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OF

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THE LORD PENTLAND,

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

Governor of Madras.

MANGALORE, CALICUT, MADURA AND
TRICHINOPOLY.

October 14th to 25th, 1917.

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MADEIRA
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1937.

PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

- * 1. Her Excellency LADY PENTLAND.
- 2. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
- 3. Captain L. M. PEET, *Aide-de-Camp*.
- † 4. Capt. J. E. MONINS, „

* Joined the party on the 20th October at Podanur.
† Joined the party on the 23rd October at Madura.



MANGALORE

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1917. Oct. 14.	Sun.	Ootacamund. Mettupalaiyam.	Government House. Railway Station ...	Dep	...	4-0
				Arr	...	6-15
				Dep.	...	7-0
Oct. 15.	Mon.	Mangalore.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	7-35	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	7-40	...
					9-30	...
					10-30	...
					11-30	...
					12 noon.	...
					12-15	...
				Dep.	...	2-0
					...	4-55
					...	5-0
			St. Aloysius' College.	Dep.	...	5-25
			Judge's Bungalow	Arr.	...	5-30
				...	...	8-0
Oct. 16.	Tues.	Mangalore.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-0	...
					...	9-30
					...	10-30
					...	11-15

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor. Departure private.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	Breakfast.
...	Railway Conference.
...	Deputation from Mysore planters and local merchants.
...	Deputation from local planters.
...	Interviews with --
...	(1) M.R.Ry K. Ranga Rao Avargal.
...	(2) " U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal.
...	(5) " Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal.
...	(4) " Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
...	Laid foundation stone of the Mahila Sabha.
...	By motor.
...	Prize-giving. Returned to Collector's Bungalow.
...	Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Moore.
...	By motor. Drive to Urwa Pentland Petta and round the Municipality. Halts at Bunt Hostel, Depressed Classes Mission, Kanara High School, St. Anne's Convent, Islamiah Club, Bunder (merchants' deputation), St. John's Roman Catholic School, St. Joseph's Asylum Orphanage and Hospital. His Excellency went round to the pier at Jeppu by launch.
...	Breakfast.
...	Recruiting Conference.
...	Deputation from the South Kanara District Association.

MANGALORE

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.
1917. Oct. 16.	Tues.	Mangalore.	Collector's Bungalow.	...	12 noon.
					12-15
					1-30
					2-0
					5-0
					8-0
Oct. 17.	Wed.	Mangalore.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-30
				Arr.	10-5
					10-30
					12 noon.
					1-30
					2-0
					2-30
			Government College.	...	5-30
			Collector's Bungalow.	...	8-0
				Dep.	10-20
			Railway Station	Arr.	10-25
				Dep.	10-30

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Deputation from the Roman Catholics of Mangalore.
...	Deputation from Muhammadans.
...	Interview with Mr. N. R. Krishnamma.
...	Lunch.
...	Garden Party.
...	Dinner.
16	Visited Panemangalore bridge. Inspected Co-operative Credit Society at Ferringhepet on return.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. M. Bangera Avargal.
...	(2) Abdulla Hajee Kasim Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Udipi.
...	Deputation of ladies.
...	Interview with the Right Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Mangalore.
...	Lunch.
...	College Day.
...	Dinner.
...	By motor
1 1/2	
...	Departure private.

CALICUT

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1917.						
Oct. 18.	Thurs.	Calicut	West Hill Railway Station.	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	7-35	...
			East Hill ...	Arr.	8-15	...
					9-30	...
			Collector's Office...	Dep.	10-45	...
				...	11-0	...
					11-30	...
					12-30	...
					1-0	...
				Dep.	...	1-15
			East Hill ...	Arr.	...	1-30
					2-0	...
					3-0	...
			Zamorin's College.	Dep.	...	5-10
			East Hill ...	...	...	5-30
				...	...	8-0
Oct. 19.	Fri.	Calicut	East Hill ...	Dep.	7-30	...
				Arr.	9-30	...
				Dep.	10-45	...
			Collector's Office ...	Arr.	11-0	...
					12 noon	...
			East Hill	Dep.	...	12-30
				Arr.	...	12-45

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor. Visit to barracks.
...	...
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor.
...	Recruiting Conference.
3	Deputation from the United Planters' Association of Southern India.
...	Joint deputation from the Kerala Jenmi Sabha and the Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha.
...	Deputation from Tiyas.
...	By motor.
3	Lunch.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Zamorin of Calicut and Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja Avargal.
...	(2) Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, C.I.E., of Kollengode.
...	(3) The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal.
...	(5) M.R.Ry. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar Avargal.
...	(6) Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
...	By motor.
...	Zamorin's Garden Party.
...	Dinner.
...	...
...	Visited Municipal Hospital, St. Joseph's College, Y.M.C.A., and Girls' Training School.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor.
...	Deputation from the Calicut Municipal Council.
...	Deputation from the Manjeri Hidayut-ul-Muslimin Sabha.
...	By motor.

CALICUT

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1917. Oct. 19.	Fri.	Calicut ...	East Hill	...	...	1-0
						2-0
						3-0
						5-0
						8-0
Oct. 20.	Sat.	Calicut.	East Hill	...	9-0	...
		West Hill.	Railway Station	Dep.	9-45	...
				Arr.	9-55	...
		Shoranur.	Railway Station	Dep.	10-0	...
				Arr.	...	12-30
		Podanur.	Railway Station	Dep.	...	2-5
				Arr.	...	4-30
		Erode ...	Railway Station	Dep.	...	5-30
				Arr.	...	7-15
				Dep.	...	9-0

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interviews with--
...	(1) M.R.Ry. C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal.
...	(2) " K. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
...	(3) " C. M. Rarichan Muppan Avargal.
...	(4) " C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
...	(5) " P. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
...	Lunch.
...	Interviews with--
...	(1) A. B. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal.
...	(3) " A. V. Govinda Menon Avargal.
...	(4) " M. Govindan Nayar Avargal.
...	(5) " A. K. Sankara Varma Raja Avargal.
...	(6) " V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
...	(7) " Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.
...	Tennis Party.
...	Dinner.
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor.
...	By special train.
...	Opened the Ayurvedic Hospital at Cheruthuruthi.
...	By special train.
...	Her Excellency joined the party at 4-52 p.m.
...	Changed to metre-gauge after dinner.

MADURA

TIME-TABLE

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1917.						
Oct. 21.	Sun	Madura.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	7-35	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	7-45	...
					9-30	...
			Teppakulam ...		2-0	...
					5-15	...
			Church ...		6-15	...
					8-0	...
Oct. 22.	Mon.	Madura...	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7-0	...
					9-30	...
					10-30	...
					2-0	...
			Judge's Bungalow...		5-0	...
					8-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	Tea with M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao
...	Avargal, Raminad District Judge.
...	Divine Service.
...	Dinner.
...	Visited the temple and hospital. Brief halt at Victoria
...	Hall to see school children.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, District Judge.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madura.
...	(4) Rev. J. A. Planchard, S.J., Superior, Roman Catholic Mission.
...	(5) Abd-ul Subhan Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, retired Inspector of Police.
...	(6) M.R.Ry. M. T. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate.
...	(7) M.R.Ry. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader and Member of Madura Municipal Council.
...	(8) Mr. P. George, Editor, "Pandy Nesan," Madura
...	(9) M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman, Madura Municipal Council.
...	Received deputations from the Muhammadans of Dindigul and the Nadars.
...	Lunch.
...	Collector's Garden Party.
...	Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge.

MADURA

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time. A.M. P.M.
1917.					
Oct. 23.	Tues.	Madura ..	Collector's Bunga- low.	Dep.	7-0
					9-30
					10-30
					2-0
					8-0
			Railway Station ...	Dep.	10 30

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Visited the Palace, American Mission Hospital and Perumal temple. Opened the North Masi Street Dispensary.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with —
...	(1) The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, retired Deputy Director of Survey
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, President, Madura Taluk Board, and President, First-class Bench Court, Madura.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. T. Ekambaram Pillai Avargal, Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
...	(5) M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board.
...	(6) M.R.Ry. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar Avargal, Proprietor of Siravalai village.
...	(7) M.R.Ry. M. M. Subbayya Avargal, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, and President of the Honorary First-class Bench.
...	(8) Rev. J. Sandegren, Church of Sweden Mission.
...	(9) M.R. Ry. L. K. Tulsiram Avargal.
...	Received a deputation from the Madura-Ramnad Indian Christian Association.
...	Lunch with Mr. D. M. Durai Raja.
...	Visited the Madura Collector's Office, the Teppakulam, the Union Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and the Madura Club.
...	Dinner. After dinner witnessed a performance by the King George Amateur Dramatic Society.
...	By special train.

TRICHINOPOLY

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place	Arr. or Dep.	Time. A. M. P. M.	
1917.						
Oct. 24.	Wed.	Trichinopoly.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	6-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	7 0	...
				Arr.	9 30	...
					11-30	...
					11 30	...
Oct. 25.	Thurs.	Madras	Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	2-0
				Dep.	...	4-30
			Egmore Railway Station.	Arr.	7 30	...
			Government House.	Dep.	7 35	..
				Arr.	7 45	...

TIME-TABLE

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor. Inspection of the Indian Defence Force.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with--
...	(1) Rev. Father Bertram, Principal, St. Joseph's College.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
...	(3) Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
...	(4) Rev. A. F. Gardiner, Principal, S.P.G. College.
...	Her Excellency visited the St. John's Vestry School and the Rock Fort.
...	Lunch.
...	Tennis at Club.
...	By special train.
...	Arrival private.
...	
...	

MANGALORE.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Capt. L. M. Peet, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 14th October 1917, on a tour to Mangalore, Calicut, Madura and Trichinopoly. The departure was private and the journey from Ootacamund to Mettupalaiyam was performed by motor and thence by special train. Mr. L. B. Gasson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, accompanied the party throughout the tour.

Oct. 14,
1917.
OOTACA-
MUND.

Departure.

METTU-
PALAIYAM.

The special train arrived at Mangalore Railway Station at 7.30 a.m. the next day. On alighting from the saloon His Excellency was received by Mr. A. L. Vibert, I.C.S., the Collector, and Mr. G. S. P. Percival, the District Superintendent of Police, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council and District Medical and Sanitary Officer. From the Railway Station His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's bungalow where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vibert.

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

After breakfast His Excellency held an informal conference on the subject of the development of railway communications affecting the South Kanara district.

Those present included the following representatives of the District Association, the Mysore

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Railway
Confer-
ence.

Planters' Association, and the mercantile community :—

- Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat, District Association.
- Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, Avargal, District Association.
- Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib, Khan Sahib, District Association.
- Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, District Association.
- „ C. J. Hayward, Mysore Planters' Association.
- „ M. J. Woodbridge, Mysore Planters' Association.
- „ Godfrey, Mysore Planters' Association.
- „ J. G. Hamilton, Mysore Planters' Association.
- „ H. F. Heycock, Port Officer, Mangalore.
- Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council.
- Mr. S. Raghunathayya, President, Taluk Board.
- „ N. Venkat Rao, Merchant, Mangalore.
- Diwan Bahadur M. M. Bangera Avargal, retired District Judge.
- Mr. A. Ramayya Punja.
- „ Manel Annappa Nayak, Merchant, Mangalore.
- „ Narasimha Marthu Bhandari, Merchant, Mangalore.
- „ A. J. Lobo, High Court Vakil.
- „ Joachim Saldanha, Merchant, Mangalore.
- „ Simon Alvares do.

Mr. U. C. Krishna Bhat, High Court Vakil, Mangalore. Oct. 15, 1917.

- „ Ullal Sarvotham Kini, Merchant, Buntwal. MANGA-LORE.
- „ Uppinangadi Narasimha Nayak, Merchant, Uppinangadi. Railway Conference.
- „ B. Rama Rao, Vice-President, Puttur Taluk Board.
- „ S. L. Mathias, Merchant, Karkal.
- „ H. Madappayya, Vice-President, Coondapoor Taluk Board.
- „ H. Lakshminarayana Kamath, Merchant, Coondapoor.
- „ J. P. Rego, Merchant, Mangalore.
- „ M. Vittal Kamath, High Court Vakil, Udipi.
- „ K. N. Vishweswara Rao, retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Udipi.
- „ Venkatasubba Bhat, Udipi.
- „ P. Alva, Udipi.

Mr. A. L. Vibert, Collector, and Mr. T. E. Moir, Private Secretary, were also present.

Mr. Vibert opened the discussion and illustrated his remarks by reference to a map showing the existing railway systems in South India. In urging the claim of Mangalore in preference to those of Bhatkal or any other port on that coast he pointed out that Mangalore already possessed an extensive hinterland and was the centre not only of a large export traffic but also of a large import traffic. The construction of the Mangalore-Hassan line would eventually lead to direct communication between Mangalore

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Railway
Confer-
ence.

and Madras via Bangalore. He also pointed out that while neither the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company nor the South Indian Railway Company could be expected to favour a scheme the execution of which would affect either Marmagaoa or Madras. Mr. Richards who had investigated the question on behalf of the Government of India was in favour of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway. The best alternative would be a line connecting Shimoga with Malpe and Mangalore and for this line he said that a suitable ghaut trace had been discovered.

Mr. Hayward speaking on behalf of the Mysore Planters' Association expressed himself in entire sympathy with the Hassan-Mangalore Railway scheme which the Mysore Planters' Association had supported since the year 1864 when it was formed. The United Planters' Association of Southern India had also supported it and in 1913 there was a consensus of opinion that this was the scheme which ought to be adopted. In that year indeed the Diwan of Mysore received a deputation of planters and assured them that the Darbar was prepared to start their section of the line as soon as the British Government started their section. Differences of opinion subsequently arose between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway as regards the apportionment of the receipts which could have been put straight at the time. The Shimoga-Bhatkal scheme however had, in the meantime, attracted the ambitions of the Darbar and from that time onward the

Darbar had raised every possible obstacle to the construction of the Mangalore line. One of the principal objections raised was that Mangalore was not an open port all the year round. This objection was not material as during the months for which the port was at present closed exports and imports would in any case be negligible.

Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao stated that as far as he was aware the reasons which had led to the change of front on the part of the Mysore Darbar were —

(1) that they wished to develop their own territory more especially the Malnad tract ;

(2) that there was a prospect of mining industry developing in the Shimoga district and to the south of it ;

(3) that Mangalore was only a fair weather port.

As regards the Malnad, he suggested that as it was a bleak thinly populated and desolate tract what was required for its development was road communications. With regard to the mining industry he understood that the industry was only in its infancy, that large developments were doubtful, that the ore was not of high quality as compared with that of the Central Provinces, and that in any case work on the mines would not be possible during the monsoon months and therefore from the point of view of the mining industry an all-round year harbour was not essential. From the financial point of view there was no doubt that the Mangalore line

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Railway
Confer-
ence.

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Railway
Confer-
ence.

would pay whereas it was exceedingly unlikely that the Bhatkal scheme would ever pay.

Mr. Hamilton quoted the opinion of Mr. Richards that no line on the Shimoga group would be of any advantage to the Bombay Presidency or to the Madras Presidency or to Coorg. As far as they were concerned nothing more need be said regarding the Shimoga-Bhatkal scheme. The Hassan-Mangalore line had first claims and the Shimoga-Malpe-Mangalore line suggested by Mr. Vibert came next. South Kanara and Mysore were connected by historical and religious associations: their language was the same and South Kanara depended on Mysore for plough and draft cattle and the Hassan-Mangalore line would materially assist the large pilgrim traffic which passed through the district.

Mr. Godfrey said that the North Mysore Planters' Association heartily supported the Hassan-Mangalore scheme and that he had been asked by the Bababudan Planters' Association to express their adherence to it also.

Mr. Krishna Bhat pointed out that the extent of British territory served by the Shimoga-Bhatkal line would be only eight miles whereas the Hassan-Mangalore line would serve a large tract of the South Kanara district. Mangalore had extended and increased its shipping facilities whereas Bhatkal till this day remained a fishing village. The effect of the Bhatkal scheme would only be to divert to Bhatkal a small proportion

of the trade which now passed between Mysore and Mangalore.

On behalf of the tile manufacturers it was stated that their industry which was the principal industry of the South Kanara district and worked the whole year round was vitally interested in the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway. The construction of the Mangalore line would enable the tile manufacturers to tap the forests of the Western Ghats for fuel and to go further afield for the deposits of clay on which their industry depended.

On behalf of Malpe it was urged that if the suggested line, viz., Shimoga-Malpe, were constructed fisheries and subsidiary industries at Malpe would be encouraged. Malpe, it was added, was also a big pilgrim centre.

His Excellency stated that the whole question was at present before the Government of India and that the Madras Government could do nothing further until the decision of the Government of India was announced. As regards the Mangalore scheme, His Excellency understood that there would be no difficulty in raising the capital required and when opportunity offered the Madras Government would do all in their power to forward the scheme.

In reply to a question by His Excellency he was informed that about one and a half lakhs of rupees had been collected up to date in the shape of railway cess and that the annual receipts would be sufficient to guarantee the interest on

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Railway
Confer-
ence.

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE,
Planters'
deputa-
tion.

the capital required for that portion of the line which would lie within the South Kanara district.

His Excellency then received a deputation from planters.

The following were present :-

Mr. C. J. Hayward, Mysore Planters' Association.

„ Godfrey, Mysore Planters' Association.

„ J. G. Hamilton, Mysore Planters' Association.

„ M. J. Woodbridge, Mysore Planters' Association.

„ S. L. Mathias, Merchant, Karkal.

„ Simon Alvares, Merchant, Mangalore.

„ P. F. X. Saldanha.

The Collector, Port Officer and Private Secretary were also present.

In opening the proceedings His Excellency alluded to the discussion at the Planters' Conference held on the 5th October 1917 at Ootacamund from which it seemed clear that the control exercised by the Food Controller and the Ministry of Shipping over imports into the United Kingdom had not always been consistent. It also appeared that sometimes space available on ships calling at Madras ports had not been utilized because there was no coffee or tea ready for shipment. In some cases indeed there was tea available but this was tea belonging to estates which had shipped up to their share of the allotment. This seemed to point to the advisability of the planters having a representative to look after their shipping interests more

especially at Madras. If there were a representative of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Madras to get early information as to shipments he could arrange for all space available being utilized.

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE,
Planters'
deputa-
tion.

A suggestion was made that coffee should be placed on the priority list. His Excellency stated that the Madras Government had urged on the Government of India by telegram that the balance of last season's coffee should be allowed to be shipped in preference to the miscellaneous goods which the Shipping Agents were at present to put on board when space was available. Information had been received that the Government of India had forwarded the recommendation to the Secretary of State for India with their support.

The deputation further pointed out that most of last season's crop of coffee was more suitable for France than for the United Kingdom and that if tonnage was provided for the United Kingdom only the coffee would eventually have to be re-exported to France and thus much tonnage would be wasted.

The Persian Gulf offered another market for Indian coffee, which the planters were anxious to develop and the present time offered a favourable opportunity as American coffee had been shut out. Export licences in themselves were of no use: import and transport licences also were required.

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Planters'
deputa-
tion.

As regards finance coffee was in a much worse position than tea and rubber. This was due to the fact that coffee estates were owned mainly by private individuals while tea and rubber estates were largely in the hands of companies whom the banks were more ready to help.

His Excellency stated for the private information of the deputation that the Government of India had been requested to provide three lakhs Council bills for the benefit of planters. The deputation recognized that this amount was sufficient for the immediate requirements of the planters and pointed out that planting industries were on a different footing from that of agriculture. Once the planting industries were allowed to decay, it would be difficult for them to recover their position. Unless these industries, therefore, were to be crippled the Government must come to their assistance. Otherwise the small planters would fall under the control of profiteers.

The deputation requested that Indian coffee should be given preference as being British grown coffee. They also inquired whether in case the necessary tonnage was not available there was any chance of Government buying the crop. His Excellency said that he could give no information on this point but that the suggestion would be borne in mind.

His Excellency received another deputation from the planters of Mudgere taluk in Mysore Province and local representatives of the planting industry.

In urging the construction of a road to Mysore via the Yelaneer ghaut the deputation read the following statement requesting the Government to make the necessary grant of money to the District Board to enable it to construct it :—

“ The point which the planters of Mudgere taluk in Mysore Province and the local planters in this district beg to urge for the kind consideration of Your Excellency's Government is the construction of a ghaut road connecting Beltangadi in South Kanara with Kalsa in Mysore by the Yelaneer ghaut. I may begin by pointing out that the Yelaneer gap is the lowest gap on the ghauts between South Kanara and Mysore. The present mode of communication between Beltangadi and Kalsa is by the Charmadi ghaut, a distance of 88 miles. The road which we beg to suggest is via Pernadka Bangadi, Panikal and Yelaneer, a distance of only about 62 miles. The importance of this road appears to have claimed attention on one or two previous occasions but the matter does not appear to have been fully investigated or considered. As early as 1856, the possibility of a road via Yelaneer ghaut appears to have been seriously considered and a road made from Beltangadi to Navoor in view of its completion up to Sampse and Kalsa in Mysore. The construction of the Charmadi ghaut road, however, would appear to have satisfied the then needs of traffic and the road via Yelaneer ghaut was not continued beyond Navoor. The subject was again agitated by Mr. Fowke and Mr. Durham in 1913-14 and the Mysore Government supported the project and asked the District Board of South Kanara to state whether the Board felt

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Planters'
deputa-
tion.

28

MANGALORE

Oct. 15,
1917.MANGA-
LORE.Planters'
deputa-
tion.

"able to construct the British portion of the road.
 "The District Board Engineer, however, appears to
 "have thought that the line would be too expensive
 "and the District Board passed a resolution in 1915
 "that the Board was not prepared to construct the
 "road as the estimate seemed to be prohibitive. Mr.
 "Couchman, the then Collector, inquired whether the
 "Darbar would undertake the ghaut portion of the
 "road in South Kanara, but the reply was a negative
 "one. The matter now rests there. We beg to point
 "out to Your Excellency that the estimate was more or
 "less merely a guess and was not based upon any
 "definite data. I hope that a proper investigation
 "will show that the estimate was far too excessive. I
 "notice also that the estimate was for a road in
 "continuation of the Navoor road, but I beg to suggest
 "now that a trace may be made direct from Pernadka
 "via Bangadi to Panikal which will shorten the
 "distance by about three miles. I understand that
 "there is a bridal path along the road suggested by us.
 "The road is one of great importance to planters and
 "traders generally. There are over forty big coffee
 "estates that will be served by this road. It will also
 "open up the rich Bangadi valley. No doubt the
 "funds of the District Board will not permit any
 "allotment for the construction of this road and we
 "therefore pray that the Government may be pleased
 "to have this matter fully investigated and make the
 "necessary grant to the District Board to enable it to
 "construct the road."

His Excellency stated in reply that money
 was scarce at the present time and that so long

as there was not sufficient money to spend on
 existing roads the prospect of constructing new
 roads was very remote. He could not recom-
 mend even the preparing of estimates until there
 was some prospect that the construction of the
 road could be financed.

At 12-15 p.m. His Excellency accorded a few
 private interviews.

In the afternoon at 5 p.m. His Excellency and
 party motored to the site of the proposed building
 for the Mahila Sabha or Ladies' Association. On
 His Excellency taking his seat, Mrs. Lalita Bai
 read the following statement requesting him to
 lay the foundation stone of the Sabha:—

"We, the members of the Mahila Sabha, offer
 "our sincere thanks to Your Excellency for having
 "kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of a
 "local habitation for our association. If Her
 "Excellency was able to be present on this occasion, it
 "would have given us immense pleasure. Mr. Vibert,
 "our esteemed Collector, was good enough to recom-
 "mend to the Revenue Board that the site where we
 "have assembled to-day may be alienated to the Mahila
 "Sabha. We are deeply grateful to Your Excellency's
 "Government for sanctioning the alienation.

"2. We are fully aware of and appreciate Your
 "Excellency's solicitude for advancing the cause of
 "women's education in our Presidency. The people
 "of this Presidency are under deep obligation to
 "Your Excellency for having established the
 "Women's College in Madras, a hostel for Hindu
 "widows with liberal scholarships to them and for

Oct. 15,
1917.MANGA-
LORE.
Planters'
deputa-
tion.Inter-
views.Laying
founda-
tion stone
of the
Mahila
Sabha.

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Laying
founda-
tion stone
of the
Mahila
Sabha.

"sanctioning classes for married women in the
"Government Training School, Egmore.

"3. Your Excellency will permit us to briefly
"state about the objects and the working of the Mahila
"Sabha. The Mahila Sabha was started in May 1911.
"The present strength of the institution is about sixty
"members excluding the pupils attending the classes
"started by the Sabha for teaching such subjects as
"are conducive to the well-being of women. The
"association is worked by a managing committee
"which consists of twenty-one ladies representing the
"different communities in the town. The institution
"is open to ladies of all communities. The objects of
"the Sabha are—

"(1) to supplement the educational facilities
"afforded by Government in the cause of women's
"education,

"(2) to afford opportunities to its members for
"improving themselves and their homes, and thus to
"enable them to be of service both in and outside the
"institution,

"(3) to bring ladies of the different communities
"closer together and thus to promote sisterly feelings
"among them.

"In this connexion we may be permitted to
"quote the following extract of a speech made by
"His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of
"India, at the Conference of the Directors of Public
"Instruction held in Delhi: 'I view with apprehen-
"sion the growing inequality between men and women
"arising out of difference in education. It cannot be
"good for any country that its women should lag so

"far behind men in the matter of education.' The Oct. 15,
"Sabha is working with this view and will be ever 1917.
"ready to co-operate with the educational authorities MANGA-
LORE.

"4. The following are the ways and means Laying
"employed by the Sabha for working out and popula- foundation stone
"rizing its objects:— of the
Mahila
Sabha.

"The institution is running classes in English,
"Sewing and Knitting, History and Geography. The
"present total strength of the classes is about forty and
"we have five or six honorary lady workers. These
"classes are attended by grown-up married women,
"widows and girls who cannot afford to attend school.
"In addition to this, the Sabha organizes a series of
"lectures on subjects which will help to add to the
"stock of general knowledge of the members and also
"on such other subjects as will better fit them to
"discharge their duties as housewives. Nor is the
"moral and spiritual side of women's education
"neglected. The subjects mentioned below are some
"of the topics that were taken up by the Sabha in the
"past:—

" 'Home education of children by mothers,'

" 'The sphere and duties of women,'

" 'Bakti yoga,'

" 'The necessity of higher education to Indian

"women,'

" 'The position of women in the light of the past,'

" 'Physical development of women is a basis for

"all other progress,'

" 'The uses of air and water with special reference

"to their bearing on domestic life,'

" 'Sanitation and First Aids,'

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.

Laying
founda-
tion stone
of the
Mahila
Sabha.

“ ‘ Magic lantern exhibitions by the help of slides showing the nature of bacilli of different kinds of fevers like typhoid, etc.’

“ 5. These lectures are becoming more and more popular, and ladies other than members of the Sabha are also attending the lectures. Ladies and gentlemen of position and culture, both official and non-official, are approached by the Sabha to deliver these lectures. And we are grateful to them among whom may be mentioned the following names :—

“ Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Miss Tara Bai, Miss Janaki Ammal, Lady Apothecary, S. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L., late District Munsif of Mangalore, Dr. Shiva Rao, V. S. Kamath, P. Mangesha Rao, B.A., L.T., and Ullal Mangesh Rao, B.A., L.T.

“ The institution has also been maintaining classes to teach Mahratti whenever pupils were forthcoming to learn that language.

“ 6. Another feature of the work done by the Mahila Sabha in the past may also be referred to here. This institution has all along been keen about contributing their quota of donations and services towards helping public movements started for the betterment of the condition of women specially, or for the encouragement of education generally, in cases where any educational institution stood in need of funds, or for the relief of suffering and misery caused by war, famine, etc., by holding social gatherings, musical concerts, and fancy sales. For instance, the Sabha once contributed Rs. 70 to Professor Karve's Widows' Home, Poona, Rs. 69 to the South African Relief

“ Fund started by Gokhale, Rs. 600 and odd to the War Fête Fund started by Mr. Vibert, and Rs. 700 and odd to the Ganapathi Secondary School, a local educational institution. Again, individual members of the Mahila Sabha, in addition to subscribing to the Ladies' War Fund, have prepared socks, towels, shirts, etc., to be sent to the Ladies' War Fund at Madras. We are glad to have been able to co-operate with Mrs. Vibert in this noble work and to contribute our mite towards the Ladies' Depot started by Her Excellency Lady Pentland. We hope to be able to continue to work on similar lines hereafter also.

“ 7. The Sabha having now got the site, it intends to raise a suitable building for holding its classes and its lectures and to lay out a garden and a recreation ground. It is also intended to locate a library and a reading room in the newly raised buildings. We have every hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, the Director of Public Instruction, will, in his usual sympathy for women's education, sanction a grant for the building for furniture and for library in accordance with educational rules.

“ 8. We now approach Your Excellency with a request to lay the foundation stone of our building and bless the Mahila Sabha and its work.”

In complying with the request His Excellency made the following speech :—

“ LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a great pleasure to me to take part in a ceremony which demonstrates convincingly the measure of success which the Mahila Sabha has attained during the six years of its

Oct. 15,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
Laying
founda-
tion stone
of the
Mahila
Sabha.

His
Excellency's
speech.

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

His
Excel-
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speech.

"existence and the confidence of the committee that
"the excellent work which was inaugurated in 1911 has
"become a permanent feature of the social and intel-
"lectual life of this town and that given a proper
"centre and facilities it will continue to expand and
"prosper. One of the most encouraging of recent
"developments in this Presidency is the more generous
"recognition among thoughtful men that if advance is
"to be fostered and secured it must not be one-sided
"and imperfect, but that they must work to 'mould
"the woman also to the fuller day.' Among women
"themselves too that need is increasingly realized and
"to this fact is due the remarkable success which has
"attended the institution of separate colleges for
"women to which appreciative reference has been
"made in the address to which we have just listened.
"We are already constructing additional buildings for
"the Queen Mary's College and I sincerely hope that
"in spite of distances the West Coast will be fully
"represented on the rapidly increasing roll of students.
"It is only natural that in these districts with their
"traditions of a culture scholarship and literary
"attainments in which women are privileged to share
"the desire that they too should participate in wider
"knowledge and opportunities should be manifested.
"The citizens of this town will, I feel sure, not fall
"behind but will accord generous support to the
"Mahila Sabha and to a movement which aims at
"giving their women-folk wider opportunities of pro-
"ing themselves capable housewives, wise mothers and
"true and inspiring companions. I commend it to
"their sympathy and encouragement.

Oct. 15,

1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"I would lastly thank you ladies for your kind
"reference to Her Excellency and express her great
"regret that she could not be present to-day and to
"convey to you her sincere congratulations and good
"wishes. I am especially to thank you on behalf of
"Her Excellency and of the Ladies' Depot for the
"generous and welcome manner in which you have
"co-operated in the splendid work which the ladies of
"the Presidency have so generously made their pecu-
"liar care.

"I shall now, with your permission, lay the
"foundation stone of the new building and, in doing so,
"ask you all to wish success and prosperity to the
"Mahila Sabha."

After laying the foundation stone of the
Mahila Sabha His Excellency motored to the St.
Aloysius' College, where he was received by the
Rev. Father Perazzi, Rector and Principal.
Father Perazzi conducted His Excellency upstairs
where the members of the staff were introduced
to him and then to the college hall, where the
students were assembled. On His Excellency
taking his seat, the college choir sang a song of
welcome. Rev. Father A. Macry then played
two pieces by Mendelssohn and Rubinstein
on the piano. Three scenes from Shakespeare's
Midsummer Night's Dream were acted by the
students of the college. Father Perazzi then read
the following address and handed to His Excel-
lency Rs. 300 being the value of their prizes which
the prize-winners had generously decided to

St. Aloy-
sius' College.
Prize
giving.

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Father
Perazzi's
address.

contribute to the war fund receiving instead of the prizes cards signed by His Excellency :

"We, the Rector, the staff and the students of "St. Aloysius' College, account it a privilege to be "allowed to welcome Your Excellency, and to offer you "our dutiful homage and loyalty.

"Your Excellency has been in our midst once "before in this very hall. The kindness of that first "visit is still fresh in grateful memories, so that the "happy Providence that has extended the term of the "office you hold enables us to welcome you to-day "with added warmth. Interested as you are in the "welfare of students in schools and colleges, you will "be pleased to know that, while mental and moral "advancement are cared for in this institution, no "smaller a measure of attention is devoted to the "discipline of reverence for authority and of loyalty to "rulers. These have ever been among the cherished "ideals of the training imparted by the society, that is "taking its share in the educational work of this "country. And Your Excellency's presence here we "take as approval as well as encouragement, while "carrying on that work. The spirit that actuates us "is the selfsame spirit, though under diverse forms, "that has moved our brethren in Europe to exchange "peaceful pursuits for a life of peril at their country's "call. Among the fourteen hundred students assem- "bled to greet you, many are the descendants of the "Christian population that stood by General Mathews "in 1783, and offered the service of their purse and "person in troublous days, sixty years ago. What "their sires did they, too, can be trusted to do in their

"own time. The little they can at present give, they "have brought for your gracious acceptance: it is the "gift of the money-value of the prizes they have won "by honest labour.

"Allow me now to turn to the work of the year. "St. Aloysius' College, which was opened in 1882 with "a little over 150 pupils, counts 1,403 students on its "rolls to-day. For the Public Examination of the "Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, we presented "65 candidates. Of these 55 were declared eligible "for admission into the University classes. For the "Intermediate Examination in Arts we presented 63 "candidates: 27 for Group I and 36 for Group III. "Of these 26 passed fully, besides 4 in Part I only, "and 13 in Part II only. Of the successful candidates, "9 obtained a First class. In the B.A. (Pass) "Degree Examination, of the 9 students sent up for "Part I (English Language and Literature) 4 passed, "and out of the 9 for the Optional Groups, 5 passed.

"In our Boarding house and hostels we "accommodate 154 students, who have come to us "from outside the town of Mangalore. The pleasanter "aspects of college life are furnished by the activities "of literary and debating societies, the choir, the "orchestra, and games associations.

"In closing this brief chronicle of the doings of "the college during the past twelve months, we may "state that the lines traced out by Your Excellency for "the guidance of the conduct of students are sedulously "followed by us. While the members of the staff conti- "nue to keep in touch with the students, they allow them "as much freedom from restraint as is compatible with

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Father
Perazzi's
address

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Father
Perazzi's
address.

"their preservation from moral and physical harm.
"We encourage them to manage their own games and
"entertainments, and accustom them to maintain order
"and discipline among themselves. Faithful, there-
"fore, to its motto, 'Lucet et Ardet,' the college
"hopes to send them forth from its portals, as good
"men and true, useful citizens, and loyal subjects.

"Once more we thank Your Excellency for the
"honour you have done us by your visit this evening.
"And we assure you of our earnest prayers to God for
"you, on whom may He pour in abundance His
"choicest blessings."

His
Excel-
lency's
speech.

His Excellency then made the following
speech:—

"FATHER PERAZZI AND GENTLEMEN,—It is
"nearly three years since I had the privilege of visiting
"the St. Aloysius' College, but the welcome which I
"then received and the impressions carried away of
"the importance and excellence of the educational
"work carried on here were so vivid that I gladly
"accepted the invitation kindly conveyed to me by
"Father Perazzi to be present here to-day and distri-
"bute the certificates to the prize-winners. In doing
"so Father Perazzi pleaded for indulgence on the
"ground that at such short notice the programme
"provided for the entertainment of visitors to-day
"would necessarily be brief and lacking in interest.
"I am sure you will agree with me that his misgivings
"on that score were entirely unnecessary and that we
"must express our thanks to the boys for their
"excellent performance of 'Pyramus and Thisbe'
"which we have just witnessed, to the choir for the

"song of welcome and last but not least to Father Oct. 15,
"Macry for the special pleasure which his skill has 1917.
"given to all those who love to hear good music well MANGA-
"played. I would like to include in our vote of LORE.
"thanks the stage manager to whose capable guidance His
"and instruction the young actors of the interlude have Excel-
"done so much credit. lency's
speech.

"We must not forget that the main purpose of our
"meeting here to-day is to commemorate the close of
"another year of college life and to pass in review its
"results. And I am sure that we may all heartily
"congratulate the Rector and the staff on the record
"which they have been able to present to-day, on the
"successes which the college has won in the examina-
"tion field, on the sound and elevating principles by
"which the life of the college in all its manifold
"activities is influenced and guided, and on the
"excellent and cordial relations which exist between
"the staff and the students. The Madras Government
"know well and appreciate gratefully the valuable
"work which St. Aloysius' College has carried on for
"so many years. I am confident that all, staff and
"students alike, will sedulously maintain its reputation
"and jealously guard the tone and spirit in which that
"work has always been carried on. So will it continue
"to turn out men who by their character, ability and
"loyalty will bring credit to it and will retain a grateful
"and lively recollection of their days here and of the
"great benefits they received. It is my happy duty
"now to congratulate the prize-winners on the success
"which has attended their efforts during the past year,
"but still more to thank them for the very generous

Oct. 15,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

His
Excellency's
speech.

District
Judge's
Dinner
Party.
Oct 16,
1917.

URWA
PENT-
LAND
PETTA.

Wenlock
Municipal
Hospital.

"way in which they have presented the value of their prizes to the Madras War Fund. I feel sure, gentlemen, that you will appreciate as I do the sacrifice which these boys have made to show their loyalty and the spirit of sympathy by which not only they but their companions are actuated. On behalf of all present I offer to you all boys our best wishes that success and happiness may attend you in your future lives and with you our firm hopes for the continued prosperity of the college to which you have the good fortune to belong."

His Excellency was the guest at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Moore at the Judge's bungalow.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 16th October, His Excellency drove to the Urwa Pentland Petta a town extension of which he had cut the first sod on the occasion of his first visit to the district in November 1914. In the course of the drive His Excellency halted for a few minutes at the Bunt Hostel where he was met by Mr. Mahabala Hegde, the Secretary, and also inspected the Depressed Classes Mission's institution of which Mr. K. Ranga Rao is the Secretary. The Wenlock Municipal Hospital was then visited and His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am glad to have had this opportunity of paying a second visit to this hospital and to find it in good order, and doing excellent work under Dr. Verghese and the staff. I trust that circumstances may soon permit progress to be made with the new buildings

"which are urgently required to provide larger accommodation."

Oct. 16,
1917.

BUNDER.

His Excellency next motored to the Bunder to receive a deputation from the merchants of Mangalore, and was met by Mr. Heycock, Port Officer, Mr. Calder, Steamer Agent, and Mr. Verghese, Municipal Chairman. From the Bunder His Excellency in company with these gentlemen and some of the leading merchants proceeded to Jeppu by launch kindly provided for the occasion by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited. His Excellency had thus an opportunity of inspecting the harbour and of obtaining an idea of the reclamation schemes proposed.

The deputation urged the necessity for the improvement of the harbour. Plans connected with a scheme of reclamation on the town side of the backwater were laid before His Excellency, the underlying idea being that so much of the reclamation as was required to give a continuous road along the front of the backwater should be retained for public purposes, the remaining portion of the ground being sold at market price to the adjacent riparian owners.

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After breakfast His Excellency held an informal conference at 10-30 a.m. at which leading officials and non-officials were present to consider the steps to be taken to stimulate recruiting in the South Kanara district.

Recruit-
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In opening the proceedings His Excellency referred to the establishment of a Provincial

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE

Recruit-
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Confer-
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Recruiting Board with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman as Chairman and with the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp as Secretary, and explained that if the Madras Presidency were to do its due share in supplying the increased number of recruits which the continuance of military operations rendered necessary it was essential to secure the hearty and practical co-operation of gentlemen of influence and experience throughout the Presidency. He further pointed out the large choice of employment which was offered to intending recruits in various branches of the military establishment combatant and non-combatant. He explained the conditions of service and of pay and invited the members of the conference to express their views on these points and as to the methods by which recruiting in the district could best be stimulated. After an interesting discussion on various points special stress was laid on the provision to be made for the families of those who joined and the necessity of something in the nature of a moratorium as regards debts in the case of some possible recruits; also upon the necessity of reducing the time between recruitment and actual entertainment on the strength as much as possible owing to the small allowances provided for during that period; and for expediting and simplifying the procedure as regards medical examination. It was agreed that as a first step a district committee should be formed with branches in every taluk and as subsidiary measures that the conditions of service

and pay should be widely advertised, the question of family allotment fully examined, special arrangements as regards debts considered and the landholders called upon to assist in the movement and encourage recruiting by giving guarantees for the continuance of tenancies in the case of those who were at present tenants at will and other concessions. Special concessions under the darkhast rules should, it was suggested, be given to recruits at the conclusion of their term of service. The Collector stated that arrangements were already under consideration and that the constitution of a district committee with branches would at once be taken in hand. In concluding the proceedings His Excellency laid stress on the fact that the larger and more continuous the supplies of men and material the shorter would be the duration of the war and that this of itself would imply a great economic gain.

His Excellency then received a deputation from the South Kanara District Association.

Notes expressing the views of the Association on the matters which they wished to bring to His Excellency's consideration were submitted.

It was agreed that questions relating to education should first be considered. After considerable informal discussion His Excellency in summing up said that the representations which the District Association urged would receive consideration. He pointed out, however, that they all involved expenditure in some form

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Recruit-
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Confer-
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District
Associa-
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deputa-
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Oct. 16,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
District
Associa-
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deputa-
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or other and that as the deputation was aware the financial position arising out of the war did not admit of the Local Government embarking on schemes which involved large additions to recurring expenditure. As regards elementary education the Government were exceedingly anxious that as soon as possible the campaign against illiteracy should be resumed and carried out on a large and comprehensive scale. Measures to this end were under examination and he hoped that it would not be long before the financial position would admit of vigorous efforts being made to carry them into effect. Even then however ways and means would require strict husbanding and a careful and equitable apportionment between elementary, secondary and higher education.

As regards the request that the Government College should be raised to the rank of first-grade college, His Excellency entirely sympathized with the desire of those interested in the college that its status should be raised so that the students of the college might complete their University course in one and the same institution. He also recognized the force of Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao's representation that further provision as regards science should be made for boys who wished to take up the medical profession, but in view of the opportunities which already existed for students to complete their course elsewhere it was a question whether the large expenditure which would be involved in

raising the college to the first grade would not at present more equitably be devoted to improving and extending elementary and secondary education. The general sense of the meeting was that wherever these claims conflicted preference should be given to expenditure on elementary education.

Turning to the question of mulgeni legislation, His Excellency explained that the matter had received careful consideration from the Government and that a Bill to deal with it had indeed been framed but that in deference to the opinion of the Government of India that controversial legislation in such matters should not be proceeded with during the continuance of the war—a view in which the Madras Government cordially concurred—they had felt that they could not urge that an exception should be made in respect of this particular matter. Nor could the Government of India be expected to alter their decision unless they received confident assurances that the matter was no longer of a controversial nature. It could not be disguised that in this matter the interests of the vulgar and of the mulgenidar were opposed. Were they in a position to give such assurances? The deputation admitted that that was not the case and that therefore for the present the further consideration of the matter must lie over.

As regards the amendment of the Revenue Recovery Act so as to provide for the right of tenants to deduct the assessment paid by them

Oct. 16,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.
District
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

District
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

from the rent due to the landlord. His Excellency undertook to have the matter further examined in the light of the representations made by the District Association.

As regards the operation of the sandalwood rules and the position of the sandalwood oil industry, His Excellency agreed that this was a matter of considerable economic importance. It was a complicated matter and he advised the deputation to bring the question to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman, Forest Commissioner, who he understood would be visiting Mangalore shortly.

As regards the revision of seigniorage rates, the matter was already under the consideration of Government and His Excellency was not in a position to make any pronouncement at present.

The question of kumaki privileges was then considered and after considerable discussion in the course of which it was suggested that possibly the system and customs which led to the elaboration of the existing rules were anachronisms and economically and otherwise unsound, His Excellency suggested that this question also might profitably form the subject of discussion with the Forest Commissioner during his visit, and also the forest grievances and the suggestions which referred to the Malnad improvement schemes.

As regards the reservation of grazing grounds in each village and the revision of darkhast rules, the Collector stated that he proposed to

address the Board on these subjects, and it was agreed that no further steps were at present required.

As regards grants for the construction of bridges which His Excellency admitted was an important matter in the South Kanara district, he stated that as far as their means allowed Government had already given generous grants to the District Board for this purpose and that any further large grants must necessarily await the return of normal conditions.

His Excellency then received a deputation from the Roman Catholics of Mangalore who pleaded for more liberal grants to elementary schools under private management and submitted the following note:—

"The Catholic community of South Kanara, in common with other communities, finds itself greatly handicapped in the matter of elementary education owing to the scanty support they receive from Government in the shape of grants.

"It is a well-known fact that, while the educational authorities insist on private managers conducting their schools as efficiently as the schools under public management, a reference to the official financial returns of the Educational Department will show that, while large sums of public money are spent on schools under public management, institutions under private management receive very little encouragement at the hands of Government.

"The Mangalore Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association of South Kanara are making

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

District
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

Roman
Catholics
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Roman
Catholics'
deputa-
tion.

"every sacrifice in their power to bring elementary education within the reach of the poorer classes throughout the district. At present they maintain 63 recognized elementary schools with a total attendance, according to the latest returns, of 5,285 pupils, including a fairly large number of girls. There is a large demand for more schools and there are many centres with a large Catholic population where schools are urgently needed.

"The total income of the 63 schools maintained by the Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association, for the last financial year, was Rs. 15,778-10-4, including Government grants to the extent of Rs. 10,446. The total expenditure, on the other hand, reached the high figure of Rs. 29,410-2-4, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 12,631 8-0 to be made good by the management.

"The present scale of Government grant to private schools is only Rs. 3 monthly for a non-trained teacher; Rs. 3-8-0 for a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade; Rs. 4 for a trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and Rs. 5 for a trained teacher of the secondary grade. To this must be added a capitation grant of Rs. 8 per annum per student on the average attendance of the school.

"It will be readily admitted that the only other source of income, namely, fees, in the case of most of our elementary schools, which are attended by children of the poorest class, adds very little to the teachers' salary. It is, therefore, no wonder if, under the present system, teachers in private schools are underpaid and often draw a salary considerably

"inferior to the salary of a menial servant and consequently give up the teaching profession in despair, unless they are fortunate enough to secure employment in a school under public management where the scale of salary is much higher.

"It is therefore prayed that on a kind consideration of these facts Government may be pleased to raise the scale of grants to private elementary schools and thus enable managers to entertain properly qualified teachers by offering them better salaries and thus secure the stability and raise the efficiency of their schools."

In urging their request, the deputation stated that the cost of maintaining a board school was three times greater than that of maintaining a private school of the same size. From the statistics available it would appear that the cost per pupil was Rs. 6 8 0 in a board school while it was only Rs. 2 2 0 in a private school. Of late there had been considerable reduction in the number of private schools in the district which numbered 375 in 1912 and only 317 now. The policy of the Educational Department appeared to have led to a reduction in the number of private schools.

As regards the contention generally put forward that board schools were more efficient than private ones, the deputation argued that efficiency depended on the frequency of the visits paid by the manager to the school and in this respect private schools had a distinct advantage. Except in a few instances board schools were not

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Roman
Catholics
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Roman
Catholics'
deputa-
tion.

more efficient than private schools and with more liberal grants private schools, especially Roman Catholic schools, could easily be made more efficient.

It was also urged that provision should be made for more stipends in training schools. The deputation concluded by saying that an increase of teaching and capitation grants and the more liberal working of the rules relating to building grants would give an impetus to elementary education.

His Excellency said that the Government welcomed the aid of private individuals and bodies in spreading elementary education, and were glad to encourage private enterprise as far as their means permitted. The grants which had been made during the last five years showed that the amount spent on elementary education had very considerably increased. His Excellency recognized the increasing desire for elementary education, but the chief difficulty was one of funds and this applied to recognized schools of all kinds, whether under the management of public bodies or of private bodies or individuals. This question was common to the whole Presidency and their policy would have to be framed with regard to the interests of the whole Presidency. In this, as in so many other matters, the war had unfortunately seriously impeded progress.

His Excellency, in conclusion, stated that their views would be carefully borne in mind where further advance was again possible.

The deputation next deprecated the increases which the abkari had made to the tree-tax on cocoanut and palmyra trees. They also stated that the policy of reducing the number of shops was viewed with disfavour by the community. The Collector stated that there had been no increase in the rates of tree-tax during the last three years. They urged that toddy was consumed by the poorer Catholics as a food, not as an intoxicant. The price of toddy had gone up in recent years and during festivals it was still further enhanced. In order that consumers might know for certain what they had to pay, the deputation requested that a maximum price might be fixed for toddy. They also referred to the reduction of shops as compelling poor people to go long distances after a hard day's work. His Excellency stated that their representations would be brought to the notice of the departmental authorities.

The deputation next brought forward the subject of the admission of Roman Catholics of South Kanara to the Railway and Telegraph departments and to the Indian Subordinate Medical and other public services in the higher grades. They stated that they had made an application for appointments to the Indian Telegraph department on the general scale, but they were told in reply that they would be admitted only to the local scale. There was also difference as regards pay between Indian and Eurasian grades. With regard to appointments of signallers and

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Roman
Catholics'
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Roman
Catholics'
deputa-
tion.

drivers in Railway Department also they urged that they might be placed on a footing of equality with Eurasians with whom they had habits and customs in common. They also stated that no member of the community had been appointed direct to the post of Deputy Collector though applicants had not been wanting. In reply His Excellency stated that these appointments were made by a careful process of selection and that in any case the number was not sufficient to allow of every section of the community or even each district being allotted appointments. With reference to their desire to enter the medical services His Excellency stated that the new Medical School at Calicut would give them ample opportunities at any rate as regards the civil branch of the service.

The last subject which the deputation placed before His Excellency was the grant to the South Kanara Catholic Association of waste land or darkhast on favourable terms for the benefit of poor Catholic agriculturists. The Collector stated that, if any specific requests were made to him, they would be considered carefully. At the same time he did not consider that it was possible to make special rules in favour of Roman Catholics.

A deputation of leading Muhammadans then waited on His Excellency to represent the need of a Muhammadan hostel in the town, and to request that a site might either be acquired for them or granted free.

Muham-
madans'
deputa-
tion.

The deputation urged that the community though numerous in the district was poor and backward consisting mostly of Mappillas. About 200 Muhammadan students attended the various educational institutions at Mangalore, of whom at least fifty came from other parts of the district and were put to serious difficulties for lack of a hostel as decent lodgings were not easily got in the town. Other communities, it was pointed out, had hostels of their own for which they had received grants from Government, and the deputation referred to the fact that, during His Excellency's last visit to Mangalore, he held out hopes to the Muhammadans that Government would be very glad to help them if they interested themselves in the matter as a community. Since then Rs. 3,000 had been collected with a prospect of further subscriptions and the deputation were confident that if a site were secured they would themselves secure a large proportion at any rate of the funds necessary for the construction of a building. A site near the Taluk office was suggested as suitable for a hostel, but Mr. Vibert stated that it was intended for the Government College and suggested that the deputation might approach the Railway authorities for a site near the railway line. The deputation requested that the negotiations might be opened on their behalf.

His Excellency stated that Government were anxious to assist Muhammadan education and had plans under consideration for opening additional secondary schools. As regards their

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Muham-
madans
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 16,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Garden
Party.

present request the Collector would be asked to go into the matter with them and to give all assistance in his power to them in selecting and, if possible, securing a suitable site.

At 5 p.m. His Excellency attended a Garden Party given by Mr. and Mrs. Vibert, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen and officials and non-officials were present. At the close of the Garden Party M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, on behalf of the Reception Committee, presented to His Excellency the district's contribution to the Hospital Ship "Madras" amounting to Rs. 7,229-12 0. His Excellency in acknowledging the gift on behalf of the Madras War Fund referred to the invaluable services rendered by the Hospital Ship and expressed his grateful thanks for the generous assistance thus accorded to this most humane undertaking.

Oct. 17,
1917.
Panemangalore
bridge.

Co-operative
credit
societies.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 17th October, His Excellency left the Collector's bungalow at 7-30 a.m. to inspect the Panemangalore bridge and on his return halted at Feringapet where he had an opportunity of conversing with representatives of three co-operative credit societies headed by Mr. M. Shiva Rao of Puttur. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been of great interest to me to have had this opportunity of making myself personally acquainted with the working conditions of these three societies, and of ascertaining the confidence of such

"of their members as were present in the financial soundness of the societies, and also in the future prospects of their larger usefulness. Hearty gratitude is due to all those to whom are due these satisfactory signs of co-operative progress. I wish all success to this movement."

At 12 noon His Excellency accorded a few private interviews and at 1-30 p.m. received a deputation of ladies belonging to Mangalore, who pressed the need for the acquisition of a site for the Girls' school. His Excellency stated that he had seen the proposed site, and strongly urged that if possible they should look for another more suitable site. The present proposal was open to objection on two grounds: in the first place any suitable place available in that neighbourhood should if possible be reserved for the future requirements of the Government College and in the second place the site was not altogether suitable for a girls' school. His Excellency advised the deputation to consult the Inspectress of Schools and the Collector as to possible alternatives.

At 5-30 p.m. His Excellency motored to the Government College to preside at the distribution of prizes and the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the college. On arrival His Excellency, was received by Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Principal, and conducted to his seat. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and old students.

Oct. 17,
1917.
MANGA-
LORE.

Inter-
views

Ladies'
deputa-
tion.

Govern-
ment
College
prize
distribu-
tion.

Oct. 17,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE

Govern-
ment
College,
prize
distribu-
tion.

Mr. Krishnamma read the report for 1916-17. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. M. N. Prabhu, B.A., B.L., proposed the college toast in an eloquent speech.

After the distribution of the prizes His Excellency addressed the audience as follows :

"MR. KRISHNAMMA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—
"This evening's programme has been divided into two
"sections, one representing the business which is the
"occasion for this function, and the other pleasure in
"the form of a play and recitations which the students
"of the college offer for the amusement of their guests
"this evening. I find that the speech from the chairman
"has been sandwiched in between these two sections
"and it is thus delicately left to the predilections of the
"speaker and the audience to decide to which section
"of the programme it properly belongs. For myself
"I propose to treat it as an integral part of the
"business section of the programme and to be as brief
"as possible compatible with giving full expression
"to the pleasure which it gives us all to be present
"here to-night and to the congratulations and good
"wishes which we desire to offer to this institution.

"The Government College has now completed fifty
"years of its existence. Inaugurated by the enthusiasm
"and generosity of the citizens of this town it has
"throughout that period retained a hold on the affec-
"tions of the people of Mangalore ; it has been served
"disinterestedly by the principals and teachers to whose
"work Mr. Prabhu has just paid tribute, and it has
"secured the generous support and affectionate loyalty
"of generation after generation of students. As long as

Oct. 17,
1917.

MANGA-
LORE.

Govern-
ment
College
prize
distribu-
tion.

"past students can be found to propose the toast of
"the college with the eloquence of Mr. Prabhu and with
"that genuine gratitude for, and recognition of, all the
"benefits they received here which were so evident
"in his speech, it may confidently look forward to
"celebrating yet further jubilees in the presence of ever-
"increasing gatherings of old students, supporters and
"well-wishers. It is especially gratifying that its jubilee
"should find the college able to present such a
"satisfactory record for the past year and that it
"should be so well reported on by the officers of the
"Educational Department.

"Mr. Prabhu has dwelt with pride on the roll of
"distinguished alumni which the college can claim, and
"I hope that not only the prize-winners whom it gives
"me great pleasure to congratulate on their successes but
"all the students of this college will be animated by
"a desire to find a place on the list of those distin-
"guished students to whom this college will point as
"justifying its existence and exemplifying its traditions.
"All cannot expect to attain distinction, but all can
"assimilate and in their turn disseminate good and
"healthy influences ; and I hope that the relations of
"students with the staff will continue to be marked
"by those qualities of sympathetic control and ready
"obedience, of mutual co-operation and personal
"understanding and sympathy, through which alone
"a college or school can attain a full measure of
"success. I cannot do better, boys, than commend and
"endorse the advice of the proposer of the college toast.
"If in your relations towards your parents, towards
"your teachers and towards your fellow-students

Oct. 17, 1917. "and in the friendly rivalry of work and play
 MANGA- "which the existence of other colleges here renders
 LORE. "possible you are actuated by the spirit which his speech
 Govern- "displayed, you will indeed draw rich blessings from
 ment "the years you spend as students within these walls.
 College "You, Mr. Krishnamma, have asked for a
 prize "sympathetic consideration of various needs and
 distribu- "ambitions of this college. Some of them have been
 tion. "represented to me already by others who are
 "interested and I can only assure you that they will be
 "carefully examined and when time and opportunity
 "permit most sympathetically considered. They are
 "all natural ambitions and real needs, but, as you are
 "aware, for the present the facilities which Govern-
 "ment have for dealing with them are far behind their
 "interest and sympathies.
 "I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that you are
 "anxious to proceed to the promised display of that
 "dramatic talent which seems to be so richly developed
 "among the students of this town, and I would only
 "ask you in conclusion to join me in offering hearty
 "congratulations to the staff and students of the Govern-
 "ment College on the jubilee which it celebrates
 "this year and in wishing it continued advance and
 "prosperity."

Departure. A Sheridan's *Scheming Lieutenant* was then acted by students of the College.

His Excellency left Mangalore at 10 30 p.m. for Calicut, the departure being private.

CALICUT.

THE special train conveying His Excellency Oct. 18, and party arrived at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday the 18th December at West Hill Railway Station '917. where His Excellency was met by Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., Collector, Mr. O. H. Windle, Superintendent of Police, Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge, and Mr. P. A. Ammu Sahib, Divisional Officer. CALICUT.

From the Railway Station His Excellency Barracks and party motored to the barracks where he was received by Captain Steel commanding the detachment of the Indian Defence Force. After inspection of the detachment His Excellency proceeded to the Collector's bungalow at East Hill where he was the guest of Mr. Evans.

After breakfast His Excellency motored to the Collector's Office, where he held a recruiting conference and received deputations from the United Planters' Association of Southern India, the Kerala Jenmi Sabha, the Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha and the Tiya community.

At the conference which was held with a Recruiting Confer- view to considering how recruiting in Malabar could be stimulated the following officials and non-officials were present :—

Mr. R. H. Hitchcock.

Captain Duncan, 5th Labour Corps.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Recruiting
Confer-
ence.

Mr. P. Macqueen, I.C.S.
Mr. M. Mc Gilligan, I.C.S.
" T. H. Hill, I.C.S.
" P. A. Ammu, Divisional Officer.
" K. N. Choyi Kutti, Tahsildar.
" M. Karunakaran, Tahsildar.
" N. Kelu Nayar, Tahsildar.
Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, C.I.E., of
Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara
Muppil Nayar.
M.R.Ry. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar
Avargal.
Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan
Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma
Raja Avargal.
M.R.Ry. A. K. Sankara Varma Raja Avargal.
" C. M. Rarichan Muppan Avargal.
Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja Avargal.
M.R.Ry. T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal.
" C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
" P. Goda Sankara Raja Avargal of
Punnattur.
Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., Collector and Mr. T. E.
Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, were also
present.

His Excellency invited an expression of
views or suggestions as to how recruiting
might be stimulated and asked whether the
inducements offered were sufficient to attract
recruits.

Mr. Hitchcock said that the pay and condi-
tions of service were generally better than in
any other line of employment.

Mr. Evans stated that he had received several
applications from recruits for the grant of land
and as no Government land was available any
offer from jenmis to assist in this matter would
be welcome. In the subsequent discussion it was
agreed that recruits who returned after a credit-
able record might be provided with land and the
following gentlemen offered land :—

	ACS.
Mr. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar	250
Raja of Kollengode	1,000
Raja of Kadattanad	1,500
Mr. Rarichan Muppan	5 for house-site
Muttu Koya Thangal	5 for house-site.

Mr. Evans requested that any offers of land
from other persons might be communicated to him.

It was suggested that jenmis might also give
more favourable terms as regards renewals and
in other respects in the case of recruits and their
families and that the periods for which the leases
ran might be extended in their case. It was also
suggested that when leases fell in preference
might be given to recruits in assigning the
lands. Rents might also be slightly reduced in
their case.

It was stated that the bonus of Rs. 50 was
inadequate and that a greater attraction would

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Recruiting
Confer-
ence.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Recruiting
Confer-
ence.

be the grant of a house-site of about 30 cents with permanent occupancy right. Where jenmis were not disposed to give permanent occupancy right, Government would do well to acquire lands for recruits and pay compensation to the jenmis in cases where the value exceeded the bonus of Rs. 50.

It was also stated that the subsistence allowance of 4 annas a day was insufficient unless a big party of recruits was mustered. Local gentlemen of influence might, however, offer facilities for housing the recruits and their co-operation in this respect would be useful.

As regards payment of the bonus, the opinion was that in the case of Mappilla recruits who were generally married the bonus should be paid to their families, while in the case of Nayars who were generally bachelors it might be paid to the recruits themselves. Mr. Hitchcock remarked that the regulations already gave the recruit the right to authorize payment to his family but that it would be better if the questionnaire under the regulations included a definite question as to whom the recruit desired the bonus to be paid.

As regards the best way of advertising, one of the members of the conference strongly urged that regiments should march through the country in uniform with band and colours. Posters would also be useful especially at fairs and festivals where tea shops might be run with the object of persuading people to enlist. Mr.

Hitchcock deprecated advertising through the medium of newspapers as this method had already been tried and found of no use. Recruiting could also, it was suggested, be stimulated by publishing periodically the number of recruits contributed by each district.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Recruiting
Confer-
ence.

Incidentally it was remarked that the feeding arrangements at headquarters of regiments should leave nothing to be desired, as complaints regarding the food arrangements would impede successful recruiting.

It was also suggested that Nayars, Tiyaas and Mappillas should be put into separate regiments and that if that were not possible all West Coast men should be put into one and the same regiment and called First or Second Keralas as the case might be.

Enlistment, it was urged, should be made easier by arrangements being made for the prompt medical examination of recruits immediately after enlistment and by transferring them to training centres without delay, as it sometimes happened that intending recruits were allowed time to call and worked upon by outside influence in the meantime.

His Excellency, in concluding the conference, expressed gratitude for their help and hoped that Malabar would do its duty. Any difficulties or obstacles which were met with might be reported to Mr. Evans or to Mr. Hitchcock, who would do their best to remove them.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
United
Planters'
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

At 11-30 a.m. His Excellency received a deputation from the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The following gentlemen were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. Barber.

Mr. J. A. Richardson.

" E. W. Simcock.

" A. S. Dandison.

" E. L. Mahon.

" J. S. Nicolls.

Mr. Evans, Collector, and Mr. Moir, Private Secretary, were also present.

In bringing forward the subjects of tonnage for tea, coffee and rubber, Cochin harbour, Anamalai tram line and the Indian Defence Force, the deputation read statements giving expression to their views and requests.

His Excellency informed the deputation that the Madras Government had telegraphed to the Government of India urging that the balance of last season's coffee should be allowed to be shipped in preference to miscellaneous goods and that the Government of India had forwarded this Government's recommendation to the Secretary of State.

The deputation stated that they were informed that East African coffee was allowed access to the United Kingdom, although Madras coffee was virtually shut out.

His Excellency pointed out that that was a different matter and that there seemed to be no use discussing it further without fuller knowledge

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
United
Planters'
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

of the condition of shipping at Mombassa. In any case it seemed doubtful if any steps taken as regards East African coffee or shipping would increase the amount of freight at the disposal of the South Indian planting industry.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barber said that the Home Freight Conference at Calcutta had definitely refused to carry coffee at all and had shipped non-priority cargo, for example, ground-nuts in preference to coffee.

His Excellency stated that the Government were prepared to support the planting industry in all reasonable ways and asked whether any practicable suggestions for further action could now be offered. It was suggested that Government might buy the balance of last season's crop about 2,000 tons for the army. It was agreed that the Secretary of State's reply might be awaited.

Mr. Richardson requested that if the reply from the Secretary of State was unfavourable the points now put forward should be pressed on the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Nicolls stated that the estimate of the coffee crop for this season was about 10,000 tons, much below the average and less than last year's.

TEA. Mr. Barber stated that in the opinion of the deputation it was not worthwhile having a special agent in Madras, as the proposal would only add to financial difficulties.

Oct. 18,
1917.

CALICUT.

United
Planters'
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

It was incidentally stated that cinchona com-
manded a good market at present, but no export
licenses were procurable.

The news that the allotment of tea for export
to the United Kingdom had been increased by
13 per cent of the estimated crop was received
after the meeting was over.

The next subject was the Cochin harbour.
Mr. Richardson read a statement and said that
no very expensive schemes were wanted. What
was really wanted was an expert with knowledge
of dredging and harbour work who would work
out a simple scheme independently of the big
firms at home.

His Excellency stated that the Madras
Government were waiting for the opinion of the
expert who had examined the harbour and
meanwhile could only mark time.

On the subject of the Anamalai tram line,
the deputation stated that they understood from
the Diwan of Cochin that the matter was now
in the hands of the Madras Government and that
the Diwan was prepared to begin the construc-
tion of the line immediately on receipt of sanc-
tion of the Madras Government.

His Excellency stated that Mr. Gillman had
only recently carried out an inspection of the
scheme and that he would do what he could to
expedite matters on his return to Madras.

His Excellency's attention was next called to
the resolution passed at the United Planters'
Association's meeting in August 1917 on the

subject of the Indian Defence Force which was
as follows :—

"That Government and the Military authorities
"be asked to confer with the Planters' Association of
"South India regarding the application of the Indian
"Defence Force Act to planting districts firstly with a
"view to ensuring that the assistance obtained from the
"planting community is as efficient as possible from a
"military point of view and secondly to put a stop to
"the unnecessary hardships and expenses at present
"caused to planters and also the unnecessary dis-
"organization of planting business."

The deputation also requested that married
planters on isolated estates should not be called
up unless absolutely necessary.

His Excellency advised the deputation to
place their representations before the General
Officer Commanding.

At 12-30 p.m. His Excellency received a joint
deputation from the Kerala Jenmi Sabha and the
Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha.

The two Sabhas presented the following
memorials :—

"We, the members of the deputation of the Kerala
"Jenmi Sabha, respectfully beg to welcome Your
"Excellency again to this town, and to express our
"great gratification to meet Your Excellency and to
"place before Your Excellency some matters of local
"interest affecting our welfare.

"The Jenmis, who are the proprietary owners of
"land, form a numerically small minority in the
"district but with very large vested interests. Attempts

Oct. 18,
1917.

CALICUT.

United
Planters'
Associa-
tion's
deputa-
tion.

Kerala
Jenmi
Sabha's
memorial.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Kerala
Jenmi
Sabha's
memorial

"are often made to encroach on our rights and privileges and we look to Your Excellency's benign Government to guard our interests in all possible ways. In the settlement of all questions which affect our interests, in common with the interests of other bodies, we request that our stake and interest may weigh with Your Excellency's Government far more strongly than the mere numerical strength of our community would seem to warrant. Hitherto, owing to the conservative habits of the jennis we have been lagging behind in pressing forward even our legitimate claims and with implicit faith we have always trusted the Government to guard our interests. But now, when every community is claiming its own share in the liberal grant of reforms that are in contemplation, we may be excused for demanding such measures as are essential to protect our interests.

"Our views on the question of poramboke in Malabar have already been brought to the notice of Your Excellency's Government through our representative in the Legislative Council and by means of other representations. We have so far not received any final reply to our representations and we beg Your Excellency may be pleased to view the matter with sympathy and to do justice to us.

"The Jenmi Sabha begs to thank Your Excellency for the great interest Your Excellency has evinced in the inauguration of a Rajkumar College for this Presidency at Madras and for the financial support which Government have been pleased to promise in realizing that object. We pray that it may be

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Kerala
Jenmi
Sabha's
memorial.

"extended in increasing proportions as we claim that we have a right to such assistance in view of what we are doing for the cause of education and public welfare. Similarly the cause of Nambudri education in Malabar also deserves Your Excellency's special attention as the Nambudris form an important community in this district. Their conservatism and strict adherence to time-honoured habits have hitherto prevented them from taking advantage of the existing educational facilities. But they are now beginning to realize the disadvantages of the lack of modern education among them and are trying to establish an educational institution where they can receive English education without giving up their customary observances and habits of life. The Jenmi Sabha prays that Your Excellency's Government may be graciously pleased to give them all possible encouragement and support in their laudable endeavour.

"We do not propose to detain Your Excellency with a discussion of any controversial or complicated matters at present, but shall place them before Your Excellency's Government through our representative in the Legislative Council, in whom we have every confidence, and who will have our hearty co-operation and support in doing so, when the atmosphere is more congenial for discussion.

"In conclusion as representatives of the Jenmi interests we beg to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty to the British Throne and of our readiness to make all sacrifices for the success of the Allied Arms in the great war that is now devastating the world.

Oct. 18,
1917.

CALICUT.

Nambudri
Yoga-
kshema
Sabha's
memorial.

"We also take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude for Your Excellency's ready sympathy and uniform kindness to the landed aristocracy on all occasions during Your Excellency's tenure of office.

"On behalf of the Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha we beg leave to approach Your Excellency with the following few lines for Your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration. In the first place we may be permitted to remind Your Excellency that our Sabha formerly known by the name of Kerala Brahma Samajam had the privilege of presenting Your Excellency with an address of welcome at Kollengode on a previous occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this district. The Yogakshema Sabha which we have the honour to represent is an organization of the whole Nambudri community, a highly influential and land-owning class, spread over the whole of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. As we have already stated a brief history of the present and past of this community in the address of welcome referred to above, we do not propose to deal with them here again.

"2. Being a highly conservative community, strictly adhered to the traditional avocations of religious pursuits, we are considerably behind the other classes of His Majesty's subjects in the matter of English education. We have begun to realize the disadvantages of our present position and as a remedy we contemplate the establishment of a separate institution in which our boys can be given modern education without the least prejudice to our time-honoured customs and practices. We submit that the fruition

"of our efforts entirely depends upon the guidance and advice which we ardently seek at the hands of Your Excellency's Government. In this connexion we beg to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice that some of the educational and University rules work to our manifest disadvantage and we find it extremely difficult to conform to them without giving up our customs and observances. We pray that some concessions may be made in the case of Nambudri boys in respect of the above said rules and we sincerely believe that when we bring the matter formally to the notice of Your Excellency's Government it will receive Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration.

"3. We also pray that the representations that will be made by us from time to time, especially through the Jenmi representative in Your Excellency's Council, who is in a position to know our real needs and aspirations and in whom we have unbounded confidence, may receive the best attention of Your Excellency's Government.

"4. We wish to point out that many of our grievances are due to the lack of proper representation of our interests, which are by no means insignificant and so we request that we may be given every facility for representing matters through persons elected from our own community. We earnestly hope that our legitimate claims for a special and separate electorate will be duly considered along with the proposed reforms.

"5. We need hardly say that we are ever loyal to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and we

Oct. 18,
1917.

CALICUT.

Nambudri
Yoga-
kshema
Sabha's
memorial.

Oct. 18, 1917.
CALICUT.
Nambudri
Yoga-
kshema
Sabha's
memorial.

"assure Your Excellency as His Majesty's accredited representative that we shall do all in our power to successfully prosecute the great European War, as we have been doing hitherto, and we pray to the Great Almighty that the noble cause, for which our Emperor and the Allies are so gallantly fighting, may speedily triumph.

6. In conclusion we most heartily thank Your Excellency for the kind permission accorded to us for placing our humble prayers before Your Excellency."

His Excellency made a joint reply in the course of which he expressed his satisfaction at the increasing interest taken by the Nambudris in English education. Any representations on matters affecting them, whether placed before the Government by their representative on the Legislative Council or in other ways, would receive the consideration due to the influence and importance of their community and to its wellknown loyalty and high reputation.

The question of porambokes to which the Kerala Jenmi Sabha had referred was now under the consideration of Government and their views would be carefully considered.

In respect of education, His Excellency assured the memorialists that any definite proposals which they intended to make would be most sympathetically examined.

As regards the Rajkumar College, His Excellency stated that it was proposed to develop Newington into a wider, larger and more

important institution which while retaining its continuity and traditions would aim at serving the needs and securing the support of the landed aristocracy of the whole Presidency. The Government wished to provide the best possible educational opportunities for those who would in time to come occupy positions of great influence and importance. There were two ways in which it was hoped that landholders could support the scheme: one was by making financial contributions and the other by sending additional pupils to the College. His Excellency stated that it was to their interest the scheme should become a success and cordially invited their assistance in both these respects.

If there were any educational or university rules which they considered impeded their educational progress, His Excellency advised them to bring them up to the notice of the authorities and he had no doubt that any specific complaints would be carefully examined.

In expressing sympathy with their needs and aspirations to occupy that position in the public life of the Presidency which their social status and importance justified, His Excellency reminded them of the approaching visit in December next of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State before whom their considered views as to political reforms might be placed.

A few leading gentlemen of the Tiya community headed by Mr. Shankunni, Principal of the

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiya Com-
munity's
memorial.

Palghat College, waited upon His Excellency and presented the following memorial :

" We respectfully beg to offer our humble but hearty welcome to Your Excellency to our district during this part of the year when it looks at its best. The rains on which the prosperity of our district depends have been rather capricious, with the result that our harvest is not expected to be as satisfactory as one could wish. This added to the high prices that prevail at present makes the prospect rather gloomy.

" 2. We, the members of this deputation, representing the interests of the Tiyas and Ezhuvas of Malabar, are thankful to Your Excellency for having given us an opportunity of waiting on you to refer to some of the grievances and disabilities which press on us at present. Our loyalty and attachment to the British Raj, under which we enjoy the blessings of peace and order, could not be exaggerated. The Tiyas and Ezhuvas number a little over seven lakhs and sixty thousand, forming a fourth of the population of Malabar and more than a third of its Hindu population. We were a community greatly handicapped in the race for progress on account of the social position which the so-called higher caste Hindus assigned to us. But under the benign British Government we enjoy peace and liberty, which enable us to make headway against the disabilities heaped on us. Educationally we are by the force of circumstances backward, but we use our best endeavour to emerge from this state of things. The Zamorin's College, Calicut, does not open its doors to our boys.

" But this exclusiveness has now ceased to operate against us as we are enabled to avail ourselves of the Basel Mission College at Calicut.

" 3. General literacy in the Tiya community is 17.5 per cent and English literacy is only 0.9 per cent for males. The corresponding figures for Mussalmans in the Presidency are 16.6 and 0.9 per cent respectively, showing but little variation in point of general literacy and no difference at all in respect of English education. We would therefore place before Your Excellency for kind consideration our claims to be classed as ' Backward ' in the Grant-in-Aid Code for purposes of concession rates in schools and colleges for our children. This humble claim is emphasised by the fact that as a community we are generally poor. We are mainly agriculturists ; 19.1 per cent of our population are, according to the last census, classed as labourers, wood-cutters, etc., while only 3.06 are shown as deriving income from rent of lands.

" 4. Yet another grievance we have to urge on Your Excellency's attention is the fact that we are present very poorly represented in the higher grades of public service, Revenue and Judicial, and not at all in the Salt and Abkari, Educational, Police and Registration. It is an irony of fate that, though we contribute mainly towards the Abkari revenue, we form an infinitesimal number in the service of the department. In the Judicial department there is an isolated instance of a member of our community being a temporary Sub-Judge and as regards the Munsifs, there is only one member recently appointed to a

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiya Com-
munity's
memorial.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiya Com-
munity's
memorial.

"temporary vacancy. The significance of this state of
"things will be evident when it is considered that there
"are more than a dozen B.A., B.L.'s belonging to our vast
"community. We pray for preferential treatment in
"the matter of appointments in the public service
"until we get adequately represented. We may mention
"for Your Excellency's information that at one time
"not very long ago out of nine Tahsildars in the district
"the majority were manned by members of our com-
"munity who distinguished themselves by honest and
"zealous work. The remarkable case of the late Mr.
"C. Kanaran of our community who was the first
"Malayali Deputy Collector and on whom the Secre-
"tary of State for India was pleased to bestow a
"pension equal to his full pay as a first-class Deputy
"Collector, still serves as a beacon-light not only to
"our community but to the district as a whole. The
"late Sir William Robinson, Senior Member of the
"Executive Council, who acted as the Governor of the
"Presidency, wrote about him that 'he was one of
"those whom God gives in times of need such as we have
"passed through together and must ever remember.'
"The Board of Revenue in submitting his papers for
"pension for his meritorious services recorded the
"unprecedented eulogium that 'there had never been
"a case in this Presidency in which the merits of an
"uncovenanted civilian demanded special recognition
"so strongly.' The late M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur
"E. K. Krishnan Avargal was the first Malayali law gra-
"duate and after a successful career in the judicial
"service retired as a first-grade subordinate judge.
"We refer to these remarkable instances to show that

"given the opportunity we have not been wanting in Oct. 18,
"distinguishing ourselves and making our mark in the 1917.
"public service. CALICUT.

"5. The recent orders passed by Your Excellency
"in Council for amending the rule relating to the
"educational qualification for entering the public ser-
"vice and appearing for the higher tests under the
"Special Tests, have been hailed with satisfaction by
"the press. This order supersedes the necessity for
"praying for exemption from the prescribed educational
"qualifications on our part. We must however draw
"Your Excellency's kind attention to an anomaly in
"the Special Tests Rules which require a Graduate in
"Arts and Law to pass the Précis-writing Test, which is
"capricious in the extreme. It is, we submit, undigni-
"fied and unnecessary that one who has passed the
"B.L. Degree Examination and practises successfully
"before the High Court and District Courts should be
"called upon to pass the Précis-writing Test. His
"practice at the bar enables him to separate the grain
"from the chaff and it is most anomalous that he
"should be required to pass the Précis-writing Test in
"order to enter the public service. There was a similar
"anomaly in regard to Graduates in Arts being requir-
"ed to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade, which
"is necessary for entertainment in the public service.
"When it was represented that Arts Graduates had to
"pass in Translation in the Arts Examination, the
"Government were pleased to abrogate the anomalous
"rule. Similarly the anomaly of the Précis-writing
"Test in the case of gentlemen possessing double
"degree may, it is prayed, be removed.

Tiya Com-
munity's
memorial.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiyā Com-
munity's
memorial.

"6. In any future reconstruction of the local Legislative Council and mufassal local bodies, we crave for separate representation. With the existing electorates it is impossible for a member of our community to get elected even though we form ever a sixth of the population of Malabar and South Kanara put together. Our interests have hardly received any attention from successive representatives returned to the Council from the West Coast electorate. It will not serve our purpose if communal representation is given to non-Brahmans as *one* community. That would only have the effect of drawing in one predominant class without ensuring real representation to the other classes. Out of two million Hindus in Malabar, about a million and a half would be practically deprived of representation. In the local bodies as now constituted in the mufassal we were not at all sufficiently represented.

"7. As matters stand at present we also pray that under the existing constitution of Madras Legislative Council our claims for a nominated seat may be favourably considered by Your Excellency.

"8. In conclusion we respectfully thank Your Excellency for having patiently listened to our representation. We sincerely hope that our reasonable and moderate claims herein advanced may have fruition in the near future.

"9. We pray that His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Allies soon come out victorious in the titanic war now going on."

After informal discussion of the points raised, His Excellency in his reply expressed his hearty

Tiya Com-
munity's
deputa-
tion.

sympathy with their anxiety for the continued social, material and intellectual advancement of the Tiyā community and stated that the Government welcomed the efforts which it was making to qualify itself to take a more prominent position in the public life and services of the Presidency. It was essential that all the best material available should be utilized in developing the resources and in manning the public services of the Presidency.

Referring to their particular requests His Excellency observed that the question whether the community should be regarded as a backward class was examined in 1913 and decided in the negative on the ground that the community as a whole was fairly well-to-do and literate and had made great advances in recent years. It seemed to him somewhat derogatory to its position and the achievements already to its credit that the community should ask to be included among the backward classes. There were other communities which were far more backward and devoid of aspirations. His Excellency doubted whether it would be in the true interests of the Tiyā community or help its future progress to be classed among them.

As regards employment in the public services, His Excellency stated that he understood that in the Revenue Department at least a large number of appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 50 were held by Tiyās, and referred to the fact that out of 31 Tahsildars and Magistrates in

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiyā Com-
munity's
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Tiya Com-
munity's
deputa-
tion.

the district 8 were Tiya and that in the clerical ranks of the Revenue Department they held 22 per cent of the appointments. The community has also secured representation on local bodies as there were 3 Tiya's out of 24 members in the Calicut Municipal Council, 4 out of 17 in Cannanore and 4 out of 18 in Tellicherry. It was true that they had no representatives in the Palghat and Cochin Municipal Councils, but viewing the matter as a whole the community was not inadequately represented and there was no reason why they should not contribute yet more largely to the personnel of these bodies. His Excellency could make no pronouncement on the question of separate electorates or guarantee nomination to the Madras Legislative Council. It was impossible in view of the limited number of nominated seats to give separate representation to all the various communities and interests which desired it. The Legislative Council, however, was not the only channel through which their representations could be made and it was open to them to make them to the Collector or direct to the Government who would give them full consideration.

His Excellency concluded by thanking the deputation for their expressions of loyalty and stating that all their representations would be borne in mind.

His Excellency and party then returned to the Collector's bungalow and at 3 p.m. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

Inter-
views.

In the afternoon His Excellency attended a Garden Party given by the Zamorin of Calicut at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Opportunity was taken of His Excellency's visit to present him with a purse containing Rs. 13,973 11 6 subscribed by the people of Malabar towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship "Madras". His Excellency gratefully accepted the purse on behalf of the Madras War Fund.

Oct. 18,
1917.
CALICUT.
Zamorin's
Garden
Party.

On the morning of Friday, the 19th October, His Excellency left the Collector's bungalow for a round of informal visits. The first institution visited was the Municipal Hospital, where His Excellency was received by Dr. Stokes, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mr. Kamath, Assistant to Dr. Stokes, and Khan Sahib Ammu Sahib, ex-officio Chairman of the Municipality. His Excellency went round the Hospital and the proposals for extending the building on the present site were explained to him. His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

Oct. 19,
1917.

Munici-
pal
Hospital.

"A new Hospital is certainly required. I am glad to find everything in order."

From the Hospital His Excellency proceeded to St. Joseph's College, where he was received by Father Galanda, Manager, and Father Ghezzi, Headmaster. The school cadets furnished a guard of honour. His Excellency was shown the land which it was proposed to acquire for extensions and the tank which the College wished to

St.
Joseph's
College.

Oct. 19,
1917.

CALICUT.

St.
Joseph's
College.

Young
Men's
Christian
Associ-
ation.

Girls'
Training
School.

Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

Free and
compul-
sory
education.

fill up for a playground. His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"It has been a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of visiting St. Joseph's European Boys' High School and offering best wishes to the staff and the scholars."

A visit was then paid to the Young Men's Christian Association where His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. T. Vurgese Avargal, the President, Mr. Daniel, the Secretary, and Messrs. Zachariah and Kuruvilla. His Excellency witnessed a demonstration of physical exercises and games.

From the Young Men's Christian Association His Excellency motored to the Girls' Training School, where he inspected the classes at work. His Excellency was conducted round the School by Miss Paterson, Inspectress of Schools, and Miss Vincent, the Headmistress.

His Excellency then returned to the Collector's bungalow and after breakfast proceeded to the Collector's office to receive deputations from the Calicut Municipal Council and the Manjeri Hidayut-ul-Muslimin Sabha.

The first subject brought forward by the Calicut Municipal Council was free and compulsory education in respect of which and the other subjects the deputation submitted the following note:—

"The Municipal Council maintains 16 elementary schools, 7 for Mappillas, 7 for Hindus, 1 for Panchamas and 1 for Hindu girls. Fees are charged at

Oct. 19,
1917.

CALICUT.

Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

Free and
Compul-
sory
education.

"present in only four of these and the total fee income in 1916-17 was Rs. 864-8-0. In all the seven Mappilla schools and in the Panchama school education is free. From the other schools, the standard of which is below the Fourth, the Council derives no fee income. Without any great sacrifice, the Council can therefore make education in all its schools free. We beg that the educational rules may be so altered or the District Municipalities Act may be so amended as to enable the Council to do so.

"There are 44 elementary schools in Calicut, of which two are practising branches of the two Government Training Schools, 25 are schools aided from Provincial funds, one is an unaided school and 16 are Municipal schools. The total strength of all these schools is 4,820, while that of the Municipal schools alone is 1,740. The number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent of the population is 11,760, while the number of pupils of both sexes attending all the educational institutions is 8,738. Of this number about 500 may be from outside the town. Provision must therefore be made to teach about 3,500 children more, to make education compulsory in the town. For this an additional recurring expenditure of rupees 15,000 per annum will be required. Money must be found also for the necessary school buildings and their equipment. Without additional taxation it is not possible to meet this expenditure. We are not prepared at present to recommend this step. So the question of compulsory education may stand over till the percentage of children attending schools is gradually increased by opening new schools with the funds

Oct 10,
1917.
CALICUT.
Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.
*School
Build-
ings.*

"available. We pray that Government may be pleased
"to increase its present subsidy for opening more schools
"in this town.

"All the 16 Municipal elementary schools were
"till lately, held in rented buildings. In 1913 Govern-
"ment were pleased to make a grant of Rs. 17,800 for
"providing suitable accommodation for some of these
"schools. The Council supplemented this amount by
"Rs. 6,640 and acquired new sites and put up new
"buildings for 8 of the schools. The remaining 8
"schools also urgently need better accommodation.
"For this a sum of Rs. 25,000 will be required. It
"is requested that a Provincial grant of this amount
"may be sanctioned.

*Gujarati
quarters.*

"This locality is insanitary and very congested.
"Plague always broke out there. During the epidemic
"in 1913 every effort made to rid the locality of rats
"proved ineffectual and it became eventually a centre
"from which infection spread to other quarters of the
"town. To improve the sanitary condition of this
"quarter, the Council thought it necessary to acquire a
"number of old and dilapidated buildings on the
"southern side of the present narrow road from the
"Beach to Alva street. Application was accordingly
"made to Government in 1912 for a sanitary grant to
"open out this quarter. The Sanitary Commissioner
"while agreeing that the locality was congested thought
"that the measures proposed would not effectually re-
"move the congestion and suggested the thinning out
"of the locality by removing all the inferior buildings
"and houses of little value (*vide* his letter to Govern-
"ment D. No. 192-S., dated 7th July 1913).

"Government accordingly, in their Order No. 2118 M.,
"Mis., dated 31st October 1913, asked the Council to
"revise the proposal in the light of the remarks of the
"Sanitary Commissioner. The then Acting Collector
"of the District, Mr. E. W. Legh, inspected the locality
"and wrote the following note:—

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.
*Gujarati
quarters.*

"I have spent two evenings over this problem.
"I must beg to differ very strongly from the Sanitary
"Commissioner. The area is not in the strict sense of
"the word "overcrowded" but it is congested. This is
"due to the fact that there are very few thorough fares
"through it and those there are are very narrow. The
"mere acquisition of isolated patches within the area
"would not therefore help the problem."

"The proposal to widen the street which runs
"across the Gujarati area seems to be a sound one;
"the houses to be demolished, though some of them are
"large, are of the worst type and inhabited by numerous
"families for short periods at a time. In addition to
"this it is necessary to continue the cross road to join
"the street when widened. The street will throw the
"area open. It also carries on the scheme already
"begun further south. Major Justice's proposal to
"acquire isolated plots would be throwing money
"away."

"The Council adhered to its first proposal and
"adopted the suggestion of the Acting Collector to
"continue the cross road so as to meet the Gujarati
"road and in their letter Ref. on C. No. 1373 of 1913,
"dated 27th April 1914, addressed Government for a
"sanitary grant for the purpose. In their Order No.
"1314 M., Mis., dated 10th July 1914, Government asked

Oct. 19,
1917.

CALICUT.

Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

Gujarati
quarters.

"the Council to renew the following year its application for a grant towards the scheme and directed that detailed estimates should be prepared and the sanction of competent authority obtained for them.

"At the Council's request the Collector was good enough to get correct valuation statements prepared for the acquisition of the necessary sites and buildings. The total cost arrived at is Rs. 58,938-11-5 but the Collector in his letter, dated 15th October 1916, said that though the estimate was accurate 'the property might cost more if the acquisition were delayed.' The cost of laying out the roads is estimated at Rs. 12,400. The total cost of the scheme thus amounts to Rs. 71,338-11-5. The Council applied for a grant of this amount and the Government in their Order No. 100 M., Mis., dated 22nd January 1917, replied that the Council's application would be noted for consideration in connection with the distribution of sanitary grants for 1917-18. This promise appears to have been overlooked for reasons which the Council is not aware of.

Removal
of congest-
ion.

"The Council is deeply grateful to Government for the liberal grants already sanctioned for the removal of congestion in the town. There are a few more crowded and insanitary parts, such as the following remaining to be opened out: (1) Ambadikovilagam, (2) Poonthottam, (3) a sanitary road from the western bank of the Talli tank to the Jail road. For these detailed plans and estimates are not ready. When the Council approaches Government with a suitable scheme, it prays its application may receive the favourable consideration of Government.

"When the Council applied in 1913 for a sanitary grant to build a dhobikhana, Government in their Order Mis. No. 990 M., dated 18th May 1914, directed that the application should be renewed after the dhobi tank was filled up, as it was the idea then to build it on the site thus reclaimed. This site had however to be given up as the reclaimed ground would not settle for some years and as with the grant obtained, viz., Rs. 23,260, it was not possible to complete the reclamation work. A site adjoining it was therefore selected with the approval of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and its value as estimated by the Revenue Department is Rs. 2,598-9-0. The building, etc., are estimated to cost Rs. 41,200.

"As directed by Government, the Council renewed its application in its letter Ref. on C. No. 652, dated 8th April 1915. The Sanitary Board, in their Proceedings No. 334/S., dated 25th May 1916, however returned the plans and estimates with their resolution stating that Government had intimated that there was no proposal of financing the work of constructing dhobikhana at Calicut.

"The Sanitary Board is preparing estimates and plans for a water-supply and a drainage scheme. When the conditions improve and funds become available, Government may be pleased to sympathetically consider the applications which the Council will make for carrying out these important schemes."

In view of the facts recapitulated in the note, it was suggested that it was practicable for the Council to make education in all its schools free and the deputation requested that the

Oct. 19,
1917.

CALICUT.

Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

Dhobi-
khana.

Drainage
and
water-
supply.

Oct. 19,
1917
CALICUT.
Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion

Educational Rules might be altered or the District Municipalities Act amended so as to enable the Council to do this.

His Excellency said that the financial problem was the real difficulty in the question and that owing to the war it was not possible to give grants to the extent which the Government would like. Further the question of elementary education was being considered as a whole for the Presidency, and until the financial question had been fully examined, it would not be wise to reduce the money available by abolishing fees. The establishment of free education *per se* would also raise the further difficulty involved in selecting the pupils which would be necessary as there was not accommodation available for all children. Again until the required number of teachers, schools and accommodation had been provided, compulsion was out of the question. There were also important questions connected with the education of girls. In reply to a question by His Excellency it was stated that there was one Municipal school for Hindu girls and that the Council had recently taken up another school for the purpose.

The question of high school for Mappillas was also discussed. It was stated that the Mappillas were a backward class so far as education was concerned and that they would be benefited if the present school in the centre of the Mappilla quarter could be raised to a high school. The Collector was of the opinion that there was no

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

immediate necessity for a high school reserved exclusively for Mappillas and that even if such a school existed it would not at present be possible to fill the classes solely with Mappilla pupils.

The next subject discussed was town improvements and sanitation. The deputation added that there were other crowded and insanitary parts of the town and requested that when the Council approached Government with suitable schemes its application might receive careful consideration.

His Excellency expressed sympathy with the Council in its efforts to improve the sanitation of the town. It was very desirable not only to improve congested areas but also to prevent them from growing up. It was also necessary to widen roads in order to secure perflation and to provide for traffic. His Excellency understood that plans and estimates for some of these roads were not ready and advised the deputation to see that they were prepared so that when money was again available they might be in a position to place well-considered proposals before the Government.

In reply to a question put by His Excellency it was stated that the Council was not at present prepared to increase taxation. The Collector, however, thought that the existing taxation did admit of increase. The deputation was not in favour of increasing the taxes on houses and land but suggested that other means such as the imposition of terminal taxes might be adopted.

The deputation next stated that the Sanitary Board were preparing estimates and plans for a

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Municipal
Council's
deputa-
tion.

water-supply and a drainage scheme, and requested that when conditions improved and funds became available, Government might be pleased sympathetically to consider the applications which the Council would make for carrying out these schemes.

In reply to His Excellency's queries it was stated that the present water-supply was derived from wells and was of good quality though it would be better to have a pipe supply especially for the bazaars.

His Excellency then received a deputation from the members of the Manjeri Hidayut-ul-Muslimin Sabha at Calicut. The following gentlemen were present:—

Kormath Unnimoyan Hajjar.

Musaliyarakath Abdulla Musaliar.

Korambayil Ahmed.

Vallanchira Kunhimoyi.

Karapula Mammad Moyan Kurikkal.

Kormath Avarakutty.

Mr. F. B. Evans, Collector, and Mr. T. E. Moir, Private Secretary, were also present.

The deputation presented the following memorial:—

"We, the members of the Manjeri Hidayut-ul-Muslimin Sabha, an association representing the Mappilla community of the Ernad country, most respectfully offer Your Excellency a loyal welcome on Your Excellency's present visit to Malabar. We are proud and gratified to infer, from the several visits which your Excellency, no doubt at considerable

Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
deputa-
tion.

Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
memorial.

"personal trouble and sacrifice, has been pleased to pay Oct. 19,
"to various portions of Malabar, that Your Excellency 1917.
"is deeply and sympathetically interested in the welfare CALICUT.
"and progress of a district, which differs so essentially in Manjeri
"many respects from the rest of the extensive Province, Hidayut-
"which is enjoying so large a measure of moral and ul-Musli-
"material advancement under your wise, liberal and min
"sympathetic administration. Sahba's
memorial.

"Our association was established several years ago, with the distinct object of promoting, in harmony and co-operation with the authorities, the legitimate interests of the still relatively very backward Mappilla community of Ernad, and we gratefully acknowledge the readiness and justice with which the benign Government and its local representatives have granted many of the boons we have solicited from time to time on behalf of the community whom we represent.

"We most earnestly beg leave to assure Your Excellency that the community we represent is loyal in its attachment and allegiance to the just and benign British Government and that its only ambition is to live and prosper under its present rulers. Such trouble and disaffection as has unhappily disturbed from time to time the peace and security of this portion of Malabar is to be ascribed entirely to a few misguided and mentally-disordered individuals, who really receive no countenance or encouragement from, although they excite the pity of, the community as a whole. Moreover, with the gradual spread of the silent moral influence exercised by British rule, the forces of disaffection and fanaticism are steadily disappearing, and we feel respectfully confident that our

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
memorial.

"present able and sympathetic Collector will readily
 "testify to the fact that, during the last small affair of a
 "couple of years ago, the authorities found the general
 "body of our community ready to rally round them and
 "to uphold the cause of constituted authority and order.
 "However, while the masses of our community are
 "genuinely loyal, they labour under several serious and
 "peculiar disabilities, for the removal of which they can
 "look up to the just and benign Government alone. A
 "very large proportion of them depend for their very
 "existence upon agriculture, but for various reasons, the
 "tenurial system above all, this industry is at best ex-
 "tremely precarious and uncertain. The poor, toiling
 "cultivator goes constantly in fear of capricious eviction,
 "while, even when he feels safe to any extent on his
 "holding, the rents and other demands which he has to
 "meet are so excessive that he is left with hardly enough
 "whereupon to maintain himself and those depending
 "upon him for subsistence. The Tenants' Improve-
 "ments Act, although wisely and benevolently designed,
 "has been largely unproductive of any real benefit to
 "the tenant. In the first place, it has failed to any
 "appreciable extent to put down the pernicious mel-
 "charch system, by which a landlord is free to lease
 "over the head of the occupying tenant. In the next
 "place, while the Act regulates and determines the
 "value of improvements effected by the tenant, it leaves
 "the landlord full liberty to fix the rent, renewal fee and
 "several benevolences, or *swojanijam*, which, by cus-
 "tom, the landlord reserves the right to collect. Last,
 "but not least, notwithstanding the endeavours of the
 "Civil Courts, in eviction and other land suits, to

"adjudge equitable compensation for improvements, Oct. 19,
 "such compensation is by no means guaranteed under 1917.
 "the existing system of valuation. If it is painful and CALICUT.
 "disheartening to the hard-working tenant to be turned Manjeri
 "off a field or garden which he has laid out and im- Hidayut-
 "proved, verily by the sweat of his brow, what is very ul-Musli-
 "much more distressing, even heart-rending, to him is m'n
 "to be driven out of his homestead, perhaps after it had Sabha's
 "been in his family for generations and had acquired memorial.
 "sanctity in his eyes. Yet, under the existing tenurial
 "system, it is not rarely that such heart-rending
 "experiences befall the peasantry in Ernad, tending to
 "intensify the wretchedness of existence for numbers
 "of them. We respectfully submit that the only remedy
 "for evils of these descriptions is an equitable tenancy
 "law, which will, on the one hand, insure the landlord
 "fair rents, interest and other dues, and, on the other
 "hand, guarantee the tenant reasonable permanency of
 "occupation. Such a law has been in contemplation
 "for very many decades, and we respectfully submit
 "that the time has more than arrived when it represents
 "a necessary condition of moral and material progress,
 "especially in a tract like Ernad, the contentment and
 "prosperity of whose inhabitants depends more and
 "more upon the pursuit of agriculture.

"We would, in the next place, humbly urge upon
 "Your Excellency's gracious consideration the desira-
 "bility of opening an Experimental and Demonstration
 "Farm in or near Manjeri, for the purpose of populariz-
 "ing improved methods of agriculture among the culti-
 "vators of the locality. The Mappilla cultivator is
 "industrious, persevering and, in his own way, adaptive

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
memorial.

"and resourceful, and were better methods demon-
"strated, he would not be slow to turn them to good
"account.

"Ernad consists largely of hill and jungle tracts,
"and, in recent years, there has actually been an in-
"crease in the depredations caused by wild animals
"among the crops and cattle of the cultivators. The
"latter, as a body, possess very inadequate means of
"protection against these enemies of their lives and
"properties, and we humbly pray that the benign
"Government may be pleased to sanction a more
"liberal distribution of arms licences for both agri-
"cultural and sporting purposes, regard being had to
"the very peculiar conditions of Ernad.

"In point of English education, Ernad unfortu-
"nately continues to remain lamentably backward,
"notwithstanding over half a century's persistent and
"benevolent endeavours on the part of the Govern-
"ment and its Educational authorities. We respect-
"fully submit that several reasons, other than the
"deep-seated conservatism of the Mappilla community,
"are accountable for this educational backwardness.
"We confidently and respectfully submit that a distinct
"impetus would quickly result, were the Government
"justly pleased to sanction and insist upon the teach-
"ing of Arabic being included in the syllabus of all
"Mappilla schools from the elementary grade upwards
"and inclusive of training schools. Such an arrange-
"ment would immediately and appreciably be followed
"by a large accession of Mappilla pupils, great numbers
"of whom are now kept back by their parents and
"guardians, mainly if not solely because of the want of

"facilities for learning their sacerdotal language in the Oct. 19,
"State and aided institutions. In the next place, 1917.
"having regard to the intense poverty of the masses of CALICUT.
"our community in the taluk, we respectfully urge the Manjeri
"desirability of a more liberal working of the scholar- Hidayut-
"ship rules. At present, only 60 scholarships are ul-Musli-
"provided for in the Fourth Standard and 150 in min
"the Third Standard. These were sanctioned years Sabha's
"ago, when the total number of pupils was very memorial.
"much smaller and schools were few and far between.
"We believe that M.R.Ry. M. Bava, Sub-Assistant
"Inspector of Mappilla schools, to whom the southern
"taluks, in particular, of the district are greatly
"indebted for most of their progress in respect of
"Mappilla education, has recommended to the higher
"authorities a substantial increase of the present num-
"ber of scholarships for Mappilla pupils in Ernad and
"Walluvanad, but as nothing has yet come of this
"recommendation, we take this opportunity of humbly
"urging early effect being given to the recommenda-
"tion. In view, in the next place, to the popularizing
"of secondary education, we respectfully urge that
"more secondary schools may be opened in Ernad,
"that Mappilla pupils be admitted free in such institu-
"tions and that, given a reasonable number of Mappilla
"pupils, the teaching of Arabic may be recognized as
"a necessary part of the syllabus. There is at present a
"proposal for establishing a new High School in the
"Walluvanad taluk, and we humbly pray that Ernad
"may preferably be given the benefit of this scheme,
"since it has now no high school at all, whereas
"Walluvanad is already provided with at least one such

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
Memorial.

"institution. This latter, by reason of its distance, as well as of the circumstance that Walluvanad is malaria-ridden, has no attractions whatever for Mappilla pupils from Ernad, who may be desirous of acquiring the benefits of higher education. Education being a sure panacea of all ills, moral, intellectual, social and economic, we feel respectfully confident that Your Excellency will graciously and sympathetically consider the prayers we have taken the liberty to lay before Your Excellency during your present opportunity and auspicious stay in our district.

"We deferentially crave leave to urge upon Your Excellency's most benign consideration two other matters of special importance to our community. The first of these relates to the retention of the Mappilla Act in the statute book of the Government. We do not deny that there was a time when this measure represented a necessary instrument of the administration, but we most earnestly and humbly submit that it has entirely ceased to be either necessary or expedient. It is a source of mortification to our community, who, in the great mass, are loyal and staunch and cannot help looking upon this enactment as a slur on their good faith and their deep attachment to the Government. We fervently pray for the early repeal of this Act.

"The other matter to which we would humbly draw Your Excellency's careful and favourable attention is the proposed Railway extension from the Wynad, down the Nilambur Valley and on to Shoranur. We respectfully beg that the alignment of this extension may take in Malappuram and Manjeri, as that would

"not only open up potentially rich Ernad, but would also contribute, if only indirectly, to the moral progress of our community, whose betterment is to be secured, among other ways, by their being brought more in contact with the outer world and with the liberalizing influences of civilization and culture.

"In conclusion, we pray Your Excellency to forgive us for having taken up so much of your precious time. It is our respectful and fervent wish that Your Excellency may have a pleasant time in our district, and once again earnestly assuring Your Excellency of our unflinching devotion to the benign British Government and to the Throne and person of our wise and beloved King-Emperor."

His Excellency in replying expressed his sympathy with the cultivators of the soil and his agreement in the view that the prosperity of agriculture was largely bound up with their contentment and welfare. How this could best be secured was however a very complicated and controversial question on which in any case so long as the war lasted the Government could not possibly undertake to legislate even if the lines on which such legislation should be framed were more clearly established. In the meantime His Excellency suggested that the best thing that the deputation could do was to collect facts and instances in illustration of their contentions and as indicating the remedies which the Legislature ought to apply.

With regard to their request for an Experimental and Demonstration Farm, His Excellency

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
memorial.

Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
deputa-
tion.

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
deputa-
tion.

said that, while recognizing the value of such farms, he could at present make no promise owing to the financial restrictions imposed in consequence of the war.

Turning to the question of arms licences, His Excellency said that the matter which was brought to the notice of the Government some time ago had been referred to the Collector who had made a full report. The Government might not have gone so far as some people would like, but the figures showed that the Malabar district, especially Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, had been treated generously in the matter. Not only had they a larger number of licences as compared with other districts but taking the district as a whole the number had increased in recent years.

His Excellency then said the Government were doing what they could to extend education, and when money was available they would increase the facilities for Mappilla education. The Government were quite in sympathy with their desire to give better education to their children. Mr. Evans stated that the Manjeri incomplete secondary school might be raised to a complete high school in time, but that the Angadipuram school, the status of which it had been decided to raise, ought to receive first attention.

With regard to the Mappilla Act, His Excellency assured the deputation that it was not aimed against the community but devised to

protect it and its good name against the isolated acts of fanatics.

Lastly, His Excellency stated that he agreed with what the deputation said as to the civilizing effects of railways. At present a railway was required to open up these taluks and to give access to Calicut port. Progress, however, could not be made during the war as it was impossible to get men, money or material. In other parts of the Presidency, indeed, existing lines had actually to be taken up and sent to Mesopotamia to meet military requirements. As soon as the war was over, however, the question would be taken up again and fully considered.

On returning to the Collector's bungalow, His Excellency accorded a few private interviews, and, after lunch, further interviews took place.

In the afternoon there was a Tennis Party at the Collector's bungalow to which about fifty ladies and gentlemen were invited.

At 10 a.m. on the 20th October, His Excellency left Calicut for Madura and halted en route at Shoranur to open the Ayurvedic Hospital at Cheruthuruthi situated in the Cochin State about a mile away. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., Diwan of Cochin. There was a large gathering of State officials and of private gentlemen from Malabar and Cochin.

M.R.Ry. Rama Varma Appan Tampuran Avargal of the Cochin family read the following

Oct. 19,
1917.
CALICUT.
Manjeri
Hidayut-
ul-Musli-
min
Sabha's
deputa-
tion.

Inter-
views.

Tennis
Party.

Oct. 20,
1917.
Depar-
ture.
SHORA-
NUR.

Opening
of the
Ayurvedic
Hospital.

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI
Kerala
Ayurvedic
Samajam's
address.

address requesting His Excellency to open the hospital:—

"We, the members of the Board of Directors of the Kerala Ayurvedic Samajam, beg permission to accord Your Excellency a most warm and cordial welcome to the immediate precincts of the samajam and express our genuine feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the readiness with which Your Excellency has complied with our late, but none the less, earnest request to open our Ayurvedic Hospital, in spite of all the inconveniences of Your Excellency's hurried visit to the West Coast with a full programme that was all but fixed before we could approach Your Excellency with our humble request. We feel, therefore, all the more proud of and honoured by Your Excellency's whole-hearted sympathy for our movement, to revive and reform the ayurvedic science and system of treatment which in Kerala keeps up its tradition and popularity far more than, we venture to say, in any other part of India. We also feel sure that this day will be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of the samajam and will tend to the rapid success and easy achievement of the sacred objects and the vital aims the samajam has in view.

"In this connexion of the formal opening of the Central Ayurvedic Hospital of the samajam it may be of interest to Your Excellency to know something about the history of the samajam in brief. Within a short period, two independent ayurvedic movements came into being, one in Malabar and the other in the Cochin State, at the instance of some of the prominent men of the places. For some time, each worked

"in its own lines, not knowing the existence of the other. When the fact of there being two neighbouring but isolated attempts in an identical cause came to the notice of the promoters of these movements an amalgamation of both was effected by mutual agreement in December 1913. The Samajam thus amalgamated was called the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam and was registered on 24th February 1914.

"It was decided to locate the Central Institution at Cheruthuruthi in order that the samajam might be entitled to receive the munificent help promised by the Cochin Darbar and also in consideration of the fact that Cheruthuruthi is within easy reach of the people of Malabar and Cochin as well, being located on the bank of the Bharatha Puzha, which forms the boundary between the two countries.

"The collection of funds was taken up in right earnest and to facilitate this work Malabar and Cochin were divided into several circles under the management of a committee of local members presided over by a president, chosen from among themselves. But the efforts to cash the philanthropy of the public were not as successful as it could otherwise have been, naturally on account of the more urgent national demands of the world war, which engage the immediate attention of the public of Kerala in common with the other subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor. But the contributions then promised and received emboldened us to arrange for the laying of the foundation stone of the hospital, which function was duly performed by the late lamented Zamorin of Calicut on 19th May 1915. He was one of our

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI.
Kerala
Ayurvedic
Samajam's
address.

9326

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI,
Kerala
Ayurvedic
Samajam's
address.

"patrons and a best practical well-wisher whose memory
"the Samajam will cherish for ever.

"The Cochin Darbar rendered us the timely help
"of an inam grant of nearly 2½ acres of land to locate
"the hospital and also helped us in the collection of
"contributions from the public. The funds of the
"Samajam rose to the extent of nearly Rs. 30,000, over
"and above the first instalment of the Cochin Darbar's
"grant of one-third of the actual collection. Out of
"this fund, and the endowment for the construction of
"an in-patients' ward made by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur
"Mankata Krishna Varma Raja Avargal, and another
"endowment promised by M.R.Ry. K. C. Sreeveera
"Rayan Raja Avargal of Calicut, we have been able
"to construct this Central Hospital with a dispensing
"hall and two in-patients' wards intended to accommo-
"date eight patients in each and also to find a fund just
"enough to permanently run the hospital on a modest
"scale. But our ultimate object is to establish a Cen-
"tral Ayurvedic College and a research institute well
"equipped and well managed on modern lines and in
"harmony with the spirit of the ancient Ayurvedic
"Science. A Central Hospital, a medicinal garden
"and an up-to-date library being the indispensable
"adjuncts of such an institution, as a preliminary step
"towards the attainment of the final goal it is that we
"have started this hospital which Your Excellency
"has been most graciously pleased to open to-day.
"According as funds permit it is also our earnest
"desire to open out branches throughout Kerala
"wherever they may be found necessary.

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERO-
THURUTHI,
Kerala
Ayurvedic
Samajam's
address.

"There has been in recent times, as Your Excel-
"lency well knows, a general awakening in favour of
"Ayurvedic resuscitation, witness the indefatigable
"efforts of the All-India Ayurvedic Mahamandala, the
"encouragement given to the Ayurvedic studies by the
"Governments of Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and such
"other States, and the patronage the Samajam has
"received at the hands of the Cochin Darbar in the form
"of a free grant of a site for the Central Institution,
"contribution towards the Samajam funds and the
"promise of grants to the hospitals opened in rural areas
"and many other such helps by the Darbar to which the
"grateful thanks of the Samajam are due. Under these
"most favourable circumstances and conditions, we
"feel most hopeful that the Samajam has a bright
"future before it and the path to the success of its aims
"and objects is cut clear and wide.

"In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency
"once more for all the troubles Your Excellency has
"undergone on our account and we assure Your Excel-
"lency that the extreme kindness thus shown will
"endow us with ever-increasing energy to work for this
"noble cause.

"We pray that Your Excellency may extend Your
"Excellency's continued sympathy and watch with a
"loving eye the progress of an institution which con-
"cerns the vital needs of the suffering poor of Cochin,
"British Malabar and elsewhere and which aims at the
"revival of a dying science and system of treatment
"endowed with undisputed intrinsic merits and preg-
"nant with immense possibilities."

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU.
THURUTHI.
His Excellency's
speech.

Before opening the hospital, His Excellency made the following speech:—

"My presence here to-day may seem to require
"an explanation in two respects: in the first place, although
"a number of gentlemen belonging to the Malabar
"district are on the list of directors of the institution
"which it is proposed to found here, the site itself lies
"within the limits of the Cochin State. The kind invitation
"which His Highness the Raja himself extended
"to me to attend here to-day was so warm and courteous
"that I felt it incumbent upon me to accept it if
"possible and thus it is that I am here. I greatly
"regret that, owing to the death of his mother the late
"Junior Rani, it was not possible for His Highness also
"to be present and I feel sure that at the outset of our
"proceedings all here present would wish to express
"their most sincere sympathy and condolences with
"His Highness in his bereavement. In the second
"place, as you are aware, the position and future of the
"Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine
"in this country have been during recent years the
"subject of somewhat acute controversy and criticism.
"Accordingly the Madras Government, as you are also
"doubtless aware, has from time to time been called
"upon to express its attitude towards this controversy.
"Its attitude has not met with entire approval at the
"hands of some critics who sometimes have not, I think,
"correctly apprehended the real issues which are at
"stake. But I feel sure that gentlemen of position,
"education and intelligence such as those I have the
"honour of addressing, who as your address states,
"desire to 'reform' as well as to 'revive' and who

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU.
THURUTHI.
His Excellency's
speech.

"moreover in this matter are actuated solely by the
"philanthropic desire to serve their fellow-countrymen
"will accept such remarks as I may make in the spirit
"in which they are offered and will realize that they
"are intended as friendly suggestions as to the way in
"which the objects here in view may most surely be
"achieved.

"The people of this country are rightly proud of the
"contributions which their forefathers made to the
"stock of the world's achievements in various branches
"of religion, philosophy, art and science, at a time
"when civilisation as we understand it was at a comparatively
"early stage of its growth. And even as
"European nations look back with admiration for and
"draw fresh inspiration from the civilisations and
"literatures of ancient Greece and Rome from which
"much of what they cherish most deeply is derived, so
"the peoples of India look back with pride and reverence
"to the achievements in the fields of religion,
"of constructive politics, of science and of art which
"rendered illustrious the reign of an Asoka or a Vikramaditya.
"But combined with a recognition of the
"value of the achievements of past ages there is I think
"in Western thought a fuller realization that in all
"these spheres, not excluding that of religion itself,
"there can be no finality and that on the richer experience
"and painfully acquired knowledge of each succeeding generation
"must be built those more spacious mansions in which the
"soul and intellect of man seek room to dwell. Especially is this
"the case in the realm of science. To the Western mind the
"achievements of an Archimedes in mechanics or of a

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"Galen or Hippocrates in the field of medicine are
"worthy of that interest and gratitude which mankind
"owes to all pioneers and discoverers; but it refuses to
"accept them or any of their successors as in them-
"selves final authorities. They may have made perma-
"nent contributions to knowledge but where this is so,
"such permanency is conceded not out of reverence
"for names but because it is found to stand the test of
"scientific scrutiny and analysis. In India the tendency
"has been the other way and in some quarters it is not
"unusual even in scientific matters to attribute finality
"to statements or conclusions merely because authority
"can be found for them in the writings or teachings of
"eminent men whose achievements at the time in which
"they lived were undoubtedly entitled to respect and
"admiration. This tendency is perhaps specially
"marked in the field of medicine and at this point it is
"that western and eastern thought diverge. To the
"western scientist the achievements of Susruta or
"Charaka may be important landmarks in the history of
"medical science, but he is not prepared any more than
"in the case of Galen or Hippocrates to accept their
"authority as final in any matter unless and until it
"has been subjected to the most searching process of
"verification which modern science and appliances can
"provide. It would be useless, for example, to ask the
"eminent surgeons who from experience gained on the
"battlefield, in the base hospital and on the hospital
"ship during the last three years have made additions
"to surgical knowledge such as at other times it has per-
"haps taken a century to accomplish, to turn to ancient
"textbooks for guidance or instruction. Nor can they

"be expected to listen to the man who claims to have
"an infallible remedy known to himself alone for some
"particular disease. In the West we too have our secret
"remedies, our patent medicines, our herbalists, our
"bone-setters and similar claimants to the possession
"of powers of healing. Such exclusive claims the
"scientist will not admit. To him science and know-
"ledge in these matters are the rightful possession of all
"mankind and to him the man who claims to have a
"wisdom which he is not prepared to share with others
"is either a charlatan or unworthy to worship at the
"shrine of science. Even should such an one be pre-
"pared to explain his methods or his remedies the
"scientist is not free to let the matter rest there.
"Methods and remedies alike must be subjected to the
"strictest scrutiny before their claim to efficacy can be
"admitted and their use recommended. In so far
"therefore as the indigenous systems of this country
"appeal merely to the authority of names and claim
"support for what are to remain traditional or hereditary
"secrets, they cannot expect to receive consideration
"or regard at the hands of modern science. I am well
"aware that it is not as supporters of such claims that
"you gentlemen are present here to-day and that on
"the contrary your object is, if possible, to increase the
"sum of human knowledge and assist your fellow-
"creatures in that unceasing fight which mankind has
"to wage against its physical environment and the ills
"to which it is heir. In what way therefore I enquire
"can you best contribute to this common aim?

"The luxuriant life of tropical countries, whether
"of man, animals or of plants, seems to be accompanied

Oct 20,
1917.
CHERU-
THURUTHI
His Ex-
cellency's
Speech.

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"inevitably by a complexity of dangers to which more
"temperate climates offer no parallel. At the same time
"nature out of the abundance of her gifts seems to have
"provided a wider and more potent range of antidotes
"and thus it is that the pharmacopoeia of every country
"is largely composed of drugs for which we are indebted
"to tropical regions. This country is perhaps specially
"favoured in this respect and so far as medicine proper
"is concerned affords a variety of remedy and a width of
"traditional experience to which few countries can lay
"claim. How then can these remedies and that experi-
"ence be most profitably adapted to the service of man-
"kind? Only by bringing to bear upon them the latest
"results and methods of scientific analysis and research
"and it is in the belief that you gentlemen appreciate this
"point of view and realize that thus alone true and sub-
"stantial advance can be ensured, that I have ventured to
"address you to-day. In science—whether it be medicine
"or physics or chemistry—there is no room for different
"systems: its methods and its aims must be the same,
"and medicine whether it be called ayurvedic, unani,
"or western, must follow the same methods and the same
"aims and submit to the same tests and if it is not to
"become a mere body of trite and possibly mischievous
"shibboleths any system of medicine must be correlated
"with every advance in those allied sciences such as
"chemistry and physiology. I might illustrate from the
"art of surgery my statement that there cannot be two
"systems of therapeutics. That art is based largely on
"anatomy and you will, I think, agree that there cannot
"be two systems of anatomy. The normal human body
"in spite of its infinite variations is constructed of bones

"tissues, organs, nerves, arteries, etc., all built up on a
"uniform plan. There cannot be two theories as to
"what that plan is for it can be dissected and made the
"subject of demonstration and of proof. For instance
"neither regard for antiquity nor any other consid-
"eration is going to induce an intelligent man who has to
"undergo an operation, say for appendicitis, to place
"himself in the hands of a surgeon in whose theory of
"anatomy the appendix does not find place.

"Now the physician's science or art is compli-
"cated by the fact that it deals with chemical changes
"and physiological reactions which cannot be handled
"and exhibited like bones or other parts of the human
"frame and can only be determined by long and care-
"ful investigations and experiments. It is essential
"therefore in the first place apart from the question
"whether the treatment he proposes to apply is correct
"that the physician should know what it is he is
"applying. And here it is that the indigenous pharma-
"copoeia fails us. The pharmacopoeia of European
"nations is organized, standardized and reliable. A
"physician there knows that he can give the most
"complicated prescription with entire confidence that
"it will be compounded for his patient with the most
"scrupulous accuracy and of drugs the purity and
"reliability of which is guaranteed and can be depend-
"ed upon. Above all things these drugs are accessi-
"ble and within the reach of those who desire to use
"them. New drugs so standardized and guaranteed
"can only be produced in quantities sufficient to meet
"the needs of large populations in large factories
"equipped with delicate and costly appliances and

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

Oct. 20,
1917..

CHERU-
THURUTHI.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"under the supervision of skilled chemists and analysts.
"Large numbers of qualified physicians, surgeons and
"apothecaries, trained compounders and dispensers,
"are to be found all over the world, who in their turn
"are helping to bring these carefully tested remedies
"to suffering men and women. Now except in so far
"as they have been incorporated in recognized pharma-
"copoeias of the west these essentials are lacking in
"the case of the drugs employed in the indigenous
"systems. The practitioners of these systems can state
"what drugs they use, whence they are derived and what
"re-actions they expect them to produce, but they cannot
"tell us how they are composed, the active principles
"which they contain, which of those principles pro-
"duces the re-action at which they aim or the amount
"of those principles which each dose contains. It is
"not to be wondered therefore that the modern scientist
"passes by and refuses to admit such empirical methods,
"declines to recognize drugs so used, and demands
"that all remedies shall be subjected to strict tests and
"exhaustive investigations before they are admitted to
"a place in his materia medica. That demand seems
"to me irresistible, and as I have stated the Madras
"Government have not found their way to devote public
"funds to the support of any system which cannot un-
"reservedly admit its reasonableness. I am glad there-
"fore to see that you recognize fully that the claim to
"be exempt from such scrutiny cannot be maintained
"and that an essential part of any institution such as
"this must be 'a research institute well equipped and
"well managed on modern lines' and I sincerely trust
"that this part of your scheme upon which it seems to

"me its whole success and value will depend may Oct. 20,
"speedily be brought into existence. By this means 1917.
"alone can the accumulated traditions of the past be CHERU-
"tested and freed from all the dross which inevitably THURUTHI.
"gather round a system which looks too exclusively His Ex-
"to the past. The task is a heavy one and can only be cellency's
"accomplished by years of patient investigation and speech.

"From causes which I have already indicated it is
"perhaps in pharmacology that most fruitful results
"may be looked for and as you are perhaps aware, the
"Madras Government hope to be able later when
"circumstances allow to found a chair of experimental
"pharmacology in Madras. Possibly in the Presidency
"those who are interested in this matter may see their
"way to anticipate by private generosity the intentions
"of Government and thus advance the interests which
"they have at heart and I would earnestly recommend
"this to their consideration. I would add, however,
"that even should funds be available the task is far
"from easy. To illustrate what I mean I would quote
"to you the history of the discovery of 'Strophanthus'
"of which Surgeon-General Bannerman recently gave
"me some details:

"This drug is now included in the British and
"other Pharmacopoeias and has proved of much use
"in the treatment of certain heart affections. It
"was unknown a generation or more ago. A speci-
"men of the plant was sent home to Sir Thomas
"Fraser, the Professor of Materia Medica in Edinburgh
"University, by a former pupil who had found it in use
"as an arrow poison by a certain Central African tribe

Oct. 20,
1917.

CHERU-
THURUTHI.

His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

"Sir Thomas Fraser took up the investigation in his laboratory and worked at it for years, experimenting on animals until he discovered the action of the active principle. He then tried it on patients in the Royal Infirmary and finally wrote a paper on it describing the plant from which it came, the active principle (strophanthin) which it contained, its action on the various tissues of the body, how the tincture and other preparations might be prepared and in what diseases it was likely to be useful. This research took many years to carry out and may be taken as a model of what any research worker would have to face if confronted with any indigenous drug. There is no short road in such research work and early and striking results must not be looked for. For a chair of pharmacology we must therefore have a well trained man, who has spent years of his life in chemical, physiological and pharmacological research under the masters of Europe. It is no use putting an ordinary doctor or chemist to make researches in drugs; he has not the necessary training for the work.

"Further, if we want a man possessing these qualifications we must be prepared to pay for him and to equip him with all the facilities and appliances necessary. That I need hardly say will in this country as in European countries require a large and ever increasing expenditure.

"In what way in the meantime then can an institute of this kind help? As to that I do not feel competent to advise, but I feel sure that the Surgeon-General would readily place his great knowledge and wise advice at your disposal. I feel certain, however, that

"he would advise you to place the work of this institute on a scientific basis from the beginning so that even if it be beyond your financial powers to provide an expert competent to undertake long and laborious research work such as that which I have described you would at any rate be in a position when he does arrive to place before him in an accurate and scientific manner suggestions as to lines of research which may prove deserving of further investigation.

"Gentlemen, I have detained you long and I thank you heartily for your interest in and desire to advance the cause of knowledge, and for the patience and courtesy which have led you to listen to these suggestions. I sincerely hope that your enterprise will justify itself and will serve to bring nearer that synthesis of scientific knowledge which is neither Eastern nor Western but part of the hope of all mankind."

His Excellency then opened the building with a silver key and declared it open and having inspected the building returned to the Shoranur railway station which was left at 2-5 p.m.

Her Excellency joined the party at Podanur at 5 p.m.

Oct. 20,
1917.
CHERU-
THURUTHI.
His Ex-
cellency's
speech.

SHORA-
NUR.

PODANUR.

MADURA.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland arrived at Madura at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 21st October 1917. On alighting, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., the Collector, Mrs. Paddison and Mr. H. G. Clinch, the District Superintendent of Police. A number of officials and other gentlemen were also present to welcome Their Excellencies, who after being garlanded motored to the Collector's bungalow where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paddison.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies had tea with M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, District Judge of Ramnad, and Mrs. Krishnaswami Rao at Meenakshi Vilas, Teppakulam. Mrs. Krishnaswami Rao here presented Her Excellency with a purse for Rs. 2,000 collected by the local Ladies' Association in aid of the Ladies' Depot.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Church to attend Divine Service.

On the morning of Monday, the 22nd October 1917, Their Excellencies visited the Minakshi Temple and the Municipal Hospital.

On arrival at the steps of the temple Their Excellencies were received by the trustees and Mr. Coleridge, I.C.S., who kindly acted as guide.

Oct. 21,
1917.
MADURA.

Tea
Party.

Oct. 22,
1917.

Minakshi
Temple.

Oct. 22,
1917.
MADURA.
Minakshi
Temple.

The rich jewellery of the temple was brought out for Their Excellencies' inspection and some time was spent in examining this most interesting collection and in listening to the explanations given of their use. The temple vehicles were also on view, and the gold and silver vessels used at worship. Their Excellencies then visited the thousand-pillared mantapam and thence proceeded to the Municipal Hospital.

Municipal
Hospital.

At the hospital Their Excellencies were received by Major Rai, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who showed them round. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"Everything in excellent order, but obvious overcrowding. Much credit is due to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the staff of the hospital. I trust that no opportunity will be lost, and that by extension of the present site, which seems conclusively the best course, Madura may in time have a hospital worthy of its needs."

From the Municipal Hospital Their Excellencies proceeded to the Victoria Edward Hall, where the children of all the elementary schools in the town had gathered for a children's treat arranged in honour of Their Excellencies' visit. The children were given sweets and Her Excellency distributed prize books to a few children. His Excellency entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a pleasure to Her Excellency and myself to be present at so striking and cheerful a

"gathering of children here this morning. And I Oct. 22,
"congratulate the Committee on the arrangements for 1917.
"their entertainment, in the Victoria-Edward Hall, MADURA.
"which is a handsome and useful addition to the
"public facilities of Madura."

After breakfast His Excellency accorded a Interviews.
few private interviews and received deputations from the Muhammadans of Dindigul and the Nadars.

A few leading Muhammadans of Dindigul Dindigul
headed by V. S. Shaik Muhammad Ibrahim Muham-
Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur waited upon His Excel- madans'
lency and placed before him a statement of their deputa-
objections to the closing of the old burial-ground tion.
at Dindigul and requested that the orders for the
closure of the old burial-ground be rescinded.

His Excellency regretted that he had no local knowledge but assured the deputation that it was the desire of Government as far as possible to respect the feelings of all communities in matters of this kind. It was evident therefore that the orders against which they appealed would not have issued except for some substantial reason. This reason was the public health as to which the local authorities could not disregard the emphatic opinion of the sanitary authorities nor could the Government be expected to intervene in the face of that opinion unless they were convinced that they would be justified in doing so. In the case as it stood he was convinced that such justification could not be alleged and he could therefore hold out no hope of the orders

Oct. 22,
1917.
MADURA.
Dindigul
Muham-
madians'
deputa-
tion.

being cancelled. If however the site selected for the new burial-ground was open to serious objection and a preferable site could be found he had no doubt that the local authorities would reconsider this aspect of the matter and also give the deputation every assistance in finding the alternative site. He strongly recommended them to confer with the Collector and other local authorities to see what could be done. Mr. Paddison promised that he would look into the matter and the deputation agreed to make their representations to him.

His Excellency next received a deputation of representatives of the Nadars' Mahajana Sangam who presented the following memorial :—

Nadars'
Mahajana
Sangam's
memorial.

"The Nadars' Mahajana Sangam which we have the honour to represent has for its object the social, moral and material advancement of the Nadars of Southern India.

"2. The Nadars are an industrious, peaceful and law-abiding people, and they play an important part as traders and merchants in the commercial life of Southern India, Madura, Virudupatti and Tuticorin being their chief centres of influence.

"3. The community is loyal to the core, and keenly alive to the benefits of British rule, owing as it does its present position to the protection and freedom which it has enjoyed under the British Raj no less than to the thrift and enterprise of its members. We assure our British rulers that our loyalty based not upon a mere sentiment only but upon grateful appreciation of and confidence in the just and impartial

"rule of His Britannic Majesty can never be shaken. It is our firm conviction that the British is the best Government that India has ever had.

"4. In spite of our unquestioned and important place among the progressive communities of Southern India, we labour under the following disabilities :—

"*Firstly*—Our community is educationally backward. Though most of our men can read and write their mother tongue, few have taken to higher education. The community maintains at present two High Schools, one at Virudupatti and the other at Sivakasi. The High School at Virudupatti is open to all communities and education is wholly free. This school we have maintained at great cost from our own caste funds for the last twenty years. We need more—not only high schools but commercial and industrial schools.

"*Secondly*—Our community is poorly represented in the public services.

"*Thirdly*—We have no representative in the Legislative Council.

"*Fourthly*—Our interests are not adequately protected in the Municipal and Local Boards. We have but a solitary individual in the Madura Municipal Council, who secured a seat by election. Our representation in the Taluk and District Boards are equally inadequate.

"*Fifthly*—Not even a single member of our community has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the new first class bench of Madura.

"5. We therefore pray,

"(1) that the Nadars may be recognized as educationally backward in the Grant-in-Aid Code, and that

Oct. 22,
1917.
MADURA.
Nadars'
Mahajana
Sangam's
memorial.

Oct. 22, 1917.
MADURA.
Nadars' Mahajana Sangam's memorial.

"our scheme to open a central High School and Hostel at Madura may receive Government's sympathetic encouragement and financial support ;

"(2) that in making appointments and promotions in Government service the claims of our educated men may receive preferential treatment in view of the smallness of their number ;

"(3) that in the post-war reforms the interests of the minorities may be properly safe-guarded, and that in the reconstructed Provincial Council our community may be represented by at least two members ;

"(4) that more adequate representation of the community commensurate with its interests may be secured in the Taluk Boards, District Boards and Municipal Councils, and that in particular at least one member of our community may be nominated as a member of the Municipal Council of Madura ;

"(5) that one member of our community may be appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the first class Bench in Madura Town."

In replying His Excellency thanked the deputation for the opportunity of meeting some of the leading men of the community.

As regards their request in respect of educational matters, His Excellency said that it seemed clear from what they said and from what he knew of the community that they had of recent years made great strides and advanced in many ways not only as regards material prosperity but also in such matters as education and status. That being so it seemed to him that it was doubtful whether in asking that special treatment

Nadar' Mahajana Sangam's deputation.

should be accorded to them in educational matters as a backward class they were really adopting the course which was most likely to benefit their community. In fact there were so many different communities claiming to rank as backward that if all were admitted almost the whole population would come under the same category, in which case the term as recognized in the Educational Codes would cease to have any meaning. Originally it was introduced with a view to offering inducements to those sections of the community which were indifferent to education or too poor to be expected to meet even the moderate fees which were charged under the rules. In communities such as that of the Nadars which were anxious that the benefits of education should be extended to as many of their members as possible and not only so but able and willing to contribute financially to bring about that result, it seemed to His Excellency that while it might benefit a few of the poorer members if the community were so classed, it would be essentially a stigma upon the community as a whole and detract from the position which they had already secured by their own efforts. On further discussion among the members of the deputation of the point of view thus expressed by His Excellency they stated that they were so impressed by the considerations which His Excellency had suggested that they were ready to withdraw their request that the community should be recognized as backward

Oct. 22, 1917.
MADURA.
Nadars' Mahajana Sangam's deputation.

Oct. 22,
1917.
MADURA.
Nadars'
Mahajana
Sangam's
deputa-
tion.

for educational purposes. His Excellency said that he had no doubt that they would like to have a further and fuller opportunity of considering among themselves the suggestions which he had made.

As regards representation on local bodies, His Excellency said that from information which he had as to the position they already held on such bodies it was clear that they had made a promising start, and he saw no reason why as the number of educated and substantial persons belonging to the community increased they should not take a larger part in the working of these institutions. On the question whether communal representation on such bodies would be the best way of serving their interests he was not prepared to express an opinion but one point to be borne in mind was that such representation would cut them off from the opportunities of seeking the suffrages and securing the confidence of voters belonging to other communities. Reforms in the existing local bodies as regards their power and constitution were at present under consideration and there was little doubt that these reforms would be accompanied by an extension of the franchise which possibly would provide a more suitable method of securing for communities such as theirs a larger voice in local affairs.

As regards the Legislative Council it was impossible at present to secure the representation of every community or section upon it but he

commended the desire to take part in public affairs which their representations in this respect evinced and even apart from communal representation there seemed to him no reason why they should despair of seeing members of their community establishing a claim to and filling seats on the Legislative Council also.

Mr. Ponnuswami Nadar then thanked His Excellency very cordially for the opportunity which had been given to the members of the deputation to meet His Excellency and discuss with him matters affecting their community and for the careful hearing which had been accorded to them. The deputation then withdrew.

In the afternoon at 5 Their Excellencies attended a Garden Party given by Mr. and Mrs. Paddison.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd October 1917, Their Excellencies left the Collector's bungalow and first visited the Tirumal Naick's Palace. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S., who again kindly acted as guide.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to pay a brief visit to the American Mission Hospital, where they were received by Dr. Van Allen.

Their Excellencies then left for the Perumal Temple, where M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal received them and explained the improvements now being carried out by Nattukottai Chettis.

Oct. 22,
1917.
MADURA.
Nadars'
Mahajana
Sangam's
deputa-
tion,

Garden
Party.

Oct. 23,
1917.
Palace.

American
Mission
Hospital.

Perumal
Temple.

Oct. 23,
1917.
MADURA
Opening
of North
Masi Street
Dispen-
sary.

The party then moved to the North Masi Street Dispensary, which was ready for opening. In requesting His Excellency to perform the ceremony, M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, read the following statement :—

"The question of providing a suitable building for the dispensary for women and children was engaging the attention of the Municipal Council ever since the year 1894, when the dispensary was first opened in a rented building. The dispensary was very popular, but the unsuitability of the building was a serious handicap. The Council could not provide a suitable building for want of funds.

"2. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, who inspected the dispensary in February 1916, made a suggestion that a suitable dispensary building would form a good memorial to some one, and might be built by donation from some wealthy and charitable person.

"3. The suggestion attracted the attention of M.R.Ry. N. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal and he made a generous donation of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of himself, his two brothers, and his sister for providing a suitable building for the women and children's dispensary to be named after his father the late Rao Bahadur M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal. This donation was made in accordance with the instructions given by Rao Bahadur Narayanaswami Ayyar at the time of his death in August 1913.

"4. With the aid of this donation and a further sum of Rs. 4,950 allotted from municipal funds, this

"building in the North Masi Street which was selected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and approved by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General after personal inspection was acquired by the Municipality. Sundry alterations have since been made by the Municipality to render the building quite fit for the dispensary. The building contains accommodation not only for the dispensary, but also for the Lady Doctor in charge of it.

"5. I now beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to open the building and give your blessings. It is hoped that hundreds of women and children will go every day out of this dispensary with their sufferings relieved and their hearts gladdened, and that the building will stand for all time to come as a memorial to the benefaction of the worthy donor, stimulating other wealthy persons to finance dispensaries and hospitals in different parts of this town, so that every one in the town, no matter how poor, can have the benefit of expert medical advice and treatment."

In complying with the request, His Excellency made the following speech :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is always a great pleasure to have an opportunity of encouraging in any way the provision of further facilities for medical treatment in the Madras Presidency, whether it be by the Government, by local bodies or by private generosity, and especially so when separate facilities are provided for the treatment of women and children. In this country there are many reasons which render such separate provision specially necessary and

Oct. 23,
1917.
MADURA.
Opening
of North
Masi
Street
Dispensary.

His Excellency's
speech.

Oct. 23,
1917.
MADURA.
His Excellency's
speech.

"agreeable to the feelings and customs of the people."
"It is, however, a matter in which the Government and
"local bodies must rely mainly upon private generosity
"for the inadequacy of the funds at their disposal
"renders it necessary for them to confine their attention
"almost entirely to those general hospitals in which
"all classes of the community can receive treatment
"irrespective of caste, creed or sex. I am indeed glad
"therefore that the suggestion of the Surgeon-General
"that the need for a dispensary building which the
"Council could not provide for want of funds might
"appeal to the piety or generosity of some citizens of
"this town did not fall upon stony ground and we have
"every reason to be grateful to the family of the late
"Rao Bahadur Narayanaswami Ayyar who in this
"generous and fitting manner have taken steps to
"record the memory of a kind father, a valued and
"respected citizen, and of the affectionate regard in
"which they hold his memory. As a result of their
"generosity this dispensary is now excellently housed
"and has a great advantage in that the lady doctor is
"able to reside upon the premises. In order to recruit
"lady doctors for service in such institutions it is
"essential that suitable quarters should be provided for
"them near their work and I hope that the wise
"example shown here will be followed in other places
"where similar separate dispensaries or hospitals are
"erected.

"I will now ask Her Excellency to whom it gives
"great pleasure to be present here this morning to
"open this building and feel sure that you will all join
"with me in expressing all good wishes for its success

"and the hope that it may continue for many years to
"give relief to the women and children of this town."
Her Excellency then opened the door of the
building and the party inspected the dispensary.

After breakfast His Excellency accorded a
few private interviews and received a deputation
from the Madura-Ramnad Indian Christian
Association.

The points to which the deputation specially
referred were—

(1) that they had no representative on the
Municipal Council of Madura and that unless
such representation were given by nomination the
community scattered as it was over the different
wards could not expect to secure representation
through election;

(2) the difficulties under which they lay as
regards employment in the various branches of
the public service;

(3) the fact that they were not represented
on the bench of honorary first-class magistrates
in Madura;

(4) their lack of representation on the Legis-
lative Council and the practical impossibility of
securing representation by election to that body;

(5) that they should be regarded as eligible
for enrolment in the volunteer corps.

In his reply His Excellency pointed out that
from such information as he could secure it was
clear that the community had made great strides
during the last thirty or forty years and whatever
might temporarily be the case in Madura town

Oct. 23,
1917.
MADURA.
Inter-
views.
Madura-
Ramnad
Indian
Christian
Associa-
tion's de-
putation.

Oct. 23,
1917.
MADURA.
Madura-
Ramnad
Indian
Christian
Associa-
tion's de-
putation.

itself had now a considerable number of representatives on local bodies and benches of magistrates in other parts of the Presidency and was also contributing an increasing number of recruits to the various branches of the public service some of whom had already attained positions of importance and trust. He had no doubt that as education and prosperity increased among them this would be more and more the case.

With regard to the Legislative Council His Excellency pointed out that it was impossible under existing conditions to provide by nomination for the representation of all sections of the community but that a number of the members of the Legislative Council as at present constituted were interested in and sympathized with the aspirations of the Indian Christian community; and there was no reason to suppose that any action to their prejudice or disadvantage would not be challenged or that their interests would not be safeguarded if affected by legislation or other proceedings of the Council.

As regards volunteering, His Excellency pointed out that volunteer corps as such no longer existed and that they had now been merged in the Indian Defence Force. It had been found impossible to apply the principle of compulsion to any section of the Indian community but the Indian branch of the Defence Force was equally open to Indian Christians and he understood indeed that their response to the

call for enlistment in that branch had been such as to do them credit. Oct. 23,
1917

The deputation thanked His Excellency for the opportunity they had enjoyed by placing their views before him and then withdrew. MADURA.

At 2 p.m. Their Excellencies had lunch with Mr. D. M. Dorai Raja and in the afternoon visited the Madura Collector's office, the Teppakulam, the Union Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and the Madura Club.

After dinner at the Collector's house, Their Excellencies motored to the Victoria Edward Hall to witness a performance by the King George Amateur Dramatic Society in aid of the Hospital Ship "Madras". Their Excellencies stayed for about an hour and then proceeded to the special train which left for Trichinopoly at 10-30 p.m. Departure.

TRICHINOPOLY.

ON arrival at Trichinopoly junction station on the following day at 7 a.m. Their Excellencies were met by Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., Collector, Mrs. Lloyd, General Holloway and Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.

Oct. 24,
1917.
TRICHI-
NOPOLY.

From the Railway station the party motored to the cantonment to inspect the Indian detachment of the Indian Defence Force which was undergoing training. The detachment consisted of 250 men, of whom 160 were students. After inspecting the rooms, kitchens and making inquiries about the men's food and health, His Excellency addressed a few words to them. He expressed the great pleasure it had given him to see them at work and congratulated them on the promising appearance which they had made. He was glad to hear from themselves that they were happy and comfortable. Much depended on the success of the first batch as they were required to set the standard for the batches that would follow them. General Holloway had assured him that he was very pleased with the turn-out of the men at parade and His Excellency was glad to hear that the discipline and duties of military training were being readily and cheerfully accepted and that there was a keen desire amongst them to benefit by the training. He hoped they would become smart and efficient

Indian
Defence
Force.

Oct. 24,
1917.
TRICH-
NOPOLY.

soldiers and be a credit to the King's Army. Their instructors had been carefully selected and His Excellency expressed his gratitude and appreciation of their work and wished the detachment happiness and success.

Inter-
views.

After breakfast His Excellency accorded a few private interviews and Her Excellency visited the St. John's Vestry School and the Rock Fort.

Oct. 25,
1917.
MADRAS

Their Excellencies left Trichinopoly at 7 p.m. and arrived at Madras the next day at 7 30 a.m.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

MANGALORE RAILWAY STATION.

MONDAY

Mr. A. L. Vibert, I.C.S., Collector. Oct. 15,
Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of 1917.
Police. 7-30 a.m.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal, Chairman of
the Mangalore Municipal Council.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

10-30 a.m.

M.R.Ry. K. Sadashiva Ihat, District Association.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, District
Association.
Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib, Khan Sahib,
District Association.
Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, District Association.
Mr. C. J. Hayward, Mysore Planters' Association.
Mr. M. J. Woodbridge do.
Mr. Godfrey do.
Mr. J. G. Hamilton do.
Mr. H. F. Heycock, Port Officer, Mangalore.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal, Chairman
of the Mangalore Municipal Council.
" S. Raghunathayya Avargal, President, Taluk
Board.

MONDAY.
Oct. 15,
1917.
10-30 a.m.

M.R.Ry. N. Venkata Rao Avargal, Merchant, Mangalore.
 " Diwan Bahadur M. M. Bangera Avargal, Retired District Judge.
 " A. Ramayya Punja Avargal.
 " Manel Annappa Nayak Avargal, Merchant, Mangalore.
 " Narasimha Marthu Bahandari Avargal, Merchant, Mangalore.
 Mr. A. J. Lobo, High Court Vakil.
 Mr. Joachim Saldanha, Merchant, Mangalore.
 Mr. Simon Alvares do.
 M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal, High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
 " Ullal Sarvothan Kini Avargal, Merchant, Buntwal.
 " Uppinangadi Narasimha Nayak, Merchant, Uppinangadi.
 " B. Rama Rao Avargal, Vice-President, Puttur Taluk Board.
 Mr. S. L. Mathias, Merchant, Karkal.
 M.R.Ry. H. Madappaya Avargal, Vice-President, Coondapoor Taluk Board.
 " H. Lakshminarayana Kamath Avargal, Merchant, Coondapoor.
 Mr. J. P. Rego, Merchant, Mangalore.
 M.R.Ry. M. Vittal Kamath, High Court Vakil, Udupi.
 " K. N. Vishweshwara Rao Avargal, Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Udupi.
 " Venkata Subba Bhat Avargal, Udupi.
 Mr. P. Alva, Udupi.

PLANTERS' DEPUTATION.

Mr. C. J. Hayward, Mysore Planters' Association.
 Mr. Godfrey do.
 Mr. J. G. Hamilton do.
 Mr. M. J. Woodbridge do.
 Mr. S. L. Mathias, Merchant, Karkal.
 Mr. Simon Alvares, Merchant, Mangalore.
 Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha.

MONDAY.
Oct. 15,
1917.
11-30 a.m.

INTERVIEWS.

M.R.Ry K. Ranga Rao Avargal, Depressed Classes Mission.
 " U. C. Krishna Bhat Avargal.
 " Rao Sahib V. Verghese Avargal, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council and District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
 " Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

12-15 p.m.

2 p.m.

LUNCH.

Mrs. Moore.
 Mr. Hamilton.
 Mrs. Hamilton.
 Mr. C. J. Hayward, Mysore Planter.
 Mr. M. J. Woodbridge, Mysore Planter.
 Mr. Godfrey, Mysore Planter.
 Mr. H. R. Morgan, Merchant.
 Mr. C. Browne, Coorg Planter.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DINNER.

Mr. A. L. Vibert, I.C.S.
 Mrs. Vibert.
 Mr. H. F. Heycock, Port Officer.

8 p.m.

MONDAY.
OCT. 15,
1917.
8 a.m. Mrs. Heycock,
Mr. C. Davies, Agent, Bank of Madras,
Mrs. Davies,
Mr. E. H. Long, 22, District Board Office.

TUESDAY. MERCHANTS' DELEGATION AT BENDERS.

OCT. 16,
1917.
8 a.m. Mr. Perashottam Narayan Sastry,
Mr. Trasi Subba Rao Anantavara,
Mr. J. V. Saldanha,
Mr. Manel Venkat Rao,
Mr. Subbar Pannaswami Narayan,
Mr. Santappa Pillai,
Mr. M. Muhammad,
Mr. N. Venkata Rao.

ON LAUNCH.

Mr. H. L. Heycock, Port Officer,
Mr. Calder, Agent, Bombay Steam Navigation Com-
pany, Limited,
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Verghese, Avargal, Chairman
of the Mangalore Municipal Council,
Mr. V. S. Albuquerque, Merchant,
Mr. A. B. Pinto, Merchant,
Mr. A. Rama Rao.

10-30 a.m. RECRUITING CONFERENCE.

Mr. F. W. Winterbotham, Agent, Labour Department,
Mangalore,
Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Principal, Government College,
Mangalore,
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, Avargal, Vice-
President, District Board.

M.R.Ry. U. C. Krishna Bhat, High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
" A. Devappa Punja, Retired Tahsildar, Mangalore.

Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, Coffee Planter, Mangalore.
M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao Avargal, Secretary, Depressed
Classes Mission and Member, District
Board, South Kanara.
" T. Mangesh Rao, Headmaster, Government
Training School, Mangalore.

Mr. Simon Alvares, Honorary Bench Magistrate,
Mangalore.

M. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Bench
Magistrate, Mangalore.

Mr. Hoige Koragappa, Merchant, Mangalore.
Khan Sahib Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur,
President, Taluk Board, Coondapoor.

M.R.Ry. Bellipadi Hukra Rai, Puttur.
Mr. S. L. Mathias, Coffee Planter, Karkal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Bhat, High Court Vakil,
Karkal.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Achutayya Avargal, Kasaragod.
Muhammad Schmnad Sahib Bahadur, Taluk Board
Member, Puttur.

Mr. H. Madappayya, Coondapoor.
Rev. Father C. Corti, s.j., Catholic Missionary,
Naravi.

The Divisional Officer, Coondapoor.
Do. Mangalore.
Do. Puttur.

The Tahsildar, Mangalore.
Do. Kasaragod.

TUESDAY. M.R.Ry. M. N. Prabhu Avargal, High Court Vakil,
Oct. 16, Mangalore
1917.

11-15 a.m.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S DEPUTATION.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Manager, Messrs. Volkart
Brothers, Mangalore.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Bhat, High Court Vakil,
Karkal.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, Vice-President,
District Board, Mangalore.

„ U. C. Krishna Bhat, High Court Vakil,
Mangalore.

Mr. S. L. Mathias, Coffee Planter, Karkal.

Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, Coffee Planter, Mangalore.

M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja, Retired Tahsildar,
Mangalore.

„ M. N. Prabhu, High Court Vakil, Mangalore.

„ K. Ranga Rao, Secretary, Depressed Classes
Mission, Mangalore.

„ S. Raghunathayya, Retired Sub-Judge,
Mangalore.

Khan Sahib Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib, Sahib
Bahadur, President, Taluk Board, Coondapoor.

Mr. V. S. Kanath, Editor, of the "Swadeshabbhimani,"
Sharada Press, Mangalore.

Present.

Mr. N. R. Krishnamma (Principal, Government
College, Mangalore).

Mr. J. H. Longrigg (District Forest Officer, Mangalore
South).

M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar (District Forest Officer, TUESDAY.
Mangalore North). Oct. 16,
1917.
„ K. Shankera Menon (Assistant Inspector of 11-15 a.m.
Schools).

ROMAN CATHOLICS' DEPUTATION.

12 noon.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Pinto Avargal.

Mr. Lobo.

Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas.

Mr. J. L. Saldanha.

Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha.

Mr. S. Alvares.

Mr. S. L. Mathias.

MUHAMMADAN DEPUTATION.

12-15 p.m.

Abd-ullah Haji Qasim Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Udupi.

M. Muhamamad Sahib Bahadur, District Board
Member.

M. Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President,
Taluk Board.

M. Usman Sahib Bahadur.

Haji Abdussatar Shit Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and
Landholder.

Valli Hussainabba Sahib Bahadur, Landholder.

C. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

Doddamane Iddinabba Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

Muhammad Schannad Sahib Bahadur, Honorary
Magistrate and Landholder, Kasaragod.

H. M. Puttur Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate
and Merchant.

INTERVIEW.

1-30 p.m.

Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Principal, Government
College.

TUESDAY.

Oct. 16,
1917.
2 p.m.

LUNCH.

Mr. C. Davies, Agent, Bank of Madras.
Mrs. Davies.
Mr. N. R. Krishnamma, Principal, Government
College.
Mr. R. B. F. L. Guppy, I.C.S., Divisional Officer,
Coondapoor.

8 p.m.

DINNER.

Mr. L. G. Moore, I.C.S., District Judge.
Mrs. Moore.
Mr. H. R. Morgan, Merchant.
Mr. and Mrs. Percival.
Mr. Hamilton, Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
Mrs. Hamilton.
Mr. Winterbotham, Labour Commissioner.
Mrs. Winterbotham.
Mr. Calder, Steamer Company's Agent.
Mr. Krishnamma.

WEDNES-
DAY.Oct. 17,
1917.
12 noon.

INTERVIEWS.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. M. Bangera Avargal,
Retired District Judge.
The Right Rev. Paul Perini, s.J., D.D., Bishop of
Mangalore.
Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Udupi.

1-30 p.m.

LADIES' DEPUTATION.

Mrs. N. Subba Rao.
Mrs. A. J. Lobo.
Mrs. Suvarna.
Mrs. Mahabala Hedge.
Mrs. N. Venkata Rao.
Mrs. Madhava Rao.

LUNCH.

The Right Rev. Paul Perini, s.J., D.D., Bishop of
Mangalore.
Rev. Father Gioanini.
Mr. L. G. Moore, I.C.S.
Mrs. Moore.
Mr. and Mrs. Percival.

DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival.

WEST HILL RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
Mr. O. H. Windle, Superintendent of Police.
Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge.
Mr. P. A. Ammu Sahib, Divisional Officer.

RECRUITING CONFERENCE.

Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, C.I.E., of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
M.R.Ry. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar Avargal.
Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja
Avargal.

" A. K. Sankaravarma Raja Avargal.

" C. M. Rarichan Muppan Avargal.

Raja K. C. Manavedan Raja Avargal.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal.

" C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.

" P. Goda Sankara Raja Avargal of Punnattur.

Mr. R. H. Hitchcock.

Captain Duncan, 5th Labour Corps.

WEDNES-
DAY.Oct. 17,
1917.
2-30 p.m.

8 p.m.

THURS-
DAY.Oct. 18,
1917.
7-30 a.m.

11 a.m.

THURS-
DAY
Oct. 18,
1917.
11 a.m.

Mr. P. Macqueen, I.C.S.
Mr. M. McGilligan, I.C.S.
Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S.
Mr. P. A. Ammu, Divisional Officer.
Mr. K. N. Choyi Kutti, Tahsildar.
Mr. M. Karunakaran, Tahsildar.
Mr. N. Kelu Nayar, Tahsildar.

11-30 a.m.

U.P.A.S.I. DEPUTATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. Barber.
Mr. E. W. Simcock.
Mr. J. A. Richardson.
Mr. E. L. Mahon.
Mr. A. S. Dandison.
Mr. J. S. Nicolls, Chairman.

12-30 p.m.

KERALA JENMI SABHA'S DEPUTATION.

Raja Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., of Kollengode.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja
Avargal.
" A. K. Sankaravarma Raja Avargal of Kadat
tanad.
" M. C. Udayavarma Raja Avargal of Mankada.
" K. C. Manavikraman Raja Avargal.
" Olappamanna Manakkal Kunjunni Nambu-
drippad Avargal.
" A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambu-
drippad Avargal.
" Kurur Manakkal Damodaran Nambudrippad
Avargal.
" Kanhiyur Manakkal Narayanan Nambudrip-
pad Avargal.
" E. P. Vasudevan Nambudrippad Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
M.R.Ry. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar Avargal.
" K. Kunhikuttan Thampan Avargal.

THURS-
DAY.
Oct. 18,
1917.

12-30 p.m.

NAMBUDRI YOGAKSHEMA SABHA'S
DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambu-
drippad Avargal, Shoranur.
" Karur Manakkal Damodaran Nambudrippad,
Trichur.
" V. K. M. Sredharan Nambudrippad Avargal,
Mulakunnathkavu.
" Kanhiyur Manakkal Narayanan Nambu-
drippad Avargal, Ottapalam.
" O. M. Vasudevan Nambudrippad Avargal,
Cherpulcherry.
" Suvarnath Manakkal Thuppan Nambudrippad
Avargal, Perumpavur.
" Mathur Manakkal Vasudevan Nambudrippad
Avargal, Chelakkara.
" Moothamala Purushothaman Nambudrippad
Avargal, Valancheri.
" Alathur Manakkal Neelakandhan Nambi
Avargal, Kodakkal.
" Kavil Avinhikkat Nilakandhan Battethiripad
Avargal, Vilayur.
" E. P. Vasudevan Nambudrippad Avargal,
Taliparamba.
" Kurumathur Parameswaran Nambudrippad
Avargal, Taliparamba.
" Cherumukku Manakkal Vallabhan Nambudri
Avargal, Vilayur.

THURS-
DAY,
Oct. 18,
1917.

M.R.Ry. A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Sankaran Nambu-
drrippad Avargal, Shoranur.
" O. M. Narayanan Nambudrippad Avargal.

1 p.m.

TIYAS' DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L., Calicut.
" Kottieth Ravunni Avargal, Tellicherry.
" P. Sankunni Avargal, M.A., L.T., Principal,
Victoria College, Palghat.
" C. M. Rarichan Muppan Avargal, Land-
lord and Municipal Councillor, Calicut.
" P. T. Raman Avargal, Merchant and Munici-
pal Councillor, Calicut.
" Tattangal Nanjan Avargal.
" K. Chantan Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector.

2 p.m.

LUNCH.

Mr. J. S. Nicolls, Chairman, U.P.A.S.I.
Mr. O. E. Windle, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S., Zamorin's Estate Collector.
Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.

3 p.m.

INTERVIEWS.

The Zamorin of Calicut and Raja K. C. Manavedan
Raja Avargal.
Raja V. Vasudeva Raja Avargal, C.I.E., of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
M.R.Ry. A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya Narayanan Nambu-
drrippad Avargal.
" Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar Avargal.
Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.

DINNER.

Mr. R. S. Percival, Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.
Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge.
Mr. C. Peddie, Executive Engineer.
Mr. A. O. Bentley, Bank Agent.
Mr. W. E. Hoare, Principal, Basel Mission College.
Mr. P. Macqueen, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
Rev. H. Jones, Chaplain.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. Barber, Planting Member of
Council.

CALICUT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" P. V. Kuruvilla, Headmaster, Government
Training School.
" V. Raman Menon Avargal.
Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. C. M. Rarichan Muppan Avargal.
" K. P. Raman Menon Avargal, formerly
Member of the Madras Legislative Council.
Khan Sahib P. A. Ammu Sahib Bahadur, Divisional
Officer and ex-officio Chairman.

MANJERI HIDAYUT-UL-MUSLIMIN SABHA'S DEPUTATION.

Kormath Unnimoyan Hajjar, Manjeri.
Musaliyarakath Abdulla Musaliar, Manjeri.
Korambayil Ahmed, Manjeri.
Vallanchira Kunhimoyi, Manjeri.
Karapula Mammad Moyan Kurikkal, Manjeri.
Kormath Avarakutty, Manjeri.

THURS-
DAY,
Oct. 18,
1917.
8 p.m.

FRIDAY
Oct. 19,
1917.
11 a.m.

12 noon.

FRIDAY.

Oct. 19,
1917.

INTERVIEWS.

1 p.m.

- M.R.Ry. C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal.
 " K. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
 " C. M. Karichan Muppan Avargal.
 " C. Karunakara Menon Avargal.
 " P. Karunakara Menon Avargal.

2 p.m.

LUNCH.

- Mr. P. DeBenoit.
 Dr. K. D. Mugaseth.
 Mr. A. H. Davey, Principal, Zamorin's College.
 Mr. G. F. Baker, Madura Company.

3 p.m.

INTERVIEWS.

- A. B. Bavotti Sahib Pahadur.
 M.R.Ry. T. M. Appu Nedungadi Avargal.
 " A. V. Govinda Menon Avargal.
 " M. Govindan Nayar Avargal.
 " A. K. Sankara Varma Raja Avargal.
 " V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
 " Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.

8 p.m.

DINNER.

- Lieut.-Commander A. E. Grosholz, Port Officer.
 Mr. H. R. Haigh, Peirce, Leslie & Co.
 Mr. Brace Brookes, Parry & Co.
 Dr. W. Stokes, District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
 Mr. Young, Harrison and Crossfield.
 Mr. J. F. Hall, Additional District Magistrate.
 Mr. Hadow, Parry & Co.
 Mr. R. H. Hitchcock.

MADURA RAILWAY STATION.

SUNDAY.

Oct. 21,
1917.

7 30 a.m.

- Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., Collector.
 Mrs. Paddison.
 Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of Police.
 M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, Chairman,
 Madura Municipal Council.
 " L. K. Tulasi Ram Avargal, B.A., B.L.
 The Zamindar of Sivaganga.
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu
 Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
 " Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
 Mr. D. M. Dorai Raja of Pudukota, B.A., B.L.
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar
 Avargal.
 Abdul Subhan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Inspector of
 Police.
 M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Public Prosecu-
 tor.
 " R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, Member of
 Madura Municipal Council.
 " M. T. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal.
 Mr. Edwin Periyanyakam.

BREAKFAST.

9-30 a.m.

- Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
 Mr. L. G. B. Firth, Survey Officer.

2 p.m.

LUNCH.

- Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S., District Judge.
 Mrs. Coleridge.
 Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.
 Mrs. Champion.

SUNDAY.

DINNER.

Oct. 21,
1917.
8 p.m.
Mr. R. F. Stoney, Executive Engineer.
Mrs. Stoney.
Mr. Buckley, Agent, Bank of Madras.
Mrs. Buckley.
Mr. A. F. Osborne, Messrs. Harvey & Co.

MONDAY.

INTERVIEWS.

Oct. 22,
1917.
10-30 a.m.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao Avargal.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.
" A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court
Vakil.

The Rev. J. A. Planchard, S.J.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Subhan Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. M. T. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal.
" R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal.
Mr. P. George, Editor, *Pandya Nesan*.
M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal.

DINDIGUL MUHAMMADAN DEPUTATION.

V. S. S. Shaik Ibrahim Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur.
K. A. Abdul Kasim Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur.
M. M. P. Mappillai Meeran Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur.
M. V. Sayid Allavuddin Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur.

NADARS MAHAJANA SANGAM'S DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. S. P. Ponnappa Nadar Avargal, Merchant
and Manager, Virudupatti High School.
" P. M. K. Somasundara Nadar Avargal,
Merchant.
" L. P. Palaniyappa Nadar Avargal, Munici-
pal Councillor.

M.R.Ry. P. Rama'linga Gurukkal Avargal, Proprietor, MONDAY.
Printing Press. Oct. 22,
" N. S. Manikkavasaga Nadar Avargal, B.A., 1917.
Headmaster, Virudupatti High School.
" P. P. A. Palanikkumar Nadar Avargal,
Merchant.
" A. Ponnayya Nadar Avargal, B.A.
" A. P. Allimuttu Nadar Avargal, Merchant.
" V. P. Ratnaswami Nadar Avargal, Mer-
chant.
" M. S. M. Ponnuswami Nadar Avargal,
Merchant and Secretary, Nadars' Maha-
jana Sangam.

2 p.m.

LUNCH.

Mr. A. B. Jackson, District Forest Officer.
Mr. H. G. Clinch, Superintendent of Police.
The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Principal, American College.
Mrs. Zumbro.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DINNER.

8 p.m.

Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.
Mrs. Paddison.
Major D. G. Rai, I.M.S.
Mrs. Rai.
Rev. J. X. Miller, American Mission.
Mrs. Miller.
Captain E. O. King, I.A.R.O.
Mr. D. M. Durai Raja.

INTERVIEWS.

The Hon'ble. Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar 10-30 a.m.
Avargal.

TUESDAY.

Oct. 23,
1917.

TUESDAY. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. R. Subbaraya Ayyar
 Oct. 23, Avargal.
 1917. „ T. Ekambaram Pillai Avargal.
 10-30 a.m. „ Rai Sahib K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal,
 B.A., B.L.
 „ P. C. Muttu Chettiyar Avargal.
 „ M. M. Subbayya Avargal.
 The Rev. J. Sandegren.
 M.R.Ry. L. K. Tulasiram Avargal.

MADURA-RAMNAD INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

M.R.Ry. A. Vedanayaga Thevar Avargal, President.
 „ G. S. Abraham Avargal, B.A.
 „ Michael Asirvadam Avargal, B.A., L.T.
 „ S. Gnanavolivu Avargal, B.A., B.L.
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INDEX.

A

Abdul Kasim Ravuttar, K. A., 148.
 Abdulla Hajee Kasim Sahib, Khan
 Sahib, 5, 18, 133, 137-140.
 Abdulla Musaliyar, M., 90, 145.
 Abdul Subhan Sahib Bahadur, 17,
 147, 148.
 Abraham, Mr. G. S., 150.
 Achetayya, Mr. K. P., 137.
 Ahmed, Mr. K., 90, 145.
 Albuquerque, Mr. V. S., 136.
 Allen, Dr. Van., 123.
 Allimuthu Nadar, Mr. A. P., 149.
 Alva, Mr. P., 19, 134.
 Alvares, Mr. Simon, 18, 24, 134,
 135-137, 139.
 American Mission Hospital,
 Madura, 123.
 Ammu Sahib, Mr. P. A., 59, 60,
 141, 142, 145.
 Anantayya, Mr. T. S., 136.
 Annappa Nayak, Mr. M., 18, 134.
 Appu Nedungadi, Mr. T. M., 9, 60,
 141, 145, 146.
 Asirvadam, Mr. Michael, 150.
 Avankutty, Mr. K., 90, 145.
 Ayurvedic Hospital, Cheruthuruthi
 —Opening of —, 99-113.

B

Baker, Mr. G. F., 146.
 Bangera, Diwan Bahadur M. M.,
 5, 18, 134, 140.
 Barber, The Hon'ble Mr. E. F.,
 64, 142, 145.

Bavotti Sahib Bahadur, A. B., 9
 146.
 Bellipadi Hukra Rai, 137.
 Bentley, Mr. A. O., 145.
 Bertram, Rev. Father, 15.
 Bhore, Mr. J. W., 99.
 Boag, Mr. G. T., 147.
 Braidwood, Mr. H. L., 93.
 Brookes, Mr. Brace, 146.
 Browne, Mr. C., 135.
 Buckley, Mr., 148.
 Buckley, Mrs., 148.
 Bunt Hostel, 40.

C

Calder, Mr., 41, 136, 140.
 Calicut, Zamorin of, 7, 144.
 Calicut Municipal Council—Depu-
 tation from —, 82-90.
 Champion, Mr. H., 147.
 Champion, Mrs., 147.
 Chantan, Mr. K., 144.
 Choyi Kutti, Mr. K. N., 60, 142.
 Clinch, Mr. H. G., 115, 147, 149.
 Coleridge, Mr. F. A., 123, 147.
 Coleridge, Mrs., 147.
 Colleges—St. Aloysius' College, 35
 —40; Government College, 55
 —58.
 Conferences—Railway Conference,
 17-23; Recruiting Conference,
 Mangalore, 41-43; Recruiting
 Conference, Calicut, 59-63.
 Co-operative Credit Societies, 54.
 Corti, Rev. Father C., 137.

D

- Damodaran Nambudripad, Mr. K. M., 142, 143.
 Dandison, Mr. A. S., 64, 142.
 Daniel, Mr., 32.
 Davey, Mr. A. H., 146.
 Davies, Mr. C., 136, 140.
 Davies, Mrs., 136, 140.
 De Benoit, Mr. P., 146.
 Depressed Classes Mission, 40.
 Deputations—Planters', 24-28;
 Merchants of Mangalore, 41;
 South Kanara District Association, 43-47; Roman Catholics, 47-52; Muhammadans of Mangalore, 52-54; Ladies, 55;
 United Planters' Association of Southern India, 64-67; Kerala Jenmi Sabha and Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha, 67-73;
 Tiyya Community, 73-80;
 Calicut Municipal Council, 82-90;
 Manjeri Hidayut-ul-Muslimin Sabha, 60-99; Muhammadans of Dindigul, 117-118; Nadars Mahajana Sangam, 118-123;
 Madura-Ramnad Indian Christian Association, 127-129.
 Desika Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur T., 15.
 Devappa Punja, Mr. A., 137, 138.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. B. R., 150.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. D. M., 129, 147, 149.
 Duncan, Captain, 59, 141.
 E
 Ekambaram Pillai, Mr. T., 13, 150.
 Evans, Mr. F. B., 59, 141.

F

- Firth, Mr. L. G. B., 147.
 Foundation stone—Laying of — of the Mahila Sabha, 29-34.

G

- Galanda, Father, 81.
 Garden Party, Mangalore, 54;
 Calicut, 81; Madura, 123.
 Gardiner, Rev. A. F., 15.
 Gasson, Mr. L. B., 17.
 George, Mr. P., 11, 148.
 Ghezzi, Father, 81.
 Gioanini, Rev. Father, 141.
 Girls' Training School, Calicut, 82.
 Gnanavolivu, Mr. S., 150.
 Godfrey, Mr., 18, 24, 133, 135.
 Govinda Menon, Mr. A. V., 9, 146.
 Govinda Nayar, Mr. M., 9, 146.
 Grosholz, Lt. Commander A. E., 146.
 Guppy, Mr. R. B. F. L., 140.

H

- Hadow, Mr. 146.
 Haigh, Mr. H. R., 146.
 Haji Abdummar Shit Sahib, 139.
 Hall, Mr. J. F., 146.
 Hamilton, Mr. J. G., 18, 24, 133, 135, 137, 140.
 Hamilton, Mrs., 135, 140.
 Hayward, Mr. C. J., 18, 24, 133, 135.
 Hegde, Mr. Mahabala, 40.
 Hegde, Mrs. Mahabala, 140.
 Heycock, Mr. H. F., 18, 41, 133, 135, 136.
 Heycock, Mrs., 136.

- Hill, Mr. T. H., 60, 142, 144.
 Hitchcock, Mr. R. H., 59, 141, 146.
 Hoare, Mr. W. E., 145.
 Holloway, General, 131.
 Hussainabba Sahib, Valli, 139.

I

- Iddinabba Sahib, Doddamane, 139.
 Indian Defence Force—Inspection of—, 131.
 Isaac, Mr. Peter, 150.

J

- Jackson, Mr. A. B., 149.
 Jackson, Mr. G. H. B., 59, 141, 145.
 Jones, Rev. H., 145.

K

- Kadattanad, Raja of, 61.
 Kamath, Mr. V. S., 138.
 Karunakara Menon, Mr. C., 9, 60, 141, 146.
 Karunakara Menon, Mr. P., 9, 146.
 Karunakaran, Mr. M., 60, 142.
 Kavalappara Muppil Nayar, The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R., 7, 60, 141, 143, 144.
 Kela Nayar, Mr. M., 60, 142.
 Kema Jenmi Sabha—Deputation from—, 67-73.
 King, Captain E. O., 149, 150.
 King George Amateur Dramatic Society—Performance by the—, 129.
 Kollengode, Raja V. Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., of, 7, 60, 61, 141, 142, 144.
 Komappa, Mr. Hoige, 137.

- Krishna Bhat, Mr. U.C., 3, 19, 134, 135, 137, 138.
 Krishnamma, Mr. N. R., 5, 55, 136, 138, 139, 140.
 Krishnan, Mr. C., 144.
 Krishnan Nayar, Mr. C., 147.
 Krishnan Nayanar, Vengail K., 7, 60, 61, 141, 143, 144.
 Krishnaswami Rao, Rao Bahadur C., 11, 115, 146, 148, 150.
 Krishnaswami Rao, Mrs., 115.
 Krishna Varma Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C., 9, 60, 141, 142.
 Kumbikuttan Thampan, Mr. K., 143.
 Kunhimoyi, Mr. V., 90, 145.
 Kunjunni Nambudripad, Mr. O. M., 142.
 Kuruvilla, Mr. P. V., 82, 145.

L

- Ladies' deputation, 55.
 Lakshminarayana Kamath, Mr. H., 19, 134.
 Lalita Bai, Mrs., 29.
 Lloyd, Mr. E. S., 131.
 Lloyd, Mrs., 131.
 Lobo, Mr., 139.
 Lobo, Mr. A. J., 18, 134.
 Lobo, Mrs., 140.
 Longrigg, Mr. J. H., 136, 138.

M

- Macqueen, Mr. P., 60, 142, 145.
 Macry, Rev. Father A., 35.
 Madappaya, Mr. H., 19, 134, 137.
 Madhava Raja, Mr. V., 9, 146.
 Madhava Rao, Mrs., 140.

INDEX

Madura-Ramnad Indian Christian Association—Deputation from—, 127—129.
 Mahila Sabha—Laying foundation stone of—, 29—35.
 Mahon, Mr. E. L., 64, 142.
 Mammad Moyan Kurikkal, Mr. K., 145.
 Manavedan Raja, Raja K. C., 7, 60, 141, 144.
 Manavikraman Raja, Mr. K. C., 142.
 Mangesh Rao, Mr. T., 137.
 Manikkavanga Nadar, Mr. N. S., 149.
 Manjeri Hidayat-ul-Muslimin Sabha—Deputation from—, 90—99.
 Mappillai Meeran Ravuttar, M. M. P., 148.
 Mascarenhas, Mr. V. C., 139.
 Masilamani, Mr. D. S., 150.
 Mathias, Mr. S. L., 19, 24, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139.
 McGilligan, Mr. M., 60, 142.
 Miller, Rev. J. X., 149.
 Miller, Mrs., 149.
 Minakshi Temple, 116.
 Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. T. E., 17.
 Moore, Mr. L. G., 140, 141.
 Moore, Mrs., 135, 140, 141.
 Morgan, Mr. H. R., 135, 140.
 Moscardi, Mr. A. F. G., 150.
 Mugaseth, Dr. K. D., 146.
 Muhammad, Mr. C., 139.
 Muhammad, Mr. M., 136, 137, 139.
 Muhammad Schahid Sahib Bahadur, 137, 139.

Muhammadans of Dindigul—Deputation from—, 117, 118.
 Muirhead, Mr. A., 15, 131.
 Municipal Hospital, Calicut, 81; Madura, 116.
 Muttu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C., 13, 150.
 Muttu Koya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, 7, 60, 61, 141, 144, 145.

N

Nalars Mahajana Sangam—Deputation from—, 118—123.
 Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha—Deputation from—, 67—73.
 Nanjan, Mr. Tattangal, 144.
 Narasimha Ayyangar, Mr. R., 11, 147, 148.
 Narasimha Marthu Bhandari, 18, 134.
 Narasimha Naik, Mr. U., 19, 134.
 Narayana Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur P. R., 13, 147, 149.
 Narayana Menon, Mr. C. V., 9, 146.
 Narayanan Nambudrippad, A. K. T. K. M. Cheriya, 7, 142, 143, 144.
 Narayanan Nambudrippad, Mr. K. M., 142, 143.
 Narayanan Nambudrippad, Mr. O. M., 144.
 Nicolla, Mr. J. S., 64, 142, 144.
 Nilakandhan Nambi, Mr. A. M., 143.
 Nilakandhan Battathiripad, Mr. K. A., 143.

INDEX

O

Opening of:—Ayurvedic Hospital, Cheruthuruthi, 99—113; North Masi Street Dispensary, Madura, 124.
 Osborne, Mr. A. F., 148.

P

Paddison, Mr. G. F., 115, 147, 149, 150.
 Paddison, Mrs., 115, 147, 149, 150.
 Palanikkumar Nadar, Mr. P. P. A., 149.
 Palaniyappa Nadar, Mr. L. P., 148.
 Parameswaran Nambudrippad, Mr. K., 143.
 Parakkal, Miss, 82.
 Poddie, Mr. C., 145.
 Poet, Capt. L. M., 18.
 Peralai, Rev. Pather, 35.
 Percival, Mr. G. S. P., 17, 133, 140, 141.
 Percival, Mr. R. S., 145.
 Percival, Mrs., 140, 141.
 Perini, Right Rev. Paul, 5, 140, 141.
 Periyannayakam, Mr. Edwin, 147, 150.
 Perumal Temple, 123.
 Pinto, Diwan Bahadur A., 139.
 Pinto, Mr. A. E., 136.
 Planchard, Rev. J. A., 11, 148.
 Ponnappa Nadar, Mr. S. P., 148.
 Ponnayya Nadar, Mr. A., 149.
 Ponnuswami Nadar, Mr. M. S. M., 123, 149.
 Prabhu, Mr. M. N., 56, 138.

Race distribution—Government College, Mangalore, 55—58; St. Mary's College, Mangalore, 35—40.
 Punnattur, P. Goda Sankara Raja of, 60, 141.
 Perushottam Nanje Shah, Mr., 136.
 Purnabottaman Nambudrippad, Mr. M., 143.
 Puttar Sahib, M. H. M., 139.

R

Raghunathayya, Mr. S., 18, 133, 138.
 Rai, Major D. C., 116, 149, 150.
 Rai, Mrs., 149, 150.
 Railway Conference, 17—23.
 Rama Ayyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. K., 13, 147, 149.
 Ramabhadra Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur V., 11, 147, 148.
 Ramachandra Nayak, Mr. Sujeer, 136.
 Ramalinga Gurukkal, 149.
 Raman, Mr. P. T., 144.
 Raman Menon, Mr. V., 145.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P., 145.
 Rama Rao, Mr. A., 136.
 Rama Rao, Mr. B., 19, 134.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. K. R., 9, 146.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Rai Sahib K., 13, 150.
 Rama Varma Appan Tampuran, 99.
 Ramayya Punja, Mr. A., 18, 134.
 Ramnad, the Hon'ble Raja of, 150.
 Ramunni, Mr. Kottith, 144.

Ranga Rao, Mr. K., 3, 40, 135, 137, 138.
 Rangaswami Ayyar, Mr. A., 11, 148.
 Rarichan Muppan, Mr. C. M., 9, 60, 61, 141, 144, 145, 146.
 Ratnaswami Nadar, Mr. V. P., 148.
 Recruiting Conference—Calicut, 59—63; Mangalore, 41—43.
 Rego, Mr. J. P., 19, 134.
 Richardson, Mr. J. A., 64, 142.
 Roman Catholics, Deputation from, 47—52.

S

Sadasiva Ayyar, Mr. J., 139.
 Sadasiva Bhat, the Hon'ble Mr. K., 18, 133, 137, 138.
 Saiyid Allauddin Ravuttar, Mr. M. V., 148.
 Saldanha, Mr. J., 18, 134.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. L., 139.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. V., 136.
 Saldanha, Mr. P. F. X., 18, 24, 133, 135, 137, 138, 139.
 Sandegren, Rev. J., 13, 190.
 Sankara Menon, Mr. K., 139.
 Sankaran Nambudrippad, A. K. T. K. M., Cheriya, 144.
 Sankara Varma Raja, Mr. A. K., 9, 60, 141, 142, 146.
 Sankusai, Mr., 73.
 Sankusai, Mr. F., 144.
 Santappa Pal, Mr., 136.
 Sarvottam Kish, Mr. U., 19, 134.
 Shaikh Ibrahim Ravuttar, Mr. V. S., 117, 148.
 Simcock, Mr. E. W., 64, 142.
 Sivaganga, Zamindar of, 24.

Siva Rao, Mr. M., 54.
 Somasundara Nadar, Mr. P. M. K., 148.
 Sridharan Nambudrippad, Mr. V. K. M., 143.
 Srinivasa Achariyar, Mr. V., 11, 124, 147, 148.
 Srinivasa Rao, Rao Bahadur G., 123, 147.
 St. Aloysius' College—Prize-giving at, 35—40.
 Steel, Captain, 59.
 St. John's Vestry School, Trichopoly, 132.
 St. Joseph's College, Calicut, 81.
 Stefan, Dr. W., 81, 146.
 Stoney, Mr. R. F., 148.
 Stony, Mrs., 148.
 Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur N., 3, 18, 54, 133, 135, 136, 138.
 Subba Rao, Mrs., 140.
 Subbaraya Ayyar, Rao Bahadur P., 13, 150.
 Sabbayya, Mr. M. M., 13, 150.
 Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M. T., 11, 147, 148.
 Sundaram Ayyar, Mr. U., 124.
 Svarna, Mrs., 140.

T

Thorne, Mr. J. A., 144.
 Theppan Nambudrippad, Mr. S. M., 143.
 Thromal Nair's Palace, 123.
 Thromal Community, Deputation from, 13—80.
 Tulaiman, Mr. L. K., 13, 147, 150.

U

Udayavarma Raja, M. C., 142.
 United Planters' Association of Southern India, Deputation from, 64—67.
 Unnikoyan Hajjar, K., 90, 145.
 Urwa Pentland Patta, 40.
 Usman Sahib, Mr. M., 139.

V

Vallabhan Nambudrippad, Mr. C. M., 143.
 Vasudevan Nambudrippad, Mr. E. P., 142, 143.
 Vasudevan Nambudrippad, Mr. M. M., 143.
 Vasudevan Nambudrippad, Mr. O. M., 143.
 Vedanayaka Thevar, Mr. A., 150.
 Venkata Rao, Mr. N., 18, 134, 136.
 Venkata Rao, Mrs., 140.
 Venkat Rao, Mr. M., 136.
 Venkata Subba Bhat, 19, 134.
 Verghese, Rao Sahib V., 3, 17, 18, 41, 133, 135, 136.
 Vibert, Mr. A. L., 17, 133, 135.

Vibert, Mrs., 135.
 Victoria Edward Hall, 116.
 Vincent, Miss, 82.
 Visweswara Rao, Mr. K. N., 19, 134.
 Vittal Kamath, Mr. M., 19, 134.
 Virgese, Diwan Bahadur G. T., 82.

W

Wenlock Municipal Hospital, 40.
 Windle, Mr. O. H., 59, 141, 144.
 Winterbotham, Mr. F. W., 136, 140.
 Winterbotham, Mrs., 140.
 Woodbridge, Mr. M. J., 18, 24, 133, 135.

Y

Young, Mr., 146.
 Young Men's Christian Association, Calicut, 82.

Z

Zachariah, Mr., 82.
 Zumbro, Rev. W. M., 149.
 Zumbro, Mrs., 149.

V211, 12: 3(08) N12

