	Mettupalaiyam. Ootacamund.	Railway Station ..	Arr.	7-25	..
			Government House.	Dep.	7-45	..
				Arr.	10-30	..

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	
..	Opened the new building of the United Free Church Mission Boarding and Training School at Rayapuram. Interviews with Mr. Diwan Bahadur C. Krishnan Avargal, Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Mr. J. W. Madeley, Mr. S. D. Pears, and Mr. E. M. Thomas, Consulting Architect. Evening party for European and Indian gentlemen.
..	Interviews with Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar of the Suguna Vilas Sabha, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. W. Rae Sheriffs, the Prince of Arcot, Major R. Bryson, I.M.S., and Mr. J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S.
..	Dinner Party.
..	Attended with staff a special service of Intercession at the Cathedral.
..	Interview with Mr. Meminger, American Consul.
..	Inspected the Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.
..	Presided at a public meeting in connection with the Anniversary of the war at the Senate House.
..	Presided at a meeting at the Banqueting Hall in connection with the Madras Musical Association.
..	Presided at a meeting of the Committee for health lectures.
..	Departure private. By special train.
..	
..	By motor.
..	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

KURNOOL.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Pentland and his party arrived at Kurnool from Chendragiri at 12-15 P.M. on Thursday the 22nd July. *En route* at Pendekallu station H. M. D. Muhammad Baha-ud-din Sahib, Tahsildar of Pattikonda, met His Excellency who was garlanded. His Excellency conversed with him for a few minutes and enquired about the condition of his taluk.

July 22,
1915.
KURNOOL.
Private
arrival.

At the Kurnool railway station His Excellency was met by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, Mr. L. Withinshaw, Superintendent of Police, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman, Kurnool Municipal Council. From the railway station His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's bungalow, where His Excellency was received by Mrs. Vernon. During their stay at Kurnool His Excellency and party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon.

In the afternoon at 5 o'clock His Excellency accompanied by his party including the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police left the Collector's bungalow to the Collector's office where His Excellency was accorded a public reception. The members of the Kurnool Municipal Council and

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

Public
reception.

District Board and other prominent officials and non-officials of the town and district had already assembled in the hall upstairs. The Kurnool Reserve police furnished a guard of honour and their band was in attendance. On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Sesha Sastri Avargal, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader and member of the District Board. After His Excellency had inspected the guard of honour, he was conducted upstairs and on taking his seat, the Collector introduced to him M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

Municipal
Address.

" We, the members of the Municipal Council of Kurnool, beg to approach Your Excellency with a most loyal, sincere and respectful welcome to our ancient town which, though it may not lay claim to any vestiges of hoary antiquity, has yet within its walls interesting monuments and relics illustrative of its past position which fail not to excite the curiosity of the visitor. We beg leave to take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of the single-minded devotion and deep-rooted attachment of the inhabitants of our town, adherents of diverse creeds and faiths, to the mighty British Government under whose beneficent protection they have learnt to live and enjoy the blessings of a well-ordered administration. And we further crave permission to assure Your Excellency that our townsmen are as earnest and

" enthusiastic as any in the different parts of this country to do all in their power to render adequate assistance to the Empire at present, when in the larger progressive interests of humanity it has rightly drawn its sword and cast its lot in a war of unparalleled magnitude in the history of the world with a firm and unflinching faith in the justice and righteousness of the cause. It is our fervent wish and prayer that this world-wide war may come to a speedy and successful termination bringing in its train everlasting fame and glory to our august Sovereign and to the Empire he represents.

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

Municipal
Address.

" 2. We now proceed to touch on a few of our wants in the earnest hope that Your Excellency may be pleased to give them the sympathetic and favourable consideration which they, in our humble view, deserve at Your Excellency's hands. As the representatives of our townsmen, we would first invite Your Excellency's attention to the great and serious inconvenience the railway arrangements between Dronachellam junction and Kurnool cause our townsmen in common with all others who have to get into, or out of, Kurnool. A tedious and purposeless waiting of some hours at Dronachellam by those proceeding to, or returning from, the metropolis in the busiest and the hottest part of the day is an inconvenience, the seriousness of which cannot possibly be overestimated. We believe we are not asking too much when we pray for the introduction of a third train in both directions between Kurnool and Dronachellam which would put an end to our difficulties. With regret we have to state that the Railway authorities have not so far been pleased to grant us this relief, though approached on more occasions than one.

KURNOOL.

July 22,
1915.
KURNOOL.
Municipal
Address.

"We hope and trust that Your Excellency's gracious visit to our town may bring to us the long-wished-for redress in the matter.

"3. With Your Excellency's permission, we would next touch on a want which is keenly felt by our townsmen in common with the people of other parts of our district. We refer to the want of a District Registrar's office at Kurnool. Our district had all along been a complete administrative unit. But from the 1st April 1912 our district has been deprived of the status of an independent registration district and incorporated in the registration district of Cuddapah. It would not be belittling the occasion to state at length the hardships and inconveniences the people of our town and district are subject to by not having a District Registrar's office within easy reach. We believe it has been the aim and policy of Government to make every revenue district a self-contained unit of administration in its different spheres. And we may be permitted to hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your generous consideration to this subject and restore to Kurnool its old position as an independent registration district. On this subject we beg to urge one other submission for Your Excellency's consideration. If it is the decision of Government that Kurnool cannot have a separate District Registrar's office at present we request Your Excellency to consider whether Kurnool has not a just claim for being the headquarters of the combined registration district. Kurnool is undeniably the more important of the two in the department of registration and we are sure that Kurnool can never be said to be less advantageously situated in any respect except perhaps in point of proximity to the

KURNOOL.

"provincial capital which, we submit, should not be a determining factor in the matter.

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
Address.

"4. Turning to what may be termed municipal wants proper, we beg to place before Your Excellency such of them as in our view would seem to demand immediate attention at our hands. A well-planned drainage system for the town is among our pressing necessities to promote sanitation and public health. We have been fortunate enough to secure a satisfactory system of protected water-supply so long ago as 1897 and we venture to think it is high time we have an efficient drainage to render the system complete. The scheme is under investigation at present by the Sanitary Engineer's department and we believe the plans and estimates in connection therewith will ere long be ready for submission to Government through the Sanitary Board. The execution of the work has to be undertaken in the next financial year according to the five years' programme of execution of water-supply and drainage schemes prepared by the Sanitary Board and approved by Government in 1913. We hope that nothing will come in the way to retard the fulfilment of our anticipations. But we may be permitted to represent to Your Excellency that our extremely limited resources would not enable us to carry out the scheme without substantial financial help from Government which, we trust, will be given to us in a liberal measure.

"5. Relief of congestion in the town is our next pressing need we beg to urge on Your Excellency's attention. A few of our narrow streets were widened with the aid of sanitary grants sanctioned by Government in the years 1909 and

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
Address.

"1912. But similar proposals submitted to Government in subsequent years were apparently not considered as fit objects for allotments from the Imperial and Provincial sanitary grants in the light of the opinion expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner that schemes for street widening, though they might subserve public convenience, would not properly come within the scope of relief of congestion. With all respect for the opinion of a professional authority like the Sanitary Commissioner, we beg leave to state that in our humble judgment, so far as our town is concerned, the widening of some of our narrow and tortuous streets and lanes should go far towards relieving congestion in the town without at the same time causing any unnecessary inconvenience to a large body of the inhabitants. We believe it would practically be a hopeless endeavour on our part if ever we propose to solve the problem of relief of congestion in this town by effecting the demolition of blocks of dwellings in congested parts and re-laying house plots therein. At the same time we need hardly say that the Council would never, within any measurable distance of time, find its way to embark on any expensive projects of street improvements, counting upon its own resources. We now beg Your Excellency to consider the expediency of giving us allotments from the annual sanitary grants for schemes of street improvements, as they are described, which, we respectfully venture to submit, would conduce to the sanitary efficiency of our town.

"6. An up-to-date general hospital at the district headquarter station equipped on the latest models has been among the wants of the district and we beg to express our sense of gratitude for

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
Address.

"the generous response accorded to our proposal in respect of this want by Your Excellency's Government. The scheme has sufficiently matured into definite shape and the vital question of funds alone remains to be settled. The total estimated cost of the scheme, as worked out by the Chief Engineer to Government, would amount to about Rs. 1,67,000 inclusive of the cost of the site. One or two items of the scheme may, however, without disadvantage, be omitted for the present to curtail the initial expenditure. And our Council and the District Board have, at considerable sacrifice, resolved to contribute what little each can from its poor resources. Now it rests with Your Excellency's Government to decide how far help should be rendered to the Council in the matter. We trust it would not be considered unreasonable on our part to approach Your Excellency with a request for a free grant of about Rs. 1,22,000 for providing a well-equipped headquarter hospital in a poor and backward district like ours. We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to give sympathetic consideration to our request and grant us the boon of an up-to-date hospital in our town.

"7. We think we have already tired Your Excellency with an account of some of our wants and we do not therefore deem it appropriate on this occasion to make any further representation of our needs and aspirations.

"8. We wish Her Excellency Lady Pentland and Your Excellency health, happiness and continued prosperity and beg to accord to Your Excellency once more a cordial and sincere welcome to our town."

The Municipal Chairman then presented to His Excellency the remaining members of the Council.

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

District
Board's
Address.

The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Sesha Sastri Avargal, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board and then presented the other members :—

" We, the members of the District Board of Kurnool, beg leave to approach Your Excellency and accord you a hearty welcome to this district. We are grateful to Your Excellency for having given us an opportunity to address you in person and to assure you of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

" 2. We assure Your Excellency that no effort on the part of the people of this district will be spared to stand by the British Empire, and all the resources of the people will be placed at the disposal of the British Government to bring the war to a successful termination.

" 3. We are extremely thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the grants made to us from time to time in aid of education, sanitation and the improvement of communications, but with due respect we would point out that this is a district which on account of its present poverty and neglect in past years is in need of special treatment in order to raise it up to the standard of the rest of the Presidency. Our communications both by rail and road need development ; more Post and Telegraph offices are urgently required. The need for the provision of water-supply not only in the larger towns like Nandyal and Dhone but also in the small villages by construction of wells is no less urgent as upon the provision of such supply largely depends the immunity of the people from

" diseases such as cholera and guinea-worm. Sanitation, the provision of more hospitals and dispensaries are also matters which require attention. With regard to education there is a real necessity for the establishment of an incomplete Secondary School at Koilkuntla.

" 4. We would also beg leave to bring to Your Excellency's notice the present unsatisfactory state of our train service in the district. It would be certainly a real boon if the railway timings were altered so as to afford a direct and quicker means of communication with the main, narrow and broad gauge lines, avoiding the inordinate delays at Dronachellam and Guntakal.

" 5. One important aspect of the constitution of the District Board seems to call for attention and we would suggest for the consideration of Your Excellency that it is time to throw open more seats for election and that the educated classes by virtue of their educational attainments alone should be able to stand for election. We would also suggest that the principle of nominating non-officials as Presidents of Taluk Boards should be extended.

" 6. There is one other subject on which we venture to address Your Excellency, that is, the location of the proposed college for the Ceded Districts. We understand that a decision on this matter will shortly be made and we would urge on Your Excellency the advantages of Kurnool and beg Your Excellency to examine the arguments already put forward in the light of the knowledge gained by your present visit.

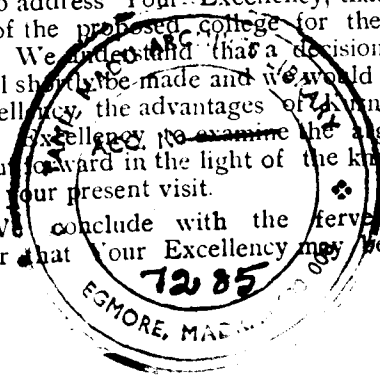
" 7. We conclude with the fervent hope and prayer that Your Excellency may be spared

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

District
Board's
Address.

Location
of the
proposed
Ceded
Districts'
College.



July 22, 1915. "for long years to come to complete your career of usefulness and benevolence."

KURNOOL.

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

His Excellency's reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—Let me in the first place assure you of the great pleasure it has given me to listen to your assurances of loyalty and to the prayers which you have expressed for the triumph of the British and allied arms in the present great war in Europe. Let me add further my thanks for the good wishes which you have expressed towards Her Excellency Lady Pentland and myself personally. I assure you that I highly appreciate the warmth of your welcome on this occasion.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,—In respect of train services, more particularly the connections at Dronachellam and Guntakal, I shall be glad to bring your complaints to the notice of the Railway administration. I am advised, however, that the traffic on the Kurnool-Dronachellam line does not justify the running of additional trains on that branch, and as night running is not now in force on the branch, the timings cannot be altered to maintain closer connection.

"The change by which in 1912 the revenue districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool were combined to form a single registration district, was not, I assure you, arrived at without the most careful consideration, particularly as to its effect on the convenience of the populations concerned. I am advised that it has not been the declared policy of Government to make every registration district coincident with each revenue district and in this instance the change was

"due to the necessity of equalising the registrar's charges. The registrar, I would remind you, is an itinerating officer and the amount of business he has to transact directly with the public is comparatively small. The bulk of the work is transacted by sub-registrars, one of whom is already stationed at Kurnool. In urging that Kurnool is not less advantageously situated than Cuddapah, I would suggest that you have overlooked the difficulties of railway communication with Kurnool which form a prominent subject in your address. Cuddapah, on the other hand, is situated upon a main through line and is within easy reach of Guntakal in which railway communication with Kurnool district can be had.

"As regards water-supply and drainage, you are more fortunate than other places in already possessing a satisfactory system of protected water-supply. The investigation of a drainage scheme after prolonged discussion has, I am glad to say, been at last set on foot and the question of a Provincial grant-in-aid will be considered when the plans and estimates have been drawn up and the cost definitely known.

"I am in full sympathy with your desire to improve your town by relieving congestion. You refer and to some extent deprecate the view urged, I think in 1913, by the Sanitary Commissioner who advised that the mere widening of certain streets would not suffice to attain the object in view. This opinion was endorsed, and I think correctly so, by the then Collector and by the Government. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to remind you that funds are extremely limited and that it is incumbent upon us all to make sure that we do not spend such money as is available in improvements

July 22, 1915.

KURNOOL.

His Excellency's reply.

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

His Excellency's
reply.

"which, though good in themselves, do not really furnish the desired remedy. The removal of blocks of houses, the re-allotment of the space so obtained on improved lines and last but not least, the provision of suitable accommodation for the population disturbed constitute a scheme more complicated and more difficult no doubt than the mere widening of existing streets, but there can be little hesitation as to which method offers the better remedy for congestion. Though I sympathise with your anxiety to see something actually achieved, I think you will find that the time spent on the further consideration of your plans will not have been thrown away. I observe with some surprise that your address makes no reference to the most recent correspondence with the Government on the subject at the commencement of the present year in which they returned certain proposals of yours for further consideration and gave you to understand that the question of a grant from the current year's allotment would be considered. I understand that your reply to this reference is under the consideration of Government and I shall do my best so to expedite the matter as to make a beginning possible in the present year.

"As to the scheme for a hospital all, I think, are agreed as to its desirability and its necessity, but here again the main difficulty is one of ways and means. Government are still awaiting your reply to their enquiry as to the amount which it may be possible to contribute from public subscription, from local board funds or from municipal resources, and when this information is to hand, they will consider sympathetically the question of a Provincial grant. I am informed that, after

"cutting down the cost of the scheme as far as possible, the contributions from the Municipality and the District Board are likely to amount only to Rs. 23,000 leaving Rs. 1,22,000 to be found by the Government. I am unable to promise that it will be possible for Government to provide the whole of this sum, but we shall do our best to accord you generous treatment so far as available funds and the pressure of other claims upon our resources allow.

July 22,
1915.
KURNOOL.
His Excellency's
reply.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE DISTRICT BOARD,—You urge in your address in general terms the need of developing communications both by road and rail; of providing more post and telegraph offices, of improving urban and rural water-supply, of providing more hospitals and dispensaries as well as better sanitation. It is scarcely necessary for me to observe that in all these aspirations you have the hearty sympathy of the Government and I may add that the special claims of your district as being one of the more needy in the Presidency have been recognised in the distribution of funds available from time to time. I notice that in the past three years you have received from various sources and for various objects grants amounting on the average to about Rs. 2,40,000 a year. In 1913 Government have already expressed their desire that systematic and sustained action should be taken by all District Boards to improve rural water-supply and with the object of ensuring economical application of the available funds Boards have been advised to carry on operations regularly in one or two taluks at a time and devote attention largely to well works. I understand that as regards construction of wells fair progress is now being made. As regards hospitals and dispensaries, I understand

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

His Excellency's
reply.

"that the Local Boards of Kurnool maintain at present one hospital and twelve dispensaries. The question of opening one more dispensary is under the consideration of Government and I may inform you that in March last Government have undertaken to bear to the extent of one-half of the cost—initial and recurring—of hospitals and dispensaries which may hereafter be opened by local bodies. This represents a very considerable measure of assistance and you will doubtless not be slow to avail yourselves of it.

"No proposal has yet been received by Government regarding the opening of an incomplete secondary school at Koilkuntla. The opening of such schools, of which I understand that three exist in the district, is generally left to private enterprise, but if you should see your way to apply formally to Government with proposals for opening such a school at Koilkuntla, the question of aiding it will be carefully considered.

"The question of providing additional post and telegraph offices has been under correspondence with the authorities of that department and I understand that steps will be taken to open in the near future one additional post office and seven additional telegraph offices. Your wants in this respect will thus in part be met and I do not doubt that as the traffic requires it, further facilities will, from time to time, be added.

"As regards your complaint about railway connections, I have already dealt with it in my reply to the Municipal address.

"You next urge that more seats on your District Board should be thrown open to election

"and that the principle of appointing non-officials as Presidents of Taluk Boards should be extended. The latter question is now under the consideration of Government and should suitable non-officials be forthcoming able and willing to devote their time and energies to the work, Government will be prepared to consider your request further. The question of raising the proportion of elective seats on the District Board is of general application: and it is now under the consideration of Government in connection with the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

July 22,
1915.

KURNOOL.

His Excellency's
reply.

"The question of the location of the proposed Ceded Districts College has received the anxious consideration of Government and after carefully weighing the claims and representations of all concerned, it has been decided to locate the college at Anantapur as being the most central and in all respects the most suitable situation for that institution. I sympathise with you in the disappointment which this announcement will doubtless cause you, but I can assure you that our decision was only taken upon the most careful weighing of the balance of advantage.

"I thank you once more for your good wishes and I look forward during my stay here of seeing something first hand of the needs and aspirations of the people of this district; and I shall always retain the most pleasant recollection of the cordial welcome which you have been good enough to give me."

After replying to the addresses, His Excellency drove through the town and visited *en route* Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb where he was received by

July 22,
1916.

KURNOOL.

Abdul
Wahab
Khan's
tomb.

H. M. D. Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar of Markapur, and Muhammad Abdul Rahim Sahib, Government Kazi, and taken round the tomb.

The country which now forms the district of Kurnool was in ancient times ruled by different native dynasties and at last it formed a portion of the dominions of the illustrious Kings of Vijayanagar. After the battle of Tallikota in 1565 at which the Vijayanagar King was totally defeated by the Muhammadan King of Bijapur, this country appears to have been ceded to the victors, but the latter do not appear to have taken possession thereof with the result that the country formed a scene of confusion and anarchy for a period of about sixty years.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century Abdul Wahab Khan was deputed by the King of Bijapur with a powerful army to take the fort of Kurnool. At that time, Gopal Raja, a grandson of Rama Raja, the King of Vijayanagar that was defeated at Tallikota, was the ruler of Kurnool. This Gopal Raja opposed Abdul Wahab Khan and stoutly defended Kurnool fort which was then strongly fortified. He was eventually obliged to yield and is said to have fled from the fort through the northern gate (which is now known after his name as Gopaldarwaja) on the right bank of the Tungabhadra near where the Kurnool District and Sessions Court house is located.

Abdul Wahab Khan governed the country as a Deputy of the Bijapur King for about sixteen years. He gradually took possession of the neighbouring

country and the whole tract thus subdued by him now forms the Kurnool district.

July 22,
1916.

KURNOOL.

Abdul
Wahab
Khan's
tomb.

Abdul Wahab Khan was by birth an Abyssinian and a bigoted Muhammadan. He destroyed many Hindu temples and erected in their stead Muhammadan mosques which he liberally endowed. The chief example of this is found in the Jumma Masjid of Kurnool, the materials used for which are partly those of a Hindu temple said to have existed on the site. He died in Kurnool in 1618 and was buried in the large dome-shaped tomb which he had previously built on the left bank of the Handri.

Some inams were granted for the upkeep of the tomb which were confirmed at the Inam Settlement.

This tomb has been included in the list of ancient monuments of this district and an estimate for Rs. 3,550 has been sanctioned by the Archaeological Department in the current official year for the repairs and improvements of the tomb and the work is now under execution under the control of the Public Works Department.

From Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb His Excellency proceeded as far as the Tungabhadra and then returned to the Collector's bungalow.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd July, His Excellency accompanied by Captain Money and Messrs. Vernon, Withinshaw and Liston, left the Collector's bungalow to visit the Municipal High School and the American Baptist Mission High School.

July 23,
1916.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School.

At the Municipal High School His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, and M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasamurthi Garu, Headmaster, and conducted round the classes at work. During the inspection the Headmaster informed His Excellency that a number of poor boys reading in the school were helped by charitable people in the town with free meals which enabled them to prosecute their studies with less expense.

In the year 1859 when the Universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were established, the Government of Madras thought fit to open an educational institution at Kurnool and an Anglo-Vernacular School with two classes styled Zilla School was started. In 1862 the fourth class and in the succeeding year the fifth or the pre-matriculation class was opened. The sixth or the Matriculation class was opened afterwards and the history of the High School dates from the year 1872.

It was a Government institution till 1886 when its management was transferred to the Municipal Council. At the time of the transfer the Government promised to bear the net cost of the Upper Secondary Department of the school and since then the maintenance of the said department of the institution has involved no expenditure from the municipal funds.

The strength of the school has been increasing steadily. The number of boys which was 103 in

1903 rose to 515 in March 1915, of whom 132 were in the High School classes. Out of the total number of 515 boys, 196 are Brahmins, 175 other caste Hindus and 144 Muhammadans. There are now 22 teachers in the institution and their monthly pay amounts to Rs. 976.

One of the interesting features is that the Muhammadans of this town have been realising the advantages of English education. The number of Muhammadan boys which was only 26 in 1900 has now gone up to 144. The municipality has opened separate sections of classes for Muhammadans alone wherever necessary.

The results of examination of the sixth form sent up for the Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the past three years are given below. The results of 1915 are not encouraging.

Years.				Number sent	Number declared eligible for admission in the college.
1913	...	...	...	26	19
1914	...	...	...	16	12
1915	...	...	...	29	6

In point of efficiency the school has a good record. In 1906 the Inspector of Schools called this institution "the best High School in the

July 23,
1915.
KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School.

Ceded districts." In consideration of the good work turned out by the institution and on the recommendation of the officers of the Educational Department the Government were pleased to order in their G.O. No. 1812 M., dated 4th November 1908, that they would bear the net cost of the Municipal High School as a whole with effect from the 1st April 1908. Nor was this all. As the accommodation of the school was insufficient for its strength, the Government provided an upper storey to the existing building costing Rs. 21,000 and also acquired a bungalow to the west of it for Rs. 5,175.

The construction of a building for the hostel for the use of the boys of the High School was started by the Students' Home Committee out of the funds raised by subscription. On the 18th December 1908 the foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley during his visit to this district. The building has been handed over to the Municipal Council by the defunct Students' Home Committee and the Government were pleased to make a free grant of Rs. 5,347 towards the acquisition of the site and improvement of the building. There is accommodation for 60 boys in the hostel.

On the south of the hostel about four acres of land at a cost of Rs. 2,300 was recently acquired by the Government for a playground for the boys of the institution.

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

"This school seems to be under energetic and careful management : and its increasing attendance testifies to public appreciation of its work. I am glad to have seen it and I trust that it may continue to receive the support which it deserves."

From the Municipal High School His Excellency proceeded to the American Baptist Mission High School, where he was received by Rev. B. J. Rockwood, Principal, and Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton, Manager, and shown round the classes and the hostel attached to the school.

About the year 1892 a small number of village boys were learning to read and write under the agency of the American Baptist Mission in the memorial hall of Dr. Rodgers. This was the beginning of the High School. The little school grew from Primary to Lower Secondary in a period of over ten years. Then it was found necessary to provide for the higher education of the Christian young men. The leading Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen of Kurnool also requested the Mission to open a High School. In response to the request and in order to meet the educational needs of the rapidly growing Christian community, the first High School class was opened in the year 1905. With the opening of the Matriculation class in 1907 the High School was complete. The Government was pleased to grant recognition in February of the same year.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
High
School.

American
Baptist
Mission
High
School.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.
American
Baptist
Mission
High
School.

In the meantime the school had outgrown its accommodation and the question of a new building became a serious one. On the personal representation of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton of the American Baptist Mission, Dr. J. Coles of New York and his sister Miss Emilie Coles made a gift of 10,000 dollars or Rs. 30,000 in April 1906 for the erection of a building for the High School. At their request the building was dedicated to the memory of their father. The foundation of the building was laid by Dr. Downie of Nellore, Senior Missionary of the American Baptist Mission, on the 27th March 1907 and the building was opened by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley on the 17th December 1908. To the gift already made, Dr. Coles added a further sum of 1,900 dollars or nearly Rs. 6,000 for the furnishing and the equipment of the building.

The present equipment of the school consists of the High School building costing Rs. 30,000—a gift of Dr. Coles—a warden's quarters, Students' Home and a boarding home, all costing Rs. 65,718. Of this sum the Government granted Rs. 38,082. The Government have also granted Rs. 2,000 for the provision of a playground, but a suitable site has not yet been found.

This High School was originally planned to meet the demands of the Christian communities of the Ceded Districts, about 20,000 Christians, but it has steadily grown in favour with the non-Christian population. Its strength in 1914 was 387 of which 113 were Brahmins, 122 non-Brahmin Caste Hindus,

85 Christians, 62 Muhammadans and 5 Panchamas. During the year 1914, there were 22 teachers on the staff and the monthly pay roll amounted to Rs. 1,050.

In 1914 the school contributed Rs. 3,700 to the support of the Christian boys and gave about Rs. 700 through the poor boys' fund to the support of 50 Hindu and Muhammadan boys who were too poor to pay their expenses.

On the termination of the inspection, the boys assembled in front of the school and sang the National Anthem and three cheers were called for His Excellency. The Principal then announced a holiday in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to the school.

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

" The generous benefactors of this school must, I am sure, be gratified by the public response made to their efforts by the parents of Kurnool town and the neighbouring districts : for both the school buildings and the hostel are strained to the utmost to provide adequate accommodation to meet the growing demand, though they are capacious and substantial. I have been glad to find the school in excellent order this morning under its capable and zealous managers and staff : and I wish all success to the good work which it is doing."

At 11-15 A.M. His Excellency held an informal conference with the Revenue and Forest officers of the district.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.
American
Baptist
Mission
High
School.

Revenue
and Forest
Officers'
Confer-
ence.

July 23,
1915.

KURNOOL.

Public
entertain-
ment.

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by his staff, the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, motored to the Collector's office where he was entertained by the public of Kurnool. There was a large and representative gathering of Europeans and Indians present. On arrival His Excellency was received by the members of the Reception Committee who were introduced to him by the Collector. After sitting for a group photograph, His Excellency was conducted upstairs where refreshments were served. His Excellency afterwards inspected a collection of forest products and also exhibits of woollen, cotton and silk fabrics of local manufacture. His Excellency then proceeded to the compound where he witnessed *kolattam* by school girls, jugglery and acrobatic feats. On behalf of the Reception Committee His Excellency handed over a gold medal to K. Venkata Reddi, the chief player of acrobatic feats. His Excellency also inspected the working of some indigenous looms on which silk cloths were woven. A display of fireworks concluded the entertainment, and His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow.

July 24,
1915.

On the morning of Saturday, the 24th July, His Excellency accompanied by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, the Collector, Captain W. S. E. Money, Military Secretary, Mr. L. Withinshaw, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. W. D. F. Liston, A.D.C., left the Collector's bungalow on a round of visits to the waterworks, the Girls' School of which he laid the foundation stone, and the hospital.

An account of the water-works is given below :

The town of Kurnool is situated at the confluence of two rivers, the Tungabhadra and the Handri. The subsoil of the town is rocky. Prior to 1863 the people of Kurnool town, except those who lived close to the banks of the above-named rivers, depended for water-supply on a small number of wells scattered here and there, the water in some of which was brackish and which used to dry up in the hot weather. Consequently a major portion of the population had to go long distances from their houses to fetch water from one river or the other. To remove this difficulty and to improve the general sanitary condition of the town, a meeting of the residents of Kurnool was held in the Collector's office in 1863 and an association was formed to carry out sanitary improvements in the town by means of voluntary subscriptions supplemented by Government grant. This institution was in existence for three years and carried out some important works. One of them was the construction of a masonry channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the town at a cost of Rs. 8,000. It was agreed that a sum of Rs. 4,000 a year should be paid to the Canal Irrigation Company for water taken for the town and this amount was subsequently reduced to Rupees 3,500 by Government. Branch masonry channels were constructed in different parts of the town to which levels permitted water being taken. These branch channels passed through a large number of open masonry wells or cisterns constructed on the

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Water-
works.

July 24,
1916.
KURNOOL.
Water-
works.

sides of the roads, in the houses and in the backyards. Water used to be thus freely polluted in these wells. Moreover, the water was thickly muddy during the season of floods in the Tungabhadra and large quantities of silt used to be deposited in the channels and in the wells, necessitating its frequent removal. The water was used not only for domestic purposes but also for irrigating plantain, vegetable and fruit gardens, for which a separate charge was levied. On the whole, the water thus brought from the canal to these masonry channels was much more than what was actually necessary and a large quantity used to be wasted. The muddy water consumed by people during several months in the year much told upon their health and they suffered badly from dysentery and fever every year. Besides this, the subsoil being almost impervious the water that sank into the ground from the crevices in the imperfect conduits used to stagnate within a short depth from the surface soil and render several portions of the town damp and unhealthy and breed fever of a bad type. Thus the health of the town became much worse than what it was prior to the introduction of the conduit system. This state of things continued for a period of about thirty years.

The local District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, declared that much of the malarial fever in Kurnool was due to water used by the people. They said that as the canal water contained a large amount of solids, it was not suitable for supply to the town without

July 24,
1916.
KURNOOL.
Water-
works.

filtration previous to distribution. Several suggestions were put forward to improve the water-supply of the town. One of them was to obtain water by pumping from wells specially constructed in the Handri river instead of from the canal, but a chemical analysis of the water showed that the Handri water was quite unsuited for drinking purposes. Finally, it was resolved to construct water-works with settling-tanks and filter-beds and to convey water from the filters to the town by pipes laid under the surface of the ground in the several parts of the town. Several sites for the location of the settling-tank and filter-beds were suggested, but it was finally decided that they should be located to the west of the town on the other side of the canal. They are not within municipal limits, but the site is a very convenient one being on a much higher level than the town and the settling-tanks and filter-beds being quite free from contamination. The site is moreover higher than the water-level of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Attempts were made to see if the settling-tanks could not be fed by a branch channel direct from the canal in its upper reaches. But this was found not feasible except at a very prohibitive cost. So, it was resolved that the water required for the settling-tanks should be pumped up by steam-power from the canal. Accordingly an engine-shed was constructed on the right bank of the canal from which water is pumped up and carried through a big pipe into the settling-tanks which are nearly five furlongs from the canal. Water will be available in

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Water-
works.

the canal for nine months in the year (June to March). The canal will be closed for three months from the middle of March to the middle of June for silt clearance and other repairs. During the closure months the Public Works Department however lets in water in small quantities, between the head sluice at Sunkesula and the regulator at Kurnool, for the irrigation of some important garden crops, between these two places and for the supply to the municipal water-works. The Public Works Department has however in view the taking of water during the said months even to some places below Kurnool for irrigation purposes. It was accordingly felt doubtful whether in that case an unfailing supply to the water-works could be ensured during the hot weather months. It was therefore suggested by the Public Works Department that the Municipal Council should arrange for a sufficiently large quantity of water being stored when water in the canal is available. But the Municipal Council said that to make any such arrangements would cost them nearly Rs. 41,000. The Government have after full consideration of the matter ordered in 1908 that until further orders the canal regulator at Kurnool should be closed at the end of the irrigation season as soon as the depth in the Sunkesula gauge falls to two feet. This has removed all fears about water-supply failing during hot weather in years of short supply in the canal.

The cost of the water-works was originally estimated at Rs. 2,05,550 and it was sanctioned by

Government in November 1893. The Government contributed three-fourths of the cost and the municipality obtained a loan from Government of the remaining one-fourth (viz., Rs. 52,000) at 4½ per cent. interest repayable in thirty years. Subsequently several changes in the estimate were found necessary and the amount of the estimate was finally raised to Rs. 2,63,667 in 1897, the Government bearing three-fourths of the additional amount and lending to the municipality the remaining one-fourth. The works were actually commenced in 1895 and completed in 1897 under the supervision of a resident Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

From the filter-beds water was brought through a main pipe across the canal to a certain point in the town from which branch pipes were laid into the several parts thereof. Water-taps were constructed at important centres in the town and some private gentlemen also constructed some taps as works of charity. The municipality extended the pipe system to dwelling-houses on payment of cost by the house-owners. There is hardly any portion of the town at present which is not supplied with pure filtered water. The health of the town has vastly improved since the opening of the water-works in 1897. Moreover, the quantity of water taken from the canal for the town supply is minimised so much so that what the municipality has been paying to the Public Works Department as charge for water since the opening of the water-works

July 24,
1915.
KURNOOL.
Water-
works.

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.

Water-
works.

has been less than Rs. 600 on the average whereas it was Rs. 3,500 previously.

For pumping water from the canal to the settling-tank two steam-engines were purchased by the municipality and worked alternately or simultaneously according to requirements. For working these engines, the municipality has employed a staff consisting of an engine-driver and some inferior servants. It buys fuel for the engines from the forest depôt or from the Public Works Department or from private persons. The cost of working the engines being found very high the Municipal Council bought at the suggestion of the Sanitary Engineer and with the sanction of Government in 1904 an oil-engine at a cost of Rs. 7,000 which the Government lent to the municipality on condition of being repaid in seven annual instalments. This oil-engine and one of the steam-engines already in existence are now being worked alternately and this has effected some saving.

As a set-off against the expenses incurred by the Municipal Council for maintaining the water-works it levies from the townspeople a water-tax which was originally fixed at 4 per cent. of the rental value of houses and eventually raised to 6 per cent. The receipts under this head are much less than what the municipality spends for the maintenance of the water-works and for repayment of the loan.

The following table shows the charges incurred by the Municipal Council for the maintenance

of water-works and repayment of the loan and the receipts from water-tax from 1897-98 to 1914-15 :—

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.

Water-
works.

Years.	Charges on water-works proper.	Charges for canal water supplied to water-works.	Interest and principal repaid.	Receipts on account of water-tax.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1897-98.	6,367 12 10	..	4,349 14 4	3,955 11 10
1898-99.	9,904 15 6	462 12 11	4,869 9 9	4,498 7 0
1899-00.	10,017 12 4	231 6 10	4,148 7 8	4,755 2 8
1900-01.	9,671 1 0	789 11 2	4,127 2 4	5,761 13 6
1901-02.	9,835 14 4	525 9 3	4,110 2 2	6,474 8 3
1902-03.	11,578 0 0	521 8 1	4,091 4 11	7,041 0 0
1903-04.	9,158 12 7	483 4 6	4,102 7 6	7,440 8 4
1904-05.	10,634 1 10	511 1 0	4,058 1 9	8,275 12 9
1905-06.	9,351 3 0	616 10 2	5,323 7 4	8,185 4 1
1906-07.	11,018 4 3	535 2 3	5,258 6 10	8,345 2 2
1907-08.	10,063 9 10	585 8 10	5,200 5 2	8,100 9 3
1908-09.	11,754 14 7	620 7 8	5,142 3 2	8,374 4 11
1909-10.	15,044 8 1	648 11 7	5,084 1 4	10,130 6 7
1910-11.	13,412 15 2	320 9 3	5,025 15 6	9,078 8 9
1911-12.	12,217 12 11	823 3 9	4,967 13 6	9,399 12 9
1912-13.	12,814 9 1	866 15 3	4,245 5 5	9,559 11 9
1913-14.	13,536 2 7	686 4 10	5,179 9 8	9,637 3 2
1914-15.	14,494 0 2	608 8 6	5,161 7 10	10,398 9 3

In May 1912, the Government sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 33,100 for—

RS.

- (1) supply and laying and jointing cast-iron pipes at head works. 22,300
- (2) extension of engine and boiler house and provision of certain new plant (oil-engine). 10,800

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Municipal
Girls'
School.

The Government has been pleased to sanction Rs. 14,400 for providing a building and Rs. 1,000 for equipment. It is of this building of the girls' school which His Excellency has been invited to lay the foundation stone.

At present the school maintains up to the VI standard. The average number of girls on the roll during 1914-15 was 148. The present staff consists of seven teachers and two conductresses.

At the girls' school His Excellency was received by the Municipal Chairman and conducted to his seat in a small pandal put up on the site of the proposed building. Here the leading townsmen had assembled and an Indian band in attendance played selections of music. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the girls sang a song of welcome. The Municipal Chairman then read the following statement and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone :—

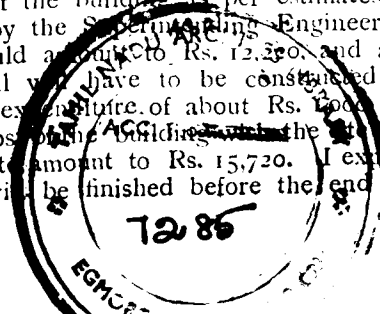
Kurnool
Girls'
School
foundation
stone.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Municipal Council of Kurnool it is my proud privilege to offer a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency to the site of the Municipal Hindu Girls' school building and to request Your Excellency to perform the pleasing function of laying the foundation stone for the same. The history of the school is briefly told. The school was started on the 1st November 1909 as the result of the efforts of the Municipal Council to meet a long-felt and widely-expressed want of our townsmen in regard to the education of their girls under the auspices of a non-sectarian institution. And the efficient progress of the institution

"during the last six years has shown that it supplies a real want to our townsmen. The school is maintained as a first-grade elementary institution with classes up to the sixth and has now 131 pupils on its rolls. Education is at present imparted free in the infant class and only half of the standard fees is collected from the pupils of the other classes. The total average collection per annum in the shape of school fees is Rs. 28, and the annual cost of maintenance of the school comes to about Rs. 1,500. The Council has had under its consideration the question of giving free education to the pupils of this school in view to encourage girls' education among all classes of the community. And I trust Your Excellency's Government so keenly alive to the importance of education in the progress of this country will view the proposal with sympathy when it comes before them and generously accord permission to the Council to impart education free to the pupils attending the school. In this connection I deem it my duty to voice the feelings of gratitude Your Excellency's Government has laid our townsmen under by the liberal grant of Rs. 14,400 sanctioned for the construction of this building. Rupees 2,500 out of it has been spent for the acquisition of this excellent site which, centrally situated as it is, affords ample room for all the requirements of a well-equipped girls' school. The cost of the construction of the building as per estimates finally approved by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle would amount to Rs. 12,200, and a compound wall will have to be constructed at an additional expenditure of about Rs. 2,000. Thus the total cost of the building and the site may be estimated to amount to Rs. 15,720. I expect the building will be finished before the end of the

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Kurnool
Girls'
School
foundation
stone.



July 24, 1915. "current year. In the name and on behalf of the
 KURNOOL. "Municipal Council I beg to thank Your Excel-
 Kurnool "lency most sincerely and respectfully for consenting
 Girls' "to perform this function and thus to shed your
 School "beneficence on this growing institution. I now
 foundation "request Your Excellency to formally inaugurate
 stone. "the construction of this building by laying its
 "foundation stone."

His Excellency made the following speech and then formally laid the foundation stone declaring it well and truly laid :—

His Excel-
 lency's
 speech.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—
 "I have accepted with special readiness your invitation to inaugurate to-day the new buildings of this school for two reasons. In the first place I welcome the opportunity thus afforded me of emphasising once again—if further emphasis is necessary—the sympathy of the Government with the cause of female education. It is a great satisfaction to me that we have found it possible out of the funds at our disposal and those funds, believe me, are by no means unlimited—to make a substantial grant towards the initial cost of these buildings.

"But there is another reason why I am glad to be present on this occasion. The Chairman has told us in his opening remarks of the history and growth of the school since it became a Municipal institution in 1909. Even before that date however—I believe in 1907—the school had been started by certain of your townsmen as a private venture, and had already by 1908 attained the strength of 86 pupils. Thus, when in 1909 it was taken over by the Municipal Council, a most valuable beginning had already been made. The

"school has on its rolls, I am informed, about 150 pupils, and its success not only has afforded justification of the progressive policy adopted by the Council but bears testimony to the enterprise and public spirit of those whose liberality founded and launched it in the first instance upon its successful course. It is for this reason more especially that I have had particular pleasure in being present to-day at this interesting ceremony.

"You ask, Mr. Chairman, that Government may favourably consider a proposal which, I understand, the Council intend to put forward, that no fees should be charged in the school. I recognise the zeal for the cause of female education which prompts this suggestion, and, while I cannot now undertake that it will be possible fully to adopt it, I may assure you that it will receive very careful consideration.

"It only remains for me now, Gentlemen, to perform the pleasant duty of laying this foundation stone and in doing so to express my most sincere good wishes for the continued prosperity of the school."

From the girls' school His Excellency proceeded through the King Market to the house of Subadar Bahadur Govindaswami Nayudu, a military pensioner, who served in the Afghan War under Lord Roberts and after conversing with him for a few minutes motored to the Municipal Hospital.

The present Municipal Hospital of Kurnool was constructed in 1852 out of Provincial funds and at a cost of Rs. 5,000. It consisted of two wards only. In 1866 it was handed over to the Municipality.

July 24,
1915.
KURNOOL.
Hospital.

An operation room was subsequently added to the main building, but not until after the lapse of several years. It is not known exactly how medical and surgical aid was rendered to the poor prior to the construction of this hospital in 1852, but it is most probable that some kind of relief was afforded to the sick by the regimental hospital. This building is still in existence and has for years past been used as the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool. In the early eighties the present out-patient department was constructed under the gateway of the old Kurnool Fort. In 1906 a lying-in and delivery ward was constructed by the Municipality and in 1907 the present female ward was constructed. Special accommodation has also in recent years been provided for isolation and infectious diseases.

In the matter of equipment the hospital has from time to time been supplied with the necessary furniture for in- as well as for out-patients. In 1906 two marble tables were purchased from Calcutta—one for the operation room, the other for the delivery ward. Medicines, medical and surgical appliances are obtained annually from the Government Medical Stores, Madras, and hospital comforts and bedding and clothing of in-patients are obtained locally from time to time. Quite recently a high power microscope has also been purchased for scientific diagnostic purposes, partly from Municipal and partly from District Board funds.

The Civil Hospital was in charge of a Civil Surgeon assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. It was under Government control and supported by

Provincial funds till 1866 from which time it has been maintained by local self-support. July 24, 1915.

A reference to the old records shows clearly that the Kurnool Municipal Hospital has been progressively popular, for example, whilst in 1885 the total numbers of out-patients and in-patients, respectively, were 8,866 and 227, in 1914 they were 44,036 and 655.

The following table shows the attendance of in- and out-patients for the years 1906 to 1914 :—

Year.	Number of in-patients.	Average daily number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.	Average daily number of out-patients.	Operations.	Selected major operations.
1906	404	17.54	53,582	161.77	641	60
1907	468	18.00	57,535	255.03	755	65
1908	457	18.24	30,129	266.50	948	66
1909	502	18.18	42,565	289.83	960	81
1910	546	17.32	39,432	272.95	927	115
1911	607	22.40	37,829	263.64	1,012	87
1912	547	21.66	36,643	251.41	878	50
1913	603	20.94	45,024	271.55	1,324	83
1914	655	24.25	40,036	268.48	1,337	69

The details of expenditure incurred in working the Kurnool Municipal Hospital are as follows :—

	RS.
1. Establishment	3,850
2. Medicines and supplies	2,574
3. Diet of patients	1,930
4. Contingencies	1,988

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL
Hospital.

The District Board of Kurnool contributes annually Rs. 2,960 towards the general upkeep of the hospital which is freely resorted to not only by the municipal residents but by all classes of persons within the district of Kurnool.

*Glock
Tower.*

This tower surmounts the old Fort wall just above the out-patient department. It was erected in 1898 by Rao Bahadur Madan Subbanna Chetti of Kurnool in honour of the visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the then Governor of Madras.

At the Hospital His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. R. Sundaram Avargal, M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and conducted round the wards.

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

" This hospital seems to be kept in good order
" and to be well managed but it is over-crowded
" to-day and that is, I understand, the normal condi-
" tion. The need and desire for a more capacious
" hospital more suitable for this town and district are
" therefore reasonable, and I trust that before long
" this may be provided."

His Excellency afterwards inspected the remains of the old Fort adjoining the hospital and returned to the Collector's bungalow.

Inter-
views.

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded private interviews to the Raja of Jatprole and M.R.Ry. O. Lakshmanaswami Garu, Bar-at-Law.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Captain Money, and Messrs.

Withinshaw and Liston motored to Kothapeta to open the Town Hall, the gift of the late Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayadu Pantulu who died only a few days before His Excellency's arrival at Kurnool. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. Subbarayadu's son-in-law M.R.Ry. D. Timmaraju, Diwan of the Vuyyur Estate, and conducted into a pavilion erected in front of the Hall in which was assembled a select gathering of the principal townsmen. His Excellency having taken his seat, Mr. Timmaraju read the following statement and requested His Excellency to open the Town Hall:—

" On the occasion of the Coronation of his late
" Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India,
" a Committee was formed in November 1902 at a
" public meeting of the inhabitants of Kurnool under
" the presidency of Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S., the
" then District and Sessions Judge, and a subscrip-
" tion list opened for ceremonies connected with the
" Coronation and for the erection of a Hall to be
" known as ' THE EDWARD TOWN HALL ' ; and it
" was intended to locate that Hall in the ' VICTORIA
" PARK '. Subscriptions to the extent of about
" Rs. 1,700 were raised, and, out of this amount,
" about Rs. 635 were spent for local ceremonies in
" connection with the Coronation. For want of
" further subscriptions and in consequence of
" inadequacy of the amount already collected,
" however, the proposal about the erection of the
" Hall fell through, and had to be given up by the
" Committee.

" As a humble and loyal subject of the British
" Throne and as one who retired after a service of
" thirty years under the British Government, about

July 24,
1915.

KURNOOL.
Opening
of Town
Hall.

July 24,
1916.
KURNOOL.
Opening
of Town
Hall.

" twenty years of which were spent in the Kurnool district itself, the late Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayadu Pantulu always felt sorry at the failure of the proposed Town Hall; and, about the beginning of 1908, the idea of raising a Town Hall to be called 'THE EDWARD CORONATION HALL', exclusively at his own expense and without touching any amount subscribed by others struck him and Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S., the then District and Sessions Judge, was kind enough to lay the foundation stone thereof on the 30th January 1908 on the present site; and the building now before us which I have the honour of requesting Your Excellency to open is the result of that idea.

" Counting from the day the foundation stone was laid, the delay that has occurred in bringing the building to completion no doubt looks long; but I feel sure that at least a somewhat satisfactory explanation will be found for it when one takes into consideration the facts—

" (a) that, whereas it was originally intended to have only the main hall (only 50 feet long) and a front verandah, the length of the hall was, on subsequent consideration, increased to over 60 feet with side verandahs added to it;

" (b) that a reading room for the public with a spacious verandah was also added to it on the northern side with a view to make the hall more attractive and popular; and

" (c) that Kurnool is not a place for bricks and that Mr. Subbarayadu Pantulu had with difficulty to get bricks required manufactured himself, most part of the work being of bricks.

" His natural desire to have the building opened, if possible, by a Governor of the Province,

" waiting for an opportunity of his visit to the town, may also be said to have partly contributed to the said delay.

" It may not be out of place for me to mention here that, as regards the future management of the building, it is not my intention to keep it solely in my hands. I wish to make it over eventually to the management of a Board of five trustees consisting of myself or a member of my family, a representative of the local Municipal Council, a representative of the local Bar Association and two local traders, one Hindu and one Muhammadan, each paying annually not less than Rs. 40 income-tax to Government; and I think I may fairly rely upon the co-operation and assistance of the trustees and of the members of the reading room attached to the hall to attend to the future requirements of the building from time to time.

" With this brief sketch of the history of the building, I now humbly and respectfully request Your Excellency, our beloved Governor, to formally open the building."

His Excellency made the following short speech and afterwards formally opened the Town Hall and inspected it:—

" LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The Edward Coronation Hall and reading room which I now declare open will stand, I trust, for many years to come as a memorial of the great and wise Sovereign whose name it bears. I pray that it may worthily fulfil the object of the donor not only by providing a centre for the intellectual and social life of the town, but also by serving as a lasting reminder of

July 24,
1916.
KURNOOL.
Opening
of Town
Hall.

His Excellency's
speech.

July 24, 1915. "that loyalty to the Crown" which the late King Edward and his successor, carrying on the tradition bequeathed by the revered Queen Victoria, have done so much to foster and confirm.

KURNOOL.
His Excellency's
speech.

"But it has also for the citizens of Kurnool a more intimate and personal association, in that it must always remain connected with the memory of the donor, the late Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu who designed by this act of public liberality and benevolence to crown a long career extending over thirty years of loyal and devoted public service. By his untimely death, which we must all most sincerely deplore, on the eve of my visit, Kurnool has lost one of the most prominent and public-spirited of its townsmen, and I personally have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with one whose activities had been so long and so unremittingly directed to the betterment of this town and district. It is some satisfaction to me to reflect that in thus opening the Hall in which he took such a warm interest, I am carrying out at the desire of his relatives the wishes which he repeatedly and earnestly expressed during his last years. Let me in conclusion tender to his family on my own behalf and on that of all here present our most sincere sympathy in their unexpected bereavement."

From the Town Hall His Excellency and party motored to Mamidalapad, a small village on the bank of the Tungabhadra, to see an indigo vat. From there he proceeded down the river for a short distance in a coracle and alighting at Lal Bagh ghaut near the hospital, returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 8 P.M. His Excellency was entertained at dinner by Mr. H. R. Bardswell, I.C.S., District Judge, and Mrs. Bardswell at their bungalow.

July 24, 1915.
KURNOOL.
Judge's
Dinner
Party.

On the afternoon of Sunday the 25th His Excellency motored to Mamidalapad to witness a coracle race on the Tungabhadra and afterwards attended Divine Service at the local Church.

July 25, 1915.

On the morning of Monday the 26th July His Excellency received some of the principal Khandani pensioners, and at 11-30 left the Collector's bungalow for the Railway Station. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman, was present on the platform to see His Excellency off. Kurnool was left at 11-45 A.M. for Panyam, which was reached at 4 P.M. On alighting from the saloon His Excellency was met by Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Nandyal, and M.R.Ry. T. K. T. Viraraghava Chariyar Avargal, District Board Engineer.

PANYAM.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency and party including Messrs. Vernon and Withinshaw left Panyam by motor for Banganapalle. At 5-15 P.M. His Excellency arrived at Virappa's Mutt and a salute was fired announcing his arrival which was public. The State Police furnished a guard of honour and their band was in attendance. On alighting from the car His Excellency was received by the Nawab of Banganapalle and conducted into a shamiana erected for the

July 26,
1915.

BANGANAPALLE.

occasion where the Nawab introduced to His Excellency his relatives and the principal State officials. His Excellency afterwards accompanied by the Nawab, Mr. Vernon, Political Agent, and Mr. Liston, A.D.C., drove to the Nawab's guest-house in a State carriage escorted by the Nawab's sowars. Mr. Stokes, the Private Secretary, and Captain Money, the Military Secretary, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Mir Hussain Ali Khan, the Nawab's brothers, followed His Excellency's carriage in motor-cars. At the guest-house the Nawab accompanied His Excellency into the drawing room and after a short conversation took leave of His Excellency. During their sojourn in Banganapalle His Excellency and party were the guests of the Nawab.

July 27,
1915.

Hospital.

At 8 A.M. on the 27th July His Excellency received a State visit from the Nawab, which was returned at 9 A.M.

After breakfast, at 11 A.M. His Excellency motored to the hospital to lay the foundation stone of the new building. On arrival His Excellency was received by the Nawab and on taking his seat Haji Khaja Muhammad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Medical Officer, read the following statement and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, NAWAB SAHIB AND GENTLEMEN,—The need for building a scientifically designed hospital remote from the thickly populated area existed from a long time and it was left to the present Nawab to erect this structure as one of the permanent movements of his enlightened rule.

"The occasion chosen for laying the foundation stone considerably enhances its worth and the interest attached to the building. Your Excellency's visit to Banganapalle is not an ordinary event in its history and this building will keep this auspicious event ever fresh in the minds of the people of the State and their Ruler.

"The late Nawab Mir Fatih Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., was the first among the Rulers of the State to recognise the necessity of the modern scientific treatment of the sick and he started a dispensary in 1885 which was equipped with surgical instruments and medicines most liberally and took a lively interest in its efficiency throughout his life. The institution was at first located in a private building with no accommodation for in-patients.

"It was in 1894 that a small hospital was built with a dozen beds and a separate room for operations. The popularity of the institution grew steadily and the number of patients who resorted to it increased from 12 to 120 daily. They came not only from different parts of this State but also from many a neighbouring village of the British territory. The treatment accorded has been so much appreciated by the people that the old methods of quacks are practically extinct.

"The usefulness of the hospital is evidenced by the fact that the number of patients treated during the year ending 31st March last was 15,607 and that all the 12 beds of in-patients were rarely if ever unoccupied.

"The increasing demand made on the resources of the institution and the unsuitability of the existing hospital have induced the Nawab to resolve to have a larger building for his State

July 27,
1915.

BANGANAPALLE.

Hospital.

July 27,
1916.

BANGANA-
PALLE.
Hospital.

"Hospital in order to extend its sphere of utility.
"The new building of which the foundation will be
"auspiciously laid to-day by Your Excellency will
"have 26 beds for in-patients, of which two will be
"reserved for maternity cases, together with an
"operating theatre, consulting rooms, etc. It is
"earnestly hoped that the additional facilities now
"to be provided will materially advance the growing
"popularity of the institution.

"It is our sincere desire that the encourage-
"ment afforded by Your Excellency's noble presence
"on this memorable occasion and the fostering care
"which the Nawab always bestows combined with
"his liberal policy and large-heartedness will soon
"enable the Hospital to prove itself a further and
"greater blessing to the sick and suffering."

His Excellency then made the following speech
and formally laid the foundation stone :—

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"NAWAB SAHIB AND GENTLEMEN.—It is a great
"pleasure to me to be present on this occasion and
"to have this opportunity of emphasising my appro-
"val and the approval of the Government of the wise
"and enlightened policy which has led you, Nawab
"Sahib, to decide upon the construction of an
"enlarged and well-equipped hospital for the head-
"quarters of your State. This policy has not been
"adopted without ample evidence that the need for
"improved medical aid was a real one and that it
"would be welcome to the people of Banganapalle.
"As has been pointed out in the statement to which
"we have just listened, the need was recognized by
"your father the late Nawab so long ago as 1885.
"Since then the people of this State have availed
"themselves with increasing readiness and in
"growing numbers of the medical benefits provided.
"In the new and enlarged hospital to be erected

"upon this site we may, I think, see the tree which
"has grown from the seed planted by your father
"so long ago. But while rendering tribute to the late
"Nawab's foresight in this matter I must not omit to
"render to yourself our acknowledgments of the care
"which you have expended in developing this insti-
"tution and our congratulations upon the success
"which has attended your efforts to spread among
"your people a knowledge and appreciation of the
"benefits of modern medical science. Already as
"has been pointed out in the address, over 15,500
"patients have been treated in the hospital during the
"last year and its benefits, I am informed, have been
"conferred not only on the inhabitants of Bangana-
"palle State but have been shared also by the
"neighbouring British districts. We may confi-
"dently trust that this institution with its improved
"buildings and equipment will continue to confer
"its benefits over a wider and ever-increasing area,
"and with this earnest wish I shall now proceed
"with pleasure to lay the foundation stone."

After the ceremony His Excellency in company
with the Nawab motored to the weaving factory
where cotton carpets, bed-sheets, dhurries, Turkish
bath-towels and silk handkerchiefs are made. Here
His Excellency was received by Muhammad Hyath
Badsha Sahib Ghatalah, Superintendent of Indus-
tries, and shown round the factory.

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

"I gladly record my admiration and good
"wishes for this undertaking which, while meeting
"local wants, finds also a market in places far
"distant for some of its products, and gives timely
"employment and opportunities of industrial training.

July 27,
1916.

BANGANA-
PALLE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Weaving
factory.

July 27,
1916.

BANGANA-
PALLE.

Silkworm
factory.

"I trust that it may long be successful in providing these benefits, and that they may be truly appreciated by the people of Banganapalle."

From the weaving factory His Excellency motored to the silkworm factory which is adjoining the guest-house. Here also His Excellency was met by Muhammad Hyath Badsha Sahib Ghatalah, Superintendent of Industries, who showed him the processes of rearing silkworms, reeling thread, etc. His Excellency also inspected the silk cloth manufactured in the factory and the fields where mulberry is grown.

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

"I am glad to have had the privilege of visiting this silkworm farm and factory, which seems to be a most useful and promising undertaking; and I beg to offer to it my hearty good wishes."

From the silkworm factory His Excellency walked over to the guest-house.

At 1-20 P.M. His Excellency and party motored from the guest-house to the Nawab's palace in the fort where the Nawab entertained His Excellency at lunch. At the conclusion of the lunch the Nawab proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was duly honoured. The Nawab next proposed the toast of His Excellency in a speech in Urdu of which a translation is given below :--

"YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN.--In rising to propose Your Excellency's health it is my duty to thank Your Excellency most heartily and sincerely for the great honour Your Excellency has

"conferred on me by visiting this humble place where no adequate arrangements for the comfort of an illustrious guest like you can possibly be made. I hope Your Excellency will pardon me for my short-comings which were not due to lack of attention or forethought but merely to inability. My happiness would have been greater if Her Excellency Lady Pentland had accompanied Your Excellency.

"2. At a time when all Europe is plunged in a deadly struggle and our beloved Emperor's heroic soldiers are sacrificing their lives in upholding the honour and dignity of the mighty British Empire, festivities of any kind are repugnant to one's feelings. I did not think it suitable to make any special preparation for Your Excellency's amusement during your very short stay with me. Speaking of the war I have in the commencement of hostilities assured Your Excellency and I beg to repeat once more that the resources of my State and my own sword with that of the members of my family, however humble they may be, are at the disposal of Your Excellency in putting down the enemies of the British Empire.

"3. Your Excellency's visit to this State has come at a time when the prospects of the year appear to be most favourable. The weather prospects are very encouraging and there is every hope of a prosperous season. I am glad to tell Your Excellency that there has not been a single bad year since the visit of your illustrious predecessor, Sir Arthur Lawley, in 1908, and although high prices prevail and trade has suffered on account of the war, the economic condition of the people of the State continues to be prosperous which is a source of great pleasure to me.

July 27.
1916.

BANGANA-
PALLE.

July 27,
1915.

BANGANA-
PALLE.

"4. I beg to assure Your Excellency that I am doing all that is possible in this out-of-the-way place to teach my people how to improve their condition, by introducing on a small scale so far as finances permit simple and lucrative industries and I am glad to say that my people appreciate all that is being done for them.

"Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to the health of my revered guest His Excellency Lord Pentland."

His Excellency responded to the toast as follows :—

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"NAWAB SAHIB AND GENTLEMEN,—I must in the first place thank you most cordially for the warm and hearty reception which you have given to the toast of my health. Let me also express to you, Nawab Sahib, my most sincere acknowledgments for the hospitality you have shown me and for the kindness and attention so unstintingly displayed in forestalling my every want. Her Excellency Lady Pentland will, believe me, reciprocate very sincerely the regrets which you have been so good as to express at her absence on this occasion. The season at which my tour had of necessity to be undertaken rendered it impossible for Her Excellency to accompany me, and she will, I feel sure, be truly sorry to have thus missed the most interesting and delightful experience of a visit to your State.

"You have alluded, Nawab Sahib, in your speech to the great war which must be uppermost in the thoughts of all of us at the present time. Scarcely had the war broken out when you hastened most loyally to place your own services and the resources of your State at the disposal of Government and

"by your liberal assistance to the War Funds and the constancy and loyalty of your attitude you have since given proof of the sincerity of your sentiments. I thank you most warmly for the renewed assurance you have now given. Should occasion arise, believe me, Government will not hesitate to avail themselves of the assistance you have offered.

"It is now nearly seven years since my predecessor Sir Arthur Lawley visited Banganapalle in order to formally invest you with ruling powers. In his speech on that occasion Sir Arthur Lawley held up to you a very high standard of public and private duty and urged upon you the necessity of unremitting devotion to the interests and well-being of the population committed to your charge. I rejoice to think that in the years that have passed you have kept that high standard steadily in view and that you have continued to deserve the confidence and high appreciation of the Government of Madras. Valuable progress has been made; education has been extended; industries have been introduced and fostered with a considerable degree of success; while measures have been devised for the improvement of agriculture and live-stock. In these and many other directions no pains have been spared to achieve advancement and I am glad to be able to congratulate you and your officers most warmly on the results which have been attained and to assure you of the continued co-operation of my Government and myself in your future endeavours. Past achievements afford the best possible augury for the future and it is in the sincere conviction and the confident hope that you will long continue to work successfully for the betterment of your people, that I beg leave to propose in my turn the

July 27,
1915.

BANGANA-
PALLE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

July 27, 1915. "toast of your health, and, in doing so, to add my heartiest good wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of yourself, your family and your State."

BANGANA-
PALLE.
His Excellency's
reply.

Private
departure.

After lunch His Excellency and party returned to the guest-house at 3 P.M. and finally left Banganapalle at 4-50 P.M. by motor for Panyam. The Nawab took leave of His Excellency at Virappa's Mutt.

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.

The special train left Panyam at 7 o'clock next morning and reached Nandyal at 7-30 where His Excellency was met by Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Nandyal. From the railway station His Excellency motored to the town where in a pandal put up at the Chowk. His Excellency was accorded a public reception. The members of the Municipal Council and the Ratepayers' Association and other leading townsmen had assembled under the pandal. The reserve police drawn up in front of the pandal furnished a guard of honour and the police band was in attendance. After inspecting the guard of honour His Excellency proceeded to the pandal and on taking his seat the Collector introduced M.R.Ry. D. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

Municipal
Address.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Nandyal, respectfully beg to offer Your Excellency our most hearty and cordial welcome to this

"town, a trading centre of rising importance in the district."

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.
Municipal
Address.

"2. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere and profound loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and fervently pray for the success of the British arms."

"3. This Municipality consists of Hindus and Muhammadans who form more than a third of the bulk of the population and we beg to assure Your Excellency that the Municipal administration is carried on in complete harmony and with due regard to the needs and sentiments of both the sections of the population."

"4. We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency's Government for the liberal grants made to us from time to time towards the furtherance of education, sanitation and medical relief."

"5. The question of providing a good water-supply and drainage to this town has been engaging the attention of the Government and the Government Order No. 284 M., dated 23rd February 1915, places this Municipality under the heading 'Schemes for which plans and estimates are under preparation' but in the interests of the health of the town to which cholera pays periodical visits, we beg leave to urge the importance of taking up the subject into Your Excellency's immediate consideration and the boon of a protected water-supply being granted."

"6. Considering the malarial nature of the locality and the unavailing efforts of the sanitary staff in arresting its spread by draining off the

July 28,
1916.

NANDYAL.
Municipal
Address.

"sullage water from open cesspools, generally the nurseries of malarial mosquitoes, we beg to request Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take up the drainage scheme at an early date.

"7. Nandyal is an agricultural town and more than three-fourths of the population mainly depend on betel-leaf gardens and wet lands under the tanks for their sustenance. The tanks are filled to 'full tank level' by 31st January of each year and even in normal years scarcity of water is severely felt for the second crop just at the time when the paddy ears are opening out and the harvest is within a month more. Your Excellency will further permit us to mention that during the hot weather—commencing from the middle of March to the end of June, sometimes to the middle of July, when only the tanks are again filled by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—water difficulty for drinking purposes is keenly felt as the wells in the town are tankfed and there will be water neither in the wells nor in the streams hard by. We beg therefore to request that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to order the tanks to be filled in the middle of March so as to last us during the hot weather.

"8. Knowing as we do the deep personal interest that Your Excellency takes in educational matters, we beg leave to reiterate our prayer made to Your Excellency's predecessor for an incomplete secondary school in the town proper and pray that the Municipal higher grade elementary school be raised to that status.

"9. Your Excellency was pleased to grant us the privilege of electing a third of the members of this Council and we beg to request Your

Excellency to accord the ratepayers the further privilege of electing half the number of their councillors.

"10. Our pleasure at Your Excellency's visit would have been doubly enhanced if Her Excellency Lady Pentland had been in our midst here to-day. We beg to convey our respects to Her Excellency and sincerely pray that Lady Pentland and Your Excellency will enjoy long life and prosperity."

The Municipal Chairman then presented the remaining members of the Council. The Collector ext introduced M.R.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao vargal who read the following address on behalf of the Nandyal People's Association and presented to the other members of the deputation:—

"We, the members of the People's Association, Nandyal, most respectfully beg to offer Your Excellency a hearty welcome to this town. We assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty and deep devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and earnestly pray for the glorious success of the British Arms and speedy termination of this War.

"2. We beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that our town has been under Municipal administration for the past fifteen years and, for a similar period before, it was under the Local Board. It has risen in importance and population and there are not wanting in it men of light and leading who would take an active part in its civic affairs. While thanking Your Excellency's Government for granting this municipality the privilege of electing one-third of its councillors and for appointing a non-official to be the chairman of

July 28,
1916.

NANDYAL.
Municipal
Address.

Nandyal
People's
Association's
Address.

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.
Nandyal
People's
Association's
Address.

" the Council, we request that the elective franchise
" be extended to two-thirds of the total number of
" councillors and that the Council be empowered to
" elect its own chairman. It is also our earnest
" desire that Your Excellency will be highly pleased
" to further the cause of local self-government by
" appointing a non-official as President to our Taluk
" Board.

" 3. Your Excellency is aware that the Ceded
" Districts are very backward in point of education.
" We would therefore respectfully suggest that with
" a view to reduce the high percentage of illiteracy
" among our urban population, steps may kindly be
" taken to open more elementary schools in the town
" and to give education free. Further the Lower
" Secondary School which existed here some time
" back has been reduced to elementary grade. The
" distinction that is now drawn between elementary
" and secondary education, the difficulties of boys
" of tender age to go a long way off to the S.P.G.
" High School, the superstitious belief of the people
" in not sending their children to institutions
" where religious instruction other than their own is
" imparted have impeded the progress of secondary
" education here. To remove these difficulties and
" to afford facilities for school-going population in
" this backward area, we pray that the local higher
" grade elementary school be raised to the status
" of an incomplete secondary school.

" 4. There is one other important subject in
" which the agricultural population of this town is
" deeply interested and with the settlement of which
" its welfare is closely bound up. It is the insuffi-
" ciency of water in the tanks from the early part of
" summer. When paddy is coming into ear during
" the second crop, the supply of water becomes

" scanty entailing heavy loss on the ryots year after
" year. This scarcity of water affects even more
" adversely the betel-leaf gardeners who form a
" large bulk of the agricultural population. More-
" over the wells in the town being tank-fed dry up
" in summer giving rise to epidemics and other
" diseases. From time to time representations have
" been made to the Government but as yet no relief
" has been afforded. This is a question affecting
" the vital interests of the agricultural population
" and the welfare of the town. Therefore we
" entreat Your Excellency's Government may be
" pleased to direct the local authorities to fill up the
" tanks again in the middle of March every year by
" cross-bunding the canal so as to be useful both
" for drinking and irrigation purposes.

" 5. Our difficulties in getting leaf manure,
" fuel and agricultural implements have not been
" mitigated even to a small extent. The close proxi-
" mity of forest reserves to villages is a hardship
" to the agricultural population for grazing cattle
" The absence of permit system is causing much
" inconvenience to the ryots in procuring agricul-
" tural implements. We earnestly beg that Your
" Excellency will be pleased to redress the above
" grievances by fixing the reserve boundary at a
" distance of at least one mile from villages, by
" affording facilities for getting agricultural imple-
" ments and by allowing the ryots to take leaf manure
" free from the forest reserves for agricultural
" purposes.

" 6. Considering the welfare of the agricul-
" turists and the commercial interests of the people,
" we avail ourselves of this opportunity to request
" Your Excellency to give effect to the Velgode

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.
Nandyal
People's
Association's
Address.

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.

Nandyal
People's
Associa-
tion's
Address.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"project at an early date and to sanction the proposed railway from Yerragudipad to Atmakur for which railway cess is being collected.

"7. In conclusion, we are highly grateful and thankful to Your Excellency for your kind concession in accepting this humble address and we pray to God that Her Excellency Lady Pentland and Your Excellency be blessed with long life and prosperity."

His Excellency replied to the addresses as follows :-

"GENTLEMEN.—Before proceeding to deal with the specific matters to which my attention is directed in your addresses, I must thank you for your loyal assurances, for the cordial reception accorded to me and for the good wishes and kindly messages you have expressed towards Her Excellency Lady Pentland."

"There are several important matters which are touched on in both your addresses, and these I shall first deal with.

"Firstly, it is urged that, in order to ensure a sufficiency of water in the early part of the hot weather, the tanks should be filled from the canal in March every year, instead of in January.

"I fully sympathize with your anxieties in this matter, but I regret to say that the remedy you propose would not be possible without depriving the lands lower down, in Cuddapah and elsewhere, of their normal hot weather supply—a step which would be clearly unjustifiable.

"Next, I may take the question of improving educational facilities in Nandyal. There are, I believe, four elementary schools under the Council's management, in addition to one recently opened

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"for Muhammadan girls. I am disposed to think that this number is adequate and I notice that the need does not find mention in the Municipal Council's address. As to secondary education, you repeat the request which was put forward in 1908 to my predecessor Sir Arthur Lawley, viz., that the higher grade elementary school shall be raised to the incomplete secondary grade. This question, like most others, is mainly one of funds, and if the Municipal Council can see their way to formulating specific proposals, they will be carefully considered.

"Passing now to your request that the proportion of elective seats on the Council be raised, I find that it is as yet barely two years since the elective system was introduced, and I must advise in respect both of this prayer and that for an elected chairman, a policy of cautious and steady, rather than precipitate advance, feeling as I do, that undue haste may result in a serious set-back to real progress. I would ask you therefore to be patient and to give a further trial to the existing system.

"I may here appropriately notice the prayer of the Nandyal People's Association that the Taluk Board shall be granted a nominated non-official President. If the Taluk Board desires to adopt this proposal and will submit it to Government, we shall be prepared to consider it provided that a suitable person can be found.

"I now come to the two important subjects which are dealt with in the Nandyal Municipal address, namely, that of the water-supply and drainage schemes. The subject of water-supply, as you are doubtless aware, has been under

July 28,
1916.

NANDYAL.
His Exce-
lency's
reply.

" investigation by the Sanitary Engineer. At least
" four different schemes have been gone into but
" none of them I fear are likely to come, in the near
" future, within the Municipal resources of the town.
" The scheme which the Sanitary Engineer con-
" siders the best and cheapest in the long run is
" known as the Mahanandi scheme and is estimated
" to cost Rs. 5,96,000 and I am afraid that even if
" the Municipal land and building taxes were raised
" to the maximum and a water and drainage tax
" likewise levied at the maximum, the Council would
" be able only to raise a loan of Rs. 1,70,000 re-
" payable in 30 years towards the capital cost of the
" scheme. Government might no doubt be able
" under favourable conditions to render some assist-
" ance, although at present no assurance on this
" point can be given. You must remember that the
" present is not a favourable time for increasing
" expenditure and secondly that there are numerous
" other and more important places which have a
" prior claim upon such resources as Government
" may be able to make available. If the Council,
" following the example of District Boards in many
" parts of the Presidency, can see their way to
" raising water and drainage tax *in advance* so as to
" accumulate sufficient funds to make the scheme
" feasible, it is possible that its introduction may be
" expedited, but I fear that without some such
" sacrifice on their part the scheme must be indefi-
" nitely postponed. It follows that the improved
" drainage scheme which you desire must similarly
" be deferred, but I can assure you that the matter
" will not be lost sight of and the preparation of
" plans and estimates will in due course be taken up.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE NANDYAL PEOPLE'S ASSO-
" CIATION,—I have now dealt, I think, with most of

" the subjects in your address, but there remain two July 28,
" or three topics of considerable importance which 1916.
" you have put forward, namely, the difficulties in NANDYAL.
" getting leaf manure, fuel and agricultural imple- His Exce-
" ments and the grievances arising from the close lency's
" proximity of forest reserves to villages. It is, I reply.
" fear, impracticable to adopt your suggestion that
" the reserve boundary shall be fixed in all cases at
" a distance of at least one mile from villages.
" These difficulties will in part be met by the
" gradual extension of the system of forest pancha-
" yats which is in process of introduction on the
" recommendation of the recently appointed Forest
" Committee. In the meantime I shall gladly cause
" special enquiry to be made into your grievances
" arising from this cause and I think I may under-
" take that, if in specific instances hardship is proved,
" steps will be taken to provide a remedy. It will
" not I fear be possible to permit the free removal
" of leaf manure from forest reserves and experience
" has shown that the result will be the inevitable
" denudation of the forest. A similar complaint
" however has found place in more than one address
" already presented to me and I can undertake that
" it will be carefully investigated. I am informed,
" however, that in Cuddapah the ryots have found
" it possible to an increasing degree to grow leaf
" manure for their own use and I would suggest this
" solution for your consideration.

" You next refer to the Velgode project and to
" the proposed railway from Yerragudipad to
" Atmakur.

" As regards the Velgode project, I am unable
" to say more than that it is still in the stage of
" discussion. Investigation has been completed and

July 28, 1915. **NANDYAL.**
 High School.
 Manager of the local S.P.G. Mission Schools and the Rev. H. Austin, his Assistant. After lunch His Excellency visited the Mission High School, Training School and the Girls' School, in company with the Rev. Mr. Bird.

At the High School His Excellency was received by Mr. G. Gurubatham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, and conducted round the classes.

The S.P.G. which commenced work in these parts in 1854 has 18,000 Christians, mostly Pan-chamas, in the Revenue districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah. The town of Nandyal, being centrally situated, has come to be recognized as the headquarters of the Telugu Mission. With the gradual increase of Christians, there grew a demand for Native Pastors and qualified Mission Agents to serve as catechists and schoolmasters in the Christian villages, and to supply this growing need a training institution was started by the Mission in 1884 in an old London Mission bungalow which stood on the other side of the town and which was purchased by the S.P.G. for that purpose. Partly through the generosity of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., the Society was enabled to erect the present buildings to which the school was removed in August 1891. In 1888 it was raised to the standard of a high school and candidates were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation in 1889. Since that date pupils continue to be prepared for the University Examination.

The amount of Government grants received and the amount contributed by the Mission from its own resources since 1908 are given below :—

July 28, 1915.
NANDYAL.
 High School.

Government grants.			Mission funds.		
Year.	Purpose.	Amount.	Amount.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1908	Teaching	1,910	4,340	3	9
	Furniture	83			
1909	Teaching	1,910	3,967	0	7
1910	Teaching	2,036			
	Furniture	184	4,382	9	4
1911	Teaching	2,332			
	Furniture	63	5,760	14	7
	Science: Improvement of Science teaching.	1,120			
1912	Teaching	3,833	11,126	9	3
	Furniture	96			
	Special furniture and scientific apparatus.	500	3,133	1	10
	Building	2,875			
1913	Teaching	3,833	4,040	4	6
	Special scientific apparatus and appliances.	2,850			
1914	Teaching	3,700	4,040	4	6
	Furniture	100			
	Special: play-ground extension.	500			

These figures show the amount contributed by the Mission towards the cost of the High School. In addition an average annual outlay of Rs. 8,000 is made by the Mission in connection with the hostel for Christian boarders attending the High School.

There are at present 366 pupils on the rolls, of whom 62 are Brahmans, 91 non-Brahman caste

July 28,
1915.

NANDYAL.
High
School.

Hindus, 39 Muhammadans, 4 Christians, 168 Christians of Panchama extraction and 2 Panchamas. The results of the Public Examination since 1908 are shown below :—

- 1908—4 Matriculates out of 17 candidates.
- 1909—1 Matriculate out of 8 candidates.
- 1910—No examination.
- 1911—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 7 qualified out of 18.
- 1912—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 11 qualified out of 12.
- 1913—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 6 qualified out of 11.
- 1914—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 5 qualified out of 15.
- 1915—Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 3 completely satisfied the University Regulations and 4 others qualified out of 22.

As has been already stated, this school is mainly intended for the training of Native Christian pupils to become efficient Mission Agents.

The majority of the Native Christians, being drawn from the lowest and poorest classes of Hindu Society, do not contribute anything in the shape of fees towards the income of the school. They are not only given free education but are to a great extent fed and clothed at the cost of the Mission.

Acting on the principle *mens sana in corpore sano* athletics were made part of the school curriculum in 1902 and cricket, foot-ball, badminton and tennis are regularly played.

The school being a Christian institution, moral and religious instruction is imparted to the pupils every day, that given to the Hindus being of a general and historical nature and that to the Christians advanced and doctrinal. The services in the church, a pukka stone edifice completed in 1905, have an important share in the religious training of the Christian scholars.

There are two important adjuncts to the High School, viz., the Hostel and the Theological Department. In the former, the Christian boys are kept under the immediate supervision of the Principal and the other Christian members of the staff; and in the latter, into which such boys as do not show any aptitude for higher studies are drafted from the High School, a course of Theological training is given before sending them out as Mission Agents to the districts.

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

"It has been a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of visiting this admirable school and of offering my hearty good wishes for the continued welfare of the good work which it is doing under its present management and staff."

From the High School His Excellency proceeded to the Training School where he was received by Mr. D. Rama Rao, B.A., L.T., and shown round the classes.

The S.P.G. Higher Elementary Training School and Elementary Model School were opened in 1913.

July 28,
1915.
NANDYAL.
High
School.

Training
school.

July 28,
1915.
NANDYAL.
Training
school.

The amount of Government grants received and the amount contributed by the Mission from its own resources are given below :—

Government grants.			Mission funds.		
Year.	Purpose.	Amount.	Amount.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1913	Teaching	1,060 0 0	> 12,056 0 0		
"	Stipendiary	1,559 13 0			
"	Furniture	593 0 0			
"	Special equipment	465 0 0			
"	Building	6,029 0 0			
"	Building (unaided)		5,835 0 0		
"	Maintenance		3,605 2 9		
1914	Teaching	1,000 0 0			
"	Stipendiary	2,296 2 3			
"	Furniture	27 0 0			
"	Maintenance		3,316 1 6		

These figures show the amount contributed by the Mission towards the cost of the Training and Elementary Model Schools. In addition an average annual outlay is made by the Mission in connection with the Christian boarders attending the Elementary Model school.

There are at present 42 in Training and 131 in Model schools on the rolls, of whom 3 are Brahmans, 9 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 3 Muhammadans and 27 Christians of Panchama extraction in Training school and in Model school 5 are Brahmans, 35 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 9 Muhammadans and 82 Christians of Panchama extraction.

Examination results.—The first Government Examination of Training Students was held last March and the results have not yet been announced.

Attached to the school is a dispensary in which the sick boys are treated by a qualified Doctor, who is in charge of the Local S.P.G. Medical Mission, and by a Hospital Assistant.

July 28,
1915.
NANDYAL.
Training
school.

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

"I gladly record my pleasure in having seen this Training School at work in its excellent buildings and surroundings and my hearty good wishes to all those who are responsible for its good work."

His Excellency afterwards inspected the Girls' school on the other side of the road where he was met by Miss K. Peacey, Headmistress, and Miss Wardle in charge of the bible classes and taken round classes, dormitory and kitchen.

S.P.G.
Elementary Girls'
school.

Previous to 1913 the girls attended the primary classes of the High School but boarded separately. The younger girls now attend the model section of the Elementary Training School while the older ones form a school of their own. The boarding arrangements for all the girls have been under the separate management of the ladies since January 1st of 1913.

Government grants.			Mission funds.		
Year.	Purpose.	Amount.	Amount.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1913	Teaching	174 0 0	2,009 4 10		
1914	"	"	"		
"	"	"	1,913 12 3		

July 28, '1915.

NANDYAL.
S.P.G.
Elementary Girls' school.

There are at present 51 Christians of Panchama extraction.

Examination Results.—At present *nil*.

His Excellency afterwards returned to the railway station. The staff and pupils gathered together on both sides of the road sang the National Anthem and cheered His Excellency as he left.

At 4.45 P.M. His Excellency and party left Nandyal by special train for Cuddapah. Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., the Sub-Collector, and Mr. D. Subba Rao, Municipal Chairman, were present on the platform.

Mr. G. V. Tavernor, District Traffic Superintendent, was in charge of the train as far as Guntakal and Mr. M. LeMarchand from Guntakal to Cuddapah.

Messrs. Vernon and Withinshaw accompanied the party as far as Tuggili station where they took leave of His Excellency.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

KURNOOL RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
„ L. Withinshaw, District Superintendent of Police.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool.

THURSDAY.
July 22,
1915.
12-15 P.M.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

5 P.M.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, KURNOOL.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman.
„ S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Deputy Collector.
„ R. Sundaram Avargal, M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
„ C. Venkatarangareddi Garu, B.A., B.L., Pleader.
H.M.D. Hussanalli Khan Mandonie Sahib Bahadur, Landlord.
„ Muhammad Dilawar Khan Sahib Bahadur, retired English Head Accountant.
„ Haji Nabi Sahib Bahadur.
„ Haji Santa Masum Sahib Bahadur.

- THURS-
DAY.
July 22,
1915.
5 P.M.
- Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D., American Baptist Mission.
M.R.Ry. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader.
„ A. Venkoba Rao Garu, Pleader and
formerly Chairman of the Municipality.
„ A. Giddayya Chetti Garu.
H.M.D. K. Akber Sahib Bahadur, retired District
Court Nazir.

DISTRICT BOARD.

- Mr. T. G. Rutherford, Divisional Officer, Nandyal.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, B.A.,
Divisional Officer, Kurnool.
„ N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A., Divisional
Officer, Dhone.
„ S. Soundararaja Ayyangar Avargal,
Divisional Officer, Markapur.
„ C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal,
Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla.
„ Rao Bahadur S. Sesha Sastri Avargal,
B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor and
Government Pleader.
„ R. Sundaram Avargal, M.D., District Medical
and Sanitary Officer.
„ Rao Bahadur L. D. Venkatarama Ayyar
Avargal, Executive Engineer.
„ R. Yegnarama Ayyar Avargal, Huzur
Sarishtadar.

- M.R.Ry. A. R. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar Avargal, THURS-
Tahsildar, Koilkuntla. DAY.
„ K. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, July 22,
Dhone. 1915.
H.M.D. Muhammad Baha-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, 5 P.M.
Tahsildar, Pattikonda.
„ Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur,
Tahsildar, Markapur.
M.R.Ry. Kotrika Venkayya Garu, Merchant and
Landholder.
„ Medam Venkayya Chetti Garu, Merchant.
„ Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu,
Pleader and Municipal Chairman,
Kurnool.
„ Tirupemreddi Garu, Union Chairman and
Landholder of Bethamchela, Dhone taluk.
H.M.D. Santa Abdul Karim Sahib, Carpet Merchant,
Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. R. Nagireddi Garu, Village Munsif of
Peservoy.
„ Reddi Subba Reddi Garu of Gospad, Sirvel
taluk.
„ C. Thimma Reddi Garu of Guntur,
Kurnool taluk.
„ Palli Nagesa Rao Garu, retired Taluk Head
Accountant, Pattikonda taluk.
„ A. Venkata Narasimham Garu, Village
Reddi of Yerragundapalem, Markapur
taluk.
„ P. Ramayya Garu, Pleader, Koilkuntla.

ABDUL WAHAB KHAN'S TOMB.

THURS-
DAY.
July 22,
1915.
5-35 P.M.

H.M.D. Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar of Markapur.
" Muhammad Abdul Rahim Sahib, Government Kazi.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

FRIDAY.
July 23,
1915.
7-40 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool.
" T. Srinivasamurthi Garu, B.A., Headmaster.

8-20 A.M. COLES MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev B. J. Rockwood, Principal.
Dr. W. A. Stanton, Manager.

11-15 A.M. REVENUE AND FOREST OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Nandyal.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
" N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Dhone.
" S. Soundararaja Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Markapur.
" C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Koilkuntla.
" Narasimham Pantula, Tahsildar, Dhone.
H.M.D. K. M. Baha-ud-din Sahib, Tahsildar, Pattikonda.

M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rao, Tahsildar, Kurnool. FRIDAY.
H.M.D. M. Sultan Sahib, Tahsildar, Markapur. July 23,
1915.
M.R.Ry. K. R. Soundararaja Ayyangar, Tahsildar, 11-15 A.M.
Cumbum.
" A. R. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Koilkuntla.
Mr. T. Clear, District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.
" G. W. Thompson, District Forest Officer, South Kurnool.
" F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, East Kurnool.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

5-35 P.M.

Mrs. Vernon.
Mr. H. R. Bardswell, District and Sessions Judge.
Mrs. Bardswell.
Mr. L. Withinshaw, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer, III Circle.
Mr. D. A. Stracey, District Forest Officer, South Kurnool.
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton.
Mr. T. Clear, District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.
Mr. G. W. Thompson, District Forest Officer, South Kurnool.
Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, East Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur L. D. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool.

FRIDAY,
July 23,
1915.
5-35 P.M.

M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur S. Sesha Sastri Avargal,	
	Public Prosecutor and Government	
	Pleader.	
"	Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman.	Secretaries of the Executive Committee.
"	S. Kristnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector.	
"	V. N. Narasinga Rao Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.	
"	S. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector under training.	
"	N. Ramamurti Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Dhone.	
"	C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Koilkuntla.	
"	S. Soundararaja Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Markapur.	
"	C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Kurnool.	
"	S. Narasinga Rao Garu, District Munsif, Nandyal.	
"	M. Gopala Krishna Rao Garu, District Munsif, Markapur.	
"	M. B. Varada Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader and Vice-President, District Board, Kurnool.	
"	Venkatarangareddi Garu, Pleader and Municipal Councillor.	
"	Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader and Municipal Councillor.	

M.R.Ry.	O. Lakshmanaswami Garu, Bar-at-Law, Kurnool.	FRIDAY, July 23, 1915. 5-35 P.M.
"	Medam Venkayya Chetti Garu, Merchant, District Board Member and Taluk Board Member.	
"	Jutur Ramayya Chetti Garu, Ex-Municipal Councillor.	
H.M.D.	Santa Abdul Karim Sahib, Carpet Merchant.	
	DINNER.	8 P.M.

Mr. H. R. Bardswell, I.C.S., District Judge.
Mrs. Bardswell.

WATER-WORKS.

M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Chairman, Kurnool.	SATUR- DAY. July 24, 1915. 7-35 A.M.
	Mr. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer.	
M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur L. D. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.	

MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur S. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, Municipal Chairman.	8 A.M.
"	Venkoba Rao, Headmaster.	

HOSPITAL.

M.R.Ry.	R. Sundaram Avargal, M.D., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.	8-30 A.M.
"	H. G. Sundara Rao, Assistant Surgeon.	
	Miss D'Netto, Lady Apothecary.	
	Sister Jeanetti } Nursing sisters.	
	Sister Louis }	

INTERVIEW.

SATUR-
DAY.July 24,
1916.

12 NOON.

4-40 P.M.

The Raja of Jatprole.

Mr. O. Lakshmanaswami, Bar.-at-Law.

TOWN HALL.

M.R.Ry. D. Timmaraju Garu, Diwan of Vuyyur Estate.

8 P.M.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DINNER PARTY.

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Collector.

Mrs. Vernon.

Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, East Kurnool.

Mrs. Madan.

Mr. G. W. Thompson, District Forest Officer, South Kurnool.

Mr. T. Clear, District Forest Officer, West Kurnool.

Mr. L. Withinshaw, District Superintendent of Police.

Rev. P. B. Emmet, S.P.G. Mission, Chaplain, Church of England.

Rev. Father A. H. Kroot, Roman Catholic Missionary.

Mr. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer.

Mrs. Langston.

Mr. G. V. Tavernor, District Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. C. E. Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. H. C. Wilson, Fish Expert.

KHANDANI PENSIONERS.

MONDAY.

Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur with three of his sons, viz., Amir-ul-umara Sahib, Suleman-ja-Sahib and Shuja-ul-mulk Sahib.

July 26,
1916.

10-30 A.M.

Hayath Khan Bahadur.

Muhammad Ashraff Khan.

Ghulam Ali Khan.

Muhammad Rustum Ali Khan.

PANYAM RAILWAY STATION.

4 P.M.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Nandyal.

VIRAPPA'S MUTT.

5-45 P.M.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

The Nawab of Banganapalle.

NAWAB'S FAMILY.

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, Member Imperial Legislative Council, and brother of the Nawab of Banganapalle.

Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, brother of the Nawab of Banganapalle.

Mir Fazle Ali Khan, eldest son of the Nawab.

Mir Raza Ali Khan, nephew of the Nawab.

Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khan, cousin of the Nawab.

Saiyid Zavar Ali Khan, cousin of the Nawab.

Saiyid Abdul Hussain Khan.

OFFICIALS.

Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Diwan.

M.R.Ry. S. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar.

MONDAY.
July 26,
1915.
5-45 P.M.

Moulvi Muhammad Hashim Khan Sahib, State Munsif.
 Haji Khaja Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Medical Officer.
 Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Khan Sahib, Private Secretary.
 Saiyid Ali Nayhi Sahib, Inspector of Police.
 M.R.Ry. L. Venkatasam Nayudu Garu, B.A., Forest Officer.
 M.R.Ry. J. Raghothama Rao Garu, Supervisor of Schools.
 Muhammad Hyath Badsha Sahib Ghatalah, Superintendent of Industries.

NON-OFFICIALS.

M.R.Ry. G. Srirama Sastri Garu, Chairman of Banganapalle Municipal Council.
 Khazi Mahboob Ali Sahib, Khazi.
 Nookala Subbayya Garu, Merchant.

NAWAB'S LUNCHEON.

TUESDAY.
July 27,
1915.
1-30 P.M.

Mir Fazle Ali Khan, eldest son of the Nawab.
 The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur. } brothers of the
 Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur. } Nawab.
 Mir Raza Ali Khan, nephew of Nawab.
 Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur. } consins of the
 Saiyid Zawar Ali Khan Bahadur. } Nawab.

TUESDAY.
July 27,
1915.
1-30 P.M.

Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib, Diwan.
 Khan Bahadur Doctor Haji Khaja Muhammad Hussain Sahib.
 Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Political Agent.
 Mr. L. Withinshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool.

NANDYAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.
July 28,
1915.
8 A.M.

M.R.Ry. D. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman.
 Khan Sahib Khaja Mohiddin Sahib, Khazi of Nandyal.
 M.R.Ry. A. Rama Subbiah.
 H.M.D. Guldar Khan Yahaji, Landowner.
 M.R.Ry. G. Gurubatham, Headmaster, S.P.G. High School.
 „ P. Rajagopal Nayudu, Tahsildar, Nandyal.
 „ A. Nagiah Chetti, Merchant and Landholder.
 „ Elisetti Kondiah, Merchant.

NANDYAL PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

M.R.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao, Landowner.
 „ A. Thirumal Rao, Pleader, Landowner and President of the Association.
 „ B. Mahanandiah, Dharmakarta of Mahanandi temple.
 „ Magham Guruviah, Merchant.
 „ Bhadrasetti Nandappa, Merchant.
 „ M. Sankara Rao, Ex-Municipal Councillor.
 „ Medisetti Seshanna.

WEDNES-
DAY.

July 28,
1915.

8 A.M.

OTHERS.

M.R.Ry. S. Narasinga Rao, District Munsif.
 „ A. Subba Reddi, Deputy Superintendent
 of Police.
 Rev. A. F. R. Bird, Manager, S.P.G. Schools.
 „ S. W. Stengther.
 „ H. Austin.
 M.R.Ry. K. Ekambara Ayyar, Pleader.

8-45 A.M.

HOSPITAL.

M.R.Ry. D. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal
 Council.
 The Medical Officer in charge.

1-30 P.M.

S.P.G. MISSION LUNCH PARTY.

The Rev. A. F. R. Bird, Principal and Manager of
 the School.
 „ H. Austin, S.P.G. Mission.
 „ S. W. Stengther, American Baptist Mission.
 Mrs. Stengther.
 Miss Peacey, Headmistress, Girls' School.
 Miss Wardle, Teacher, Bible classes.
 Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Nan-
 dyal.
 Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, Superintendent, Railway
 Police.

3 P.M.

S.P.G. MISSION SCHOOLS.

The Rev. A. F. R. Bird, Principal.
 „ H. Austin, Assistant Principal.
 M.R.Ry. G. Gurubatham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster
 High School.
 „ D. Rama Rao, B.A., L.T., Headmaster,
 Training School.
 Miss Peacey, Headmistress, Girls' School.
 „ Wardle, Teacher, Bible classes.

CEREMONIALS.

(1) *Ceremonial observed at the reception of Khandani
 pensioners at Kurnool on the 26th July 1915
 at 10-30 a.m.*

Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur came first ;
 being a cripple he was given a seat and His Excel-
 lency had some conversation with him. On
 departure His Excellency gave him attar.

His three sons (Amir-ul-umara Sahib, Suleman-
 ja Sahib, and Shuja-ul-mulk Sahib) and the rest of
 the Khandanis (Hayath Khan Bahadur, Muhammad
 Ashraff Khan, Gulam Ali Khan and Muhammad
 Rustom Ali Khan) were brought in one by one by
 the Collector and were presented to His Excellency
 by name.

His Excellency did not have any conversation
 with them, and attar was not presented to any of
 them. Only the Aide-de-Camp was present.

(2) *Ceremonial observed on the occasion of His
 Excellency's public arrival at Banganapalle.*

His Excellency arrived at Banganapalle from
 Panyam at 5-45 P.M. on Monday the 26th July 1915,
 and was received at Virappa's Mutt by the Nawab of
 Banganapalle. The State police fired a salute.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Nawab, drove in the Nawab's carriage with an escort of sowars to the Nawab's guest-house where His Excellency stayed.

The Nawab accompanied His Excellency into the drawing room and, after a short conversation, took leave of His Excellency.

(3) *Ceremonial observed on the occasion of the reception of the Nawab of Banganapalle by His Excellency.*

His Excellency received a visit from the Nawab of Banganapalle at 8 A.M. on Tuesday the 27th July 1915.

Mr. W. D. F. Liston, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, proceeded to the Palace in His Excellency's motor-car from His Excellency's residence at 7-40 A.M. for the purpose of escorting the Nawab. He was received at the Nawab's house by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., the Political Agent.

The Nawab, the Political Agent and the Aide-de-Camp then drove in the Nawab's carriage to His Excellency's residence, the Nawab's suite consisting of his two brothers, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur and Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, and his Diwan Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib following closely in the motor-car.

The Nawab was received at the entrance of the reception room by Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary. His Excellency received the Nawab standing and showed him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Nawab were seated the Nawab's suite.

On the left of His Excellency were seated the Political Agent, the Private Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp.

After a short conversation the Nawab introduced his suite.

At the close of the interview, His Excellency garlanded the Nawab and offered him attar and pan. The Private Secretary gave attar and pan to the Nawab's suite.

The ceremonies at the Nawab's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

(Undress uniform was worn.)

(4) *Ceremonial observed on the occasion of the return visit of His Excellency to the Nawab of Banganapalle.*

His Excellency returned the visit of the Nawab of Banganapalle at 9 A.M. on Tuesday the 27th July 1915.

The Nawab sent one of his carriages with an escort of sowars and two principal members of the Nawab's suite (the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur and Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur) to conduct His Excellency to the Palace. The Nawab's suite waited on His Excellency at 8-40 A.M. They were received in the hall of His Excellency's residence by Mr. Liston, the Aide-de-Camp. They awaited His Excellency's arrival in the hall and were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Stokes, the Private Secretary.

His Excellency started from his residence at 8-50 A.M. in the Nawab's carriage accompanied by the Private Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp. The Nawab's suite followed in the motor-car. The Nawab, accompanied by the Political Agent, received the Governor as His Excellency alighted from the carriage, and conducted him to the reception room and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Governor sat the Political Agent, the Private Secretary and the Aide-de-Camp.

On the left of the Nawab sat the Nawab's suite.

After a short conversation the Nawab introduced the suite.

At the close of the interview the Nawab garlanded His Excellency and offered him attar and pan. Similar attentions were paid by the Nawab to the Political Agent and the Private Secretary and by the principal member of the Nawab's suite to the Aide-de-Camp.

The Nawab then conducted His Excellency to the carriage.

The ceremonies at His Excellency's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

(Undress uniform was worn.)

CHAPTER II.

CUDDAPAH.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Pentland and party arrived at Cuddapah railway station from Nandyal at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday the 29th July 1915, the arrival being private. On alighting from the train His Excellency was received by Mr. A. R. Banerji, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Collector, M.R.Ry. D. Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. W. H. Pitt, Superintendent of Police.

July 29,
1915.

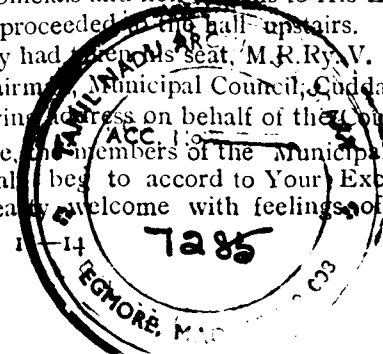
CUDDA-
PAH.

From the railway station His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's office, where the prominent residents of the district, European and Indian, were assembled to accord a public reception to His Excellency. A guard of honour was furnished by the Reserve Police and the band of the Vellore Police School was in attendance. On arrival His Excellency inspected the guard of honour and was then conducted into the office in front of which under a pandal the Collector introduced the principal officials and non-officials to His Excellency who then proceeded to the hall upstairs. After His Excellency had taken his seat, M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cuddapah, read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

Public
arrival.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Cuddapah, beg to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome with feelings of profound

Municipal
Address.



July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Municipal
Address.

" a school. We pray that early steps may be taken
" to improve the schools by appointing lady teachers
" in place of males.

" 8. We are compelled to represent that,
" though the Government has helped us in so many
" ways, it has not been able to do anything substan-
" cial in the matter of water-supply. We beg to
" point out that ever since the introduction of
" Bugga water the health of the town has consider-
" ably improved and the epidemics have practically
" disappeared. The water has been pronounced to
" be one of the best in the Presidency and our only
" regret is that it is not available in sufficient
" quantities.

" 9. The town was first supplied with Bugga
" water in October 1890 though it took nearly two
" years for the completion of the scheme. The
" springs at the head-works which were then sup-
" posed to be unfailing were found to be poor as
" early as 1897 and ever since the townsmen have
" been experiencing difficulties year after year
" especially during the hot weather. We beg to
" submit that the Government was pleased to pro-
" pose improvements to supplement this scanty sup-
" ply at a cost of Rs. 35,100 as long ago as 1907.
" But only one well has been sunk out of that sum
" and no further work has been done in that direc-
" tion even though some machinery was sent here
" nearly three years ago.

" 10. We take this opportunity of most humbly
" representing to Your Excellency the great hard-
" ships the people of this town have been undergoing
" on this account for nearly two decades and ear-
" nestly pray that Your Excellency's Government
" will be pleased to remove the hardship of the

" people either by substantially improving the exist- July 29,
" ing head-works by connecting them with Pedda- 1915.
" gadi or by supplying the town from the Pennar CUDDA-
" which is only four miles from here. PAH.

" 11. The town has no drainage and the Municipal
" scheme for providing the town with an open Address.
" drainage has been abandoned because the Council
" could not allot the necessary funds for the preli-
" minary investigation.

" 12. We venture to represent that this is com-
" paratively a poor municipality and the inhabitants
" find it extremely difficult to bear the taxation
" which has already been imposed. Therefore we
" respectfully pray that Your Excellency's Govern-
" ment may be generously pleased to extend to us
" the same liberality as has been shown to the sister
" municipalities of Bellary and Anantapur and order
" the improvements to the water-supply and the
" carrying out of the drainage scheme by allotting
" funds from the Provincial revenues.

" 13. We beg to express our sincere and heart-
" felt thanks and gratitude for the great honour con-
" ferred on this town by Your Excellency's visit in
" this part of the year.

" 14. With a renewal of our expressions of
" deep loyalty, devotion, and gratitude to the British
" Throne and Your Excellency's Government, we
" fervently pray for the long life, health and pros-
" perity of Your Excellency and Her Excellency
" Lady Pentland, whose absence we sincerely
" regret."

The Municipal Chairman then presented to
His Excellency the other members of the Council.
M.R.Ry. T. M. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal,

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

District
Board's
Address.

Vice-President of the District Board, next read the following address on behalf of the Board and then presented the other members :—

" We, the members of the District Board of Cuddapah, beg to offer our heartiest welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of your gracious visit to our district.

" 2. We, on our own behalf and on behalf of the inhabitants of this district of all castes and creeds, wish to express our deep and abiding loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and our readiness to do everything that lies in our power to render any useful service to our King-Emperor that may be demanded from us at the present crisis, and we pray in common with all His Majesty's subjects in the wide British Empire for the victory and success of British arms, for the maintenance and enhancement of British prestige and glory, and for the speedy termination of the present war which His Majesty's Government has been reluctantly compelled to enter into for the sake of upholding the cause of humanity and civilization and vindicating justice against the aggressive militarism of Germany.

" 3. This ancient district of Cuddapah with its three sister districts was ceded to His Majesty's Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1800 at the conclusion of the third Mysore war. Its geographical position right in the heart of the Deccan, its numerous rivers with dry sandy beds and streams, its extensive ranges of hills and forests, have given it a notoriety for extreme heat, precarious agriculture, scanty rainfall and water-supply and malarial fever, all of which have

" contributed in no small measure to the sparseness of its population.

" 4. We, as loyal subjects, take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude of all the inhabitants of this district for the benefits conferred on us by the British Government in numerous ways, and chiefly for the maintenance of peace and order, protection of life and property and the increase of material and moral prosperity and well-being of the people.

" 5. We beg to thank Your Excellency's Government for the generosity and benevolence shown towards this district by the grant of liberal subventions year to year to supplement the ordinary resources of this Board as well as for special grants made for the improvement of sanitation, water-supply, medical aid, communications and education, and we beg to acknowledge with gratitude the marked progress which this district has made in all directions since the last visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., in December 1908.

" 6. While thanking Your Excellency's Government for nominating a non-official Vice-President to our District Board, it is our earnest prayer that you will be graciously pleased to increase the number of elective seats in the district and taluk boards, to extend the system of election that now obtains in the Jammalamadugu Union Panchayat to other important unions, to sanction the election of the Vice-President of the District Board, and, above all, to introduce the nomination of the non-official presidents in the taluk boards.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

District
Board's
Address.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

District
Board's
Address.

"via Kondavandlapalle between Rayachoti and Pulivendla, and a causeway there over the Papaghni river and a bridge over the Kundu river are some of the most urgent needs of the district. We venture to pray that the entire cost of these works when they are taken up may be met from Government grants extending to them the same special consideration that has been accorded in the case of the Proddatur causeway.

"13. The District Board having resolved to construct a District Board Railway from Yerragudipad to Proddatur in the first instance and to levy a railway cess in the district for that purpose, has already approached the Government to favourably view its resolution and grant the necessary sanction. We take this opportunity to urge upon Your Excellency the necessity for such a work and to request Your Excellency to graciously sanction the proposal and to permit the Board to raise funds for the purpose by means of debentures in open market or by loan from the Government, if necessary.

"14. Though our Board is poor in resources, we are none the less rich in our desires, hopes and aspirations, which have grown owing to the peculiar difficulties of our position and to the kindness Government have already shown towards us, and we, therefore, fervently hope that under Your Excellency's benign Government some at least, if not all, of our prayers for the betterment of our moral and material condition will receive sympathetic consideration and special treatment.

"15. We beg to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the great honour conferred on this district by Your Excellency's kind visit.

"16. In conclusion we beg once more to offer our most hearty and cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this happy and auspicious occasion and pray to the Almighty God to give you and Her Excellency Lady Pentland, whose absence we regret, long life, health and prosperity.

"With a renewal of our expressions of deep loyalty, devotion and gratitude to the British Throne and to Your Excellency's Government, we beg to subscribe ourselves."

The Cuddapah District Congress Committee then presented the following address which was read by M.R.Ry. K. Gundu Rao Garu, Secretary:—

"We, the members of the District Congress Committee, Cuddapah, on behalf of ourselves and the people of the district, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency to offer our most cordial and respectful greetings of welcome on the happy and auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our district which under the Moslem rule was the principality of the Nawab of Cuddapah.

"2. Our Committee is affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee at Madras and is thus an essential and component part of the Indian National Congress organization. As member of such a representative and the only political body in the district, we take this opportunity of affirming our steadfast loyalty and staunch devotion to the British Throne, and our unstinted confidence in the Government and their good intentions and we pray for a speedy and brilliant success of the British arms in the greatest war that is being waged against the aggressive Germans.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

District
Board's
Address.

District
Congress
Commit-
tee's
Address.

112

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"3. We firmly believe that the system of education imparted in elementary schools requires some modification. The course of instruction must be such as to create in pupils an intelligent interest in the hereditary occupations and professions instead of apathy and indifference and to equip them for their future lives. We therefore beg leave to suggest that in every elementary school provision be made for imparting instruction in agriculture and the various arts suited to the condition of the localities.

"As for secondary education, we are far behind other districts of the Presidency, there being only two high schools, one at Cuddapah and the other at Proddatur, the latter having come into existence only a few years ago. A large number of school-going population being too young, are unable to proceed to those places to prosecute their studies further after finishing their primary education. We therefore pray that provision be made for increasing the number of secondary schools so that every revenue division may have at least a lower secondary school.

"4. We take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the grants hitherto made for the improvement of rural sanitation and medical relief. But we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the utter inadequacy of the number of dispensaries in the district even including the three which the District Board has recently resolved upon opening. We think that for making medical relief more effective and accessible, itinerating dispensaries should be opened at an early date.

"No real improvement can be effected in the health of the district without greatly improving the sanitation of the villages. Want of healthy

"surroundings and good water-supply is the chief drawback of almost every village. The local boards have been making attempts to improve villages in these respects by removing prickly-pear and other rank vegetation and by digging wells; but these attempts, though useful as far as they go, are still incommensurate with the needs of the rural areas. The same is the case with village-sites. The rural dwellings are insanitary and the villages are periodically subject to the visitation of epidemics such as cholera and small-pox. It is only by extending and improving the village sites that their sanitary condition could be improved; and the subject therefore deserves Your Excellency's greatest attention. We quite realise that the revenues of local bodies are very limited and we therefore pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to be specially liberal in their grants for these purposes to our local bodies so that they may be in a position to carry out these and other necessary reforms more efficiently.

"We also believe that a very useful purpose will be served by the appointment of sanitary inspectors for groups of villages so that they may not only supervise the sanitation of their respective groups but diffuse among the villagers a sound knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Much can be accomplished by enlisting the active co-operation of the villagers by the constitution of village panchayats to look after village sanitation, communications, wells, etc.

"5. We thank Your Excellency for the inauguration in our district of the forest panchayat system and sincerely hope that the same will prove successful.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

112

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"3. We firmly believe that the system of education imparted in elementary schools requires some modification. The course of instruction must be such as to create in pupils an intelligent interest in the hereditary occupations and professions instead of apathy and indifference and to equip them for their future lives. We therefore beg leave to suggest that in every elementary school provision be made for imparting instruction in agriculture and the various arts suited to the condition of the localities.

"As for secondary education, we are far behind other districts of the Presidency, there being only two high schools, one at Cuddapah and the other at Proddatur, the latter having come into existence only a few years ago. A large number of school-going population being too young, are unable to proceed to those places to prosecute their studies further after finishing their primary education. We therefore pray that provision be made for increasing the number of secondary schools so that every revenue division may have at least a lower secondary school.

"4. We take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the grants hitherto made for the improvement of rural sanitation and medical relief. But we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the utter inadequacy of the number of dispensaries in the district even including the three which the District Board has recently resolved upon opening. We think that for making medical relief more effective and accessible, itinerating dispensaries should be opened at an early date.

"No real improvement can be effected in the health of the district without greatly improving the sanitation of the villages. Want of healthy

"surroundings and good water-supply is the chief drawback of almost every village. The local boards have been making attempts to improve villages in these respects by removing prickly-pear and other rank vegetation and by digging wells; but these attempts, though useful as far as they go, are still incommensurate with the needs of the rural areas. The same is the case with village-sites. The rural dwellings are insanitary and the villages are periodically subject to the visitation of epidemics such as cholera and small-pox. It is only by extending and improving the village sites that their sanitary condition could be improved; and the subject therefore deserves Your Excellency's greatest attention. We quite realise that the revenues of local bodies are very limited and we therefore pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to be specially liberal in their grants for these purposes to our local bodies so that they may be in a position to carry out these and other necessary reforms more efficiently.

"We also believe that a very useful purpose will be served by the appointment of sanitary inspectors for groups of villages so that they may not only supervise the sanitation of their respective groups but diffuse among the villagers a sound knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Much can be accomplished by enlisting the active co-operation of the villagers by the constitution of village panchayats to look after village sanitation, communications, wells, etc.

"5. We thank Your Excellency for the inauguration in our district of the forest panchayat system and sincerely hope that the same will prove successful.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

114

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"The present system of fuel supply has increased the cost of fuel two-fold. Though we are quite aware that it is well-nigh impossible to revert to the old permit system we beg leave to point out that the rigours of the present system require modification. It has greatly increased the difficulty of procuring fuel, as the depôts maintained by contractors are few and far between. In some places, fuel is not available for local consumption, as contractors prefer to export it wholesale to Madras and other places to the detriment of local wants. We therefore pray that, while letting out coupes on contract, the Government should, taking into consideration the situation of the various localities, fix a maximum price per ton. The contractors should be required to maintain a sufficiently large number of depôts, so that villagers within a particular radius may have a depôt to supply their needs and thus prevent what often now happens of villagers having to go long distances for purchasing fuel. The contractors should also be made to supply local needs in preference to those of outsiders, and, if necessary, should be required to set apart a minimum quantity for local consumption. Though our proposals may militate in some measure against the principles of free trade, we make bold to suggest that a slight relaxation will conduce to the contentment and happiness of the people.

"The auctioning of minor produce of forest has deprived many poor people of their subsistence and as the revenue derived therefrom is negligible we pray that the system be abolished and poor people be allowed free access into the forest to gather such minor produce and make their living. At any rate, we humbly press upon You

"Excellency's Government the great necessity of exempting at least green grass from that category and allow the ryots to obtain the same without payment. The present system of insisting upon villagers obtaining permits for grazing for each reserve, causes great hardship. We pray that orders may be passed directing that one permit shall be deemed sufficient for all reserves situated in the vicinity of villages. We beg to point out that the levy of additional fees for penning cattle in forest reserves, works hard upon the poor cattle-owners and pray that they may be relieved of this burden.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"The Cuddapah-Kurnool canal and its distributaries and the Chepaud and Sagileru projects have largely increased wet cultivation, but most of this area is of comparatively poor soil and requires good manuring. We beg to point out to Your Excellency that the Government action in charging a fee of Rs. 2 per cart-load of green leaf and one anna seven pies for head-load in the place of five annas and three pies respectively, greatly hampers the ryot in his attempt to improve the soil, adds much to the cost of cultivation and reduces his earnings. Some time ago, the lands under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal were being given free grants of manure leaves while with regard to lands a seigniorage of five annas per cart-load was being levied. We venture to submit that the new impost is unduly heavy and presses hard upon the agricultural population of the district. Though we are not oblivious of the fact that the *bonâ fide* object of the Government for increasing charges was to encourage ryots to grow manurial trees upon their lands, we are obliged

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"humbly to point out that the present charges are too high and call for substantial reduction.

"6. As the agricultural population in the district is steeped in ignorance and illiteracy, the up-to-date agricultural improvements are a sealed book to them. We therefore pray that one or two model agricultural farms may be opened in the district, so as to enable the ryots to profit by the instruction thus afforded. We beg to request Your Excellency to include our district in the list of places in which agricultural farms will be opened as per recent orders.

"7. The progress of the co-operative movement has been very slow and there are at present only 22 societies working in the district. The one at Cuddapah was started in January last and is becoming popular. The advantages which poor ryots can derive from such societies are many and we pray that the Government may be pleased to take such steps as would lead to popularise the movement in all its aspects.

"8. The district is comparatively poor in its irrigation sources. We are grateful to Government for carrying out successfully the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal system and the Chepand and Sagileru projects which have extended wet cultivation. The area thus commanded by these and other irrigation works is only 8.5 per cent. of the entire culturable area in the district. But the Tungabhadra and Papaghni reservoir projects are expected to vastly extend the area commanded by irrigation and we pray that the investigation of these projects and other irrigation works calculated to improve the irrigation in the district may soon be completed.

"The kudimaramat channels dug in the Pennar river to irrigate the lands in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks have of late years been a source of anxiety to ryots having lands under them. The flow of water from the springs has greatly diminished, and the quantity not being sufficient to raise wet crops, the ryots are compelled to resort to dry crops and ask for remission which is not often granted. We believe that the supply of water in these spring-heads may be vastly improved by constructing a dam across the Kundu river at Chinnamudiyam in Jammalamadugu taluk, bringing its water through a channel up to Peddasettipalli in Proddatur taluk, and letting it into the Pennar river there. The channel can also irrigate the fields of the villages through which it passes. We therefore humbly commend this scheme for the kind consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

"9. The constitution of local boards deserves to be strengthened by increasing the proportion of non-official members and prohibiting officials from standing for election. The property qualification insisted on at present is keeping away from these boards a large element of well-informed and experienced educated men who would otherwise be useful to these bodies and we pray that Your Excellency will view favourably the question of making graduates of Universities, *as such*, eligible for election to these local bodies.

"10. The work in the District Court of Cuddapah has been greatly in arrears, owing to a slight increase in the institution of suits and appeals and lengthy sessions. The civil work of nearly thirty months is almost at a standstill. In

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"humbly to point out that the present charges are too high and call for substantial reduction.

"6. As the agricultural population in the district is steeped in ignorance and illiteracy, the up-to-date agricultural improvements are a sealed book to them. We therefore pray that one or two model agricultural farms may be opened in the district, so as to enable the ryots to profit by the instruction thus afforded. We beg to request Your Excellency to include our district in the list of places in which agricultural farms will be opened as per recent orders.

"7. The progress of the co-operative movement has been very slow and there are at present only 22 societies working in the district. The one at Cuddapah was started in January last and is becoming popular. The advantages which poor ryots can derive from such societies are many and we pray that the Government may be pleased to take such steps as would lead to popularise the movement in all its aspects.

"8. The district is comparatively poor in its irrigation sources. We are grateful to Government for carrying out successfully the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal system and the Chepand and Sagileru projects which have extended wet cultivation. The area thus commanded by these and other irrigation works is only 8.5 per cent. of the entire culturable area in the district. But the Tungabhadra and Papaghni reservoir projects are expected to vastly extend the area commanded by irrigation and we pray that the investigation of these projects and other irrigation works calculated to improve the irrigation in the district may soon be completed.

"The kudimaramat channels dug in the Pennar river to irrigate the lands in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks have of late years been a source of anxiety to ryots having lands under them. The flow of water from the springs has greatly diminished, and the quantity not being sufficient to raise wet crops, the ryots are compelled to resort to dry crops and ask for remission which is not often granted. We believe that the supply of water in these spring-heads may be vastly improved by constructing a dam across the Kundu river at Chinnamudiyam in Jammalamadugu taluk, bringing its water through a channel up to Peddasettipalli in Proddatur taluk, and letting it into the Pennar river there. The channel can also irrigate the fields of the villages through which it passes. We therefore humbly commend this scheme for the kind consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

"9. The constitution of local boards deserves to be strengthened by increasing the proportion of non-official members and prohibiting officials from standing for election. The property qualification insisted on at present is keeping away from these boards a large element of well-informed and experienced educated men who would otherwise be useful to these bodies and we pray that Your Excellency will view favourably the question of making graduates of Universities, as such, eligible for election to these local bodies.

"10. The work in the District Court of Cuddapah has been greatly in arrears, owing to a slight increase in the institution of suits and appeals and lengthy sessions. The civil work of nearly thirty months is almost at a standstill. In

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

118

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

District
Congress
Com-
mittee's
Address.

"these circumstances the appointment of a
"temporary Sub-Judge is an absolute necessity in
"the interests of the litigant public and we pray
"that Your Excellency's Government will open a
"Sub-Court at Cuddapah for clearing the existing
"arrears.

"We pray that the combination of revenue
"with judicial functions existing in the magistracy in
"the taluks of Kamalapuram, Sidhout and Badvel
"be abolished and Stationary Sub-Magistrates
"appointed for those taluks.

"The location of the headquarters at Raya-
"choti of the Rayachoti Revenue Division is causing
"great hardship to the people of Pulivendla taluk, a
"great many villages of which are removed from the
"headquarters by a distance of 50 to 70 miles. The
"communications are bad and the difficulties under-
"gone by parties who have to go to the head-
"quarters for revenue and criminal enquiries, is
"indeed great. We therefore pray that Your
"Excellency's Government may be pleased to
"reconsider the question of the location of head-
"quarters and remove the same to Vempalli which
"is centrally situated as proposed by the Hon'ble
"Sir William Meyer in his scheme.

"II. We beg to conclude by thanking Your
"Excellency for affording us this privilege of
"presenting an address and for the patient hearing
"given to us and give expression to the humble
"wish that Your Excellency will carry pleasant
"reminiscences of a happy sojourn in the midst of
"the loyal subjects of the Crown. We deeply regret
"the absence of Her Excellency Lady Pentland on
"this auspicious occasion.

"12. Once more, with deep devotion, gratitude July 29,
"and loyalty to the British Crown with fervent 1915.
"prayers for the speedy termination of the war, CUDDA-
"gloriously to the British Empire, and with sincere PAH.
"wishes for the health of Your Excellency and
"that of Her Excellency Lady Pentland."

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

"GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with great His Excel-
"interest to your addresses in which while express- lency's
"ing gratitude for past assistance you lay stress on reply.
"the special difficulties with which you have to
"grapple and ask in most cases for a special
"grant of further Government aid. Before dealing
"specifically with the matters which you bring to
"notice, I should like to lay stress on an aspect of
"these questions which tends perhaps to be lost
"sight of on occasions like the present. It should
"not be forgotten that while Government is prepared
"to render such reasonable aid in supplying local
"needs as its resources may permit, yet it must look
"to local bodies and Councils such as yours to
"approach these problems in a spirit of self-reliance
"which, I rejoice to think, exists in spite of obstacles
"in growing measure here and throughout the Presi-
"dency. It is by no means to be regretted that new
"needs should be felt and pressed upon the Govern-
"ment. On the contrary this is a healthy and most
"welcome sign of progress, but all these things mean
"more money, and local needs cannot as a rule be
"wholly met from the pockets of the general tax-
"payer. I do not say that in no case ought this to
"be done, but I would urge that the first question
"which a local body in approaching these questions
"should ask is whether it has done all it can do—

120

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"even if necessary at the cost of enhancing local rates and taxes—to provide for the desired benefits. If it has done so, its claim for Government aid will be greatly strengthened; and, further, the spirit of sacrifice and self-help thus engendered will go far to further the cause of local self-government which we all have at heart. Let me add to these observations that in making them I have no desire to discourage you from bringing your wants to my notice. It is in fact the main object of my tours to learn and discuss local needs with those who are interested and know about them, since only in this way can a remedy be most easily devised.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—It has given me much pleasure to learn that you appreciate the aid which Government have been able to render in various directions. The town, I fear, cannot be described as healthy owing to the presence of malaria arising, I believe, largely from its situation. It is as yet too soon to appreciate the effect of the special anti-malarial measures which, as you know, Government introduced only last year, but the success which has elsewhere attended similar operations gives good ground for hope.

"The question to which you next refer is that of introducing compulsory primary education in the town together with increased facilities for industrial and technical instruction. The former is a question of general interest and after full consideration the Government have decided that the time is not yet ripe to accept the principle of compulsory education. In respect of industrial and technical education, as I have elsewhere stated, it is impossible with our available resources to do more than *aid* institutions started by private enterprise except in a few of the larger centres where

"Government institutions have been or are about to be opened. July 29, 1915.

"Your request for a hostel for the High School will receive our careful consideration when in due course it comes before Government. CUDDA-PAH. His Excellency's reply.

"The question of providing the Hindu and Muhammadan Girls' Schools in Cuddapah with suitable buildings was raised some years ago in respect, at any rate, of the Hindu Girls' School but was deferred until it should appear certain that the strength of the school would be maintained. The Hindu Girls' School has now, I believe, 100 pupils and I shall have much pleasure in calling for a report from the Department of Education with a view to improving, if funds are available, the accommodation of both the schools. The problem of providing more and better equipped female teachers is not, I regret to say, peculiar to Cuddapah. It is largely a question of money but largely also a question of overcoming social sentiment. Progress, however, is being made, but I fear that the process must be gradual. I can only assure you that the object which you commend to my notice is one which Government are keeping steadily in view.

"I now come to the principal subject of your address—the difficult question of your water-supply. Its history is long, going back to the eighties and the existing arrangements are clearly unsatisfactory and must be supplemented or revised in order to secure the required quantity of supply. I regret much that the expedients sanctioned by Government in 1907 failed so signally to give the desired results that they were stopped under the advice of the Chief Engineer. I fully sympathise

122

CUDDAPAH.

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"with your disappointment at the deplorable delay which has since ensued. It has been due, I believe, to the necessity of undertaking fresh investigations and of revising the whole scheme. The results, I trust, will shortly be laid before Government with revised proposals, which, we may hope, will afford a satisfactory solution of the problem. I shall do my best to see that the matter is expedited. It will be for you in the first instance to consider if you accept the proposals how far you are prepared to finance them and although Government may not see its way to giving the full initial grant, yet if you are anxious to do your utmost to meet their cost, you may, I think, count upon our sympathy in your difficulties. The Peddagadi reservoir scheme to which you allude was subjected to preliminary investigation in 1910 and was then expected to cost about 1½ lakhs. If necessary it can be considered by you as an alternative to the revised proposals when these are submitted. Its disadvantage, as compared with others, will, I believe, lie in its high initial cost.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE DISTRICT BOARD,—Of the topics dealt with in your address I have already touched on those relating to free and compulsory primary education, to the increase in the number of women teachers and to the establishment of aided industrial schools. While upon the subject of education, I have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. T. M. Narasimha Achari, who has again been appointed as your Vice-President, has offered to found a University prize by an endowment of Rs. 1,000 to be awarded to the best among the successful students in the Ceded Districts in the B.A. degree in honours. His object in doing so is to perpetuate the memory of my visit and I can

"assure you that I appreciate very highly the compliment which he has thus paid me. I trust that his public-spirited donation may have its due effect in encouraging higher education in these districts. I rejoice to learn from you that since my predecessor's visit in 1908 the district has made marked progress in all directions and I heartily congratulate you thereon. I am not disposed to rely exclusively upon statistics nor do I propose to inflict on you facts and figures to illustrate your statement but I may say that I have noticed with satisfaction that since Sir Arthur Lawley's time there has been a marked improvement in the proportion of scholars to the population of school-going age, which has risen in that period from 22·3 per cent. to 37·9 for male children and from 3·4 to 6·3 for females. In the grants more-over sanctioned to the District Board within the last three years for school maintenance, etc., there has been a rise from Rs. 21,000 in round figures to Rs. 41,150. These so far as they go are satisfactory results although the percentage of school attendance does not represent all that could be desired.

"You urge first that the number of elective seats on the district and taluk boards should be increased. This matter is under the consideration of Government in connection with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act. The Union of Jammalamadugu is one of those to which the elective system was experimentally extended, I think, in 1912. I observe that in 1913-14 no contest was held for any of the three elective seats. This is not a very encouraging symptom and for the present I am not disposed to take a further step in this direction. When the question is taken up

July 29,
1915.CUDDA-
PAH.His Excel-
lency's
reply.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Exce-
lency's
reply.

"generally by Government, the case of other unions in the district will be carefully considered. The special relations which must exist between the President and the Vice-President of the District Board render it undesirable to throw open the latter post to election. A similar change in the method of filling the post of Taluk Board President is as yet in an experimental stage, but if suitable persons can be found, Government will be prepared to consider a further application of the experiment in your district.

"Under the head of education you emphasise especially the need for more girls' schools, although you appear to have underestimated the number already existing, which, I understand, is 20 and not 12. We have provided in the current year for a special grant to local bodies for the purpose of starting new girls' schools. I cannot as yet say whether it will be possible to give you a share, but I shall gladly bear your claims in mind in deciding on its distribution.

"I have already touched upon the question of State-aided technical and industrial schools. I will only add here with reference to the weaving industry to which you specially refer that a special peripatetic agency for instruction in weaving was organised by Government last year and will in due course visit the Cuddapah district.

"On the subject of agricultural farms, which is also raised in the address of the District Congress Committee, I may state that under the scheme for the expansion and re-organisation of the Agricultural Department four farms will in all be provided in the Ceded Districts. It is true that for the present Cuddapah will not have one farm to itself,

"but progress must be gradual and its rate must be limited by financial considerations. I must counsel therefore patience for the present.

"Your application for a full grant for two more dispensaries will be examined on its merits if you will submit detailed proposals, but in the present stage of our finances I cannot hold out much prospect that it will be possible to accord to you special treatment in this respect.

"As regards the question of making substantial grants for the next five years for general purposes of communication, village sanitation and rural water-supply without adhering to any rigid rule of distribution in allotting these grants, I must refer you to my recent remarks at Chittoor. While Government does not desire to exercise too detailed a control, it must yet lay down general principles of expenditure: and the requirements of your district will be considered annually along with claims from the rest of the Presidency.

"You next ask that a commissioned medical officer may be appointed and retained in this district. Your request will be borne in mind, but under present conditions I am not sanguine that it will be possible to comply with it.

"You then advert in your address to the question of communications, and you urge a number of important projects which you desire should be entirely met from Government grants. I cannot undertake that funds will be forthcoming in the current year for bridges or causeways in addition to those given for the Proddatur and Potlaturi causeways in 1914-15. I understand that you have in May last resolved to abandon those causeways and to take up that at Chennur to which you specially refer. Your views as to the final application of the grant of Rs. 87,000 made to you last

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Exce-
lency's
reply.

July 29,
1916.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"year on account of these undertakings will, when submitted, receive our careful consideration.

"In the matter of railway construction, following the example of other districts, you have recently voted the levy of a railway cess in your district. I recognise the public spirit which has prompted this resolution and I can assure you that Government will be ready to render you the usual assistance in carrying out the project. In the first instance it is proposed to take up only the Yerragudipad-Proddatur section and to ask the Railway Company to furnish an abstract estimate of the cost of such a line for a metre as well as for a narrow gauge, with an opinion regarding its probable receipts; and also to quote the terms on which the Company would be prepared to construct and work the line. These negotiations, I fear, may take time but I may assure you that Government will do their utmost to bring them to a satisfactory and early conclusion. I cannot advise that you should apply to Government for a loan for financing this railway, since, under existing orders if this is done, the project must be included in the annual Imperial programme of railway construction and it is doubtful whether, under such circumstances, it would be likely to be undertaken at an early date. Under the revised rules issued by the Government of India under the Local Authorities Loans Act facilities are afforded to District Boards for raising debenture loans in the open market and, when the present war crisis has passed away, it may be hoped that if the financial prospects of the project are satisfactory, the conditions may be favourable for successfully floating a debenture loan.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE,—The subjects raised in your address cover a very wide range. I have already dealt

"with the suggestion relating to the establishment of additional model farms, while your requests regarding the increase in the number of non-officials on Taluk Boards and the throwing open of seats to graduates as such raise a general question of policy which cannot be appropriately discussed on the present occasion.

July 29,
1916.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"Your proposal so to modify the curriculum in elementary schools as to impart instruction in agriculture and other arts suited to the locality is also somewhat general in character but has special relevance to the conditions of your district. In so far as your suggestion contemplates the training of artisans, I must refer you to what I have already stated on another occasion about the creation of technical and industrial schools which are the proper means of imparting such instruction. If you refer to instruction in agriculture proper I may say that this subject has recently been under the consideration of Government who have decided that the science of agriculture is not a subject that can be suitably taken up in elementary schools. What can, however, be so taught is a curriculum more adapted to rural conditions and employments: and with this in view Government have recently ordered that special steps should be taken to draw up a syllabus in the subject of nature study suitable for adoption in elementary schools.

"In respect of secondary education, this district possesses, I believe, one complete and four incomplete secondary schools. In this matter the policy of Government, as you are no doubt aware, is to encourage private enterprise as far as possible and they will be prepared, so far as they can, to grant aid under the usual rules towards the opening of new, or the improvement of existing, secondary institutions in private hands.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"In connection with the subject of medical aid and sanitation, you make certain specific suggestions which I shall briefly notice. Itinerating dispensaries which you advocate are at present under trial in this Presidency. The experiment has been attended with success elsewhere and the Government are anxious to give it a full trial before further extending it. The chief difficulty at present is the shortage of medical officers to control and direct it. I can assure you that it will continue to receive our careful and sympathetic attention.

"The proposal to appoint sanitary inspectors for groups of villages involves considerable expenditure which, I fear, would be beyond the resources of the District Board, nor is it likely that any large sum of money can at present be found for this object from provincial resources. In itself no doubt the suggestion has much to commend it; but like everything else the difficulty is want of funds and we must be content at present to employ our available sanitary staff over wider areas and to develop and strengthen it gradually. You next urge very properly upon my attention the necessity of improving and extending village-sites. Government are fully alive to the urgency of this problem and I may refer you to their published order No. 239 L., dated 16th February 1915, where they have indicated the general lines upon which these problems should be approached and financed. It is not possible for Government to undertake the whole cost of such measures and we must look for the solution of them to local resources supplemented, it may be, by such grants-in-aid as Government may be able to give from time to time.

"The constitution of village panchayats to deal with such questions as village sanitation,

"vaccination, minor irrigation works and of a variety of other matters affecting village economy and well-being has also been under discussion and we shall shortly issue orders to initiate experiments in this direction in a number of selected areas. The Government, I may say, attach much importance to the scheme which, if successful, seems likely to offer a hopeful solution of many difficult problems of rural administration.

"I have now to touch upon several miscellaneous matters which you bring to my notice, before dealing with the important forest and irrigation subjects on which you lay special stress.

"From next month two Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies will be appointed, one for the six northern districts and one for the Ceded Districts and Chittoor, whose headquarters will be at Anantapur. Cuddapah will thus enjoy a greater share of attention in respect of Co-operative Credit Societies than it has hitherto been possible to give it.

"You next draw attention to the accumulation of arrears of civil judicial work in the Cuddapah district, which you urge necessitates the employment of a sub-judge. This is a matter for the High Court to consider in the first instance and your suggestion will be brought to their notice in due course.

"I cannot hold out any prospect that the transfer which you propose of the headquarters of the Rayachoti revenue division from Rayachoti to Vempalli will be carried out. Rayachoti was fixed upon only a few years ago after the fullest consideration and no sufficient reasons appear to exist for the change.

"The proposal to appoint a Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Badvel is at present under the

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"consideration of Government but an examination of the work to be done and of the financial aspects of the case renders it doubtful whether a similar change at Kamalapuram and Sidhout can be justified.

"It is natural that in a forest district like Cuddapah forest problems and grievances should occupy a prominent place in your address. I have listened with much interest to your representations on these matters and your suggestions for improvement. I fear that there may be difficulties in giving effect to your suggestions, that people should be permitted to gather minor forest produce in the reserve without any restriction and that contractors should be bound by their contract to attend to local needs in preference to those of outsiders and to supply a minimum quantity for local consumption. I am advised that high prices of fuel prevail only in those taluks where there are no forests or where exploitation and transport are difficult, and that in Cuddapah itself the selling rate varies from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8 per ton and never exceeds Rs. 9 per ton. The question of supplying fuel under the present contract system at a cheaper rate has already received attention and it has been ordered that a larger number of smaller coupes adjoining the villages where there is an active demand for fuel should be opened. Full effect will be given to these orders when the classification of forests in regard to which the Collector's proposals are now before the Board has been finally decided upon. It is possible that some solution of the fuel difficulty may be found by planting up the river banks in the district with fuel plantations and should this be possible and should the plantations be gradually handed over to village forest panchayats, something may be done to

"mitigate the hardships of which you complain. July 29,
1915.
CUDDA-PAH.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.
"As regards your proposal that a maximum price per ton for fuel may be fixed and imposed upon contractors by the conditions of their contract I must refer you to the debate in the Legislative Council in May 1914 in which the subject was fully discussed. You next suggest that the contractors should be required to maintain a larger number of smaller depots for the supply of fuel to villagers. I trust that when the recommendations of the Forest Committee regarding the opening of a larger number of smaller coupes adjoining the villages are carried out, no such conditions in the contract will become necessary.

"You next ask that free removal of grass from forest reserves may be allowed. This complaint appears to be based on insufficient enquiry, for I understand that throughout both the Cuddapah East and West districts free removal of grass is permitted.

"It is next suggested that permits for grazing should be applicable to all reserves and not as at present restricted to one. The whole question of grazing, I may state, is now under discussion and the difficulty to which you allude will not be lost sight of. We may hope that, when the new rules are framed, a more satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at regarding grazing especially after the establishment of forest panchayats. Nor has the question of penning the cattle in reserves escaped attention. Here, however, I would suggest that you have unduly magnified the difficulties arising from the levy of the extra fee charged for penning cattle. It amounts to only one rupee per hundred head and is really almost nominal.

"The difficulty arising from the increased seigniorage rates on manure leaf raises a very large

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"question which has been repeatedly brought to my notice in the course of my present tour. I may remind you that it was discussed at length recently in the Legislative Council and it formed the subject of full examination at the hands of the Forest Committee which reported in 1913 to Government. It must, I think, be admitted that, broadly speaking, the policy of substituting cultivated leaf manure for that which grows wild in the forests is the right one ; but it will naturally take time to accustom the villagers to this change, particularly in forest districts in which it has been usual for them to have recourse to the forests for this purpose. You tell me that no seed is available in the district for the purpose of growing green manure. It would appear that the facts upon this point are uncertain, for I observe from the report of the Board of Revenue in 1913 that it was stated that in Cuddapah district there had been a noticeable extension of the practice of growing green manure crops on ryots' land. It is possible however that the enhanced seigniorage rate charged for forest-grown green manure may have given rise to real hardship especially during the period of transition which must elapse before the ryots become accustomed to growing green manure for themselves. I can only at present promise you that a careful enquiry will be made as soon as possible into the circumstances of the district in this respect with a view to mitigating any hardships which may have been caused owing to the special local conditions.

"Under the head of irrigation you refer in the first place to the Tungabadra and the Papaghni reservoir projects. Both of these are very large and costly schemes, the former being estimated at nearly 17 crores of rupees while the cost of the latter amounts, I believe, to nearly 80 lakhs.

"Investigations of both the schemes have shown that they are not remunerative but will probably have only a protective value and at the present time of financial stringency I fear I can hold out no prospect of their being again taken up.

"In order to improve the supply in the kudi-maramat channels dug in the Pennar river, you suggest a scheme for bringing the water of the Kundu river by means of a dam and a channel into the Pennar. I am informed by your Collector that the proposal is now under enquiry by the local Engineers and it will be carefully considered by the Government when received. The difficulties to which you allude in this connection appear to me to be real, but until the results of the investigation are known, it is not possible to say how far we may be able to devise a remedy.

"In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me thank you all most heartily for the very warm and cordial welcome which you have been good enough to extend to me and for the good wishes which you have expressed towards Her Excellency Lady Pentland and myself. It has given me, I assure you, great pleasure to visit your interesting district and to see something of the historic town of Cuddapah. Now that I have been here I shall be able to appreciate better your special circumstances and difficulties and I shall always retain a very warm remembrance of your kindly and hospitable reception. I must thank you also no less sincerely for the assurances of loyalty and devotion to the Crown and to the Allied Cause to which you have given such united and emphatic utterance.

"In this connection, it gives me great pleasure to make public to you that the Reception Committee of your town have come forward with a

July 29,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

July 29,
1916.

CUDDA-
PAH.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"handsome donation of Rs. 500 for the Madras War Fund and the Hospital Ship which it is maintaining. This is a most welcome and liberal contribution to a cause which is a good one and which rests upon the voluntary contribution of the people in this Presidency, which they are supporting most generously and which, I think, will always be a source of pride and satisfaction to them in future years."

After replying to the addresses, His Excellency drove through the town and then proceeded to the Collector's bungalow.

During their stay at Cuddapah His Excellency and party were the guests of Mr. Banerji.

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

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency attended a Garden Party given by the Collector at which prominent persons of the district were present. After refreshments, His Excellency moved about conversing with the guests and then inspected specimens of forest and other industrial products of the district exhibited in a tent. The Vellore Police band was in attendance. There was also Indian music besides a display of swordsmanship for the entertainment of the guests.

July 30,
1916.

On the morning of Friday, the 30th July, His Excellency accompanied by Messrs. Banerji, Stokes, Pitt and Liston left the Collector's bungalow on a round of visits to the local institutions. The first institution visited was the Municipal Hospital, where His Excellency was met by Mr. J. Lychlander,

Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer. July 30,
M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman, 1916.
was also present. CUDDA-
PAH.

A dispensary at Cuddapah was first opened in 1842, in a house said to have been built by Sir Thomas Munro, as a private residence. Municipal
Hospital.

There was a poor house, as an adjunct to this institution, which was originally started as a relief house during the great famine of 1876-77. This poor house continued to exist till 1888 in which year it was abolished.

The present in-patient building was constructed by the municipality in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 23,000 by withdrawing that amount from the original funded capital of Rs. 36,000.

The out-patient block was built in 1905 at a cost of nearly Rs. 5,000 by a loan raised by the Municipal Council, since paid for. This has been extended with the aid of Provincial grants for medical buildings during 1914-15.

In 1913, the small-pox and vaccination sheds were added.

With the liberal aid of Government, the following new buildings were constructed and handed over for use at the end of last year:—

A maternity block; an isolation ward; store rooms; a kitchen and a cholera shed.

An operation theatre is nearing completion.

The construction of a mortuary has been sanctioned.

The statement on the next page shows the working of this institution during the last eight years.

July 30,
1915.
CUDDA-
PAH.
Municipal
Hospital.

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Daily average of in-patients.	Daily average of out-patients.	Total of in- and out-patients.	Total number of operations.	Principal diseases.			
							Malarial fever.	Eye disease.	Disease of skin.	Ulcers.
1907	629	15,877	21.02	108.85	16,506	658	3,217	665	2,003	1,158
1908	535	16,081	23.87	125.00	16,617	784	2,140	1,544	1,727	1,728
1909	530	18,906	21.86	135.36	19,436	862	5,889	1,031	1,364	1,236
1910	671	25,206	22.85	196.21	25,877	578	9,778	1,547	780	1,316
1911	641	27,683	24.55	213.17	28,324	710	10,576	715	1,017	1,793
1912	565	19,514	19.84	138.29	20,079	808	3,330	1,359	1,672	1,785
1913	493	16,823	20.10	126.14	17,316	598	2,767	1,124	1,159	1,613
1914	610	23,131	20.68	165.93	23,741	1,039	4,477	2,500	1,623	1,340
										2,283
										2,365
										2,335
										2,479
										2,774
										1,405
										2,639
										3,246

Disease of the
digestive system.

Ulcers.

Disease of skin.

Eye disease.

Malarial fever.

Total number of
operations.

Total of in- and out-
patients.

Daily average of out-
patients.

Daily average of in-
patients.

Out-patients.

In-patients.

Year.

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

" I am glad to have visited this hospital where I found everything in good order. It is well staffed and equipped to cope with the needs of town and district and will I trust continue to grow in public appreciation."

From the Municipal Hospital His Excellency motored to the Municipal High School, which he inspected in company with M.R.Ry. S. Sarvothama Rao, Headmaster. Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Executive Engineer, and the Municipal Chairman were also present.

The school was opened by the Government as a zillah school on the 23rd of April 1858, and continued under Government management till the beginning of the year 1886, when it was handed over to the municipality. For many years this was the only High School in the district. At the close of the first year the number of pupils on the rolls was only 73 in all the classes, including the lowest. The number gradually rose to 222 in the year 1870. The school had a Muhammadan primary department which was subsequently transferred to a separate building, and is now working as an elementary school. The number of pupils steadily fell in the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 reaching the low figure 92. The school, however, regained its original strength in 1884-85. But an unfortunate incident in the year 1887 resulted in the fall in the

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.

Municipal
Hospital.

Municipal
High
School.

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Municipal
High
School.

strength of the school, so much so that the number on the rolls in the year 1888 was only 47 and the Inspector of Schools proposed the abolition of the High School department. Fortunately, the appointment of a new headmaster, Mr. A. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, B.A., gave a new life to the institution, and since it went into his hands, it began steadily to grow in strength. During his headmastership, the strength gradually rose to 148 in the beginning of the year 1900 when he was transferred to Telli-cherry. The school continued to grow in strength till it reached 217 on the 31st March 1904. The strength, however, slightly fell in the years 1905-1906 and 1907, in consequence of the opening of a new High School in Proddatur, but it recovered more than its original strength in the year 1908.

The school was originally transferred to the municipality with the promise that the net cost of the High School would be borne by the Government. The cost to Government was high for a long time, but as the strength and the fee-receipts steadily increased the cost borne by the Government decreased considerably. With a view to give further relief to the municipality, the Government has now undertaken to pay the net cost of the whole school including the Lower Secondary and the Primary departments. A Branch Secondary school for the Primary department, with a strength of 300 pupils, is affiliated to the High School.

Provision is made for the teaching of Sanskrit, Telugu and Hindustani. In addition to the general subjects of study, instruction is also given in two

commercial subjects—shorthand and typewriting. Under manual training carpentry is taught.

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Municipal
High
School.

The strength of the school at present is 250. The accommodation of the school has been vastly improved to meet the increased strength. Six additional rooms have been added and two big and substantial sheds are provided for in the current budget. The science laboratory has been well equipped and additional work benches added to the carpentry class.

After His Excellency had inspected the school, he left for the water-works, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. *En route* His Excellency halted for a few minutes under a pandal near the Anjuman where he received a garland from Kadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib on behalf of the Muhammadan community. Proceeding a little further His Excellency again halted under another pandal in front of the house of M.R.Ry. Y. Pitchayya Garu where he received another garland from the Hindu residents.

The question of providing Cuddapah with a good and protected water-supply was finally settled after some correspondence and the final acceptance of the scheme proposed by Major Drake-Brockman at a cost of Rs. 86,050 in May 1886.

Water-
works.

Subsequently Mr. Johnson proposed to have the service reservoir close to the water-works and also proposed some alterations in the size of the pipes. This brought the cost of the scheme to Rs. 93,886 or Rs. 1,06,329 if thicker pipes were used.

As finally approved the scheme came up to Rs. 99,931. Out of this the Government gave a

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Water-
works.

contribution of Rs. 48,000, the municipality raising a loan of Rs. 50,000 in the open market at 6 per cent. in 1890.

The Executive Engineer Mr. Johnson entered upon his duties of constructing the water-works on 24th December 1887. According to this system, water was raised by means of a noria worked by bulls from a well to the northern side of Bugga river. The town was actually supplied with water on 27th October 1890.

In October 1891 this noria was completely broken and water was lifted by means of a pulso-meter supplied by Messrs. Massey & Co.

Again in 1893 certain improvements to the works were executed at a cost of Rs. 17,566-4-6 (this includes the infiltration gallery, engine sheds, pipe, etc.), and the work thus completed was handed over to the municipality on 31st July 1893. The engine driver's quarters were constructed out of the savings of the original estimate of Rs. 19,835 for the improvement. Thus the town appeared to have had a satisfactory supply of water for about four or five years.

But as early as 1897 the springs having failed water scarcity came to be felt, and the sanitary authorities investigated the causes and proposed extension of the infiltration gallery. In his report the Assistant Sanitary Engineer says: "It is unnecessary to adduce further evidence to show that the springs are diminishing. As they are at present the springs do not yield sufficient water to the town and the warning should not be disregarded." He was of opinion that the gallery

was capable of improvement and an extension was proposed at a cost of Rs. 1,600. This extension was completed only in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 1,944-9-1.

History repeated itself and scarcity for water was again felt in 1901. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer who inspected the water-works in December 1901 remarked: "The result of the extension of the gallery carried out in 1900 holds out little hope of being able to augment the dry weather flow in any appreciable manner to further extension of the gallery. . . . But a continuity of adverse seasons has lowered the water table so much that the extension of the gallery at its present level will not occupy any great depth of the saturated stratum." He proposed the sinking of two wells on the banks of the Bugga river 600 feet apart, but the council thought it unnecessary being one of a temporary nature. The council further requested the Sanitary Engineer to furnish plans and estimates for the permanent improvement of the works. He suggested the connecting of the Peddagadi reservoir, situated at 12½ miles to the south-east of Cuddapah, with the present works. The Sanitary Board on a reference from Government estimating the work at Rs. 1,50,000 wanted to have an assurance that the sum would be provided before the preparation of the detailed estimates. The council was thereupon asked in 1902 to state how they propose to meet the cost of the scheme, if it is decided to carry it out.

The municipal council at its meeting held on 8th November 1902 resolved that the scheme was

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Water-
works.

July 30,
1916.
CUDDA-
PAH.
Water-
works.

impossible, considering the financial position of the municipality. At the same time it suggested the improvements to the present works by damming the Bugga stream. This suggestion was referred to the Sanitary Engineer for report. After some investigation the Sanitary Engineer reported the sinking of some wells in the island formed by the Bugga river at a cost ranging from Rs. 39,280 to Rs. 35,100. This scheme was referred to the council and it was asked in 1906 how it proposed to finance it.

The council resolved to postpone the scheme on the ground of want of funds, but the Government was pleased to sanction the scheme and allot funds (Rs. 35,100) for carrying out the scheme in 1907. The necessary lands were acquired in 1909.

In furtherance of the last scheme one well known as the experimental well has been completed and the town is being supplied year after year during the hot months from this well since 1910 or thereabouts.

On the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, the further work has been stopped.

The average quantity of water required per head is 15 gallons per day. The capacity of the service reservoir is 150,000 gallons (size of the reservoir being $100 \times 50 \times 5$ feet, *i.e.*, 25,000, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per cubic foot). In the administration report for 1913-14 the council suggested the investigation of a scheme to supply the town from the Pennar which is about four miles. The then Collector, Mr. E. A. Davis, suggested the formation of a reservoir near Pullalamadugu nearly three or four miles from the present works. The Government has been pleased

to refer both the above suggestions to the Sanitary Engineer for investigation. Some investigation in the direction of taking levels from the Pennar is going on. At the water-works His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman. Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Executive Engineer, was also present. His Excellency inspected the tanks and the plans were explained to him by Mr. Clift. Before leaving His Excellency signed the Visitors' Book.

His Excellency afterwards returned to the Collector's Bungalow.

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

In the afternoon at 4-55 His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Banerji, Captain Money and Messrs. Pitt and Liston, motored to the compound of the Municipal High School, where all the school children of the town, boys as well as girls, were grouped according to schools. The Vellore Police Band was in attendance. On arrival His Excellency was received by the members of the Reception Committee; and then in company with Mr. Pitchayya, Municipal Chairman, and Mr. H. G. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector of Schools, went round to see the school children who were then given a treat in honour of His Excellency's visit to Cuddapah. A little distance from the school a large number of the poor were fed by the Reception Committee.

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party to which the principal European residents in the district were invited.

July 30,
1916.
CUDDA-
PAH.
Water-
works.

Inter-
views.
Review
of School
Children.

Dinner
party.

July 30,
1915.

CUDDA-
PAH.
Private
departure.

His Excellency and party including Mr. Banerji, the Collector, and Mr. Pitt, District Superintendent of Police, left the Collector's bungalow after dinner for the railway station and thence for Yerraguntla at 10-30 P.M. by special train. Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, Superintendent, Railway Police, and Mr. M. LeMarchand, District Traffic Superintendent, also travelled in the same train.

Mr. V. Pitchayya, Municipal Chairman, Mr. T. N. Narasimha Chariyar, Vice-President of the District Board, Mr. K. Gundu Rao, Secretary of the Congress Committee, and Mr. M. W. Elliot, Public Prosecutor, were present on the platform to see His Excellency off.

The train reached Yerraguntla a little after midnight and was kept on a siding till day-break the next day.

July 31,
1915.

At 7-30 A.M. His Excellency alighted from the saloon and was received by Mr. A. Ramanuja Achariyar, Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, Mr. R. Govinda Rao, Tahsildar of Kamalapuram, and a few prominent Reddis from the surrounding villages who were all introduced to His Excellency by the Collector. Mr. D. Krishna Rao, a dealer in Cuddapah stones, presented His Excellency with a silver mounted walking stick made of that stone.

At 7-40 His Excellency and party motored from Yerraguntla railway station to Proddatur.

En route His Excellency halted for a few minutes under a pandal put up by the inhabitants of Potladurti where the principal residents of that village welcomed His Excellency. Here His Excellency was

met by Mr. T. M. Narasimha Achariyar, Vice-President, District Board, and Mr. T. Sarveswara Dikshitar, District Board Engineer, and His Excellency was garlanded. A local band was in attendance.

At Proddatur His Excellency's arrival was public. In a pandal put up in the heart of the town the principal inhabitants of Jammalamadugu division had gathered together where His Excellency was accorded a cordial welcome. On arrival the Collector introduced a few officials and non-officials of that division to His Excellency.

After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector introduced M.R.Ry. B. Ranga Acharlu Avargal, Union Chairman, who read the following address on behalf of the inhabitants of Proddatur and then presented to His Excellency a few gentlemen representing the inhabitants:—

"We, the inhabitants of Proddatur, beg respectfully to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this town. This is the first time that Proddatur has been honoured by a visit from the Governor of this Presidency, and we cannot be sufficiently grateful to Your Excellency for this act of kindness which must have been undertaken at considerable personal inconvenience and which we highly appreciate.

"2. We take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of our deep devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and our entire confidence in the just and the benign administration of Your Excellency's Government,

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Public
arrival.

Inhabit-
ants'
Address.

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Inhabit-
ants'
Address.

" which has conferred on us here in Proddatur numerous benefits for which we are truly grateful. We, as loyal and devoted subjects of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, earnestly pray for the success of the British arms in the present war in which the British Government is engaged for upholding the cause of righteousness and justice, and it is our fervent hope that it will end with glory for the British nation and the British Empire.

" 3. The town of Proddatur can boast of no historical importance or ancient traditions. It is situated on the northern bank of the Pennar in the heart of the black-cotton soil of the Cuddapah district, and its position has contributed largely to its industrial growth and large population. It is the centre of cotton and indigo trade and possesses two presses and three ginning factories. The present war conditions have to some extent revived the indigo trade for which this town was at one time famous.

" 4. We understand that a proposal is before Your Excellency's Government to constitute this town into a municipality. Though many of us honestly believe that time is not yet ripe for converting the Proddatur Union Panchayat into a municipality, nevertheless we beg to assure Your Excellency that whatever may be the decision of your Government in the matter, we shall loyally accept it as intended solely for our benefit. We would however represent to Your Excellency the utter impossibility of any local body in this town to adequately meet with its own resources the several demands that will arise immediately and in the near future under sanitation, water-supply

" and other local needs, and we pray that Your Excellency's benign Government will help us with financial support in a generous spirit.

" 5. The most urgent measure in Proddatur is the town extension scheme for which a suitable site is now under acquisition and we beg to express our heartfelt thanks to Government for having defrayed the full cost of the acquisition out of Provincial funds. The total cost of the scheme however as estimated by sanitary authorities, exclusive of the cost of acquisition, will be nearly a lakh of rupees, and we pray that the Government may be pleased to allot sufficient funds for the purpose during the current and next year, so as to ensure the scheme being worked out and completed successfully in the near future.

" 6. The present source of water-supply to the town is an open tank fed by a river channel and is therefore exposed to contamination. A water-supply scheme for the town is therefore another urgent matter which we beg to press for Your Excellency's kind consideration. We pray that the necessary investigation may be ordered for a suitable scheme and financial assistance granted by Government to carry it out.

" 7. In thanking the Government for having started and maintained primary schools for girls in the town both for Hindus and Muhammadans in addition to the two other Elementary Schools maintained by the Taluk Board, we still venture to think that the number of Primary Schools is not sufficient to meet the needs of the town. We therefore beg to suggest that Primary Schools at Bollavaram and Rameswaram may be opened. We also pray that a Government Technical and Industrial School may be opened in the town to

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Inhabit-
ants'
Address.

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Inhabit-
ants'
Address.

"enable the people to handle local industries more
"efficiently.

"8. The trade of Proddatur is considerably
"hampered by the existence of the Pennar and its
"branch between the town and the Railway Station,
"and while thankfully appreciating the liberality of
"the Government in undertaking to bear the entire
"cost of the causeways across these rivers and for
"allotting the necessary funds for the purpose, we
"venture to submit that it is only a next best alter-
"native to the proposed District Board Railway
"from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu *via* Proddatur. We pray that Your Excellency will kindly
"view the proposed Railway scheme with favour
"and issue early orders for its construction.

"9. Our Revenue Division consists of three
"taluks, of which Proddatur is the most centrally and
"conveniently situated from every point of view.
"It is the most populous and prosperous town in the
"district next perhaps in importance to Cuddapah,
"It has a District Munsif's Court and is the head-
"quarters of the Public Works Department Sub-
"Division. It is more easily accessible than Jam-
"malamadugu, the present head-quarters of the
"division. It is also a town which contains a fairly
"large number of educated persons who are ready
"and willing to co-operate with the Government in
"the matter of local self-government and general
"administration. We therefore pray that in these
"circumstances Your Excellency will be pleased to
"transfer the headquarters of the Revenue Divi-
"sional Office from Jammalamadugu and locate it
"at Proddatur.

"10. Once again we thank Your Excellency
"for your gracious visit to this town at considerable

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Inhabit-
ants'
Address.

"personal inconvenience and trouble, and we wish
"Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Pent-
"land, whose absence we regret, health, happiness
"and prosperity. We once more assure Your
"Excellency of our sincere loyalty and devotion to
"the British Throne."

His Excellency replied to the address as fol-
lows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—As you remind me in the open-
"ing sentences of your address this is the first
"occasion upon which your town has been visited by
"a Governor of the Presidency, I am happy to think
"that it has fallen to me to have this pleasant oppor-
"tunity. The exigencies of his duties must as a rule
"compel the Head of the Administration to confine
"his travels to the headquarters of districts and
"other more important centres and I trust that the
"growing importance of Proddatur as a centre of
"trade and industry in this district may in future
"years secure for it a greater share of attention.
"To me personally it has given special pleasure to
"have visited a part of the country whose character-
"istics are in many respects novel to me, and I hope,
"after thus seeing something of you and your
"surroundings, to be able to appreciate your
"difficulties and if I can to assist you more readily
"and intelligently.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"Let me here also express the satisfaction with
"which I have listened to your assurances of loyalty
"at the present great crisis in the affairs of the
"Empire. It is not given to all of us to take part
"actively in the great struggle which is now going
"on; but we can all, each in his own sphere, do
"much to further the common cause by maintaining

July 31,
1916.

PRODDA-
TUR.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"constant and unswerving loyalty to the Crown, by
"refusing to disseminate or to listen to alarmist
"rumours, by pursuing undisturbed each his ordi-
"nary avocations, and by co-operating with the
"authorities so far as we may to ensure the tran-
"quillity of His Majesty's dominions. In the course
"of my tours, since the war began, nothing has been
"more gratifying to me than the evidence which has
"met me on every hand that this duty has been
"realised and discharged by the people of this
"Presidency.

"Turning now to the local topics discussed in
"your address, you refer first of all to the intention
"of Government to constitute Proddatur a municipi-
"pality. That intention will very shortly be brought
"into effect and I may say that I appreciate very
"highly the public spirit with which you accept this
"decision and your readiness to face the greater
"burdens and responsibilities of your new municipal
"status.

"The problems before you are indeed not
"light. There is first the question of the town
"extension scheme, the cost of which, I am informed,
"will be about two lakhs of rupees. I am glad to
"say that the land has been acquired at Government
"expense and the detailed estimates are well
"advanced. Government have recently instructed
"the special town-planning officer to visit Proddatur
"in order to advise regarding the proposed lay-out
"and other features of the scheme. There still
"remain for investigation and settlement important
"questions relating to the financing and working of
"the scheme and when it comes before Government
"in its final shape, we shall carefully and sym-
"pathetically consider the question of aid.

July 31,
1916.

PRODDA-
TUR.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"The problem of improving your water-supply
"and also, I think, as an almost inevitable corollary
"your drainage system, is in a less advanced stage.
"It should clearly, it seems to me, be considered
"with reference not only to your present needs but
"to those of the town extension as well, and it will
"be one of the first duties of your Municipal Council
"to take up this question. At present I can only
"say that when a scheme is formulated and submit-
"ted to Government, we shall be ready to assist you
"to such an extent as the circumstances of the case
"and the available resources may render possible.
"I may perhaps remind you however that claims on
"the resources of Government are daily pressed on
"behalf of many and more important places and
"that those best deserve help who show the greatest
"readiness to help themselves.

"In your next prayer you advert to the subject
"of education; you ask that additional elementary
"schools may be opened at Bollavaram and Rames-
"waram villages, which, I understand, will form part
"of the new Proddatur municipality. I sympathise
"strongly with your desire but for the present year
"at any rate I fear that there may be a difficulty in
"providing funds; and I would remind you that
"villages which neither have schools nor are in
"close proximity to those possessing them must
"ordinarily have a prior claim. Still, I suggest that
"you should re-open this question with the officers
"of the educational department, and should it be
"found possible this year or next to comply with
"your wishes, I shall have great pleasure in doing so.

"You next repeat the request which I have
"elsewhere received on more than one occasion that
"technical and industrial schools may be opened in

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"your town. In a trading centre such as this there may be something to be said in favour of the step which you propose, but as I have already stated, it is necessary for the Government to confine its direct activity to the larger centres and so to concentrate its available revenues and means. For some time we must rely in respect of other centres upon private enterprise which we shall be prepared to aid as far as possible. I commend this suggestion to your consideration.

"The scheme for a railway from Yerragudipad to Proddatur is your next topic. As regards this, I must refer you to my recent speech at Cuddapah in which the subject was fully dealt with.

"Finally, you propose that the divisional headquarters should be transferred to Proddatur from Jammalamadugu, urging in support of your proposal the central situation of your town and its growing importance and enlightenment. I recognise here a natural and laudable desire for a change which will tend to add to the importance of Proddatur. Government, however, must in such matters be guided by broader considerations. Generally speaking, such changes ought not, I think, to be lightly undertaken. They are to be deprecated as unsettling to the administration and are frequently injurious to various private interests. They should only therefore be made for the most important administrative reasons. It is possible that in future years the advent of the railway and other changes may lead to such a development in the importance of Proddatur as may justify the change. But I am not convinced that sufficient grounds exist for it at present and I cannot state that it is likely now to receive favourable consideration at the hands of Government.

"I have now, I think, dealt with all the points. July 31,
1915.
"in your address and it only remains for me in conclusion to thank you most warmly for your welcome and for the good wishes which you have expressed towards Her Excellency Lady Pentland and myself. I shall carry away with me the most pleasant recollections of this occasion and a permanent memento of it in the beautiful casket in which you have enclosed your address."

PRODDA-
TUR.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. A. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Secretary of the Proddatur Coronation Hall Committee, who read the following statement requesting His Excellency to open the Hall :—

"On behalf of the members of the Coronation Hall Committee, Proddatur, I beg to take the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to the town to approach Your Excellency with this humble address.

Opening of
Coronation
Hall.

"2. In November 1911, the public of Proddatur decided to commemorate the unique historical event of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in Delhi on the 12th December 1911 by erecting a Town Hall at Proddatur and naming it after His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Immediately a site was purchased and the foundation stone was laid at the hour of Coronation by Rao Sahib S. Krishnama Achariyar, B.A., B.C.E., retired Executive Engineer, who happened to visit the place then. The building which will henceforward be called 'the George Coronation Hall' has since been completed from public subscriptions and is now ready for use by the public. We humbly request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to declare this building open."

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

In declaring the Coronation Hall open His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CORONATION HALL COMMITTEE,—It gives me great pleasure to accede to your request and to declare open the Coronation Hall at Proddatur. It commemorates appropriately the great event of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India, the first occasion in history upon which a British Sovereign visited this great dependency. That the loyalty which was then so signally displayed throughout the length and breadth of India was no mere passing demonstration, received striking proof when barely a year ago the storm of war burst upon us. This Hall will, I trust, not merely commemorate the great solemnity of the Durbar but will remind you and those who come after of the essential unity of India with the Empire of which the past year has made us so fully aware."

Town
Extension
site.

After opening the Coronation Hall, His Excellency motored to the town extension site where His Excellency was met by Mr. T. Sarveswara Dikshitar, District Board Engineer, and showed him the plans of the extensions. His Excellency thence proceeded to the Local Fund Hospital where His Excellency was received by Mr. S. Thomas Pillai, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, and shown round the wards.

Local
Fund
Hospital.

The present hospital which was originally a civil dispensary was opened on the 23rd October 1873. Subsequently its management was transferred to the Taluk Board, Jammalamadugu, and the dispensary itself converted into a hospital.

At present, there is space for six male and six female in-patients in the main building and for four beds for septic cases in a thatched shed in the same compound. There is a senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital. The average annual cost comes to Rs. 2,745, and this amount is spent by the Taluk Board. Out of special grants generously given by the Government, some improvements were effected to the hospital building and separate quarters built for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

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

"I am glad to have seen this hospital and to have found it in good order. The figures for the last three years show increasing public appreciation of the benefits afforded which will no doubt be enlarged as time goes on."

After His Excellency has inspected the hospital, he returned to the Yerraguntla Railway Station, which was left at 10-30 A.M. for Madras. Messrs. Banerji and Pitt accompanied the party as far as Nandalur which was reached at 12-10 P.M.

On the platform which was profusely decorated were assembled the prominent people of Sidhout division who accorded a hearty welcome to His Excellency. His Excellency alighted on the platform where the Collector introduced Mr. A. Purushothama Rao, Vice-President, Taluk Board, who in turn introduced the other gentlemen to His Excellency. His Excellency was then conducted to the dais which was erected on the platform and on taking his seat the school girls sang a song of

July 31,
1915.

PRODDA-
TUR.

Local
Fund
Hospital.

YERRA-
GUNTLA.
Private
departure.
NANDA-
LUR.

July 31,
1915.

NANDALUR.

MADRAS.
Private
arrival.

welcome and His Excellency was garlanded. His Excellency thanked the gentlemen present for their cordial welcome and proceeded to the saloon and before re-entering it Messrs. Banerji and Pitt took leave of His Excellency.

The special train left Nandalur at 12-30 P.M. and arrived at the Madras Central Station at 4-55 P.M. where His Excellency's arrival was private.

There were present on the platform to receive His Excellency the Maharaja of Bobbili, Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., President, Madras Corporation, Mr. F. A. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Major A. Mitchell, Commandant, His Excellency's Bodyguard, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Indian A.D.C., and Hony. Captain Shaik Ismail Sirdar Bahadur, Hony. Indian A.D.C. After shaking hands with those present and conversing for a few minutes His Excellency motored to Government House, Madras.

His Excellency resided at Madras till the evening of the 5th August. During his stay there, His Excellency accorded private interviews to a number of gentlemen, witnessed the race for the Pentland Cup at the Sailing Club, gave an evening party for European and Indian gentlemen, attended a special Service of Intercession at the Cathedral and inspected the Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.

Aug. 2,
1915.

On the morning of the 2nd August His Excellency formally opened the new buildings of the United Free Church Mission Boarding and Training School at Rayapuram. On this occasion, Miss Smart, Lady Superintendent, read the following statement:—

"The extensions which are being opened today mark an important stage in the development of a school which traces its origin back to the early days of the Free Church Mission in Madras. It began in 1847, when it became necessary to provide a home and a school for five caste convert girls. Up to 1889 the school was held in what is now College House, Esplanade, and in that year it was removed to new buildings at 'Northwick'. When the transition was made from the Esplanade to 'Northwick', there was ample accommodation for the school, as it then was, and also for a certain amount of expansion. From time to time the buildings have been added to, in order to meet the growing needs of the school. The present extensions have been rendered necessary by the development of the school, not in numbers only but in many other ways. The normal training department, for example, had a very small beginning in 1887, and was at first intended to train teachers for our own Mission only. Later on, a number of other Missions sent their students to be trained, and there has been a gradual and steady increase. The provision necessary for this department, especially for the practical work of each individual student, requires much more space than could formerly be given to it. There has also been an increase in the strength of the High School classes, and in

Aug. 2,
1915.
MADRAS.
U.F.C.M.
Boarding
and
Training
School
at Rayapuram.

Aug. 2,
1915.
MADRAS.
U.F.C.M.
Boarding
and
Training
School at
Rayaparam.

"this connection we may mention that additional facilities are being given for specialising optional subjects in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. This, as well as the introduction of different vernaculars, both in the general classes and in the Training School, also require more accommodation. The fact that so many girls from a distance seek admission necessitates the provision of larger residential quarters, as well as of larger school-rooms. The new block consists of six large class-rooms on the ground floor, while the corresponding space on the first floor will be used as dormitories.

"A comparison of the following figures, taken from the school records, will show something of how the school has developed since 1890, the year after it was removed from Georgetown to Rayaparam :—

"In 1890, the pupils including day-scholars numbered 94, on the 31st March of the present year they were 469. In 1890 there were 5 normal students whereas there were 58 in March 1915. The strength of the Indian staff has increased in the same time from 6 to 26. In 1890 there were two European workers. There are now three on the staff and we are glad to have secured this year the help of Miss Andrews, B.A., B.D., of the Wesleyan Mission. In 1890 the fee income was Rs. 2,015. In the year ending March 1915 it was Rs. 14,186. In 1890 the Government grant was Rs. 1,895. In 1915 it was, teaching grant Rs. 8,363, stipendiary and scholarship grant Rs. 4,987.

"The annual expenditure increased from Rs. 4,929 in 1890 to Rs. 27,416 in the year ending

"the 31st March of the present year. The total cost of the extensions just completed is Rs. 62,879. Of this sum Rs. 29,925 has been covered by Government grant. The sum to be met by the Mission is thus Rs. 32,954.

"Our thanks are due to Government for this generous help. The expenses of lighting and of drainage have still to be undertaken before the buildings can be considered quite complete, but for what has been done we are most grateful.

"One of the most marked features of the educational life of India today seems to be the willingness of parents to have their daughters educated. This school is one of the institutions which are trying to take advantage of this willingness. We believe that these buildings will help the school the better to contribute its share to the great work of educating the women of Southern India.

"We thank Mr. K. N. Pillai, engineering contractor, for the promptitude with which he has carried on and completed the work."

Before declaring the buildings open His Excellency made the following speech :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We are met today to celebrate a very interesting and important event in the development of this institution, and it is with special pleasure that I accepted Miss Smart's invitation to be present and to perform the ceremony of opening the new extension buildings.

"In the statement just read we have striking and most encouraging evidences of the growth of the school since it was transplanted to its present site in 1890. During that period, to take only one point, the number of pupils has increased almost

Aug. 2,
1915.

MADRAS.
U.F.C.M.
Boarding
and
Training
School at
Rayaparam.

His Excellency's
speech.

Aug. 2,
1915.

MADRAS.
His Excellency's
speech.

"five-fold while the growth in revenue and expenditure as in the number of the staff shows in a most gratifying manner how the scope of the school's activities has grown and its importance increased as compared with the modest scale a quarter of a century ago.

"I am glad to think that Government have been able to make a substantial grant-in-aid towards these new buildings, which will, I doubt not, enable the school to extend its benefits still further. I have noted with especial interest the remarks in the statement to which we have just listened regarding the growing desire among Indian parents for the education of their daughters. The cause of female education is one which the Government have especially at heart, and it is therefore the more gratifying to hear on such good authority that progress has been made and that the improvement is real and increasing. The more honour to those who have so long and so earnestly laboured to promote it!

"I congratulate the United Free Church Mission and more especially the ladies in immediate charge of the institution most warmly on the success which has attended their efforts, and in declaring open the new extensions I wish the institution most heartily on your behalf and my own a long continued career of increasing prosperity and usefulness."

Aug. 4,
1915.

At 5-30 P.M. on Wednesday the 4th August. His Excellency presided over a public meeting convened by the Sheriff at the Senate House to commemorate the anniversary of the declaration of the war at which about 1,600 persons were present. In

opening the proceedings His Excellency delivered the following speech :—

Aug. 4,
1915.

MADRAS.
His Excellency's
speech.

"At the instance of many leading citizens of this, the Presidency Town, this public meeting has been summoned by the Sheriff of Madras to take place today, the anniversary of the declaration of war, whereby just a year ago the British Empire entered with her allies upon the greatest war which the world has ever seen, a war involving half the whole population of this globe, in which, day after day, throughout this long year, the best and bravest of the sons of earth have been falling—a most stupendous and appalling disaster.

"On this day, throughout the King's Dominions, meetings such as this are being held to register the conviction of His Majesty's subjects in the righteousness of their cause and their determination by God's help to make it prevail. From mosques and temples, from churches, from schools, and from many a home, prayers for the success of the cause of Britain and her allies, have been offered to Almighty God. Our proceedings today are an act of consecration, the consecration of ourselves and all that we have to the attainment of victory. It is in this spirit I think that we should place on record the resolution which is about to be moved.

"These are, I do not doubt, in this vast assembly representatives from every part of the Presidency, of every interest, every class and every profession, with differences and varieties of life and thought and ways; but today we meet and think and feel as one man on the common ground of our share in the commonweal of the British Empire. We are not now merchants, or lawyers or officials, but fellow-citizens. On this occasion the

Aug. 4,
1915.

MADRAS.

His Excellency's
speech.

"proudest can be nothing more and the humblest among us should feel that he can be nothing less ; and must claim to do his part.

"Here in Madras alone of all the cities of India, our ears have heard the sound of the guns of our enemies. The last twelve months have opened our eyes to their full purposes and designs. Our vision of the reality of the struggle and of the issues involved can no longer be obscured, if it ever was, by ignorance or doubt, by the glamour of excitement and novelty, or by the moving scenes of high and great adventure. Here and throughout the Empire, after a whole year of war, the meaning of the contest is plain, and the magnitude of the sacrifices which are involved.

"We seek no gain or aggrandisement, no lordship over others, no territory. It is not for this that the blood of our brothers has been given ; but to defend our own existence, our honour and all that we hold dear, to maintain public right against force, to preserve inviolate the liberties which in all ends of the earth are at once the pride, the strength and bond of union of our Empire ; and the safeguard of the rights of other nations, the faith by which we live and strive for mankind. Laying aside all lesser thoughts and feelings, all minor aims, all selfish indifference, all the peoples and nations of the British Empire, fellow-citizens and subjects of the King-Emperor, have with one heart and mind given freely of their best for these great causes.

"I spoke just now of sacrifices. It is needless for me to dwell on the part which India has played in the war or of the ready response which has been given by India and by Madras in particular

"to the calls for men, for money and material. We may yet be called upon with the rest of the Empire to make further sacrifices. A sure response will be given by Madras. The Madras Presidency is ready to do its utmost. Not all of us may be able to go to the front, but each of us can in his own surroundings give vital help. I do not refer here only to the duty of supporting the efforts of Government by liberal subscriptions of money, though we have reason to be proud of what has already been done, of the Madras War Fund and the work of its Ladies' Depot and of the Hospital Ship "Madras" and all the other help which is going direct to the soldiers and sailors at the front from the generous hearts and pockets of Madras people in every district of the Presidency. All can do much for the common end in other ways. All can by word and deed maintain and strive to confirm the loyalty to the Crown of those about us, can help to uphold actively the public authority and the public peace, can refuse to take part, and so discourage others from taking part in controversy, political, religious or social, can firmly decline to spread or entertain foolish and sensational reports which alarm the ignorant people, can with sober diligence pursue his occupation undisturbed by the vicissitudes of war ; in this and many other ways each one of us can give valuable help to our armies and strengthen the resolve and the might of the Empire. In quietness and in confidence shall be our strength.

"It is not the function of the Chairman on such an occasion as this to detain the meeting by prolonged remarks, nor do I desire to encroach upon the ground which will probably be traversed

Aug. 4,
1915.

MADRAS.

His Excellency's
speech.

Aug. 4,
1915.

MADRAS.

"by those who will lay before you the resolution
"which is the business of this meeting."

His Excellency then called on Mr. Gordon Fraser, in the absence of the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair, to move the following Resolution :—

"On this anniversary of the declaration of a
"righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of
"Madras records its inflexible determination to
"continue to a victorious end the struggle in the
"maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice
"which are the common and sacred cause of the
"Allies."

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. E. M. Macphail and supported by the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond and Mr. M. D. Devados.

In putting the Resolution to the vote His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have now got
"very nearly to the close of our proceedings. The
"Resolution which I will now read has been moved
"by Mr. Gordon Fraser, in the unfortunate and
"accidental absence of Sir Sankaran Nayar, and
"seconded by Mr. Macphail and ably supported by
"the gentlemen who have addressed you on this
"occasion. I am proud to have had the privilege
"of presiding at this great meeting. I propose,
"after reading the Resolution, to put it to the
"meeting. We shall then stand up during the
"playing of 'God Save the King' at the close of
"which I shall call for three cheers for the King-
"Emperor."

The Resolution was then put to the vote and
carried with acclamation.

Aug. 4,
1915.

MADRAS.

On the morning of the 5th August, His Excellency presided at a meeting in connection with the Madras Musical Association and then at a meeting of the Committee for health lectures.

Aug 5,
1915.

At 7 P.M. on the 5th August, His Excellency and party left Madras by special train for Ootacamund. The departure was private. Almost all the gentlemen who received His Excellency on the 31st July were assembled at the Central Station to see him off. Besides them, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad and the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri were present.

Departure.

The special train reached Mettupalaiyam at 7-25 A.M. the next day and His Excellency and party motored up to Ootacamund where they arrived at 10 A.M. The arrival was private.

OOTACA-
MUND.
Arrival.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

CUDDAPAH RAILWAY STATION.

	THURS- DAY.
Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., Collector.	
M.R.Ry. D. Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, District Judge.	July 29, 1915.
Mr. W. H. Pitt, District Superintendent of Police.	7-30 A.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

7-45 A.M.

CUDDAPAH.

Mr. D. Venkoba Rao, District Judge.
Mr. F. C. L. Chft, Executive Engineer.
Mr. J. Lychlander, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Mr. M. W. Elliot, Public Prosecutor.
M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, Personal Assistant to the Collector.
„ A. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Sidhout.

THURS- DAY.	M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Rao Sahib Avargal, Deputy Collector, Rayachoti.
July 29, 1915.	" D. Raghavendra Rao Garu, District Registrar.
7-45 A.M.	" H. G. Krishna Rao Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
	Mr. T. A. Whitehead, District Forest Officer, East Division.
	M.R.Ry. A. Raju Naicker Avargal, District Forest Officer, West Division.
	" T. Sarweswara Dikshitulu Garu, B.A., B.C.E., District Board Engineer.
	" T. M. Venkata Raghava Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Cuddapah.
	" S. Sarvothama Rao Garu, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
	" V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.
	" T. M. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
	" N. S. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, Cuddapah Taluk Board.
	" A. Parasurama Rao Garu, Vice-President, Sidhout Taluk Board.
	The Rev. G. H. MacFarlane, London Mission.
	Mrs. MacFarlane.
	The Rev. Todman, London Mission.
	Mrs. Todman.
	M.R.Ry. Yadalla Subbiahgari Venkata Subbiah Garu, Merchant.
	" Yadalla Pitchayya Garu. Merchant.

Khaji Saiyid Mustafa Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khaji of Cuddapah.	THURS- DAY.
Khan Bahadur H. S. A. M. Munjumeah Sahib Bahadur, Bench Magistrate.	July 29, 1915.
Abdul Basith Meah Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Municipal Councillor.	7-45 A.M.
M.R.Ry. C. Ramachandra Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.	
Dr. A. J. and Mrs. Benne.	
Rev. E. and Mrs. Vaughan.	
M.R.Ry. K. Gundu Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.	
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CUDDAPAH.	
M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, B.A., Chairman.	
" K. Gundu Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Vice-Chairman.	
" O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A.	
Dr. J. Lychlander.	
Mr. M. W. Elliot.	
M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.	
" N. S. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	
" Yadalla Chinna Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.	
" Paliem Venkatakrishniah Garu.	
" Rachur Kanniah Chetti Garu.	
" Yadalla Papiiah Chetti Garu.	
" Chatakondur Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.	
" Krishnam Ramalingiah Chetti Garu.	
Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.	
Abdul Baseeth Meah Sahib Bahadur.	

THURS-
DAY.July 29,
1915.

7-45 A.M.

DISTRICT BOARD, CUDDAPAH.

- M.R.Ry. O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A.
 " A. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, B.A.
 Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
 M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasa Rao Sahib Garu, B.A.
 " A. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, B.A.
 Mr. F. C. L. Clift.
 Mr. J. Lychlander.
 Saiyid Khadir Badshah Hussein Sabib Bahadur.
 Moulvi Saiyid Shah Karim-ullah-Hussein Chisti-ul-Khadri Bahadur.
 K. Amin-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
 M.R.Ry. K. Venkatramayya Garu.
 " Y. Papiiah Chetti Garu.
 " P. Raghava Reddi Garu.
 " B. Subbiah Chetti Garu.
 " T. M. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vice-President.
 " K. C. Mara Reddi Garu.
 " P. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
 " S. Sanjivakondiah Garu.
 " C. Jayaram Nayudu Garu.
 " C. M. Vira Reddi Garu.
 " W. Samayya Garu.
 " A. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu.
 " N. Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu.
 " V. Vasanta Rao Garu.
 " T. R. Kamalanatham Mudaliyar Avargal.
 " G. Venkata Rao Garu.

THURS-
DAY.July 29,
1915.

7-45 A.M.

- M.R.Ry. G. Venkataramiah Garu.
 " A. Parasurama Rao Garu.
 Mr. S. John.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT CONGRESS
COMMITTEE.

- M.R.Ry. K. Gundu Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Secretary.
 " A. Nanjundappa Garu, B.A., B.L., Pleader and Landholder.
 " A. Krishniah Garu, Merchant and Landholder.
 " Krishnam Kumarappa Garu, Merchant and Landholder, Vallur, Cuddapah taluk.
 " C. Seshachalla Ayyar Avargal, Pleader, Nandalur.
 " N. Narasinga Rao Garu, B.A., Pleader, Proddatur.
 Mr. P. Muddukrishniah, Bar. at-Law.
 M.R.Ry. T. M. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Pleader.
 Moulvi Saiyid Shah Karim-ulla-Hussein Chisti-ul-Khadri, Khaji, Nandalur, and Member, District Board.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

11 A.M.

- M.R.Ry. O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A., Headquarters Deputy Collector.
 Muhammad Munir Sahib, Khan Sahib, Divisional Officer, Sidhout.
 M.R.Ry. A. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, B.A., Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu.

THURSDAY. July 29, 1915. 11 A.M.	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, Personal Assistant to the Collector.
	" A. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar of Cuddapah.
	" W. Samayya Garu, Tahsildar of Rajampet.
	" P. Venkataswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Sidhout.
	" S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Badvel.
	" A. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu.
	" V. Seshagiri Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar of Proddatur.
	" C. Jayaram Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar of Pulivendla.
	" R. Govinda Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of Kamalapuram.
	" T. R. Kamalanatha Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Rayachoti.
	Mr. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer, III Circle.
	Mr. T. A. Whitehead, District Forest Officer, East Cuddapah.

8 P.M.

DINNER.

Rev. E. Vaughan.
Mrs. Vaughan.
Mr. T. A. Whitehead.

FRIDAY.

July 30,
1915.
7-35 A.M.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. J. Lychlander, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Mr. C. R. Purushothama Mudaliyar, Assistant Surgeon.	FRIDAY. July 30, 1915.
Miss M. D. Rosario, Lady Apothecary.	7-35 A.M.
Mr. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.	

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

8-15 A.M.

M.R.Ry. S. Sarvothama Rao, Headmaster.
" V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.
Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Executive Engineer.

WATER-WORKS.

9 A.M.

M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.
Mr. F. C. L. Clift, Executive Engineer.

INTERVIEWS.

11 A.M.

M.R.Ry. D. Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.
Muhammad Munir Sahib, Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, Sidhout.
M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Chairman, Cuddapah Municipal Council.
" K. Gundu Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Cuddapah District Congress Committee.
S. Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Councillor.
M.R.Ry. Nukala Venkatasubbiah Chetti Garu, Merchant and Landholder.
" P. Raghavendra Reddi Garu, District Board Member.

FRIDAY. MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL PLAYGROUND.
 July 30, 1915. M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.
 5 P.M. " H. G. Krishna Rao Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools.

8 P.M. DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Lane.
 Rev. Todman.
 Mrs. Todman.
 Dr. A. J. Benne.
 Mrs. Benne.
 Mrs. Langston.
 Rev. E. Vaughan.
 Mrs. Vaughan.
 Rev. G. H. MacFarlane.
 Mrs. MacFarlane.
 Mr. F. C. L. Clift.
 Mr. M. W. Elliot.
 Mr. T. A. Whitehead.
 Mr. Wright.
 Mr. W. H. Pitt.

10-5 P.M. CUDDAPAH RAILWAY STATION.

M.R.Ry. V. Pitchayya Garu, Municipal Chairman.
 " T. N. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, Vice-President, District Board.
 " K. Gundu Rao Garu, Secretary of the Congress Committee.
 Mr. M. W. Elliot, Public Prosecutor.

YERRAGUNTLA RAILWAY STATION.

SATUR-
 DAY.
 M.R.Ry. A. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, B.A., July 31, 1915.
 Deputy Collector. 7-40 A.M.
 " R. Govinda Rao Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Kamalapuram.
 " K. Ranga Rao Garu, Yerraguntla.
 " D. Krishna Rao Garu, Yerraguntla.
 " Bommidala Subbiah Garu, Kamalapuram.
 " Sati Narasinga Rao Garu, Shrotriendard of Apparaopalle.
 " T. Bali Reddi Garu, Yerraguntla.

PRODDATUR, PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

8-25 A.M.

M.R.Ry. A. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu.
 " P. T. Ramaswami Ayya Avargal, B.A., Salt Circle Inspector, Jammalamadugu.
 S. Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jammalamadugu Division.
 M.R.Ry. N. Parameswaram Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Proddatur Division.
 " M Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Proddatur.
 " A. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, M.A., Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu.
 " V. Seshagiri Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar of Proddatur.

SATUR- DAY. July 31, 1915. 8-25 A.M.	M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Jammalamadugu.
	" V. Vasanta Rao Garu, B.A., Pleader and District Board Member.
	" G. Venkataramayya Garu, Pleader and District Board Member.
	" S. Sanjivakondiah Chetti Garu, Merchant and District Board Member.
	K. Amin-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and District Board Member.
	M.R.Ry. R. Siddappa Garu, Merchant, Jammalamadugu.
	" Marwadi Nelchand, Merchant, Jammalamadugu.
	" A. Srinivasa Garu, Secretary of the Proddatur Coronation Hall Committee.

PRODDATUR INHABITANTS' ADDRESS.

M.R.Ry. B. Ranga Acharlu Avargal, Union Chairman.
" C. Ramayya Garu, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, National High School.
" C. S. Narasimha Acharlu Avargal, B.A., Pleader.
" P. Virabrahmam Chetti Garu, Merchant.
" Sitharamiah Garu, Political Pensioner.
" J. Chinna Subbiah Chetti Garu, Merchant.
Haji Saiyid Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.
Khadir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.
M.R.Ry. Bijenapalli Gurumurthi Chetti Garu, Merchant.

TOWN EXTENSION SITE.

M.R.Ry. T. Sarveswara Dikshitar Avargal, District Board Engineer.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. S. Thomas Pillai, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

NANDALUR RAILWAY STATION.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Viraswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif.
" A. Parasurama Rao Garu, Pleader and Vice-President, Taluk Board.
" Kamiseti Nagiah Chetti Garu, Taluk Board Member and Merchant.
" Polur Chengiah Nayudu Garu, Landholder.
Khaji Moulvi Saiyid Shah Husseini Chisti-ul-Khadri Bahadur, District Board Member.
M.R.Ry. Kondur Chinna Mara Reddi Garu, District Board Member and Landholder.
" Nukala Venkatasubbiah Garu, District Board and Taluk Board Member and Merchant.
Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur Deputy Collector.

INDEX.

A

- Abdul Basith Meah Sahib Bahadur, 169.
 Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb, 3, 31-33, 92.
 ADDRESSES—Address from the inhabitants of Proddatur, 13, 145-149, 176; District Board's Address, Cuddapah, 11, 106-111, 170; District Board's Address, Kurnool, 3, 24-26, 90-91; District Congress Committee's Address, Cuddapah, 11, 111-119, 171; Municipal Address, Cuddapah, 11, 102-105, 169; Municipal Address, Kurnool, 3, 18-23, 89-90; Municipal Address, Nandyal, 9, 70-73, 99; People's Association's Address, Nandyal, 9, 73-76, 99; Reply to addresses, 26-31, 76-80, 119-134, 149-153; His Excellency's speeches, 52-53, 59-60, 64-65, 68-70, 154, 159-160, 161-164.
 Akber Sahib Bahadur, H. M. D. K., 90.
 Amin-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, K., 170, 176.
 Amir-ul-umara Sahib, 97, 100a.
 Arcot, Prince of—, 15.
 Armitage, Mr. F. A., 156.

B

- Bali Reddi, Mr. T., 175.
 Banerji, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. A. R., 101, 134, 143, 144, 167.

- Banganapalle, Nawab of—, 61, 62, 97, 100a, 100b, 100c, 100d.
 Bardswell, I.C.S., Mr. H. R., 61, 93, 95.
 Bardswell, Mrs., 61, 93, 95.
 Benne, Dr. A. J. and Mrs., 169, 174.
 Bhavanandam Pillai, Rao Bahadur S., 156.
 Bird, Rev. A. F. R., 81, 82, 100.
 Bobbili, Maharaja of—, 164.
 Bryson, I.M.S., Major R., 15.

C

- Chengayya Nayudu, Mr. P., 177.
 Clear, Mr. T., 93, 96.
 Clift, Mr. F. C. L., 137, 143, 167, 170, 173, 174.
 CONFERENCES—Revenue Officers' Conference, Cuddapah, 11, 134, 171-172; Revenue and Forest Officers' Conference, Kurnool 3, 39, 92-93.
 Coronation Hall, Proddatur, 13, 153.

D

- Devados, Mr. M. D., 164.
 Dinner Party, 5, 13, 15, 96, 144, 174.
 Divine Service, 5, 61.
 D'Netto, Miss, 95.
 Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Mr. P., 170, 176.

E

- Ekambara Ayyar, Mr. K., 100.
 Elliot, Mr. M. W., 144, 167, 169, 174.
 Emmet, Rev. P. B., 96.

F

Fraser, Mr. G., 164.

G

Garden Party, 11, 134.
 Ghulam Ali Khan, 97, 100a.
 Giddayya Chetti, Mr. A., 90.
 Gopalakrishna Rao, Mr. M., 94.
 Govinda Rao, Mr. R., 144, 172, 175.
 Govindaswami Nayudu, Subadar Bahadur, 53.
 Guard of Honour, 18, 61, 101.
 Guldar Khan Yahaji, H. M. D., 99.
 Gundu Rao, Mr. K., 11, 111, 144, 169, 171, 173, 174.
 Gurubatham, Mr. G., 82, 99, 100.
 Gurumurti Chetti, Mr. B., 176.
 Guruvayya, Mr. M., 99.

H

Haji Nabi Sahib Bahadur, 89.
 Haji Saiyid Hussain Sahib Bahadur, 176.
 Haji Santa Masum Sahib Bahadur, 89.
 Hanumanta Rao, Mr. B., 93.
 Hasted, Mr. H. R. G., 100, 144.
 Hayath Khan Bahadur, 97, 100a.
 HOSPITALS—Hospital, Banganapalle, 6, 62-64; Hospitals, Kurnool, 4, 53-56, 95; Hospital, Nandyal, 81, 100; Local Fund Hospital, Proddatur, 12, 154-155, 177; Municipal Hospital, Cuddapah, 10, 135-137, 172, 173.
 Humannalli Khan Mandonie Sahib Bahadur, H. M. D., 89.

I

Interviews, 5, 11, 56, 96, 143, 173.

J

Jatprole, Raja of—, 56, 96.
 Jayaram Nayudu, Mr. C., 170, 172.
 Jeanetti, Sister, 95.
 John, Mr. S., 171.

K

Kamalanatham Mudaliyar, Mr. T. R., 170, 172.
 Kandani pensioners, 7, 61, 97.
 Kannayya Chetti, Mr. R., 169.
 Khadir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, 176.
 Khadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, S., 13, 169, 173.
 Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib, 97, 99, 100b.
 Khaja Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Khan Sahib, 99.
 Khaja Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Khan Bahadur Haji, 62, 98, 99.
 Kondayya, Mr. E., 99.
 Krishnamurti Ayyar, Mr. S., 89, 90, 92, 94.
 Krishnan, Diwan Bahadur C., 15.
 Krishna Rao, Mr. D., 144, 175.
 Krishna Rao, Mr. H. G., 143, 168, 174.
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. C. V., 94.
 Krishnaswami Nayudu, Mr. A., 170, 172.
 Krishnayya, Mr. A., 171.
 Kroot, Rev. Fr. A. R., 96.
 Kumarappa, Mr. K., 171.

L

Lakshmanaswami, Mr. O., 56, 95, 96.

Lancashire, I.C.S., Mr. J. K., 15.
 Lane, Mr., 174.
 Langston, Mr. A. C., 48, 93, 95, 96, 172.
 Langston, Mrs., 93, 96, 174.
 LeMarchand, Mr. M., 88, 144.
 Liston, Mr. W. D. F., 1, 33, 40, 57, 62, 100b, 100c, 134, 143.
 Louis, Sister, 95.
 Luncheon Party, 66, 81, 98, 100.
 Lychlander, Mr. J., 134, 167, 169, 170, 172.

M

MacFarlane, Rev. G. H., and Mrs., 168, 174.
 Macphail, Rev. E. M., 164.
 Madan, Mr. F. R., 93, 96.
 Madan, Mrs., 96.
 Madeley, Mr. J. W., 15.
 Mahanandayya, Mr. B., 99.
 Mahboob Ali Sahib, 98.
 Malik Sher Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Risaldar Major, 156.
 Mara Reddi, Mr. K. C., 170, 177.
 Meminger, Mr., 15.
 Mir Asad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, The Hon'ble, 62, 97, 98, 100b, 100c.
 Mir Fazle Ali Khan, 97, 98.
 Mir Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, 62, 97, 98, 100b, 100c.
 Mir Raza Ali Khan, 97, 98.
 Mitchell, Major A., 156.
 Molony, I.C.S., Mr. J. C., 15, 156.
 Money, Capt. W. S. E., 1, 33, 40, 56, 62, 143.
 Moulvi Muhammad Hashim Khan Sahib, 98.

B

Moulvi Saigid Shah Kasim-ulla-Husseini, Chisti-ul-Khadri Bahadur, 170, 171, 177.
 Muddukrishnayya, Mr. P., 171.
 Muhammad Abdul Rahim Sahib, H. M. D., 32, 92.
 Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Khan Sahib, 98.
 Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, S., 175.
 Muhammad Ashraff Khan, 97, 100a.
 Muhammad Bahuddin Sahib Bahadur, H. M. D., 17, 91, 92.
 Muhammad Dilawar Khan Sahib Bahadur, 89.
 Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur, 97, 100a.
 Muhammad Hyath Badsha Sahib Ghatalah, 65, 98.
 Muhammad Munir Khan Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, 11, 167, 170, 171, 173, 177.
 Muhammad Rustum Ali Khan, 97, 100a.
 Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur, H. M. D., 32, 91, 92, 93.
 Munjumeah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, H. S. A. M., 169.

N

Nagesa Rao, Mr. P., 91.
 Nagiah Chetti, Mr. A., 99.
 Nagiah Chetti, Mr. K., 177.
 Nagi Reddi, Mr. R., 91.
 Nandappa, Mr. B., 99.
 Nanjundappa, Mr. A., 171.
 Narasimha Achariyar, Mr. T. M., 105, 144, 145, 168, 170, 171, 174.

iv

INDEX.

- Narasimha Acharlu, Mr. C. S., 176.
 Narasimham Pantulu, Mr. K., 91, 92.
 Narasimha Rao, Rao Bahadur S. V., 17, 18, 34, 48, 61, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr. K., 72, 99.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr. N., 171.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr. S., 94, 100.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr. S., 175.
 Narasinga Rao, Mr. V. N., 94.
 Narayana Ayyar, Mr. A., 167, 170.
 Nelchand, Marwadi, 176.
- P
- Pappayya Chetti, Mr. T., 170.
 Pappayya Chetti, Mr. Y., 169.
 Parameswaram Pillai, Mr. N., 175.
 Parankusam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P., 156.
 Parasurama Rao, Mr. A., 168, 171, 177.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr., 90, 94.
 Peacey, Miss, 87, 100.
 Pears, Mr. S. D., 15.
 Pitchayya, Mr. V., 11, 101, 135, 139, 143, 144, 168, 169, 173, 174.
 Pitchayya, Mr. Y., 168.
 Pitt, Mr. W. H., 101, 134, 143, 144, 167, 174.
 Purushothama Mudaliyar, Mr. C. R., 173.
 Purushothama Rao, Mr. A., 155.
 Public Entertainment, 3, 40, 93-95.
- R
- Rae Sheriffs, Mr. W., 15.
 Raghava Reddi, Mr. P., 170.
 Raghavendra Rao, Mr. D., 168.
 Raghavendra Reddi, Mr. P., 13, 173.
 Raghothama Rao, Mr. J., 98.
 Rajagopal Nayudu, Mr. P., 99.
 Raju Nayakar, Mr. A., 168.
 Ramachandra Rao, Mr. C., 169.
 Ramalingayya Chetti, Mr. K., 169.
 Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. N., 90, 92, 94.
 Ramanuja Achariyar, Mr. A., 144, 170, 171, 175.
 Rama Rao, Mr. D., 85, 100.
 Rama Subbayya, Mr. A., 99.
 Ramaswami Ayya, Mr. P. T., 175.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. O. N., 169, 170, 171.
 Ramayya, Mr. C., 176.
 Ramayya, Mr. P., 91.
 Ramayya Chetti, Mr. J., 95.
 Ramayya Pantulu, Mr. S., 94.
 Ranga Acharlu, Mr. B., 145, 176.
 Ranga Rao, Mr. K., 175.
 Rangaswami Ayyangar, Mr. N. S., 168, 169.
 Reddi Subba Reddi, Mr., 91.
 Rice, I.C.S., Mr. P. S. P., 156.
 Richmond, Hon'ble Mr. T., 164.
 Rockwood, Rev. B. J., 37, 92.
 Rosario, Miss M. D., 173.
 Rutherford, I.C.S., Mr. T. G., 61, 83, 90, 92, 97, 100.
- S
- Saiyid Abdul Hussain Khan, 97.
 Saiyid Ali Nayhi Sahib, 98.
 Saiyid Khadir Badshah Hussaini Sahib Bahadur, 170.
 Saiyid Muhammad, Hon'ble Nawab, 164, 165.
 Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, 97, 98.
 Saiyid Mustafa Hussain Sahib Bahadur, 169.
 Saiyid Zawar Ali Khan Bahadur, 97, 98.
 Samayya, Mr. W., 170, 172.
 Sambasiva Ayyar, Mr. A., 172, 175.
 Sanjiyakondayya Chetti, Mr. S., 170, 176.
 Sankara Rao, Mr. M., 99.
 Santa Abdul Karim Sahib, H.M.D., 91, 95.
 Sarvothama Rao, Mr. S., 137, 168, 173.
 Sarweswara Dikshitulu, Mr. T., 145, 154, 168, 177.

SCHOOLS—American Baptist Mission High School, Kurnool, 2, 37-39, 92; Government Secondary and Training School, Madras, 15; Municipal Girls' School, Kurnool, 4, 48-52, 55; Municipal High School, Cuddapah, 10, 137-139, 173; Municipal High School, Kurnool, 2, 34-37, 92; S.P.G. Mission Girls' School, Nandyal, 8, 87; S.P.G. Mission High School, Nandyal, 8, 81-85; S.P.G. Mission Training School, Nandyal, 8, 85-87; U.C.M. Boarding and Training School, Madras, 15, 157-159.
 Seshachalla Ayyar, Mr. C., 171.
 Seshagiri Rao, Mr. V., 172, 175.
 Seshanna, Mr. M., 99.
 Sesha Sastri, Rao Bahadur S., 18, 24, 90, 94.

Shaik Ismail Sirdar Bahadur, 156.
 Shuja-ul-Mulk Sahib, 97, 100a.
 Siddappa, Mr. R., 176.
 Sitaramayya, Mr., 176.
 Smart, Miss, 157.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K., 15.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. V. V., 15.
 Srinivasamurti, Mr. T., 34, 92.
 Srinivasa Rao, Mr., 153, 176.
 Srinivasa Rao, Mr. C., 14.
 Srinivasa Rao Pantulu, Mr. S., 167, 172.
 Srinivasa Rao Sahib, Mr. C., 168, 170.
 Srirama Sastri, Mr. G., 98.
 Stanton, Rev. W. A., 37, 90, 92, 93.
 Stanton, Mrs., 93.
 Stengther, Rev. S. W. and Mrs., 100.
 Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. G., 1, 62, 100b, 100c, 134.
 Stracy, Mr. D. A., 93.
 Soundararaja Ayyangar, Mr. K. R., 93.
 Soundararaja Ayyangar, Mr. S., 90, 92, 94.
 Subba Rao, Mr. D., 70, 88, 99, 100.
 Subba Reddi, Mr. A., 100.
 Subbarayadu Pantulu, Rao Bahadur K., 5.
 Subbayya, Mr. N., 98.
 Subbayya, Mr. B., 175.
 Subbayya Chetti, Mr. B., 170.
 Sublayya Chetti, Mr. J. C., 176.
 Subrahmania Ayyar, Mr. C. V., 90, 92, 94.
 Subrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. S., 172.
 Suleman-ja-Sahib, 97, 100a.

Sundaram, Dr. R., 89, 90, 95.
 Sundara Rao, Mr. H. G., 95.
 Sweney, Mr. C. E., 96.

T

Tavernor, Mr. G. V., 88, 96.
 Thinma Reddi, Mr. C., 91.
 Thirumal Rao, Mr. A., 99.
 Thomas, Mr. E. M., 15.
 Thomas Pillai, Mr. S., 154, 177.
 Thompson, Mr. G. W., 93, 96.
 Timmaraju, Mr. D., 57, 96.
 Tirupam Reddi, Mr., 91.
 Tiruvengada Mudaliyar, Mr. A. R.,
 91, 93.
 Todman, Rev. and Mrs., 168, 174.
 Town Extension Site, Proddatur,
 12, 154, 177.
 Town Hall, Kurnool, 4, 57-59, 96.

V

Varada Ayyangar, Mr. M. B., 94.
 Vasanta Rao, Mr. V., 170, 176.
 Vaughan, Rev. E. and Mrs., 169,
 172, 174.
 Venkatagiri, Kumararaja of —, 165.
 Venkatakrishnayya, Mr. P., 169.
 Venkatanarasimham, Mr. A., 91.
 Venkataramayya, Mr. G., 171, 176.
 Venkataramayya, Mr. K., 170.
 Venkataramayya, Mr. M., 171.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, R. Bahadur A.,
 L. D., 48, 90, 93, 95.
 Venkataraghava Ayyangar, Mr.
 T. M., 168.
 Venkata Rao, Mr. G., 170.
 Venkata Reddi, Mr. K., 90.
 Venkataranga Reddi, Mr. C., 89,
 94.

Venkatasubbayya, Mr. N., 13, 170,
 173, 177.
 Venkatasubbayya Chetti, Mr. C.,
 169.
 Venkatasubbayya Chetti, Mr. V. C.,
 169.
 Venkatasubbayya Chetti, Mr. Y. S.,
 168.
 Venkataswami Mudaliyar, Mr. P.,
 172.
 Venkatesam Nayudu, Mr. L., 98.
 Venkayya, Mr. K., 91.
 Venkayya, Mr. M., 91, 95.
 Venkoba Rao, Mr., 95.
 Venkoba Rao, Mr. A., 90.
 Venkoba Rao Pantulu, Mr. D., 11,
 101, 167, 173.
 Vernon, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. B., 17,
 33, 40, 56, 61, 62, 88, 89, 96,
 99, 100A.
 Vernon, Mrs., 17, 56, 93, 96.
 Viraraghava Achariyar, Mr. T. K. T.
 61.
 Vira Reddi, Mr. C. M., 170.
 Viraswami Ayyar, Mr. A. S., 177.
 Virabrahmam Chetti, Mr. P., 176.

W

Wardle, Miss, 100.
 Whitehead, Mr. T. A., 168, 172, 174.
 Wilson, Mr. H. C., 96.
 Withingshaw, Mr. L., 17, 33, 40, 56,
 61, 88, 89, 96, 99.
 Wright, Mr., 171.
 Waterworks, Chidambaram 10, 139-143.
 173; Kurnool 41-48, 95.
 Vengnarana Ayyar, Mr. R., 90.

