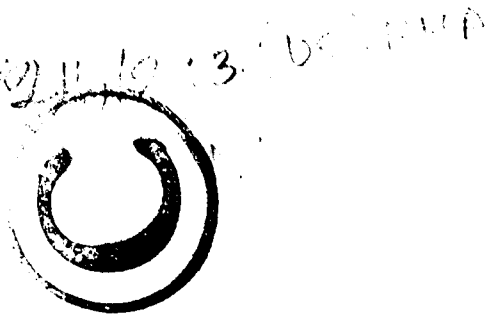




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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

1. C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*
2. Captain ST. V. HAMMICK, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 6.	Tues.	Ootacamund. Mettupalaiyam.	Government House.	Dep.	...	1-0
			Railway station ...	Arr.	...	3-45
		Erode ...	Railway station ...	Dep.	...	4-15
				Arr.	...	7-44
				Dep.	...	8-24
Aug. 7.	Wed.	Tiruvallur.	Railway station ...	Arr.	5 41	...
				Dep.	5 46	...
		Madras...	Central Station ...	Arr.	7-0	...
				Dep.	7 5	...
		Government House.		Arr.	7-20	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
					12 noon,	...
					12-30	...
					1-0	...
					1-30	...
					2-0	...
		Ponneri.	Central Station ...	Dep.	...	6-30
				Arr.	...	6-40
			Railway station ...	Dep.	...	6-45
				Arr.	...	7-39
				Dep.	...	7-47
Aug. 8	Thurs.	Ellore ...	Railway station ...	Arr.	5 52	...
				Dep.	6-5	...
		Samalkot.	Railway station ...	Arr.	9-15	...
				Dep.	9-23	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.
31	
...	By the South Indian Railway mail train.
85	Dinner at the Railway refreshment room.
...	
217	Early tea in train.
...	
26	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation of Telugu pandits.
...	His Excellency gave a sitting to an artist.
...	Interview with M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara
...	Aiyar Avargal.
...	Interview with Messrs. A. E. Lawson, C.I.E., and P. L.
...	Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S.
...	Lunch. (Messrs. Lawson and Moore.)
...	His Excellency saw a representative of Messrs. R. Venkiah
...	Brothers.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Departure private. By the Madras & Southern Mahratta
...	Railway mail train.
23	Dinner.
...	
282	Early tea in train.
...	
87	Breakfast.
...	

VIZAGAPATAM.

e.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
2. 8.	Thurs.	Waltair.	Railway station ...	Arr.	...	12-50
				Dep.	...	12-55
			Town Hall ...	Arr.	...	1-5
				Dep.	...	1-35
			Collector's house ...	Arr.	...	1-45
						2-0
						3-20
						8-0
9.	Fri.	Waltair ...	Collector's house...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Lunatic asylum ...	Arr.	7-35	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			Central Jail ...	Arr.	8-15	...
				Dep.	9-20	...
			Collector's house ...	Arr.	9-30	...
					10-0	...
				Dep.	10-30	...
			St. Aloysius' High School and work-shop.	Arr.	10-45	...
				Dep.	11-5	...
			Harbour ...	Arr.	11-10	...
				Dep.	...	12-10
			Canadian Baptist Mission High School and branch school.	Arr.	...	12-15
				Dep.	...	1-10
			Collector's house ...	Arr.	...	1-20
						1-30

TIME-TABLE.

5

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
93	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
2½	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Municipal Council of Vizagapatam.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Lunch.
...	Interviews with—
	(1) The Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam.
	(2) The Zamindar of Salur.
	(3) Sri Vikrama Deo Garu.
	(4) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector.
...	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
1½	
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
2½	
...	By motor-car.
½	
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Lunch.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 9.	Fri.	Waltair.	Collector's house ...	...	...	3 to 4
			Masonic Lodge ...	Dep. ...	...	4-50
				Arr. ...	...	5-0
			Collector's house ...	Dep. ...	...	...
				Arr. ...	...	...
Aug. 10.	Sat.	Waltair.	Collector's house ...	Dep. ...	7-35	...
			Hospital and Medical School.	Arr. ...	7-45	...
			Mrs. A. V. N. College.	Dep. ...	8-20	...
				Arr. ...	8-22	...
			Collector's house ...	Dep. ...	9-10	...
				Arr. ...	9-20	...
					9-30	...
					10-45	...
			Masonic Lodge ...	Dep. ...	12 noon.	...
				Arr. ...	...	12-10
			Collector's house ...	Dep. ...	...	1-15
				Arr. ...	...	1-25
					...	1-30
				Dep. ...	...	4-30

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interviews with— (1) J. C. H. Fowler, Esq., I.C.S., Manager, Vizianagram Estate, and M.R.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao Pantulu, Personal Assistant. (2) Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, Acting Inspector of Schools. (3) M.R.Ry. V. V. S. Avadhani Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge. (4) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, retired Deputy Collector (5) M.R.Ry. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council. (6) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.
...	By motor-car.
2	By motor-car.
...	
...	
...	By motor-car.
2	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the District Association.
...	By motor-car.
...	His Excellency opened a Mark Lodge.
...	By motor-car.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 10.	Sat.	Waltair.	Water-works ...	Arr.	...	4-55
				Dep.	...	6-5
			Collector's house ...	Arr.	...	6-30
				Dep.	...	7-55
			Judge's bungalow.	Arr.	...	8-0
				Dep.	...	9-30
			Collector's house ...	Arr.	...	9-35
Aug. 11.	Sun.	Waltair.	Collector's house ...	Dep.	11-0	...
		Anaka-palle.	Bungalow ...	Arr.	...	1-0
				Dep.	...	2-45
				Arr.	...	4-20
					...	4-30
		Samalkot.		Dep.	...	5-10
			Railway station ...	Arr.	...	5-15
				Dep.	...	5-35
			Railway station ...	Arr.	...	8-10
				Dep.	...	9-2

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
5	By motor-car.
5	By motor-car.
1	Dinner party.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car. Departure private.
29	Lunch. Mr. Rea, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, joined His Excellency and party at lunch.
...	His Excellency and party motored out a distance of three miles and then proceeded on elephants to inspect the Buddhist ruins on the Sankaram hill.
...	Tea.
...	By motor-car.
1	Departure private. By the Madras & Southern Mahratta
93	Railway mail train for Cocanada.
...	Dinner at the Railway refreshment room.
...	By train.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 11.	Sun.	Cocanada town.	Railway station ... Collector's house.	Arr. ... Dep. ... Arr. ...		9-20 9-25 9-30
Aug. 12.	Mon.	Cocanada town.	Collector's house. Collector's office.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	7-30 7-35	
			Municipal hospital.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	8-10 8-15	
			Women and Children's hospital.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	8-30 8-40	
			Collector's house.	Dep. ... Arr. ...	8-55 9-0	
					9-30 11-0	
			Pithapuram Raja's College.	Dep. ... Arr. ...		2-0 4-30 4-45
			Pithapuram Raja's bungalow. Collector's house.	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ... Arr. ...		5-30 5-40 6-45 6-50 8-15
Aug. 13.	Tues.	Cocanada town.	Collector's house. Coromandel wharf.	Dep. ... Arr. ... Dep. ...	7-30 7-40 7-45	

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
10 ... 1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from — (1) The Municipal Council, Cocanada. (2) The District Board, Godavari.
...	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Received deputation from the Godavari District Association which included representatives from Narasapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks of the Kistna district.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor-car.
1	His Excellency distributed prizes to pupils and presented a gold medal to a student and the sanad of the title of "Rao Bahadur" to the Principal.
...	By motor-car.
1	Garden party.
...	By motor-car.
1	Dinner party.
...	By motor-car.
1½	The members of the Port Conservancy Board met His Excellency.
...	By launch.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 13.	Tues.	Cocanada town.	New channel ...	Arr.	7-55	...
			Port office ...	Dep. 8-15 Arr. 8-25	...	...
			Collector's house.	Dep. 8-50	...	...
				Arr. 9-0	...	...
				9-30	...	...
				11-0	...	...
			Water-works ...	Dep. ...	1-30	...
				Arr. ...	4-40	...
			Timpany Memorial High School.	Dep. ...	4-45	...
				Arr. ...	5-10	...
			St. Joseph's Convent School.	Dep. ...	5-20	...
				Arr. ...	5-40	...
			Collector's house.	Dep. ...	5-45	...
				Arr. ...	6-0	...
			Railway station ...	Dep. ...	6-10	...
				Arr. ...	7-0	...
		Samalkot.	Railway station ...	Arr. ...	7-5	...
				Dep. ...	7-15	...
				Arr. ...	7-40	...
				Dep. ...	8-15	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	His Excellency accompanied by the members of the Port Conservancy Board formally opened the new channel.
...	By launch and motor-car.
1	The members of the Port Conservancy Board met His Excellency.
...	By motor-car.
2	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
...	(1) The Raja of Pithapuram.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. W. Nagabhushanam Garu, Huzur Sarishtadar, Collector's office.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil and Chairman, Cocanada Municipal Council.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, High Court Vakil and Chairman, Rajahmundry Municipal Council.
...	(5) The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil and Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
...	Luncheon party.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
10	Departure private. By train.
...	Dinner in saloon.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1912. Aug. 14.	Wed.	Bitragunta. Ponneri. Madras ...	Railway station ...	Arr.	5-45	...
			Railway station ...	Dep.	5-53	...
			Central Station ...	Arr.	9-34	...
				Dep.	9-42	...
			Government House.	Arr.	11-0	...
				Dep.	11-5	...
				Arr.	11-10	...
					12-45	
					1-0	
					1-30	
					3-0	
					3-30	
Aug. 15.	Thurs.	Erode ... Mettupalaiyam. Ootacamund.	Central Station ...	Dep.	...	7-30
				Arr.	...	8-20
				Dep.	...	8-25
				Arr.	...	8-30
			Railway station ...	Arr.	5-1	...
				Dep.	5-26	...
			Railway station ...	Arr.	9-8	...
				Dep.	10-0	...
			Government House.	Arr.	...	2-0

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
261	Early tea in train.
...	
108	Breakfast in saloon.
...	
23	Arrival private.
...	By motor-car.
I	
...	Interview with M.R.Ry. M. N. Ramaswami Aiyar
...	Avargal, Assistant Director of Survey.
...	Interview with M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami
...	Chetti Garu.
...	Lunch.
...	Interview with the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar
...	Avargal.
...	Interview with the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam.
...	Interview with the Hon'ble Justice Sir J. E. P. Wallis,
...	M.A., Bar.-at-Law.
...	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
I	
...	Departure private. By the Madras & Southern Mahratta
...	Railway mail train.
243	Early tea in train.
...	
85	Breakfast at the Railway refreshment room.
...	By motor-car.
31	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

MADRAS.

HIS Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain St. V. Hammick, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, 6th August, on a tour to Vizagapatam and Godavari districts. The departure was private. The party motored down to Mettupalaiyam, where they arrived at 3-45 P.M. After tea in the Refreshment Room, His Excellency and party left Mettupalaiyam by mail train at 4-15 P.M. for Madras. Mr. Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, met His Excellency at Mettupalaiyam and travelled in the same train.

Aug. 6,
1912.
OOTACA-
MUND.
Depar-
ture.

Dinner was served at the Railway refreshment room, Erode.

ERODE.
Dinner.

His Excellency and party arrived at Central Station at 7-0 o'clock on the following morning. The arrival was private. There were present on the platform to meet His Excellency, Mr. F. Hannington, Collector of Madras, Mr. P. Hannington, Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Mr. F. D. Bird, V.D., Aide-de-Camp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Narayana

Aug. 7,
1912.
MADRAS.
Arrival.

Aug. 7,
1912.

MADRAS.
Arrival.

Aiyar, retired Deputy Director of Survey, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. W. H. Jackson, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, was also present. After a few minutes' conversation with those present, His Excellency motored to Government House, Mount Road, where he stayed for the day.

Deputa-
tion.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen:—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma,
- (2) „ Pandit D. Gopala Charlu,
- (3) „ T. Suryanarayana Rao,
- (4) „ G. Yanadi Reddi,
- (5) „ V. Ramadoss Pantulu, and
- (6) „ N. Pattabhirama Rao.

The deputation drew His Excellency's attention to the resolutions passed by the conference of pandits convened under the auspices of the Telugu academy and pointed out that, while the sabha of the pandits and the academy were anxious that the morality of the future generation should not be corrupted by the literature which might hereafter be published, they requested His Excellency to consider that, in point of taste, there was a wide difference between the literature of the ancient days and that of the modern times and that what was considered now to be out of taste and immoral, to use a strong expression, was not so considered in ancient days; and therefore, the Government should draw a distinction between

the ancient classical Telugu works and modern Telugu works. It was not possible to change the literature of a particular period to suit the moral taste of a later generation; and both from a historical and literary point of view, it would be impossible to cut down or mutilate ancient classical works—works recognized for centuries—especially when there was no evidence to show that those works had had any demoralizing effect on the people. Those books were written in a pedantic language and were considered to be of grammatical and literary interest by men well versed in Telugu literature and well known in the Telugu literary world and these men were considerably exercised in mind when it became known that the question was being considered of prohibiting these works, or expurgating them to suit modern taste. The deputation urged that if prosecutions were instituted in connection with ancient classical works, it would dissuade people from publishing ancient writings and therefore requested the Government to leave the ancient classical literature alone; but if the Government should consider at any time that any of the works were dangerous, then the question should be referred to a responsible body of scholars like the Telugu academy before any action was taken in regard to such works.

The second point discussed by the deputation was the style to be adopted in Telugu works intended for the spread of vernacular education among the masses. They urged that everybody

Aug. 7,
1912.
MADRAS.
Deputa-
tion.

Aug. 7,
1912.

MADRAS.
Deputa-
tion.

recognised that for the improvement of Telugu literature and the spread of vernacular education among the masses a style different from that which had been cultivated in writing poetry in the past should be adopted. The deputation admitted that, except of late, there had been no prose production; there was at present literary activity in the Telugu country where a number of works were being published. Every one recognized that the works would have to be written in chaste, simple Telugu so as to be readable and understandable by the public. But what the sabha and the academy objected to was any violent departure from the traditions of the past or any attempt to introduce what were mere colloquialisms into the written language of literature. This could only result in retarding the real progress of the language. It was well known that the spoken Telugu of one district was different from the spoken Telugu of another; spoken Telugu of Ganjam would have an admixture of Uriya, that of Hyderabad would have an admixture of Hindustani, and that of North Arcot and Nellore would have an admixture of Tamil. It was therefore essential that cultivated Telugu should be common to all. The deputation urged that no necessity had been shown why all rules of grammar should be discarded and what was supposed to be spoken Telugu in a particular district should be forced down the throat of other people. The whole agitation, the deputation pointed out, arose out of the prescribing of certain

Aug. 7,
1912.
MADRAS.
Deputa-
tion.

books as text-books in schools and though the Government had been kind enough to place on the Text-Book Committee some men who were well versed in Telugu, yet some of the committee were not of this kind, and the committee included men whose mother-tongue was not Telugu.

After some informal discussion, His Excellency in reply said that the test as to whether a book came under the provisions of law as regards indecency had been very clearly expressed by Lord Cockburn, who said that the whole question was whether a book was likely to deprave and corrupt the morals of those people into whose hands it was *likely to come*. If an indecent book was published in a big edition and sold for a few annas at all bookstalls, then it clearly came under the law. If on the other hand it was privately published for distribution to a small number of scholars and literary men, who wished to preserve it for the sake of its literary and grammatical forms, then the publisher was in no danger of prosecution. They accordingly had the matter in their own hands.

As regards the second question His Excellency promised that Government would preserve a neutral position, and that he would see if the Text-Book Committee could not be further strengthened by the inclusion of more scholars whose mother-tongue was Telugu.

The deputation, after thanking His Excellency, withdrew.

Aug. 7,
1912.

MADRAS.

Inter-
views.

Departure.

At 12 noon His Excellency gave a sitting to an artist.

At 12-30 and 1 P.M. His Excellency accorded private interviews.

Leaving Government House at 6-30 P.M. His Excellency and party motored to Central Station, which they left at 6-45 P.M. by the Calcutta mail for Waltair, the departure being private. Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, travelled in the same train.

There were present on the platform, to see His Excellency off, Messrs. F. Hannyngton, Collector of Madras, and P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. F. D. Bird, V.D., Aide-de-Camp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Madras Corporation, and Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

On the following day His Excellency and party arrived at Waltair station at 12-50 P.M. His Excellency's arrival at the station was private. On arrival, he was met by Mr. Huggins, I.C.S., the acting Collector, and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police. From the station His Excellency and party proceeded by motor to the Town Hall, where His Excellency's arrival was public. On arrival at the hall, His Excellency was received by Mr. Huggins and a few of the principal officials and non-officials, and conducted to his seat on the dais. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Huggins introduced to His Excellency

Aug. 8,
1912.

WALTAIR.

Private
arrival.

Public
arrival.

M.R.Ry. G. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council of Vizagapatam, beg leave to offer a sincere and cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this occasion of your visit to our town, and to express our appreciation of the honour thus conferred upon the district, the largest in the Presidency.

"2. We shall be failing in our duty if we let slip this opportunity without expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Your Excellency for the Girls' high school proposed to be opened in our town for the furtherance of female education in the Telugu parts. At the same time we crave the indulgence of Your Excellency to suggest that lower secondary girls' schools, if started at important centres in the district, will serve as feeders to the main institution.

"3. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Government for the liberal grant sanctioned to the municipality in aid of the extension of the water-supply to Waltair which we hope will be put in hand and completed at an early date. We at the same time feel it to be our duty to invite Your Excellency's kind attention to the unprecedented failure of the supply this year in the reservoir and to suggest that investigations as to the possibility of augmenting the supply in order to diminish the chance of such failures in future are of supreme importance. We have every reason to believe that it is possible that artesian or sub-artesian water may be found at no very great distance

Aug. 8,
1912.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Municipal
address.

Girls'
Schools.

Water-
supply.

Aug. 8,
1912.

VIZAGA-
PATAM.

Municipal
address.

*Extension
of town
limits.*

"from the town, which would provide an unfailing supply, and we respectfully request that Your Excellency's Government will, in the interests of the municipality, have this matter investigated at an early date.

"4. Our town is of extremely narrow limits and cannot cope adequately with the question of the ever-increasing population. On the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner and in consultation with the authorities concerned, it is proposed to remove houses from the congested areas of our town and widen and extend its limits as far as possible. This much-needed and salutary reform entails a severe strain on the slender resources of our municipality and would have been given up had not the Government with its wonted generosity come to our rescue with the liberal grant of Rs. 50,000 for this year in G.O. No. 1202 M., dated 1st July 1912. Thanking Your Excellency's Government for this grant, we earnestly pray that this grant may be made a recurring one till the whole scheme is completed which will ultimately result in making our town really 'the Brighton of the East.'

Harbour.

"5. We offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the warm interest evinced in the question of our harbour and the extension of the railway from Parvatipur to Raipur and for having earnestly pressed on the attention of the Secretary of State in Council the importance of constructing these two works without delay. The transfer of the Imperial capital to Delhi, the proposed conversion of much of our agency to ordinary, and the growing trade of the district, have gone a long way to enhance the importance, both commercially and otherwise, of the

*Railway
from
Parvati-
pur to
Raipur.*

"district and demand a speedy construction of these two important works. The further investigations into the harbour question and the allotment of funds for the extension of the railway as far as Singapore road, led us to hopefully look forward to an early realisation of our long-cherished hopes. But we are now given to understand that both projects have been indefinitely shelved. If it be so, we respectfully pray that the Government of Your Excellency would not acquiesce in this step but would earnestly press for their early construction.

"6. We once more thank Your Excellency for your kindness in paying us a visit to study personally our wants and very much regret that Lady Hammick could not accompany you on this tour.

"7. Wishing that God Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Lady Hammick and Your Excellency."

After reading the address, the Chairman introduced to His Excellency the members of the Municipal Council who were present.

His Excellency then replied to the address as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN FORMING THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VIZAGAPATAM,—I beg to thank you very warmly for the kind words with which you have addressed me, and also for your kind expression of regret that my wife was not able to accompany me to your beautiful town. She would have very much liked to do so had she been able. We have spent many years together in India and I can assure you that my wife, with me, will very much regret when the day comes for us to finally

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Municipal
address.

*Railway
extension.*

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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PATAM.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.

*Educa-
tion.*

"say good-bye to this country, which has been our home during the whole, or almost the whole, of our working life, where we have received so much warm kindness and made so many warm friendships. Happily in these days after our retirement from active work here, we can in England devote ourselves to promoting many Indian interests, and in these we hope to find much occupation and pleasure.

"Turning to the points of local interest and business raised in your very practical address, you rightly place in the forefront of the matters with which you deal, as one of the greatest importance, the education of your girls. If anything is certain as to the future of this country, it is the fact that, until there has been an enormous development and advance in female education, there can be very little real social or political improvement. It has therefore been a matter of great satisfaction to me and my colleagues in the Government that we have been able this year to devote a considerable sum to the improvement of our girls' schools and to increasing their number. We have approved of the institution of a Government High school for girls at Vizagapatam, thinking that probably by the aid of such a school it may become easier to provide for the rapidly increasing demand for a cultivated, well-educated caste of Indian lady teachers. Until teaching as a profession becomes popular among Indian ladies, I fear our advance in this matter must be very slow. I only hope that the experiment which we are now making among the Telugu people will prove a success. It is true that at present there are no secondary schools for girls in the Vizagapatam district, but

"unfortunately, at the present time you share this misfortune with no less than eleven of the districts in the Presidency, which are also without provision for the secondary education of girls as far as Government schools are concerned. I cannot indeed promise that in the immediate future a Government Secondary school will be established at Vizagapatam, but I know that Dr. Bourne, the Director of Public Instruction, has much at heart the development of this side of our national education, and he will no doubt examine your suggestion with much sympathy. I know that a similar proposal, which formed the subject of a resolution at the Vizagapatam District Conference, has been separately communicated to him for consideration. Those of you who have read the telegraphic summary of the speech of the Under Secretary for India last week in the House of Commons will have seen how large a portion of that speech was devoted to the subject of education, indicating that the Government of India are determined to push forward their educational schemes with vigour in the immediate future. I can assure you that, if funds are forthcoming, nothing will be wanting on our part in the shape of well-considered schemes for carrying out this policy. It is one which has our fullest sympathy, and in Dr. Bourne we have a Director on whose advice and counsel we can justly put great confidence.

"Next to education, and perhaps in front of it, most of us place the provision of good water and the improvement of the health of our towns as of the greatest importance. You have therefore quite rightly drawn my attention prominently to these two needs

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PATAM.
His Excel-
lency's
reply.
*Educa-
tion.*

*Water-
supply.*

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PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Water-
supply.

"of your town. I have myself for many years been
"taking particular interest in your water-supply—an
"interest due in some measure to the persistent perti-
"nacity with which my friend, the Raja of Kurupam,
"has continued to represent your interests in the
"matter. I was very glad when last year we were at
"least able to give a final sanction to the scheme for
"the extension of your water-supply to Waltair and
"to make a grant on behalf of the expenditure. I am
"aware that the supply originally considered to be
"ample for the town is proving disappointing. Our
"engineering experts have been examining the best
"mode of improving matters, and from their latest
"report I gather that the experimental trench and
"pumping at the head works have been completed, and
"a report with proposals will shortly be submitted to
"us. If the scheme for augmenting the supply which
"I referred to satisfies the expectations of our engineers,
"we shall not need to seek for artesian sources of supply
"as suggested in your address. We must, I think, wait
"until we see what may be the result of the further
"investigations recently made before taking any further
"steps in the matter. I may note here that we have
"also promised to contribute one-half of the amount
"which may be necessary to acquire all the lands within
"half a mile on one side of your reservoir to keep it
"free from contamination. I know, gentlemen, how
"trying it is to our patience to see how slowly schemes
"of this kind work out to a satisfactory solution, but in
"this matter, as in many others, greater haste generally
"turns out in the end to be worse speed, and for the
"sake of your finances and our own, we are bound to

"see that no scheme is finally sanctioned until it has
"satisfied the criticism of our best engineering experts.

"With regard to the congested areas of your town,
"Government has not been unmindful. We allotted
"Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of lands in 1910, and I
"understand that the sites acquired have been laid out
"and a portion sold. Owing to the beneficent kindness
"of the late Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao, in whose
"recent death you have lost a real friend and a patriotic
"benefactor and with whose family I beg to tender my
"respectful sympathy, you have been able to clear out
"a considerable area originally occupied by the old
"regimental lines and form a new suburb known as
"the Maharanipectta. I understand you have now on
"hand a new scheme for the improvement of other
"parts of your town, and for that the Government have
"been able to make you a grant of Rs. 50,000. With
"reference to your request that that grant should be
"made recurring until the whole scheme is complete, I
"am afraid I can make you no such promise. I can,
"however, assure you that the Government will be
"prepared to favourably consider any application you
"may make for further assistance consistent with the
"claims of other towns, and with a further proviso that
"sufficient funds are available for distribution. My
"long experience of municipal matters has made me
"aware how difficult it is even for the best managed
"and most enterprising municipal bodies to find money
"to carry out the schemes they desire to see completed
"for the improvement and welfare of their towns, and
"I sympathise very much with you in your efforts in
"that direction.

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His Excel-
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reply.
*Sani-
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PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Harbour.

"The last important matters which you touch upon in your address concern the extension of the railway towards the Central Provinces beyond Parvatipur, and the development of your harbour. They are both matters of great concern to us, but matters upon which the Government of Madras have no final voice. As to the harbour, I can only repeat what has been said on previous occasions, that a scheme of such great magnitude as this, involving probably the expenditure of some Rs. 300 or more lakhs, cannot be dealt with or even initiated without very prolonged and careful consideration. We seem now to have arrived at the point of knowing that the natural features of your inland water make the scheme of an inland harbour suitable for large ships feasible. There is, however, the very difficult question of how much expenditure will be necessary to protect the entrance of such a harbour from continuous silting up, and whether it might be possible to begin with some smaller scheme than the very complete and comprehensive one which has hitherto been foreshadowed. All these matters are now under consideration, and I can only assure you that they are receiving our careful and earnest attention. As to the railway, I understand that the company feel strongly that the success of the railway depends so much upon the existence of a satisfactory port and harbour at Vizagapatam, that they hesitate to complete up the connection with Raipur before this very large and complicated question is settled. The two matters hang together, and both of them are now under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I much regret that I

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His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"cannot give you more definite or more encouraging information, but, as I have said, with works of such magnitude, we cannot expect either the Railway Company or the Government of India to proceed except after the most careful and prolonged investigation.

"Gentlemen, I am glad that my visit to you has coincided with an improvement in the season. You have had much reason for anxiety, but I hope that the recent abundant rain has given you the hope and prospect of a good season in the autumn. I thank you, gentlemen, very sincerely for having done me the great honour of meeting me here, and I give you my sincerest wishes for all prosperity and happiness. I have always looked upon the development of our municipal administration as one of the most important objects we can have in view and looking back over nearly 35 years of experience in this country, I am convinced that we may rightly congratulate ourselves on a marked and continuous advance in the probity, zeal and earnestness with which the administration of most of our municipal towns is carried on. May this advance continue, and may you, gentlemen, ever show in your conduct of the affairs of your most beautiful town the same caution and careful handling of municipal matters as has generally characterised your administration! Believe me that in the local patriotism which is engendered by love of one's home and one's own native town, we have one of the most beneficial factors making towards good and efficient government. You are most fortunate in your surroundings and I wish you all prosperity in the development of this beautiful town in which you live."

*Municipal
adminis-
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PATAM.

Mr. Huggins afterwards introduced to His Excellency some of the principal people who were present in the hall.

His Excellency and party then proceeded to the Collector's bungalow, Waltair. During their stay at Vizagapatam, His Excellency and party were the guests of the Collector.

Inter-
views.

After lunch, His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

Dinner
party.

In the evening the Collector gave a Dinner party to which the principal residents were invited.

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1912.
Lunatic
asylum.

On Friday morning His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Huggins, left for the Lunatic asylum arriving there at 7-35 A.M. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Captain G. W. Maconochie and conducted over the asylum.

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

"Visited the asylum. There are 72 patients in all—
"none sick. I endorse what the Surgeon-General has
"remarked at the last visit. I hope the improved
"water-supply to Waltair will satisfy the wants of the
"asylum."

Central
Jail.

From the asylum His Excellency and party accompanied by Captain Maconochie motored to the Central Jail, of which the latter was Superintendent. Captain Maconochie conducted His Excellency round the weaving shed, the kitchen,

the ragi mills, the oil mill, the carpentry shop, the male and the female wards and the quarantine ward. During the inspection, two of the prisoners represented to His Excellency that they had not been given the benefit of the Durbar remission. His Excellency was satisfied that remission had been properly disallowed in one case, and promised to have the other case looked into.

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Central
Jail.

The present District Judge's Court was formerly the old jail. Owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in 1862, temporary arrangements were made to shift the prisoners to a site close to the present District Jail. The present buildings were constructed between 1872 and 1882. There was accommodation for 300 prisoners but this was found insufficient. Temporary huts and verandahs relieved overcrowding. A scheme to improve the accommodation of the jail was sanctioned by Government towards the end of 1906 and actual building operations were begun on 1st February 1907. For the first scheme of operations, a sum of Rs. 1,00,990 was sanctioned. The work was undertaken by the Jail Department and completed with prison labour, the result being a saving of Rs. 34,221 to Government or over 35 per cent. of the allotment.

History.

The principal industries in the jail are carpentry, smithy, manufacture of treasury bags, weaving of prison blankets and cloth, and oil-pressing. Prison labour is also utilised for all building works.

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Central
Jail.

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

"I inspected the jail on the 9th August and was much pleased with its condition. Owing to the building work still going on, the jail cannot be kept as clean as it should be, but at present this cannot be helped. I hope there will be no more cases of cholera. One prisoner from Koraput seemed to me to have a reasonable complaint that he had not been given the usual remission for the Durbar. I should be glad if the District Magistrate's attention is drawn to the case and a report is made to me of the result. The building operations will, I hope, be pushed on to completion as soon as possible. I was quite satisfied with the result of the inspection and there were no complaints as to food or the administration."

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

St. Aloysius' High School and workshop.

At 10-30 A.M. His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Huggins, left the Collector's bungalow to inspect the St. Aloysius' High School and Workshop. On arrival at the school, His Excellency was received by the Right Rev. Bishop Clerc and Rev. Father Contat, Principal. The cadets of the school were drawn up in the open in front of the school and furnished a Guard-of-Honour. His Excellency inspected the cadets and expressed his hope that when the boys came of age they would join the Volunteers and would make the best use of the training they received. His Excellency exhorted them to stick to the corps and assured them that Volunteers were

an important body in the country whom the Government were desirous of encouraging.

His Excellency was next conducted into the school and listened to a selection of music played by the School Band. He was afterwards shown round the various classes at work. From the school His Excellency walked to the adjoining Industrial School and Workshop where he spent some time in seeing the students engaged in operating the various machines.

The St. Aloysius' High School was established in 1864. A principal feature of this institution is the Technical school for the training of boys in mechanics and electricity. It is much on the lines of a Railway workshop and is fully equipped.

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

"I am very glad to have had this opportunity of visiting the St. Aloysius' Industrial School. I have very often heard and read of the excellent work it is doing. I was very much pleased with what I have seen. I very much hope that with aid from Government it may be possible to extend the school and its usefulness. The workshop is over-crowded and much requires extension. Government has already done much for the school and I hope will do much more. Vizagapatam is an excellent place in which to have such a school and it has a bright future in front of it. I congratulate Brother Emily Maillard on the great work he is doing here."

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St. Aloysius' High School and workshop.

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Harbour.

His Excellency and party next motored to the Port office from the verandah of which a good view of the harbour can be obtained.

The following account extracted from the report of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley's tour, may be of interest:—

"The first reference to the harbour of Vizagapatam dates back as far as 1858 when it was suggested to Government by Mr. C. H. Read (the then Collector of this district) that convict labour should be utilised for the purpose of constructing a groyne on the south side of the river jutting out from the mainland into about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms water, the object in view being the protection of the entrance of the river from the heavy breakers which come direct from seaward. This suggestion was referred to Government who, in their order, requested Mr. Read to communicate his plans to the District Engineer. The matter appears to have dropped for a short interval and was revived again in a memorandum addressed to the Government by Mr. E. S. Thomas, I.C.S., the then Collector, his proposal being that a substantial groyne 700 feet long at a cost of Rs. 30,000 should be run out on the north bank of the river parallel to the southern shore, leaving sufficient room for vessels to pass in and out of the river and at the same time concentrating the flow of tide so as to get a better scour and assisting the scour by holding up the water on the flood-tide by means of sluices in the groyne. If this was done, Mr. Thomas was of the opinion that no dredger

would be required for the purpose of keeping the bar deep.

"This scheme was forwarded to Major Beatty, R.E., the then Executive Engineer, who, after going through the proposals put forward, concluded that a groyne constructed on the south side would be a dangerous experiment and recommended that a series of observations as to the flow of current should be undertaken during certain months of the year before finally deciding as to what should be done. The estimated cost of Mr. Thomas' scheme came to Rs. 2,29,800.

"Major Beatty's note was forwarded to Colonel Walker, R.E., the then Chief Engineer. He after carefully going into the matter decided that the only work advisable was that on the southern side of the river, but there was not sufficient detailed information brought forward to enable him to form an opinion as to the exact nature and length of the groyne required. Sir Arthur Cotton subsequently forwarded a memorandum to Government in which he recommended the construction of a training-wall from the mouth of the river to concentrate the tide and produce a stronger flow of water. He also suggested that a canal should be made to the south to connect the river with Samalkot. Major Beatty, the District Engineer, later on submitted a detailed scheme for the construction of a close harbour.

"The Government in their order No. 1939 W., dated 13th August 1880, declared themselves satisfied that it would be impossible with the

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expenditure of any reasonable sum of money to create either an inner or outer harbour at Vizagapatam for the use of vessels of large draft, but as there appeared to be some probability of means being found for improving the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, investigations with this object were ordered to be continued by the Public Works Department.

"In a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 62, Public Works, dated 15th October 1891, it was decided to send out Mr. F. W. Thorowgood, an expert, to investigate and report on the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a harbour at Vizagapatam. Mr. Thorowgood arrived at Vizagapatam on 4th December 1891 and the result of his investigation was as follows:—

"He recommended—

- (1) the construction of a groyne from the shore, north of the river mouth,
- (2) the excavation of some reclaimed ground with the object of increasing the tidal capacity of the estuary,
- (3) the dredging of the mouth of the channel,

the total outlay involved in these improvements being Rs. 6,11,271. A larger scheme estimated to cost Rs. 43,27,272 was also proposed with the object of forming a deep-sea harbour with a series of regular piers.

"The Madras Government, in their order No. 688 W., dated 13th March 1893, stated that the

desired improvements must be deferred owing to the condition of the Provincial finances which were not in a position to meet the outlay.

"No further development took place until February 1897 when Mr. Macnab, Senior Partner of Messrs. Stuart, Hall & Co., petitioned His Excellency the Governor with a view to being allowed to form a private company to raise sufficient funds to put Mr. Thorowgood's smaller scheme into force on certain conditions.

"The Government, in their order No. 256, Marine, dated 17th March 1897, called upon the District Collector in communication with the Presidency Port Officer to advise Government in regard to the concessions applied for.

"There is no record as to what was the final result of this suggestion of forming a private company. But it is presumed that the correspondence led to the appointment of Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, on special duty to report further on the feasibility of making a harbour. In 1898 this officer was deputed to make a thorough investigation covering a period of one year. His conclusions were opposed in some instances to those of Mr. Thorowgood. Mr. Mackenzie recommended a southern groyne from the Dolphin's Nose eastward practically on the same lines as the southern groyne proposed by Mr. Thorowgood. Subsequently Mr. Smyth, the Executive Engineer, was ordered to take a series of borings and his

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report, which is a very satisfactory one, was as follows :—

“ Herewith I submit tracing of Vizagapatam creek and portion of backwater showing borings taken.

“ 2. Wherever borings are shown without remark “ nothing but sand or soft clay has been met with down “ to 30 feet below low water.

“ 3. The rock shown near the pontoon bridge is “ believed to be a large boulder used as an anchor for “ the bridge.

“ So far as the borings show there is no reason “ to doubt the possibility of dredging a deep navi- “ gable channel close on 300 feet wide through the creek “ and there is unlimited space to the north and west “ of Ross’s Hill for ships to lie alongside and for “ wharves, etc.

“ Should funds be forthcoming for the necessary “ groyne or moles to prevent waves rolling up the creek “ and for the required accommodation inside, I can “ imagine no more favourably situated harbour.”

At the Port office, His Excellency was received by Commander Huddleston, acting Presidency Port Officer, Mr. F. Icely, R.N.R. (retired), Port Officer, and Mr. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer. Mr. Hodding, Agent of the Coromandel Company, and M.R.Ry. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, Chairman, Municipal Council, were also present. Messrs. Icely and Langston explained to His Excellency with the help of plans and charts the details of the proposed harbour scheme.

His Excellency left the harbour at 12-10 P.M. and proceeded to the Canadian Baptist Mission High School, where he was received by Mr. D. Lazarus, the Principal, the Rev. W. V. Higgins, Secretary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, and the Rev. I. C. Archibald of Chicacole and shown round the various classes. Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, Acting Inspector of Schools, was also present. A song of welcome in Telugu composed in honour of His Excellency was sung by the senior students, after which His Excellency was requested to open a new Science Laboratory. His Excellency and party afterwards walked to the branch school, which His Excellency inspected.

Until recently the school was under the management of the London Mission. It was founded in 1837 by the Rev. E. Porter, who was succeeded after a few years by the Rev. John Hay. Dr. Hay maintained his connexion with the school for 42 years, and achieved marked success in raising its numbers and standard. This has been more than maintained by the Principal, Mr. D. Lazarus, who has been connected with the school first as Headmaster and afterwards as Principal for over 30 years.

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

“ I visited the C.B.M. High School to-day. The “ school is doing good work. It sadly wants better “ accommodation and I hope the Government will be “ able to aid the Mission in acquiring this. Mr. Lazarus

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Canadian
Baptist
Mission
High
School
and
branch
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"has his heart in his work and the school must be
"doing much good. I wish the Mission all success."

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

Inter-
views.

After lunch, His Excellency accorded a few
private interviews.

Masonic
functions.

In the afternoon His Excellency consecrated
the Hamilton temple built by the Freemasons
in memory of the late Captain Hamilton, a keen
Mason and for some years the local Port Officer.
A District Grand Lodge meeting was next held,
after which there was a banquet, covers being
laid for 80. Worshipful Brother Hannay proposed
the toast of the District Grand Master and the
officers of the District Grand Lodge. The Grand
Master replied and proposed the toast of Lodge
"Waltair." In doing so, he said that his grand-
father had lived for many years in Waltair as
Collector and Judge, and that he had loved India
and the Indians very much. It was at his grand-
father's knees that he himself heard a great deal
about India and the Indians, and to this day he
served as his ideal in the discharge of his duties.
Worshipful Brother P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar
proposed the toast of the visiting Brethren, and
spoke in eloquent terms of what Freemasonry
was doing to bring all communities and creeds
together, and how it furnished the solution of many
difficult inter-social racial problems. Worshipful
Brother James Short responded on behalf of the
visiting Brethren.

On Saturday morning His Excellency and
party accompanied by Mr. Huggins left the
Collector's bungalow to inspect the Municipal
Hospital and the Medical School. At the hospital
His Excellency was received by Major E. M.
Illington who presented to him Assistant Surgeon
Chandrasekara Mudaliyar and the assistants of
the Medical School. His Excellency was after-
wards conducted round the various wards.

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Municipal
hospital.

After the inspection, His Excellency proceeded
to the adjoining Medical School. This school
was opened on 1st July 1902 and began with ten
pupils. The school owes its existence to the
philanthropy of the late Maharaja G. N. Gajapati
Rao. The building operations were under the
supervision of Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao.
There were 72 pupils receiving instruction in the
school at the time of His Excellency's visit. A
hostel, accommodating 21 Brahmans and 11 non-
Brahmans, was recently provided by the Maha-
rani, while arrangements were being made to
accommodate more pupils.

Medical
School.

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

"It is interesting evidence of the advance of the
"standard we look for in medical buildings, to note
"that this hospital some few years ago was spoken of
"by visitors as excellent and up to date. I agree with
"Surgeon-General Bannerman that it is hopelessly out
"of date now and the sooner a proper scheme for
"re-building it is accomplished, the better. Being a

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Mrs.
A. V. N.
College.

"head-quarters hospital and next to the Medical School the Government will no doubt be inclined to assist as far as it is possible in the reconstruction of the hospital. It is an institution which is clearly doing excellent work."

Mrs. A. V. N. College was visited by His Excellency. Here, on arrival, His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, the Principal, and the members of the College Committee, among whom were Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., District Judge, Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, acting Inspector of Schools, and Rao Sahib P. Sita Rao Pantulu, Treasury Deputy Collector, and conducted through the various classes. His Excellency inspected also the laboratory.

This institution was started in 1860 by Mr. E. Fane, Collector, Vizagapatam, Sir Alexander Grant, then the Inspector of Schools there, Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Chendika Venkataswami Nayudu. It was then called "The Anglo-Vernacular School." When Mr. D. F. Carmichael was the Collector of the district, he took much interest in the welfare of the school, and the leading Zamindars of the district, especially the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Maharaja of Bobbili, and Maharaja G. N. Gajapati Rao gave liberal monthly donations towards the upkeep of the institution. In July 1878 it was raised to the status of a second-grade college and was affiliated to the Madras University under the name of 'The Hindu College.' About the year

1888, most of the contributions were withdrawn; the financial condition was very unsatisfactory and the committee wanted to close the college, when Mr. Willock, Collector, interested himself in the institution and reorganized the committee of management. M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, the Principal, took charge in 1890. The strength in 1890 was barely a hundred and the annual income less than Rs. 6,000. In June 1902 Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao bequeathed by will a lakh of rupees to maintain the college in his wife's name and Rs. 15,000 for the college building, making Mr. Willock, Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao and Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar, the executors of the will. The validity of the will was disputed by his daughters and was finally established after nearly four years of long and tedious litigation conducted by Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao and Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar. It was on 1st August 1909 that the bequest of Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao was made available for the college. The committee of management of the college, formed by the executors of the will in consultation with the Government, took over the Hindu College and changed its name to 'Mrs. A. V. N. College.' The present building was begun in 1902 and was finished in 1906.

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

"I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting this college this morning and I have been immensely interested in all I have seen. Mr. Srinivasa

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"Aiyangar's influence over the school and college is evident in every department. There is clearly a life and energy about the management which is reflected throughout the school. I had often desired to see the college and it has not disappointed me. I give my best wishes for its continued success."

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

After breakfast, His Excellency received a deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association consisting of the following gentlemen:—

1. M.R.Ry. Mantha Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
2. " A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
3. " G. Suryanarayanasastry Garu, B.A., B.L.
4. " G. Ramachandraraju Garu.
5. " C. V. S. Narasimharaju Garu, B.A., B.L.
6. " Ati Appadu Pantulu Garu.
7. " B. Venkatapatiraju Garu, B.A., B.L.
8. " A. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.

Besides Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, there were present Mr. J. R. Huggins, I.C.S., Collector, Mr. Langston, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Sawyer, Sub-Divisional Officer, Yellamanchili, and Mr. Muhammad Azam Sahib, acting Inspector of Schools.

The first point which the deputation brought to His Excellency's notice was in regard to education, about which the District Conference had passed a resolution last year. They urged the establishment of elementary schools in greater

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numbers in various parts of the district and said that in almost every village there should be a board school or if that was not possible an aided school. There were at present 250 schools in the district, of which only 80 were board schools including new schools recently started.

His Excellency observed that it had been proposed to open 57 schools during the current year with the grant already made; but he really did not think that that would be possible seeing that the amount of the grant would hardly cover more than 35 schools. They hoped that the Government of India would give a very large amount of grant next year and they would do what they could for Vizagapatam in the matter of education. The chief reason why Vizagapatam was left behind in the race for education was the configuration of the district; the villages were very small and scattered. The Government quite realised that Vizagapatam was behind the other districts in education and even without the agency tracts was worse off than any other district in the Presidency. It was very difficult to push on education where people were scattered and were not very keen on education. With the grants which the Government of Madras hoped to get next year the Director of Public Instruction would do all he could for Vizagapatam, having regard to the claims of other districts. The Director was anxious that every village which had more than 500 inhabitants should have a school and it would certainly take some time

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before all such villages were provided with schools. The Government quite recognized the wants of Vizagapatam but the difficulty in meeting them was the question of pounds, shillings and pence; it depended upon the amount of grant which the Government of India were able to give them and the amount with which the Madras Government were able to supplement it. They hoped to get a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs every year from the Government of India towards education for the next ten years; and with that grant it would be possible to see by the time the ten years were over, that practically every child was in receipt of some kind of decent elementary education.

The deputation suggested that Boards might be given power to remit school fees.

His Excellency replied that that was a matter with reference to which he had been talking to Dr. Bourne who had recently gone to Simla and returned only the other day. He had had a long talk with him as to the best means of making education free to the people for whom it was necessary or advisable that it should be made free. The question was beset with difficulties, because, if they were too liberal in the matter there was the danger of giving free education to people who had no business to get it free. Dr. Bourne had had a talk on the subject with the Member for education of the Government of India and also with the heads of the Educational Departments in other parts of India and he had

come back much more hopeful and would no doubt be able to work out some sort of a general scheme for advising District Boards as to the lines which they should take to encourage free education among the classes which really deserved it. His Excellency hoped that Dr. Bourne would be able to do something in the direction before the beginning of next year. It must be remembered that the concessions which Boards would give in this matter were concessions which were paid for out of the tax-payers' money and they must take care that they were not taken advantage of by people who ought to pay for the education of their children. That was the difficulty which made him hesitate to make suggestions for carrying out what had been the definite instructions of the Government of India in the spending of the grants given by them in March last—that one of the subjects which should be dealt with was the diffusion of free education among the classes who really deserved it. The matter was engaging the attention of Dr. Bourne who would soon be able to do something in that direction.

The deputation requested that a larger number of schools for girls might be established in the district.

His Excellency replied that there again the question was one of pounds, shillings and pence. As he had already stated in reply to the municipal address, the Government had sanctioned the opening of a secondary school for girls in

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Vizagapatam and were considering a proposal to start a higher elementary school for girls in Vizianagram. He had no doubt that as time went on the Government would increase the number of girls' schools in the district. But one obstacle in the way of increasing the number of such schools was the difficulty of getting suitable school mistresses. If the high school which they were opening in Vizagapatam should prove to be a good source for turning out educated Indian lady mistresses, that part of the question would to some extent be solved. Until the Government could get hold of a sufficient number of trained caste mistresses to teach classes, it was difficult to open new schools. That was also a subject which was at present engaging the attention of Dr. Bourne who would doubtless do all he possibly could to push on the education of girls.

The deputation next urged the establishment of a mining school in the district, which was rich in its mineral wealth for the purpose of training people in all kinds of work connected with mining, as it would lead to a great improvement of the economic condition of the district.

His Excellency pointed out that the production of minerals in the district was not very great and there was no real reason to suppose that the district was very rich in minerals except manganese. An officer of the Geological Survey Department had worked in the Jeypore Agency between 1899-1902 and had found no minerals of any value.

The deputation pointed out that several private estates had been prospected. For instance in Pachipetta, which had been prospected, manganese and yellow arsenic had been found; but no company could be started because the Zamindar was impoverished and wanted an advance. The Rajah of Kurupam had also had his estate prospected, with the result that minerals had been found.

His Excellency observed that the suggestion to start a mining school was putting the cart before the horse. He did not think that the establishment of a mining school would produce any effect on the mineral production of the district. If the Zamindars had the requisite money and enterprise, they could very easily find people to prospect a great deal better than the students of the proposed mining school could. The obvious reason why mining industry was not pushed on was that Zamindars were not enterprising enough in matters of that kind which were speculative. If any persons wished to learn mining they could go to the mining school at Calcutta, which was nearer to Vizagapatam than to most other parts of the presidency. He must frankly tell them that there was very little hope of a mining school being started at any rate in the next few years to come in Vizagapatam.

The deputation submitted that if a mining school was to be opened anywhere at all in the presidency it must be in Vizagapatam.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That may be quite likely.

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The deputation next requested that in view of the fact that this part of the country had been famous for its skill in artistic handicraft in metal, wood and ivory, which was degenerating for want of proper training and design, a small School of Arts might be opened for directing the skill of the workmen in proper channels which would develop the art industries of the district.

His Excellency replied that he did not think the Government could at present do anything in the matter; they had the School of Arts in Madras, which claimed their first consideration.

The deputation pointed out that there was provision in the Madras School of Arts for teaching ivory work and carving.

His Excellency replied that carving was taught in the School of Arts, though he was not quite sure whether ivory work was also taught. But he thought that if there were trained maistries in the district they would be able to teach ivory work. The best means of supporting that industry, His Excellency thought, was to make full use of the Victoria Technical Institute for the purpose of selling the goods. What was wanted was a good market for the goods that were made.

The deputation observed that the workmen were too poor to manufacture articles themselves and sell them.

His Excellency explained that they had only to put themselves in communication with the Victoria Technical Institute, which would help them in the manufacture of their goods and would

also find a ready market for them. The deputation must be aware that the silver and brass industry of that part of the country including the curious fish made in Ganjam, had been resuscitated by the Victoria Technical Institute which had found a market for them. The institute had an agency in Ganjam to send the articles down to Madras; and thereby several people were being maintained. The same thing must happen with regard to ivory. The surest way of improving that industry was to find a market and the Technical Institute would help them in finding a market. To send professors to teach ivory work would not at all improve their trade. The Vizagapatam men were very good at ivory carving and at making ivory boxes and if they could find a market through the Technical Institute which was the most hopeful institution yet started, the trade would be developed. His Excellency could not therefore hold out any hope of starting a School of Arts in Vizagapatam to teach ivory carving. Vizagapatam maistries could teach ivory carving much better than any one who might be employed by the School of Arts.

The deputation next asked for the establishment of a weaving school at Pondur, the chief weaving centre in the district, on the ground that thousands of weaving families who in olden days had done work inferior only to that of Dacca, had given up weaving and taken to agriculture.

His Excellency remarked that the question of establishing weaving schools had been discussed

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by the Ootacamund Conference and had also been carefully considered by the Government. They had now arrived at the conclusion that it would be better so far as the establishment of schools was concerned, to have a proper school for weaving at Madura for the South and await its results and to confine their work so far as the Northern portion of the Presidency was concerned to trying to encourage improved looms by having a peripatetic establishment to go to weavers and demonstrate to them the advantages of better and improved looms. If that experiment succeeded, very likely in a few years the Government would start a weaving school in the north, but until they had started one in Madura and seen the results of its working he did not think that there was any chance of opening a second one in the Presidency. The resolution on the subject would however be on record and be considered in the Department of Industries. If the school at Madura should prove a success, the Government would start another school for the north—a school not only for weaving but for other things also.

The deputation next suggested that facilities might be afforded to the ryots of the district to resort to improved methods of agriculture by utilising the proposed model farm at Anakapalle for demonstrating to ryots the modern methods of agriculture and for training a certain number of ryots as apprentices in the model farm, and by arranging a course of lectures to be delivered in the vernacular by Government officers in the taluk centres.

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His Excellency replied that when the farm was opened at Anakapalle, the ryots of the district would be given full access to it; they could go there at any time and see what was being done and the officials at the farm would also explain to them the methods of agriculture adopted there. As to the arranging of lectures to ryots about farming, the position at present was that the scientific people who came from the west and who were employed by the Government knew all about scientific book farming; they had to make their experiments as to how far their book farming would go to produce better results than the practical experimental farming of this country which was the result of centuries of farming. The Government must first ascertain whether the scientific farming of the west would bring in better results; and until they found that their experiments with scientific farming produced better crops than those now obtained there was no use trying to teach it to the people. As soon as the officials of the Anakapalle farm were quite satisfied that they could grow a crop by their scientific farming with very much better results than the local people could do, they would only be too happy to send people out into the country to tell ryots how to produce better crops. With regard to the suggestion about training apprentices at the farm, His Excellency thought that until the department satisfied themselves as to what was the best way of farming, there was no use trying to teach it to the boys. The agricultural

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department were not quite satisfied in regard to that matter though they had made two or three successful experiments at the Coimbatore College and had done all they could to disseminate a knowledge of those experiments.

The deputation next prayed that irrigation facilities might be afforded in the Sarvasidhi taluk, where they were at present very inadequate, by carrying out the following improvements:—

(a) by increasing the capacity of the Kondakarla Ava and the irrigated area thereunder,

(b) by raising the crest level of the Pulaparathi anicut and widening the Pulaparathi main channel and by constructing a reservoir by making Thallamacheruvu and Dharmasagaram into one big tank, having a feeder channel from the Pulaparathi channel, and

(c) by inaugurating pumping irrigation in suitable centres from deep wells constructed, if need be, as protective works.

The deputation explained that the irrigation they had at present was under the Varaha and the Sarada rivers. The area of the Government villages irrigated by the Varaha river was about 11,000 acres, of which 7,000 were situated on the left side and 4,000 on the right side of the river. The latter were directly irrigated by the river channels, while the former were indirectly irrigated by the river water by means of numerous tanks about 14 or 15 in number. Most of the head sluices of the channel were much below the Pulaparathi anicut, a Government anicut, and

water was not carried to tanks in due time on account of long distances. The deputation thought that it was necessary that the Government should take a channel direct from the Pulaparathi channel and construct a reservoir with a water-spread area of 1,000 acres by combining the two tanks mentioned above, which would irrigate about 7,000 acres. Some time ago when the question of restoration of the Mattalakhandi channel was mooted, the Government said that it was not advisable to carry it out because zamindaris were concerned therein, but by adopting the method now suggested, the Government would not have trouble with zamindars, but would have a direct source of water-supply in the shape of a channel and tanks where they could store up water, thus rendering 7,000 acres free from famine. To carry out that work about 300 or 400 acres would have to be acquired at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and the construction of the reservoir would not be expensive.

With regard to the irrigation under the Saradha basin, the deputation pointed out that the Government land irrigated under it was about 11,000 acres. There was the Kondakarla Ava with numerous channels below it which irrigated those lands, but on account of the surplus water of the Ava being allowed to go into the sea without being utilised for irrigation, the Government villages suffered very much. Therefore the deputation suggested the waterspread area of the Ava being increased and the surplus water of the Ava being

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used for the irrigation of the Government villages, which would prevent a constant failure of crops.

His Excellency explained that he could not discuss the schemes put forward by the deputation from personal knowledge but he understood from the Public Works Department that the enlargement of the Kondakarla Ava had been thoroughly and carefully considered by the Public Works Department and given up as impracticable for reasons which were no doubt scientific and proper. The Public Works Department had worked out the scheme and discovered that it was impracticable at a reasonable cost. As to the Pulaparthi anicut His Excellency explained that the question was still hung up owing to some legal difficulty in connection with the decree obtained by the Gummalur proprietor. The papers were however before the Government and the matter was being considered.

The deputation remarked that the question raised by them was independent of the decree obtained by the Gummalur proprietor as the channel was entirely a Government channel and the water might be taken through the channel to the reservoir where it might be stored up in good seasons.

His Excellency explained that local enquiries showed that there was great difficulty in deciding the quantity of water which they were entitled to take off from the Pulaparthi channel and until they knew what their legal rights were in that matter, it was not wise to build a reservoir which,

it might be found subsequently, they might not be able to fill up.

The deputation requested that the scheme might be considered.

His Excellency replied that the matter was being considered by the Public Works Department but that there were various difficulties likely to prevent its being carried out.

With regard to irrigation by pumping in the Sarvasidhi taluk, His Excellency informed the deputation that he had referred the matter to Mr. Tressler, the Officer-in-charge of pumping and boring operations, who replied as follows:—

“Borings are only taken up by this department in an area where a sufficient number of applications are received, say twenty, and so far no application has been made from the Sarvasidhi taluk and so no borings have been made except at Tuni, where water was met with at a depth of 125 feet.

“During my tours, however, I observed the large amount of sub-soil water present round Anakapalle and ordered my supervisor when last in this district, to investigate and try and collect applications. If such are received there will be no difficulty in meeting them—at least so far as surface water is concerned.

“As far inland as Anakapalle this surface water is quite sweet and eminently suited to irrigation, but I understand that the lands of the petitioners are situated near the sea, where

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"apparently the character of the water changes
"and it becomes brackish. The water-supply
"they require would, therefore, have to be
"obtained from the deeper strata. I have no
"evidence as to the existence of such a supply,
"but if it does exist, it may very well be 3,400
"feet below the surface of the ground and
"necessitate the use of a power drill. Of such,
"I have only one which is fully occupied and so
"could not undertake this class of boring just
"now. I have another on order, but even so I
"doubt if it could be spared specially for this
"work. If applications are sufficiently numerous,
"they might justify the purchase of another
"drill for Rs. 6,000.

"As regards the part Government is to take
"in this work, I would point out that the area
"irrigable by a single well rarely exceeds 30
"acres and that therefore, unless a general
"scheme were prepared involving pumping from
"a large number of connected wells, so as to
"bring the area irrigated up to a reasonable
"figure, it would scarcely be practicable for
"Government to undertake the working of the
"undertaking. Then again it would appear that
"the supply is required only as a reserve: that,
"in general, the areas irrigated draw this supply
"from river channels. In these circumstances, it
"seems to me doubtful whether the ryots would
"pay the comparatively high insurance premium,
"so to speak, that a scheme of the type contem-
"plated represents.

"If this department is addressed by the
"ryots, advances are ordinarily demanded before
"any work is undertaken."

The deputation represented to His Excellency
that the investigation as to the depth at which
water would be found could not be carried out by
the ryots and requested that the Government
might be pleased to order an investigation as to
the nature of water available and the depth at
which it was available.

His Excellency informed the deputation that
if the ryots would send applications to Mr.
Tressler he would no doubt consider whether it
would be advisable for the Government to spend
Rs. 6,000 out of the tax-payers money on getting
another power drill. His Excellency would ad-
vise them to address the Public Works depart-
ment and make their wants fully known, and the
department will no doubt go into the matter. It
was not quite reasonable for the deputation to
expect the Government to spend a lot of money
without knowing the financial prospect of the
undertaking.

The deputation next urged the speedy com-
pletion of the railway lines *via* Parvatipur and
Salur which would connect the Vizagapatam
district with Central India, afford greater facilities
for trade, and open up the agency portion of the
district and thus bring large tracts of waste land
under cultivation. The deputation pointed out
that the lines would prove profitable as the line

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from Vizianagram to Parvatipur was found to be a very useful one.

HIS EXCELLENCY :—" Does it pay ?"

The deputation remarked that it could not be said to be a failure. They advocated that the line should be continued into the Jeypore country as it was a pressing necessity. There were very many obstacles in getting goods from the Jeypore country.

His Excellency remarked that those who put money into railways did not do so from philanthropic motives but required a return on the money they invested, and therefore the railway company insisted on some kind of guarantee; and they said that unless they had a harbour at Vizagapatam all the stuff of Central India would continue to go to Bombay or Calcutta.

The deputation said that there would be opposition from Calcutta, which was already complaining about the change of capital, to any proposal which would divert the traffic of the Central Provinces to Vizagapatam. But no heed should be paid to the complaints of Calcutta or Bombay and the sole consideration ought to be the prosperity of the district, which was very backward. The agency tracts were considered the granary of the district and owing to want of facilities for bringing goods therefrom, people had to go to Tenali for their rice supply and had to content themselves with getting a small quantity of grain from the agency tracts by means of carts. If the agency tracts were opened up, it

would result in a great deal of benefit to the district. Mr. Turner had done a great deal to open up the agency tracts and if the railway line were laid from Salur to Bastur through Jeypore, it would benefit not only the district but the whole presidency.

His Excellency explained that Mr. Turner had come to him and asked him for concession for bringing a line from Salur to Bastur through Nowrangpur and he had said that if the Government would give the land he would find people to construct the line. His proposal was agreed to, and at Delhi Mr. Turner saw the members of the Railway Board and the representatives of the Government of India who also agreed to his proposal. The next thing heard from Mr. Turner was that he had sounded certain people in Bombay with a view to raise the requisite capital to construct the line, but they, on going into the question as to the traffic that existed, had come to the very clear conclusion that the line would not pay at all and therefore his proposal was dropped. Then the Madras Government asked the Government of India to push on the line and the Government of India said that they were surveying a line from Salur through Jeypore to Bastur and on to Dhamtari station in the Central Provinces. He could not however say whether they were surveying the line or not.

The deputation said that the importance of opening up the country by railways could not be overrated and urged that the extension of the

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railway line from Parvatipur to Singapore would greatly help them. The deputation incidentally referred to the successful working of the Garavidi mines by the Vizianagram Company one result of which was that it had sent up the value of the land from Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per acre to thousands of rupees.

His Excellency informed the deputation that the Madras Government were doing all they could to induce the Government of India to carry out the construction of the line but nothing could be done until the Railway Company could see fit to carry it out. At least he hoped that they might look to see the extension of the line to Singapore in a reasonable time.

The next representation of the deputation was that the amalgamated Registration districts of Vizagapatam and Godavari should have their head-quarters at Vizagapatam, but the deputation did not press this point as they had ascertained that a decision had already been arrived at to have Cocanada as the head-quarters.

The last prayer of the deputation was that the privilege of electing Vice-Presidents of District Boards and Presidents of Taluk Boards might be granted in furtherance of local self-Government.

His Excellency replied that, as regarded the general question raised by the deputation about extending local self-Government, the Government were at one with them in that they were ready to make an advance. They were already trying experiments in connection with local boards in the

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direction suggested by the deputation and if those experiments should prove successful, they would in a few years be further extended. They must however be steady and slow in this matter. The Government had allowed the election of non-officials as Presidents of Taluk Boards in two or three cases and the nomination of non-officials as Presidents in some other cases. His Excellency did not think that the system of nomination would answer the purpose at all. They must either resort to the system of election or leave the appointment as it is.

The deputation urged that nomination must give place to election.

His Excellency replied that if the experiment was further extended it would be in the form of election. The Government were waiting to see how the Taluk Boards in which the experiment was being tried, viz., the Taluk Boards of Ellore, Cuddalore and Chittoor were going to fare and if, in two or three years' time it was found that things were going on all right, that the roads were well looked after and the work of Taluk Board was done properly, the Government would extend that system.

The deputation asked that retired Munsifs, Sub-Judges and Deputy Collectors might be elected as Vice-Presidents of District Boards.

His Excellency replied that the system of election of Vice-Presidents of District Boards had not been introduced anywhere and he did not agree with the deputation that retired officials

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Deputa-
tion.
*Elective
privileges.*

should be elected for the appointment. He did not think that local self-Government would advance much by having elected Vice-Presidents of District Boards. In his opinion Taluk Boards should be worked first by a non-official agency; how were they going to run a huge district like Vizagapatam through a non-official agency? However that was only his personal opinion. As regards Taluk Boards, the matter was different. There was a reasonable chance of Taluk Boards becoming very valuable independent local administrative bodies and it was much better that District Boards were not interfered with at present. The Decentralisation Commission was very particular about it; they said that a District Board was not a unit which was suited for commencing local self-Government, but that they must go to something smaller to start with.

The deputation before withdrawing, thanked His Excellency for the patient hearing he had given them and congratulated His Excellency on his appointment to the Public Service Commission and expressed the hope that His Excellency would press the just claims of this Presidency on the Commission.

At 12 noon His Excellency left the Collector's bungalow to open a Mark Lodge.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Huggins and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, left the Collector's bungalow to inspect the water-works. On arrival there, His Excellency was received

Opening
of a
Mark
Lodge.

Water-
works.

by Mr. V. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Assistant Sanitary Engineer to Government, Northern Circle, and Mr. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, Municipal Chairman. His Excellency spent over an hour in inspecting every part of the works. The total capacity of the tank, which is formed by a bund of half a mile spanning a valley between two hills, was intended to give a six months' supply to the town, allowing 15 gallons per head to a population of 43,000. There are at present no house connections in the town, the supply of water to the town being only from taps in the streets. Owing to various causes only four gallons per head are now available. The tank has not much water-spread, and the local rainfall was said to be insufficient to give a full supply. There is a further difficulty of leakage, various proposals to cope with which are under consideration.

In the evening His Excellency attended a Dinner Party given by Mr. A. L. Hannay, District Judge.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Huggins, and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, motored from Waltair to Anakapalle, a distance of 29 miles. After lunch at the Anakapalle bungalow, where Mr. Rea, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, joined His Excellency's party, His Excellency and party motored out a distance of three miles and then proceeded on elephants to visit the Buddhist ruins on the Sankaram hill.

Aug. 10,
1912.
VIZAGA-
PATAM.
Water-
works.

Dinner
Party.

Aug. 11,
1912.
ANAKA-
PALLE.

Aug. 11,
1912.

ANAKA-
PALLE.

Mr. Francis, I.C.S., according to Mr. Rea, was the first to give information regarding these remains, which he furnished when preparing the Gazetteer of the Vizagapatam district. The excavation was carried out by Mr. Rea.

The following is extracted from the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1907-08 :—

“About a mile to the east of Anakapalli town is the small village of Sankaram and a short distance to the north of it are two isolated hills, surrounded by rice fields and set contiguously east and west. These hills are known as the Bojannakonda,—a name which applies more particularly to the eastern hill, but includes the western one also; though the latter is designated by other names which refer especially to the numerous monolithic remains grouped upon it. The hills cover an area of over 23 acres, and the monolithic and structural remains extend all over them. The monuments are among the earliest of their class in the south of India, and constitute one of the most remarkable groups of Buddhist remains in the Presidency. Indeed the only other known site in the south, where monolithic remains exist in any considerable number, is that of the Seven Pagodas, and though the Sankaram site is not to be compared with it in point of extent, it takes precedence as regards the age of its monuments.”

His Excellency and party returned to the Anakapalle bungalow in time for tea, after which they motored to the Anakapalle railway station

where they took the mail train at 5-35 P.M. for Cocanada. There were present on the platform to wish good-bye to His Excellency, Mr. Huggins, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Mr. P. B. Arbuthnot, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. There were also present at the railway station three retired Native officers of the Indian army—Appikonda Veerabhadru, Pensioned Subadar of the 80th Carnatic Infantry, Moturu Venkataswami, Pensioned Subadar of the late 7th Madras Infantry and Gandham Ramamurti, Pensioned Jamadar of the late 8th Madras Infantry, with whom His Excellency had a short conversation. Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, District Traffic Superintendent, accompanied the party to Cocanada.

AUG. 11,
1912.
ANAKA-
PALLE.

APPENDIX (VIZAGAPATAM).

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HALL.

THURS-
DAY.
Aug. 8,
1912.
1-5 P.M.

1. A. L. Hannay, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.
2. The Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E.
3. „ Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.
4. „ Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam.
5. „ Right Rev. Dr. J. M. Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam.
6. A. C. Langston, Esq., Superintending Engineer.
7. R. W. Kite, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari.
8. P. B. Arbuthnot, Esq., District Board Engineer.

MEMBERS OF THE VIZAGAPATAM MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. G. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman.
2. „ Rao Sahib T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu,
Deputy Collector.
3. Major E. M. Illington, I.M.S., District Medical
and Sanitary Officer.
4. Rev. Father F. B. Gonthier.
5. Percy B. Arbuthnot, Esq.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 6. | M.R.Ry. M. Appalanarasayya Nayudu Garu. | THURS- |
| 7. | „ B. Venkataramanamurti Pantulu Garu. | DAY. |
| 8. | „ T. Sankarayya Garu. | Aug. 8, |
| 9. | „ K. Ramanna Chetti Garu. | 1912. |
| 10. | „ Chetti Lakshminarasimham Nayudu
Garu. | 1-5 P.M. |
| 11. | „ S. V. Ramanayya Pantulu Garu. | |
| 12. | „ T. V. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu. | |
| 13. | „ G. V. G. Ramayya Chetti Garu. | |
| 14. | „ M. Varahanarasimha Patrudu Garu. | |
| 15. | „ C. Muniswami Mudaliyar Avargal. | |
| 16. | „ S. G. Ganapati Pillai Garu. | |
| 17. | „ V. Appalanarasimhulu Chetti Garu. | |

INTRODUCTIONS AFTER HIS EXCELLENCY'S
REPLY.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu,
Proprietor, Ganjam district.
2. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Sita Rao Pantulu, Treas-
ury Deputy Collector.
3. Moulavi Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur,
Inspector of Schools.
4. M.R.Ry. V. V. S. Avadhani Pantulu Garu, Tem-
porary Sub-Judge.
5. „ K. Nataraja Pillai, District Registrar.
6. „ T. Sama Rao Pantulu, District Munsif.
7. „ Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti
Pantulu, Retired Deputy Collector.
8. „ Babu Sasi Bushan Palit, Assistant
Inspector of Schools.
9. „ V. Lakshminarasimham Pantulu, retired
District Munsif.

THURS.
DAY,
Aug. 8,
1912.
1-5 P.M.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 10. M.R.Ry. A. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu. | } Honorary Magistrates. |
| 11. „ K. Lakshmana Rao Pantulu, Proprietor, I.L.P. Press. | |
| 12. Muhammad Yakoob Sahib Bahadur, retired Sub-Registrar. | |
| 13. Mr. Shutie. | |
| 14. M.R.Ry. N. Ranganaikulu Nayudu, retired Subadar. | |
| 15. „ P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College. | |
| 16. Mr. A. V. Dass, Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 17. „ V. Subramanyam, Bar.-at-Law. | |
| 18. M.R.Ry. B. Suryanarayana Sastri, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor. | |

INTERVIEWS.

1. The Hon'ble The Raja of Kurupam.
2. The Zamindar of Salur.
3. Sri Vikrama Deo Garu.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY (COLLECTOR'S).

1. A. L. Hannay, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.
2. J.C.H. Fowler, Esq., I.C.S., Manager, Vizianagram Estate.
3. Mrs. Fowler.
4. A. C. Langston, Esq., Superintending Engineer.
5. R. W. Kite, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 6. Major E. M. Illington, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer. | THURS.
DAY. |
| 7. Mrs. Illington. | Aug. 8,
1912. |
| 8. Captain G. W. Maconochie, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail. | 8 P.M. |
| 9. Mrs. Maconochie. | |
| 10. F. E. Coningham, Esq., Superintendent, Government Railway Police. | |
| 11. P. B. Arbuthnot, Esq., Local Fund Engineer. | |

CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION HIGH SCHOOL. FRIDAY.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Rev. W. V. Higgins, B.A., Secretary, Canadian Baptist Mission. | Aug. 9,
1912. |
| 2. Rev. I. C. Archibald of Chicacole. | 12-15
P.M. |
| 3. Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, Acting Inspector of Schools. | |
| 4. Mr. Daniel Lazarus, B.A., Manager and Principal. | |
| 5. M.R.Ry. C. G. L. Narasimham, B.A. | |
| 6. „ A. Pernpettan, B.A., L.T. | |
| 7. „ P. L. Narasimham, B.A., L.T. | |
| 8. „ C. Purnayya, B.A. | |
| 9. „ V. Kamesam, B.A., L.T. | |
| 10. „ K. Umamaheswara Rao, B.A., L.T. | |

INTERVIEWS.

3 P.M.

1. J. C. H. Fowler, Esq., I.C.S., Manager, Vizianagram estate, and M.R.Ry. K. Narasinga Rao Pantulu, Personal Assistant.
2. Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, Acting Inspector of Schools.
3. M.R.Ry. V. V. S. Avadhani Avargal, temporary Sub-Judge.

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APPENDIX.

FRIDAY.
Aug 9,
1912.
3 P.M.

4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, Retired Deputy Collector.
5. " G. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council.
6. " Rao Sahib P. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, Treasury Deputy Collector.

SATUR-
DAY.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Aug. 10,
1912.
7-45 A.M.

1. Major E. M. Illington, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. S. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Surgeon.
3. " T. Sundara Reddi, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon.
4. " U. Ganapati Rao Avargal, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon.
5. " S. Venkatasubba Rao Avargal, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon.

8-22 A.M.

MRS. A. V. N. COLLEGE.

1. M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Principal.
2. A. L. Hannay, Esq., I.C.S. District Judge.
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Sita Rao Pantulu.
4. Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, Acting Inspector of Schools.

10-45 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

1. M.R.Ry. Mantha Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
2. " A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
3. " G. Suryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L.

4. M.R.Ry. G. Ramachandraraju Garu.
5. " C. V. S. Narasimharaju Garu, B.A., B.L.
6. " Ati Appadu Pantulu Garu.
7. " B. Venkatapatiraju Garu, B.A., B.L.
8. " A. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.

SATUR-
DAY.

Aug. 10,
1912.
10-45 A.M.

DINNER PARTY (JUDGE'S)

8 P.M.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Parsons, I.C.S. Member, Board of Revenue.
2. J. R. Huggins, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.
3. F. E. Coningham, Esq., Superintendent, Government Railway Police.
4. O. B. N. Pelly, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.
5. Mrs. Pelly.
6. W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent.
7. Mrs. W. A. Wilkinson.
8. R. P. White, Esq.

RECEPTION AFTER DINNER.

1. J. C. H. Fowler, Esq., I.C.S., Manager, Vizianagaram estate.
2. Mrs. Fowler.
3. " Middleton.
4. The Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E.
5. R. W. Kite, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Department.
6. A. C. Langston, Esq., Superintending Engineer.
7. Major E. M. Illington, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
8. Mrs. Illington.

APPENDIX.

SATUR-
DAY,
Aug. 10,
1912.
8 P.M.

9. Captain G. W. Maconochie, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail.
10. Mrs. Maconochie.
11. Captain G. E. Manby.
12. C. Hodding, Esq., Agent, Coromandel Company.
13. Mrs. Hodding.
14. Mrs. E. Winckler.
15. Miss Winckler.
16. Mr. Rowan, Superintendent of Post Offices.
17. P. B. Arbuthnot, Esq., Local Fund Engineer.
18. The Right Rev. Dr. J. M. Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam.
19. The Rev. Father J. L. Contat.
20. Mrs. Rhenius, Inspectress of Schools.

CHAPTER II.

GODAVARI.

HIS Excellency and party arrived at Cocanada Town Station at 9-20 P.M. The arrival was private. Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., the Collector of Godavari, received His Excellency on arrival at the station. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mr. R. M. Powell, District Superintendent of Police, were also present.

Aug. 11,
1912.
COCA-
NADA.
Private.
arrival.

From the station His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's bungalow. During their stay at Cocanada, His Excellency and party were the guests of the Collector.

On Monday morning His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's office, arriving there at 7-35 A.M. His Excellency's arrival was public. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. Elwin, I.C.S., and the Raja of Pithapuram, President, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti, Secretary of the Reception Committee, and inspected a Guard-of-Honour of East Coast Railway Volunteers before he was conducted to his seat in the hall upstairs. Amongst those present in the hall were the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, the Zamindars of Bhadrachallam and Kapileswarapuram and Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. After His Excellency

Aug. 12,
1912.

Public
arrival.

Guard-of-
Honour.

Aug. 12,
1912.
COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
address.

Their
Imperial
Majesties'
visit to
India.

Re-align-
ment of
main
railway
line via
Cocanada.

Bridge
between
Jagan-
naikpur
and
Cocanada.

had taken his seat, Mr. Elwin introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, the Chairman of the Cocanada Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council of Cocanada, beg to offer Your Excellency a hearty welcome to our city and to express our regret that the absence of Lady Hammick has deprived us of the pleasure of extending the welcome to her also.

"1. We feel highly grateful to the British Government for the splendid irrigation works of the district which have practically ensured its immunity from famine and the attendant evils.

"We take this opportunity of personally expressing our gratitude for the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to our country and for the boons announced at the Delhi Durbar.

"2. We beg to request again that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to recommend that this important sea-port be placed on the main line of railway communication, in the interests of the increasing goods and passenger traffic.

"3. The bridge between Jagannaikpur and Cocanada has to be reconstructed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 of which the District Board, Godavari, has agreed to contribute a moiety. The Council submits that its present financial position does not admit of bearing any portion of the cost. The bridge was originally constructed by Government from Provincial funds. It is over a drainage channel and in terms of G.O. No. 61 I., dated 31st January 1880, its mainten-

"ance is a legitimate charge on Provincial funds. The Council therefore prays that it may be relieved hereafter of any liability with reference to the bridge, as in the case of similar bridges in Ellore, Trichinopoly and Madras. If Government be not, for any reasons, disposed to comply with the request, the Council prays that a substantial grant be sanctioned towards the share of the cost to be borne by the Municipality.

"4. As the present hospital buildings are not suited for the requirements of the whole district, the Council has approached Government for the grant of three-fourths of the cost of the new model hospital buildings proposed to be built, and the Council thanks Government for the assuring reply contained in G.O. No. 1999 M., Mis., dated 16th November 1911.

"5. As the city has been rapidly expanding and as the influx of the poor from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam continues, the demands on the funds of the Council for increased attention to sanitation are growing year after year.

"6. A large extent of land about 133 acres has been acquired to thin out the congested areas of the city, and it is also proposed to reclaim a portion of the swamp to the east of the city—beyond the railway line—by throwing a bund across, to join the point on the beach.

"7. We have also to extend water-supply to the new petas that are being constructed. The city has been surveyed for a drainage scheme. These schemes, which are of a pressing nature and which involve a large outlay of money, are beyond the present resources of the Council.

Aug. 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
address.

Bridge
between
Jagan-
naikpur
and
Cocanada.
New
hospital.

Sanita-
tion.

Reclama-
tion of a
swamp.

Extension
of water-
supply.
Drainage
scheme.

Aug. 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

Municipal
address.

*Extension
of water-
supply.*

" 8. Encouraged by the generous grants already
" made by Government for the improvement of sanitation
" and of water-supply, for which we tender our heartfelt
" thanks, we propose to approach Government with the
" schemes when ready, and pray for similar favourable
" treatment.

" In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for this
" visit, and for the kind acceptance of our address, and
" pray that Your Excellency may enjoy the blessings of
" the Almighty."

After reading the address the Chairman introduced to His Excellency the members of the Municipal Council who were present.

The Collector next introduced to His Excellency Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board :-

" We, the members of the District Board, Godavari,
" beg to welcome Your Excellency most heartily to our
" district and state that we regret the absence of Lady
" Hammick whose presence would have enhanced our
" pleasure.

" 1. We thank the Government for the manifold
" blessings it has conferred upon the country. We feel
" specially grateful for the splendid system of the Goda-
" vari anicut irrigation, which has rendered the district
" very prosperous.

" 2. We beg to express our thankfulness for the
" gracious visit of Their Imperial Majesties to our
" country and for the boons announced at the Delhi
" Durbar.

District
Board's
address.

*Godavari
anicut
irrigation.*

*Their
Imperial
Majesties'
visit to
India.*

" 3. We are thankful for the large grants made by
" Government for education and feel confident that,
" ere long, we shall be in a position to provide for
" elementary education in all the villages of the district.

" 4. We feel thankful also to Government for the
" liberal grants in aid of sanitation. We feel we have
" to pay very great attention to village sanitation, which
" is not satisfactory, we have to extend the village sites
" and prevent overcrowding in many villages of the
" district, and provide for drinking-water wells in most
" of them ; we have made an attempt to improve the
" sanitation of some of the villages in the Ramachandra-
" puram taluk ; and we have approached Government
" with the necessary schemes for grants and request that
" Government may be pleased to take the matter into
" favourable consideration.

" 5. We also feel that the medical aid given to
" the people is not sufficient, and we are of opinion that
" dispensaries should be located all over the district at a
" distance of 15 miles from one another ; this means
" large expenditure and we hope to meet the want
" gradually with the help of the Government. We should
" especially like to open more hospitals for women
" and children in the district, if Government could
" see its way to helping us in the matter.

" 6. We feel thankful for the generous grant made
" for public works both in the plains and in the agency
" tracts and hope to bring the several parts of the
" agency tracts into direct communication with the
" plains and within the civilising influence thereof ; we
" have much to do by way of improving village roads

Aug. 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

District
Board's
address.

*Element-
ary edu-
cation.*

*Grants for
village
sanita-
tion.*

*Dispens-
aries.*

*Improve-
ment of
village
communi-
cations.*

Aug. 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

District
Board's
address.

*Elective
privileges.*

*Non-offi-
cial Vice-
President
for District
Board.*

"and affording the villagers ready means of taking their
"goods to centres of trade and we hope to accomplish
"this at no distant date with aid from Government.

"7. We thank the Government for the privilege
"of electing members granted to the Peddapur Union,
"and of electing half the members of the Taluk Boards ;
"we also feel thankful for the suggestion that a non-
"official Vice-President be appointed for the District
"Board.

"In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for
"your visit to our district, and invoke the blessings
"of the Almighty on Your Excellency."

After reading the address, the Chairman of
the Municipality introduced to His Excellency
the remaining members of the District Board, the
Vice-President being a new arrival.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses
as follows :—

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE
"DISTRICT BOARD,—I beg in the first place to express
"to you my very sincere thanks for the loyal sentiments
"expressed in your addresses, and for the very kind
"words which you used with regard to myself and my
"wife. Your hearty reception of this morning is natu-
"rally most gratifying to me, and for it I tender you
"my most grateful thanks. I can assure you that it is
"a matter of very great regret to both of us that my
"wife has not been able to be with me in this tour.
"I am very glad to see that you take this opportunity
"of expressing your thankfulness that Their Majesties
"were able to carry out their gracious intention of

"visiting India in person. You well know, and no
"doubt highly appreciate, the heartfelt interest which
"Their Gracious Majesties take in their Eastern
"Empire, and the duty which lies upon each and every
"one of us to do all that is possible in our power to
"preserve as a precious endowment the feelings of
"patriotism and heartfelt loyalty aroused by their visit.

"Your addresses deal with many and important
"subjects, and I feel that in the space of a short speech
"I cannot deal with them as adequately as I should
"have wished. As to the railway and your request
"that Cocanada should be placed on the main line, I
"much regret that I can add nothing to the views
"expressed by Sir Arthur Lawley three years ago.
"There is, I fear, no hope that this question can be
"now reopened, or that your wishes can be fulfilled.
"The expense of doing so would be very great, and as
"we were told by the Engineer when the railway was
"under construction any direct route through Cocanada
"would be the very worst that could be adopted from
"the point of view of a Railway engineer. I can
"only advise you to see that you get the best service
"possible out of the branch line which connects you
"with the main line at Samalkot.

"I now come to the next point raised in the Muni-
"cipal address, which refers to the girder bridge be-
"tween Cocanada and Jagannaikpur, and here I venture
"to point out to you that whether the drainage of the
"delta finds its way through that bridge or not, some
"bridge would certainly be necessary to connect the
"important parts of your town. The discussions as to
"the proper incidence of the cost of the repairs or the

Aug. 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

Railway.

Bridge.

Aug 12,
1912.

COCA-
NADA.

His Ex-
cellency's
reply.

Bridge.

"reconstruction of this bridge have now gone on for many years, but I am afraid I cannot admit that the Government Order which you quote has any application to the state of things that exists here. This bridge existed long before that Government Order was ever penned, and though no doubt the action of Government added to the drainage water which passed under the bridge as I have said, the bridge would really be necessary whether our irrigation works exist above it or not. I do not think, therefore, that on those grounds you have any reason to claim assistance from the Government. It is, however, possible that if the Public Works undertake the reconstruction of this bridge, the Government may be favourably inclined to assist you in the work. The incidence, however, of the cost of the reconstruction and the propriety of a Provincial grant must stand over for consideration until the final estimates are sanctioned. I am afraid you must remain at present satisfied with this reply. When the final estimates are ready, Government will carefully consider whether it is a case for the grant of public, that is the general tax-payer's money.

Hospital.

"Your address next deals with the insufficiency of hospital accommodation in Cocanada town, and you refer to the Government Order that your application for funds would be provisionally noted, and that you should arrange as soon as possible for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates. I can assure you that when Government receive these, they will be prepared to give careful consideration to your application for a grant. The provision of good hospital

"accommodation at the head-quarters of your district is a subject which appeals to us all, and the Government have been ready to help other towns to secure good buildings for the purpose, and I am sure they will apply themselves to your petitions for assistance in the same spirit as they have dealt with applications from other councils and boards. I have just seen the hospital at Vizagapatam and there also I agree that the construction of a new hospital is very pressing. I am glad that my visit to you will enable me to see your hospital and examine carefully your wants in this respect.

"With regard to your scheme of reclamation in the city, as far as I recollect, the Government have already been pleased to make you a liberal grant of over Rs. 40,000 for opening up the congested area and Rs. 26,000 for the construction of latrines. We at present at head-quarters have no information regarding your proposal to reclaim a portion of the swamp to the east of the city, but I can assure you that any scheme of this description, if well considered and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, will be favourably considered if money proves available. The demands of our Municipal bodies for assistance towards the carrying out of schemes for improving the sanitary condition under which our urban population lives are growing year by year, and one cannot but apprehend that in a few years' time it may be absolutely necessary to discover fresh sources of taxation to meet these growing demands. The present position cannot be regarded as satisfactory. So long as the Government of India are as bountiful as they have

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Water-
supply
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" been during the past few years in giving us grants for
" these purposes I hope that it will be possible to meet
" reasonable claims from our larger and more congested
" cities in a liberal spirit.

" As regards your water-supply and drainage, I
" understand that if your taxes on buildings and lands
" were increased to the maximum, you would obtain an
" additional income of something like Rs. 11,000 per
" annum. This reserve of taxation will no doubt be
" required to finance any drainage scheme which you
" may have under contemplation or other pressing
" sanitary needs. All I can say to you is that if you
" approach the Government with a well-prepared scheme
" for improving the water-works and drainage of your
" city, the Government will, as in the past, be prepared
" to consider the question of financial assistance with
" sympathy. You will, however, I have no doubt,
" appreciate the very rapidly increasing demands on
" the public purse for subsidies in aid of local objects
" and will understand how careful it behoves the
" Government to be in such matters.

Educa-
tion.

" Gentlemen of the District Board, I regard with
" great satisfaction your expression of thanks for the
" grants which have been made by Government in aid
" of education in your district during the past few
" years. I think you may rest assured that the Govern-
" ment will do all that is possible to still further
" increase the educational facilities in your district
" during the next few years. We all of us thoroughly
" recognize the need for opening further Elementary
" schools and for improving the status of such schools.

" We have already decided to raise the minimum emolu-
" ments of all Government and Local Board teachers
" in Elementary schools and to contribute to District
" Boards the additional cost involved, and I feel certain
" that if Providence grants to India a favourable suc-
" cession of seasons during the next few years your
" efforts towards improving and diffusing education will
" meet with even greater support from the Provincial
" Government than has hitherto been possible.

" As regards your wants with reference to village
" sanitation and the extension of village sites in order
" to alleviate the overcrowding in many villages, the
" Government in this year have sanctioned grants to
" your district to the amount of over Rs. 1 lakh. The
" construction of new wells and the improvement of
" village sites must be the subject of great concern to all
" of you, and it is a matter of great gratification to me
" that in this year the Government have been able to give
" you such substantial assistance towards these objects.

" I regret that I cannot hold out much hope
" to you that the Government will be able to contri-
" bute largely towards the extension of medical aid in
" your district. As I have pointed out to the Municipal
" Council, we shall be ready to consider favourably
" a grant-in-aid towards the construction of a new
" hospital in your chief town, but I fear you must rely
" upon your own resources almost entirely for the estab-
" lishment of new medical institutions. We can help
" you with Provincial grants for your medical buildings,
" but beyond the usual contribution towards the salary
" of medical subordinates I fear we cannot make any
" promise of recurring grants.

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Roads.

"We attach considerable importance to the opening up of Agency tracts by the construction of good roads, and as evidence of that I may point out that we have undertaken to give an ordinary grant of over Rs. 12,000 annually for the purpose, while we have made a special grant of Rs. 1,05,000 to the Polavaram Taluk Board for expenditure during the current year. If the financial position of the Government permits of it, we shall no doubt continue to make considerable annual grants for this purpose. The construction and outlay on the maintenance of village roads are matters of great importance in the district administration, and I am glad to hear that you are determined to do all you can in this direction.

*Elective
privileges.*

"With reference to your remarks in the concluding part of your address, I am sure you will agree with me that there are considerable difficulties in widely extending the use of non-official agency in the administration of local affairs. We have during the past year made a considerable step in the direction to which you refer, and if the experiments which we have made prove successful, I have no doubt that later on our successors will be ready to still further extend them. If we find that, under the experiment which we have made, we obtain the services of gentlemen who are possessed of efficiency, and who have the knowledge of administration and leisure to devote to the purpose, I am certain that we shall extend the sphere in which non-official agency operates. I know that in Cocanada you have been fortunate in former years in obtaining non-official assistance in the management of your local affairs, and I hope that in

"the future you will similarly be able to find such assistance. We are all of us working towards the same end, but some would go quicker than others. For myself, I am only anxious to see that the progress in the direction you indicate is steady and certain.

"Gentlemen, I would congratulate you on the recent rapid improvement of the season. We have been watching with great anxiety the rise and fall of the water in your great and magnificent river, fearing at one time that the supply would not be sufficient to irrigate your great delta. By God's blessing these fears have been removed, and I trust we may look forward now to a season of abundance and prosperity. I hope during my visit here to see for myself several matters about which I shall be able to speak to my colleagues when I return to head-quarters. I shall do all I can to find out your local wants and you may be quite sure that they will receive sympathetic attention from myself and my successor.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I would only say once more how pleased I am to have had an opportunity of visiting this interesting part of the Presidency, and I thank you for your attendance here to-day, and give you my best wishes for the advancement and prosperity of your district."

His Excellency was afterwards conducted over parts of the new office.

His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Elwin, then motored to the Municipal hospital, where, on arrival, he was received by Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S., Acting District Medical

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and Sanitary Officer, who conducted His Excellency through the various wards. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Municipal Chairman, was also present.

The hospital was opened in 1856. It has been in charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with an Assistant Surgeon and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons since 1904 when the head-quarters of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was transferred from Rajahmundry. It is located in Jagannaikpur and close to the busiest part of the town and has a branch dispensary in Suryaraopeta in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The total number of in and out-patients treated during 1911 was 802 and 20,674 respectively. The total number of operations performed during the year 1911 was 1,209. With the help of the District Board and the Raja of Pithapuram, the operation room has been provided with up-to-date aseptic equipment.

The construction of a new operation room has been sanctioned, the cost to be borne by the District Board; but the matter has been deferred pending the settlement of the question regarding the new hospital. One of the wards is being temporarily used as the operation room.

The Raja of Pithapuram has made a generous donation of about Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a fountain and purchase of surgical equipment and appliances.

Out of the two nurses sanctioned, one has been entertained since 1st April 1909.

The hospital is greatly handicapped by the poor accommodation afforded for its out-patient work. There is practically no accommodation for administration work and it is found impossible to keep the sexes separate. In spite of this, the admissions have shown a steady rise during the past three years. The admission during the last five years is shown as follows:—

			In-patients.	Out-patients.
1907	...	...	702	19,424
1908	...	...	907	18,706
1909	...	...	952	17,499
1910	...	...	787	18,323
1911	...	...	802	20,674

The Municipal Council have resolved to construct a new hospital for in-patients. The present in-patient block will then be converted into an administration and out-patient block for which it is fairly well suited.

A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 was asked for from Government for this purpose and the amount was noted for consideration at the time of the distribution of any grant for medical buildings.

At the close of the inspection His Excellency remarked that there was a more pressing necessity for a new building at Cocanada than at Vizagapatam, and asked Major Foster whether the new hospital could not be built somewhere else in a more busy centre of the town, but was informed that a Committee was appointed and they passed a site; while the Chairman said that the cost of acquiring a site elsewhere would be

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prohibitive and that the present site is central. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao further informed His Excellency all about the proposed new hospital.

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

"I visited the hospital this morning. The hospital is clearly doing first-rate work and Major Foster has it in excellent order. The female ward is gloomy and dark and most depressing. The surroundings here give no chance and must militate very much against successful medical and surgical work. I hope the Sanitary Board or whoever else it is who are responsible for delaying the plans of the new hospital will hurry. I will remember to mention and press on the matter when I get back to Ootacamund. The town is in urgent need of a new hospital building."

Women
and
Children's
hospital.

His Excellency and party next proceeded to the Women and Children's Hospital, which is named the "Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children." On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mrs. Hardaker, Lady-Apothecary in charge, and shown round the dispensary and wards. Major Foster, I.M.S., and Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President of the District Board, were also present.

This institution was started by the Godavari District Board in August 1894 to provide medical aid for Hindu and Muhammadan women and children who would not avail themselves of medical assistance in the ordinary hospitals and dispensaries. It was first started as a dispensary

and located in a rented building, but the District Board resolved to construct a building of its own. Towards the cost of construction, the late M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Badam Venkataratnam Garu made a generous contribution of Rs. 5,000. His Excellency Lord Amthill opened the institution when he visited the district in 1903. The labour and lying-in wards now under construction are the gift of the Raja of Pithapuram.

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

"I am very glad to have been able to visit this hospital this morning and see for myself the excellent work it is doing. Mrs. Hardaker seems to be maintaining the popularity and efficiency of the hospital. I need not add to the remarks of the officiating Surgeon-General on the preceding page. His advice should be followed. The need for the wall, especially in front of the hospital, seems to be very pressing and if it is not possible to put up the complete wall at present, I would earnestly recommend that a wall between the main street and the hospital wards should be put up as soon as possible. I hope the hospital will continue to flourish and increase the good work it is already doing."

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

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the Godavari District Association which included some representatives from the Narsapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks of the present Kistna district.

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The deputation consisted of the following Members :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandraraju Garu of Ramachandrapuram.
- (2) " Chilukuri Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu of Kotipalli.
- (3) " Karri Surayya Reddi Garu of Cocanada.
- (4) " Palepu Venkata Surya Gopalram Garu, Amalapuram.
- (5) " Kasturysuryaprakasa Rao Garu of Anaparty.
- (6) " Penumatcha Suryanarayanaraju Garu of Alamuru, Tanuku taluk.
- (7) " G. Bapiraju Garu.
- (8) " Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Narasapur.
- (9) " Kallakuri Narasimham Garu of Kopalli.
- (10) " Cherukuvada Venkatappathiraju Garu of Yendagandi.

Besides Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, there were present Mr. E. B. Elwin, Collector, Mr. A. C. Langston, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Bushell, Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Delta.

The first subject brought forward by the deputation was that the Kovvur-Manjair Junction Canal should be opened for navigation without further delay.

Kovvur-
Manjair
Junction
canal.

The deputation pointed out that the canal which was about 9 miles in length had, according to Mr. Walsh, been chiefly intended for navigation and its abandonment for navigation a few years ago had created a breach in the continuity of navigation in the Godavari delta system. At Gorrepudi there was an aqueduct with 16 arches, provided for discharging the drainage water, each arch being 12 feet wide. In the early days water used to pass through the arches freely and even small fishing boats would go through them without lowering their sail. But Mr. Roscoe Allen and Mr. Mackenzie, two Superintending Engineers, had recommended the abolition of that aqueduct without proper inquiry; and the Collector and other officers of the Revenue Department, who had at first disagreed with the Public Works Department Officers, finally agreed with them in their conclusion. But the Chief Engineer had not formed the same opinion as the other Public Works Department Officers. The District Association was informed by the Government a few months ago that the canal would be opened for navigation. In the opinion of the deputation if four more arches were added and silt were removed annually, water could easily pass through the arches. It was also necessary to strengthen the drainage channel below the aqueduct towards Mettapalam. Some of the officers of the Public Works Department were of opinion that the aqueduct might be kept on. The inconveniences felt by the ryots by the canal being

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closed for navigation were that they could not use the Coringa, the Cocanada and other canals; that in consequence of facilities for navigation which originally existed higher rates had been fixed by the Settlement Department, and that the ryots had now to pay a good deal more for their goods than before. For instance, 100 bags of paddy which could be carried by boat at Rs. 6-4-0 now required 12 carts for long distances for which Rs. 25 were charged and the selling ryot was poorer now by Rs. 18-12-0 for each consignment of 100 bags sold by him. If the cesses which had been collected from the ryots and from which annual contribution had been made for the maintenance of that canal on the ground of its being available for navigation had not been spent on that canal, it would have been available for the making of roads for villages which had now been affected by the closure of the canal.

The Superintending Engineer pointed out that, so far as he could remember, the canal had been closed for navigation because the District Board refused to make a contribution towards its maintenance in view of the fact that the Board had made and were maintaining roads. He himself thought that the canal might be opened for navigation.

His Excellency replied that the matter was now under the consideration of the Government. The Chief Engineer was of opinion that it was better to maintain than to abandon the canal; and if maintained, it was better to keep it open

for navigation also. But to do so would cost a lot of money, involving the construction of two new locks. The Chief Engineer was considering the matter and would shortly place it before the Government. When the matter came up before the Government, it would be carefully considered.

The deputation explained that roads had been made before the construction of the canal, and therefore it was that the District Board had refused to contribute towards the construction of the canal. But the District Board having had to make a contribution for it under the orders of the Government, should not be made to pay anything more.

His Excellency observed that he remembered the question having been discussed fourteen years ago. He assured the deputation that everything that had been said that day would be on record and be placed before the Government who would carefully consider the matter. The deputation must be content with that statement. He would talk to Mr. Smith and Mr. Clerk and see if anything could be done.

The deputation next represented that the tonnage rates on boats plying on the Godavari delta canals should be reduced as in pre-railway days as they could not now be said to be competing with the railway to any degree. The deputation pointed out that, before the introduction of the railway in the district, the license fee on cargo boat was Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, on first-class

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transit boat Rs. 5 and second-class Rs. 4, but in the year 1899 license fees were raised from Rupees 2-8-0 to Rs. 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and from Rupees 5 to Rs. 6.

The Executive Engineer pointed out that there was scarcely a single case in which a first-class license had been taken by ordinary boat-owners who plied their boats for hire.

The deputation went on to urge that owing to the increase in license fees, the ryots had now to pay Rs. 8 for taking their goods where they had paid only Rs. 5; and that this additional burden fell not on the merchant but on the ryot. The license fee on boats was increased on account of their supposed competition with railways; but, as a matter of fact, boats did not compete with the railway, but were merely feeders to the railway.

His Excellency replied that, as to railway competing with boats, it was purely an artificial matter. The license fees that were charged were not at all commensurate with the enormous amount spent on the canals which were primarily intended for irrigation purposes; and being so, there was nothing to prevent boats being run for practically nothing, considering that the revenue from license fees was infinitesimal as compared with the income derived from irrigation. Obviously the railway required protection. Inasmuch as the railway was provided for by private capital, it must get goods to carry, in order that it might be a paying concern. It was unfair to make the

railway compete with canals. If, as he had been told, certain canals did not compete with the railway, then the Government would like to see the license fee reduced in regard to them. It was not a reasonable position to take up—to object to the railways being protected. Such protection could not be helped. Railways could not possibly compete with canals, unless the Government intervened and protected them.

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The deputation pointed out that, under the existing circumstances, the railway required no protection, seeing that their net profits amounted to 5 per cent. and odd.

His Excellency remarked that, if all the goods which were now carried by the railway, were withdrawn from them, they would get no profit at all. He entirely disagreed with the deputation on the question and he was at one with the Government of India, that where canals competed with railways, they should take care not to reduce the rate in connection with canals to such an extent as to destroy the traffic on the railway. That was a reasonable attitude for Government to take.

The deputation urged that boats merely served as feeders to the railway by bringing in all the internal cargo to the railway station and never competed in practice with the railway; nevertheless they were now overburdened with heavy license fees.

His Excellency said that that was a different matter. The question of canals competing with

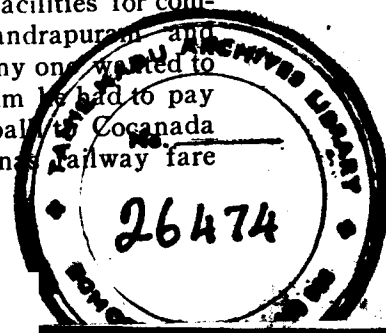
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the railway had been engaging the attention of the Government for the last twenty years ; and it always seemed to him that the railway did require protection, because canals were able owing to the canal fees forming such a small portion of their revenue, to carry their stuff, if they chose, almost for a trifle without feeling any effect on the percentage of their profit. But the railway depended for their profits on the amount which they earned by the transit of goods. Therefore it was that the Government had to step in and see that the profits of the railway were not reduced by the undue competition of the canal. The existing license fees on boats could not be reduced, because the best opinion seemed to be that they were not what they should be. Although he did not think that there was any chance of the fees being reduced, he would take care that the matter was brought up before the Public Works Department and see if they could do anything. Beyond that, he was sorry he could make no promise.

Reconsti-
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Revenue
divisions.

The deputation next urged that it would be highly convenient to the public if (i) Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram taluks were placed under one Revenue Divisional officer and (ii) Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni under another Divisional officer. They urged that the present Peddapuram division consisted of Peddapuram and Ramachandrapuram taluks, which comprised an area of something like 800 square miles ; and if parties from the southernmost corner of Ramachandrapuram taluk had to go and attend upon

the Divisional officer in the northernmost corner of Peddapuram taluk, they would have to spend about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per head. If, on the other hand, Ramachandrapuram taluk was placed under the Cocanada Divisional officer, they could easily go by transit boats to the Divisional officer at an expense of about As. 4. The present land revenue demand of Peddapuram and Ramachandrapuram taluks together was Rs. 13,78,521, and if the request of the deputation to constitute Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram taluks into one division was granted, the total land revenue demand would be Rs. 16,72,000, the excess land revenue of the new division being Rs. 2,93,543. Comparing those figures with those of the Rajahmundry division, which comprised the three taluks of Rajahmundry, Amalapuram and Rajole, it would be found that the revenue demand of that division was about Rs. 19,00,000, so that the total demand of the proposed new division was much less. There were navigable canals in the Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram taluks, so that if any one got into a transit boat in any part of the two taluks he could go to Cocanada the next morning ; and the existing facilities would become still greater with the opening of the Kovvur-Manjeri canal for navigation. There were very few facilities for communication between Ramachandrapuram and Peddapuram taluks, so that if any one wanted to go from Kottipalli to Peddapuram he had to pay a cart hire of Rs. 2 from Kottipalli to Cocanada a distance of 23 miles, two annas railway fare

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from Cocanada to Samalkot and then four annas for cart hire from Samalkot to Peddapuram, a distance of about 3 miles. If the Divisional officer did not happen to be at the head-quarters then, the party would have to incur an additional bandy charge in going to the place where he was camping. There was no direct road from any of the villages of the Ramachandrapuram taluk to Peddapuram and there were some villages in which there was no road at all, but only foot-paths. As all the villages of the Ramachandrapuram taluk were within five miles of the canal, people would find it more convenient to go to Cocanada than to Peddapuram. It might be urged that the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Cocanada was a sort of Personal Assistant to the Collector and was intended to relieve the Collector of a portion of his duties. With the charge of two delta taluks, the Deputy Collector could not be of much assistance to the Collector; but even if Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram taluks were combined, he could not be of less assistance to the Collector than he was at present. The experience of the deputation was that Head-quarters Deputy Collectors rendered very little assistance to Collectors, as it was the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Assistant Collector who rendered most assistance. The proposed Peddapuram division would have a population of 355,906 as against 427,120, the population of the present Peddapuram division; and if the prayer of the deputation was granted 200,000 of people would be grateful to the Government.

By the proposed arrangement, there might be some increase of work in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's office and a corresponding decrease in the Peddapuram Deputy Collector's office; and that might be obviated by transferring a few clerks from Peddapuram to Cocanada.

His Excellency in reply said that he was quite ready to admit that the arrangement of taluks in that district was not convenient—certainly not convenient from the appearance of the district on the map. The proposals now made by the deputation were virtually made by Sir William Meyer in his report on the constitution of the additional districts and he would not have put forward those proposals unless he had had good reasons for them. But when the matter came up for discussion, it was clearly seen that the clubbing of the Cocanada and Ramachandrapuram taluks would be impossible, as it would deprive the Collector of the assistance of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector which he was entitled to get. In spite of what the deputation said as to the very little assistance which the Collector received from the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, His Excellency was of the contrary opinion and did not agree with them. Looking at the situation of the taluks on the map, he could not possibly see any way of re-arranging those taluks without the appointment of an extra Deputy Collector. The Delta taluks of the district were so rich and heavy that they could not throw the taluks together in the way the deputation proposed, without

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seriously affecting the efficiency of the administration of the district. Therefore, to his mind, the only solution of the difficulty would be to have an extra Deputy Collector. This would simplify matters, but he did not know whether the Government would be prepared to do it in the present instance. All that had been said by the deputation would be on record and considered. He did not think that the proposal of the deputation would really help the district towards better administration, as the question had been amply discussed and rejected. He could not believe that the Deputy Collector was so careless as to sit in the north of Peddapuram and issue summonses to the people in the south of Ramachandrapuram. Surely the Deputy Collector must be willing to go down by railway and have his camp somewhere near Ramachandrapuram or go to Ramachandrapuram itself to hear cases.

The Deputy Collector of the division who was present said when asked by His Excellency that the statement of the deputation was not accurate.

The deputation quoted the instance of a maintenance case in which parties were dragged from the southern to the northern portion of the division and the case itself was finally disposed of at Cocanada.

His Excellency reminded the deputation that if the Collector's attention had been drawn to it, the Deputy Collector would have been censured.

He quite agreed with the deputation that if the Deputy Collector was a person who had no conscience, he could put the people in his division to expense and trouble by sitting up in the north and posting there the maintenance cases of the south. But they must trust their Deputy Collector not to do so; if he did it, the Collector was there to see that it was not repeated.

The deputation then suggested that if the Ramachandrapuram and Cocanada taluks should be too heavy a division when clubbed together, then Ramachandrapuram taluk might by itself be placed under one divisional officer like Gudivada in the Kistna district and Tenali in the Guntur district. If the proposed combination should be considered too heavy for a division, then about 20 villages of the Ramachandrapuram taluk separated by the road from Alamur to Dwarapudi might be transferred to the Rajahmundry taluk as those villages were nearer to Rajahmundry.

His Excellency thought that the last proposal of the transfer of villages to Rajahmundry taluk would not at all do. He was ready to admit that the present arrangement of the district was not a convenient one and unfortunately the shape of the district was not convenient. The only solution of the difficulty was, as he had said, to have another Deputy Collector; but he could not tell them whether the Government would be able to make that arrangement within any reasonable

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time. He assured the deputation that all the representations they had made would be noted.

The next representation of the deputation was that the Revenue Divisional officers should be requested to post revenue and criminal cases of one taluk for disposal in that taluk instead of dragging parties to long distances by posting them for disposal in other taluks.

His Excellency said that he did not suppose such cases were of frequent occurrence. The Collector and District Magistrate would see that cases were posted in a reasonable manner.

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The next request of the deputation was that, in case the present Kistna district was not split up into two districts on account of its alleged unwieldy character, at least the taluks of Tanuku and Yernagudem of the old Godavari district might be added to the present Godavari district. The deputation represented that the present Kistna district consisted of 5,899 square miles with a population 1,900,000 and had 13 taluks with five Divisional officers. The income from land revenue, stamps, excise, assessed taxes and forests amounted to Rs. 99 lakhs and if the income from registration, etc., was added to it, the amount would go to over one crore of rupees, the land revenue alone amounting to Rs. 70 lakhs. The district consisted of two delta tracts—the Godavari Western Delta and the Kistna Eastern Delta—each of which was big enough for a Collector. The area irrigated in the Godavari Western Delta was 488,000 acres and in the Kistna

Eastern Delta was 414,000 acres. In both those cases, the area irrigated by the deltas exceeded the irrigated area in the deltaic portions of Godavari and Guntur districts. It was not possible for one Collector to manage both the delta tracts in the Kistna district. The distance of some of the villages in Yernagudem prevented officers from going there. Moreover, the land disputes that usually arose in the two deltaic tracts of the district were somewhat conflicting and necessarily, therefore, conflicting orders were issued in many cases; and it was not fair to the people that two tracts with dissimilar interests and with dissimilar orders should be managed by a single Collector. With regard to the posting of cases also, a great deal of inconvenience was felt; for instance, a case of Tanuku taluk which was near Vijiaswaram was posted near Tiruvur in the old Kistna district, though the suit was a small one concerning a barber's inam, still the inconveniences caused to parties were great. The Collector was not to be blamed, because such a posting was inevitable under the present circumstances, for he was doing his jamabandi there and he could not postpone the case for years. In the opinion of the deputation, Tanuku, Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Ellore and Yernagudem might be constituted into one district with Polavaram division of the Godavari district added to it if necessary. The five taluks thus formed out of the Kistna district, into a new district would comprise 2,380 square miles and if Polavaram was added, then the area

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would be increased to 2,800 square miles and there would be nearly 1,000 villages with a revenue demand of Rs. 38 lakhs; and that would be enough for one Collector to manage. Moreover, that delta was one of the best deltas, and if it could be managed by one Executive Engineer and one Collector with Revenue Divisional officers, the old status of the district could be restored. If that proposal did not commend itself to His Excellency, then the deputation requested that Tanuku and Yernagudem might be tacked on to Godavari.

His Excellency replied that the request of the deputation to have Tanuku and Yernagudem tacked on to the present Godavari district could not be acceded to, as the Godavari district was already big enough and as the proposal would, if carried out, upset the whole of the arrangements already made to give relief to that district. That proposal would merely throw a large amount of burden on Godavari, while the intention of the re-distribution of the district had been to relieve the burden of Godavari. What the deputation were really proposing was that there should be another district. No doubt Kistna was a heavy charge for a Collector. But the question of making a new district out of it was a big one, as it involved the appointment of a new Collector and a new District Judge. However, the proposals of the deputation would be on record and if at any time the Government came to consider the question of giving relief to Kistna, the representations of the deputation would be taken into consideration.

At present he was not prepared to say that the Government were ready to relieve the Kistna district. With regard to the transference of the two taluks of Tanuku and Yernagudem to the Godavari district, His Excellency pointed out that the canals in the Godavari western delta started in Tanuku taluk and thence passed through Ellore, Bhimavaram and Narasapur taluks and therefore they were very properly placed in the Kistna district and it would not do to put them back into Godavari. The re-distribution of the districts had been carried out only a few years ago and it was too soon to think of another re-distribution, which was practically what the deputation aimed at.

The next representation of the deputation was that the levy of water-cess on lanka and padugai lands irrigated by direct flow from the Godavari in Zamindari and Government villages was unjust and oppressive.

His Excellency informed the deputation at the outset that there was no use in discussing that subject, as he really did not think that they could make the Government change their minds, and treat the Godavari as a jungle stream. Under the rules laid down by the Government, if water was taken for irrigation from the Godavari river, water-cess had to be paid.

The deputation pointed out that they did not dispute the right of Government to collect water-cess, but the intention of the Water-Cess Act as originally framed, was to impose a cess for water taken from works constructed by Government at a

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great expense. That was the preamble of the Act. It was but natural that if the Government spent some lakhs of rupees in constructing works, they should have some return in the shape of water-cess. In the old Act, there was no mention of irrigation by direct river water, but in the amending Act of 1900 the word "stream" also found a place, with the result that the ryots were hard pressed, especially the lanka ryots. There were two sorts of lankas—temporarily settled lankas and lankas given on lease for certain periods. The deputation was not referring to the latter case, because no water-cess was levied thereon. It was only on the settled lankas that Government were annually imposing water-cess. No water-cess had been levied for taking stream water for 30 years, and ryots had been enjoying that water free of charge. There had been no water-cess in the first settlement; but an enhancement of Rs. 22,916 or 19 per cent. of the former settlement was made in the resettlement. A man who held dry land could raise two crops—the first crop of paddy and the second crop of red gram or any other variety; whereas a lanka ryot could only reap one crop. Owing to the inundation to which lankas were subject, paddy, gingelly, corra, ganti and chama got immersed in water and died. In the present year on account of the delay in the rains they had sown their crops recently and the plants were so small that they were unable to resist the flood-water. The Deputy Collector who was encamped

at Kotipalle must have seen the damage caused. Cattle had to be driven to other villages, fodder had to be obtained from other villages and there was no facility for getting food-stuffs from other places, with the result that the ryots were handicapped in many ways. If the Government thought that they had a right to tax the ryots for using the river water, was there no corresponding liability on the part of the Government? The river water having destroyed the crops, were not the owners thereof entitled to remission at the hands of the Government? There were rules only for assessment, but there were no rules for granting remission. If the Government could levy water-cess on the lands in question, they must in equity and justice also recognize the liability to remit taxes. Further, it was only since nine or ten years that the use of the river water had been charged for, nor was there any instance of any of the former Governments having charged for the use of river water. There were some zamindari villages close to these lankas and the river flowed through zamindari villages, and therefore water belonged to the zamindar. But zamindars' ryots were also charged, if the water was used. There were hard and fast rules as to which water should be charged for and which not, so much so, that some subordinate officers went to the extent of charging even for the flood water.

The deputation quoted an instance in which gingelly crop was sown on 50 cents and plantain

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garden raised on another 50 cents. The flood water destroyed the gingelly crop; but on the presumption of the plantain garden being benefited by the water on the other land measurements were taken for both and water-cess charged. Unless Government were inclined to give remission in regard to the first crop destroyed by the floods, it was not just to assess the second crop for using river water.

His Excellency informed the deputation that their representation amounted to this: that the Government had no right to charge and ought not to charge for the use of river water. All over the Presidency, so far as he knew, if a ryot used river water, he was always charged water-cess, unless he took the water from a small jungle stream, with such an insufficient supply that it was excluded under the Standing Orders of the Board.

The original position of the Godavari and the Kistna under which the lanka lands were not charged water-cess was an exceptional one; it was not the rule all over the Presidency. In the year 1901 the whole question was considered and it was decided to charge water-cess on lanka lands and thus to introduce in regard to the lanka lands what was the rule throughout the whole Presidency. As to the representation of the deputation that no remission was given in regard to damage done by the river water, he had no doubt that if the people affected were entitled to remission under the rules they had only to

apply to the Collector and they would get it. He did not agree with the deputation in thinking that the lanka ryots were unfortunate; in his opinion they were very fortunate.

The deputation pointed out that the crops suitable for settled lankas were indigo and tobacco; and as the ryots had been deprived of the deposit of silt on account of water being diverted into so many canals, the crops grown were not of a sufficiently high quality. The tobacco that was grown was inferior in quality and fit only for local consumption, and was not fit for export. As to indigo, the price of the article had fallen on account of the introduction of artificial indigo. Though there was a rise in food-stuffs, there was no rise in the price of indigo or tobacco. It would be too much to ask for a commission to inquire whether the lanka ryots or delta ryots were richer (laughter).

His Excellency informed the deputation that he could not give them any consolation in the matter and that unless they could show that the rules made by the Board of Revenue were absolutely unjust, he could not interfere. What the deputation was trying to do was to make the Government give up the standing rule of the Board of Revenue decided upon in 1901. In that year the question whether the water-rate should be levied on lankas which used the Godavari water was considered by the Board of Revenue who did not act in any way hastily but most

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carefully and they came to the conclusion with which he was prepared to agree that the use of the Godavari water should be charged for.

The deputation pointed out that under a new rule issued last year, water-rate was charged even for flood water—water which neither the Government nor the ryot could control. If the ryot voluntarily took water by piccotahs or any other means, the Government could levy the water-rate.

His Excellency reminded the deputation that if water was baled, bale remission could be had.

The deputation asked whether even if the ryot did not require water and if water came into his fields by flood, he should be charged water-rate.

His Excellency remarked that the argument that because the ryot did not want water he should not pay for it, was an old one. The Government could not carry on the administration of the country if every ryot should say that he did not want water. If the Godavari water was used, water-cess had to be paid. He did not suppose that they were prepared to give up the lanka lands because the Government charged water-rate. Those lands fetched high prices. What the deputation represented to-day was not likely to persuade either him or the Board to change the present state of things. But if they wished to bring the matter to the notice of the Government, they should ask the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao or some other gentleman to

move a resolution in the Legislative Council on the question of water-cess on lankas and then the matter could be fully discussed. He could not give them any further reply in that place.

The deputation urged that if the Public Works Department supplied water to a ryot when he was in need of it, then water-rate might be charged; but if the flood water came on to his land, like the wolf on the fold, there was no reason why he should pay water-cess.

His Excellency repeated his advice to have the question raised in the Council.

The next representation of the deputation was that the remission should be granted for the failure of crop in a portion of the field, though that portion was not sub-divided; and that the tax, remission of which was applied for, should not be collected pending disposal of the application for remission.

Before the deputation opened the subject, His Excellency informed them that the question of partial remission had been discussed at a meeting of the Legislative Council recently held at Ootacamund on a resolution on a similar subject brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao and the Government came to the conclusion that there was no case made out for partial remission. The question was an old one and had been argued over and over again. If the Government were to be secured against fraud, they must insist upon whole field remissions. Ample

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opportunities were given for making sub-divisions of fields. If a ryot found that a certain portion of his field was always worse than the rest, he was at perfect liberty to get it sub-divided in the accounts. The Government had said over and over again that to give partial remissions would open the door to enormous frauds. The deputation must have heard of the conspicuous instance in which the Government had lost from 8 to 10 lakhs in Tanjore some 30 years ago. That kind of fraud would be repeated, if remissions were now given for portions of fields, so that there was no use arguing that question.

The deputation urged that under the present rules remission would be given only when the crop was about one anna crop, but their prayer was that remission should be granted when there was less than one-third of the normal crop.

His Excellency pointed out that that point had also been discussed in Council and when the view of the Government was put forward, the members of the Council were unwilling to continue the argument, so that the matter dropped.

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The next representation of the deputation was that as four-inch earthenware pipes had not been serving the purpose at all it was necessary that six-inch pipes should be made the minimum for supply of water for irrigation.

His Excellency informed the deputation that the question raised by them was of great importance all over the delta, and although he was not

quite sure that he could give them any relief, yet he would be glad to hear what they had to say. The system that was introduced was a new one and the more it was discussed the better.

The deputation urged that the state of crops depended upon the supply of water and the livelihood of the ryots and the payment of the Government demand depended upon the state of crops. In the Manuals published by Mr. Mullins and Mr. Walsh rules were contained as to the quantity of water to be supplied to the fields, and unless the quantity of water fixed in those two Manuals went to the fields, the crops could not thrive. It was stated that an uninterrupted flow of water would be given according to the rules. But by the introduction of the new system, the rules had been discarded. The channels had not been remodelled in order to give an uninterrupted supply though the system had been introduced more than three years ago; but ever since the introduction of the new system, the Public Works Department were not keeping the head of water that they said they would keep. The Public Works Department said that the head of water in a certain channel would be 4'70; but the readings for the month of June, July and August showed that that head was scarcely ever maintained. The result of it was that ryots suffered and did not get as good a crop as they ought to have. It was desirable that Revenue officials should also be ordered to keep a record of the readings every day, so that the Jamabhandi officer might know whether the

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proper head had been maintained or not, readings being taken both at the head and at the tail end of the channels, just as the officers of the Public Works Department were doing. It was next represented that the four-inch pipe did not give sufficient supply of water, with the result that the ryots were not able to cultivate their lands till rains set in, and that both at the head and at the tail end of the channel the same sized pipes were kept with the result that the discharge was not proper.

As the deputation had their representation on this matter in writing, His Excellency asked the deputation to hand over the statement to him, and he promised to refer it to the Collector of Kistna, as the matters therein brought to notice related to the Godavari western delta. The paper was accordingly handed to His Excellency.

The deputation next referred to the same subject so far as it affected the Godavari Eastern Delta and pointed out that what was now urged might not be applicable to the other delta. The deputation urged that the new system would work satisfactorily and prove to be of much use to the ryot population, provided that more pipes were added in special localities, secondly, pipes of a larger calibre displaced four-inch pipes in some places, thirdly the required head of water was maintained in all the reaches uniformly so as to irrigate the highest field under each pipe, and, fourthly, the drainage system was improved separately and independently of irrigation

channels. The deputation represented that the discharge through the four-inch pipes in the majority of cases was insufficient for purposes of early transplantation and delayed to the detriment of the crop and the ryot. It might be admitted that early the transplantation was completed, the better it was for the crop. It was necessary that before the heavy rains set in, the transplantation should be completed, because it was only then the ryot was within the reach of a good crop. Any arrangement which would retard early transplantation such as the discharge through four-inch pipes, was not welcome to the ryots. That was why he cried for early transplantation. If transplantation was completed early, the ryot would not murmur even if the water was held back for some time afterwards. But he would raise a complaint if he was not able to get the transplantation early. The four-inch pipe did not do much good to the ryot during transplantation or before it. Moreover, the four-inch pipe was not of much use to the ryot for watering his seed-bed—the very first step of the year's agricultural business—his very life and hope. The watering of seed-beds occurred at a time when there was low water in the Godavari, and when the Public Works Department could not keep a sufficient supply into the channel. At such a time the ryot could not get water through the crooked and narrow pipes for his seed-beds, nor could the Public Works Department maintain the required head. At that time, the Public Works

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Department could not supply water to all channels simultaneously, so as to enable all the ryots to water their seed-beds at proper time, but only by turns. It could be easily imagined what time the baking seed-bed would take to be watered under the June sun with the black waters of the river found at a very low level in the channel with no head of water. Most of the seed beds were usually watered by baling, lest the channel's turn would be over before the whole seed-bed was watered by direct flow. To add to that, there were many seed-beds to be served by each pipe. Such were the troubles and anxieties which the ryot had to experience during the time he had to water the seed-beds—at a time when there was low water in the river which neither the Public Works Department nor the ryots could control. But his troubles were aggravated if the little water which was let into the channel could not find its way freely into the seed-beds through the crooked four-inch pipe. The deputation did not require the wholesale removal of four-inch pipes, but asked for the removal of such pipes in those places where the Public Works Department themselves found that they would not work well. With regard to the increase in the number of pipes, the deputation submitted that the Sundarapalle channel, for instance, which had about 45 palmyra spouts, was given only 24 earthenware pipes in the year 1907. The ryots then somehow or other adjusted their wants to the diminished number of pipes; but in the year 1912

a Sub-Divisional Officer on his own responsibility reduced the number of pipes from 24 to 15, as if 24 was a large number for an ayacut of 400 acres. The result of that decrease was that many ryots had to be grouped together and attached to each single pipe so that each ryot had to receive water by turns, defeating the original object of giving a simultaneous supply of water to all the ryots and continuing the system of supplying water by turns. The deputation submitted that the number of pipes should not be diminished, but fixed with reference to the number of ryots and not with reference to any area. For instance an area of 60 acres might safely get only one pipe, if the whole land was under the cultivation of one or two ryots; but if it was under several ryots, the large pipe must be split up into two or more pipes of convenient diameters without prejudice to the discharge or the duty calculated by the Public Works Department. For instance two 6-inch pipes would discharge about as much water and water as much area at a given head and at a given duty as one 8-inch pipe. That was a matter which could be attended to by local officers.

As to the head of water, the deputation urged that the required head must be maintained, if the system was to prove a success. The diameter of each pipe was arrived at in accordance with an assumed head of water which the Public Works Department thought that they would be able to maintain. But that assumed head the officers were not able to maintain; and when they were

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and in spite of the information he had that five of his predecessors had inspected the locality, he said that he must satisfy himself as to the necessity for improved drainage with the aid of his own physical eyes and accordingly he inspected the locality; but before he took any steps he was transferred. His successor was one Mr. Duraiswami Aiyar. Thus there had been six officers in four years and no one officer was allowed to remain for one agricultural year. Had any one of those officers been retained for one full year, the drainage channel would have been rectified. Such frequent transfers of officers should not be made especially at a time when the new system was under trial. If the officers were retained in their sub-divisions sufficiently long to study local conditions and defects and make proposals for improvement, the system would have been a success. By the time one studied the system, found out defects and began to remedy them, he was transferred and he carried with him the little experience he had gained. The deputation did not mean to suggest that the new system was not a success or popular with the ryots; and it would have been a success if the drainage system had been improved. The object of the introduction of the new system was to secure the supply of water to all the ryots and to prevent corruption; and as the working of the system depended upon raising the level of the channel, it would take several years before that object was obtained. The experience of the deputation was

that no water was obtained through the 4-inch pipe when there was need for it, but only after the rains, when it was not required.

His Excellency informed the deputation that in that matter the Public Works Department and the ryots had exactly the same object in view, namely, gradually to improve the irrigation of the delta. It might be that some of the ryots who had been very fortunate under the old system grumbled, because they did not get so much water under the new system and complained that the Public Works Department had not fulfilled the expectation that they held out to the ryots. But as he had pointed out, the Public Works Department officers and the ryots had exactly the same object, to get as much crop as they could out of the delta. Among the representations made by the deputation, the point that struck him most was the frequent transfer of officers. That was no doubt a distinct evil in a matter of this sort, where a new experiment was being tried. He would, however, draw the attention of the Chief Engineer at once to it and see if a better state of affairs could not be brought about. As to the details mentioned by the deputation about the head of water and size of pipes, it was perfectly impossible for him, sitting there, to give his opinion. All that he could say was that he would draw the attention of the Chief Engineer to what had been said that day and that he would try to improve matters. This year, the river having been low till lately,

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difficulty had been experienced; but it might be hoped that as years went by the Public Works Department would improve their canals and drainage channels and gradually develop the system to its best capabilities. There must always be some difficulties when a new system was introduced and some ryots must suffer in one year and some in another. But the universal opinion was that the new system was better than the old one which had existed for many years on the delta. He would ask the Chief Engineer to stop these transfers and persuade him to meet the special wants which had been put forward by the deputation.

The deputation further represented that the 4-inch pipe was not discharging adequate water owing to want of head and that until the channels were remodelled and the requisite head was maintained, pipes of larger calibre might be given to the ryots. The deputation then expressed appreciation of the sympathetic attitude of the Superintending Engineer but added that another difficulty was that officers who had to deal with the distribution of water were low-paid officials who should be re-placed by highly-paid men if bribery and corruption was to be prevented.

The Superintending Engineer pointed out that if the members of the deputation could prevent ryots from giving bribes, they would help the administration of the department a great deal.

The next representation of the deputation was that as much inconvenience was being felt by the

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agriculturists, the dates of application for water for first and second crops should be altered from the 15th January and 31st October to 31st March and 30th November respectively.

His Excellency informed the deputation that the question as to the dates of application for water had been fully considered and could not be altered. After all he could not see any reason why they should be altered in view of the fact that it was not incumbent on the person who applied for water to take the water. He might or might not take the water as he liked.

The next representation of the deputation was that the levy of separate water-tax for raising other garden crops in a field during the same half-year for which a full garden crop rate had been already paid was not proper. The deputation pointed out that if a ryot planted sugar-cane in February, and found that it died in the month of May or June he would then cultivate a second crop; but the Government collected the full water-tax of Rs. 5 in regard to the first crop and demanded water-rate on the same land for the second crop also. Or it might be that a man might raise a first crop and afterwards raise a second crop for the sake of fodder or for manure or soak sun-hemp for fibre. It might be said that so far as the second crop of sun-hemp or green gram was concerned, in the majority of cases no water would be used for it and yet assessment was charged.

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His Excellency pointed that where a garden crop had been charged and harvested and another crop was raised and irrigated under the same area, the latter was charged as second or third crop according as the first crop charged was dufassal or crop like chillies or brinjals. The charge for a crop was made with reference to its nature and not with reference to the half-year. Where a dufassal crop was charged and lost, either remission was granted for it and the crop raised after it was charged or where no remission was granted, the subsequent crop was not charged provided its irrigation was for the period allowed for the original crop.

The deputation urged that if a ryot raised plantains which died subsequently in a month or two and raised a second crop, he was charged not only Rs. 10 per acre for the first crop, but also Rs. 2-8-0 per acre for the second crop of paddy for the same fasli.

His Excellency remarked that the man concerned should have applied for remission so far as plantains were concerned.

The deputation inquired why the man should be charged assessment if he raised sun-hemp without taking any water.

His Excellency replied that if he did not take water he could have gone up to the Collector on appeal. His Excellency further observed that instances brought forward by the deputation were individual cases and he could not possibly interfere with them. It was the Collector who

must deal with them and if matters were brought to his notice he would no doubt dispose of them according to the rules.

The next representation of the deputation was that fasaljasti might not be charged on plantains and other double water-rate crops planted on raised mounds in portions of consolidated wet fields when they did not require water.

His Excellency informed the deputation that the orders on the subject had been issued by the Government about ten years ago and could not be altered. That order of Government had been rightly interpreted by the Board and the Collector and were based on the fact that although plantains might not directly take water they got all the water they needed by percolation and they did take an enormous amount of water if they were planted by the side of channels or in mounds surrounded by water. He could not alter the existing rules on the subject and if the deputation should represent the matter by sending a formal letter to the Government, they would then go into the whole question and say whether they would or would not alter the rules.

The deputation brought forward a few individual cases in which they urged that fasaljasti ought not to have been charged.

His Excellency replied that he was not a Jama-bandhi or Divisional officer to inquire into such cases; they were cases in which the officer should go to the field and decide them and therefore they were fit cases for representation to the Collector.

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The next representation of the deputation was that chillies should be treated as a garden crop for purposes of charging water-rate as in the adjoining district and half, instead on full, rate should be levied thereon, on the ground that it was an occasionally irrigated crop.

His Excellency informed the deputation that there appeared to be some anomalies in the water-rates charged for the irrigation of that crop, which required further examination and assured the deputation that their representation would be looked into.

Revenue
money
orders.

The last representation of the deputation was that for revenue money orders the rate of postal money order commission might be fixed at half rates in order to induce ryots to resort to that system more extensively. The deputation pointed out that in the matter of revenue money orders there was no risk attending the delivery of money, inasmuch as the postal department had only to give the coupon to the monegar and not the money itself, and therefore the rate of commission might be reduced.

His Excellency replied that there was no reason why the revenue money order commission should be reduced; it was after all a small amount; and it was a matter for the postal department to decide whether they would take such money order for a less commission and whether it was worth their while to do so. If the ryots did want to make payment by means of money orders, the small amount of commission which they had to

pay would not prevent them from taking advantage of it. He had tried to introduce the system as Postmaster-General, and in that capacity he had travelled all over this Presidency and tried to induce people to resort to the money order system for revenue payments but they would not. The system might answer well in the Punjab or in the United Provinces, but it had been tried here and did not prove successful.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for the patient hearing he had given them and then withdrew.

At 2 P.M. Mr. Elwin gave a luncheon party to which a few gentlemen were invited.

In the afternoon His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Elwin, motored to the Pithapuram Raja's College.

This institution was started in 1852, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Prendergast, Collector, and Mr. Thulasinga Chetti, his Sarish-tadar, for the purpose of imparting general education in English and Telugu. Having fallen into a languishing condition in the course of a decade, the school was given a fresh impetus by Mr. Purvis, the then Collector, and Mr. K. Jagan-nadham Pantulu, Deputy Collector, in 1862. It first presented candidates for the Matriculation examination in 1866. It was raised to the status of a second-grade college in 1884.

The institution was under the management of a council of 21 members for several years. This being considered too big a body for its purpose,

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Brief
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the council decided in 1906 to delegate all its powers, except those relating to financial responsibilities, to a committee of seven members, on which the Collector of the district, the Inspector of Schools of the circle and the Principal of the college had seats *ex officio*. Since it was handed over to the Raja of Pithapuram on 3rd August 1909, the institution "is controlled by him as trustee and manager with a committee of seven members: viz., two representatives of the Raja, two representatives of the Cocanada public (elected by graduates and 'local bodies'), with the Collector of the district, the Inspector of Schools of the circle and the Principal as *ex-officio* members." The Principal is the secretary to the committee and the correspondent of the institution; and he is solely responsible for the internal management.

Funds.

The late Raja of Pithapuram, himself an old student of the school, paid liberal monthly subscriptions for a long while and made an endowment of Rs. 28,000 in 1866. This amount has, by gradual increase, risen to a sum of Rs. 40,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities. There are certain endowed scholarships and prizes; for which a sum of about Rs. 7,000 has been similarly invested. The Raja of Pithapuram "generously offered to undertake the whole responsibility of making this an efficient second-grade college" when he suggested that the institution might be handed over to him. Thus, since August 1909, the college is virtually "a charge on the

Pithapuram estate, the contingency of the estate declining the charge at any future time being provided for by the Raja with an endowment of one and a half lakhs in 4 per cent. debentures." Besides making this very liberal provision as an endowment, the Raja has, since the transfer, granted over a lakh of rupees for buildings, apparatus and appliances, furniture and library and for meeting the annual deficits.

The institution is located in five blocks of buildings constructed from time to time at a total cost of about Rs. 55,000. Additions and extensions will be made in course of the next two years at a cost of about Rs. 25,000; for which the Raja has already provided funds. There is a branch school at Jagannaikpur, in the southern part of the city, with classes up to the second form. This school meets in a rented building, for the purchase of which, at a cost of Rs. 2,025, negotiations have been completed. This building also when purchased will be extended at a cost of Rs. 3,000, for which funds have already been provided by the Raja. The college has a hostel to accommodate about 36 students; and to meet the ever-increasing demand on this score, another similar block will have to be constructed shortly. Quite adjacent to the college premises, the institution owns two houses which serve as quarters for some "resident" masters.

Students and pupils are admitted from all sections of the community. Members of "depressed"

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Strength.

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and "backward" classes receive encouragement in the form of reduced fees. The Raja and the committee have recently resolved to admit a select number of girls. The present strength is 163 students in the two college classes and over 950 pupils in the secondary department including the numbers in the branch school.

Library
and
Labora-
tories.

The library contains over 3,000 volumes; more than a half of that number having been purchased during the last four years. There are two laboratories—one of Physical sciences with 48 seats and the other of Natural sciences with 24 seats—for the college classes. There is a separate Science room, with provision for practical work by pupils, for the secondary department. The Mathematics section of the college is provided with separate seats for practical work.

Staff.

The two college classes have ten lecturers and tutors, of whom five are M.A.'s. The secondary department, including the branch school, has a staff of twenty-eight teachers, of whom eight are graduates; besides fourteen others serving as pandits, gymnastic instructors, drawing masters, music master and copy master. Besides the Principal, the secondary department has a "Superintendent."

General.

There are two literary associations—one for the college and the other for the sixth and fifth forms, which meet weekly, the Principal being the *ex-officio* president of both. Besides instruction in gymnastics, football and badminton are

provided as games. There is a music class for teaching Indian music. It is proposed to open shortly classes for instruction in typewriting and shorthand.

On arrival His Excellency was received by the Raja of Pithapuram and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A., Principal, and conducted to his seat. The Principal then read the report of the work of the college for 1911-12 of which the following is an extract:—

"On behalf of the committee and the staff I beg to offer to Your Excellency a very cordial and respectful welcome to this college. For the third time in its history of about sixty years, the institution has the high honor of a visit by the Governor of the Presidency; and such gracious condescension lends prestige to the humble work that is being done here. With sincere gratitude I and my colleagues tender our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for this great favor.

"1. When, exactly three-and-half years ago, a similar honor was done to us by His Excellency SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, the college was passing through a crisis. On account of that 'stress,' as the Governor observed in his weighty speech, which was due to 'an insistence by the Educational Department on better structural accommodation, on more modern equipment and upon a higher class of teaching,' the council then managing the institution was 'confronted with a serious economic difficulty. The improvements demanded by the new University Regulations involved an outlay of over half-a-lakh of rupees on buildings,

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"apparatus, furniture and other appliances, besides
"entailing a recurring additional charge of several
"thousands annually. Approached by the College
"Council with a request to help them in that time of
"stress," the Raja of Pithapuram had 'made a most
"generous undertaking' to be responsible for the whole
"charge of the institution, in case of its being trans-
"ferred to him as trustee and manager. This pro-
"posal did not at first appear to be quite acceptable;
"but after due deliberation the college council unani-
"mously resolved on 3rd August 1909 to make the
"proposed transfer. Accordingly the council, which
"had been registered under the Companies' Act was
"dissolved, and the management passed to the Raja;
"who, as trustee and manager, administers the institu-
"tion, with a committee composed of two representa-
"tives of the public and two of the Raja, besides the
"Collector, the Inspector of Schools and the Principal.
"The internal management is, as under the old coun-
"cil, wholly entrusted to the Principal; who is also the
"secretary to the committee and the correspondent
"of the institution. Consequent on the transfer, the
"Raja has executed a trust-deed; in which he de-
"clared himself the trustee and manager of the
"institution; allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 for build-
"ings and equipment; guaranteed, as virtually a charge
"on the estate, an annual grant of not less than
"Rs. 5,000; and distinctly set apart a sum of Rs. 1½
"lakhs, in 4 per cent. debentures, as a provision against
"the contingency of the estate declining the charge
"at any future time. Since the transfer the Raja has
"generously contributed, in annual grants, a sum of

"Rs. 1,06,000. Of this amount, Rs. 23,000 have been
"spent on buildings and Rs. 8,000 on library, furni-
"ture and laboratories (in addition to the sum of
"Rs. 9,500 granted by the Government before the
"transfer). The annual deficits have absorbed about
"Rs. 27,000; and the balance of about Rs. 48,000 is
"available for further improvements. It may be
"interesting to compare briefly the present state of the
"institution with the condition in 1908, the year before
"the transfer. Then the highest number on the rolls
"was 800; on the first instant the strength was 1,178,
"the two college classes having 167 students. In the
"former year the staff consisted of thirty members, of
"whom one was an M.A. and eleven were graduates,
"as against the present staff of fifty-two members, of
"whom five are M.A.'s and twelve others are gradu-
"ates. In 1908 the fee-income was about Rupees
"21,500 and the total expenditure was Rs. 24,000; the
"corresponding figures for the year that closed with
"30th June last have been Rs. 29,200 and Rupees
"43,200 respectively. These are encouraging features
"eliciting our thankfulness, though the advent of an
"energetic and resourceful rival in the field must in the
"years to come necessarily tell to a considerable
"extent on the numbers in the secondary department
"and consequently on the fee-income. Since its trans-
"fer to the Raja the college has been an 'unaided'
"institution.

"2. Next I beg to submit a brief statement for the
"year 1911-12. The strength at its highest was 1,145,
"with 110 students in the two college classes, 903
"pupils in the Secondary Department and 132 in the

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"Jagannaikpur branch school. Of the thirty-three students sent up for the intermediate examination nineteen passed, with three in the first class. Of these all but two are studying for the B.A. degree; the three in the first class receiving scholarships from the college. Of the eighty-four that had appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination thirty were declared (in strict conformity to the directions of the Syndicate) fit to be matriculated. The annual promotions in the other classes have on the whole been fair in the main school, though there is considerable room for improvement in the work of some of the sections. I regret to have to observe that the results of the first and second forms of the branch school have been far from satisfactory, though all the teachers are trained and experienced men. This will, as it needs to, be looked into shortly. The fourth standard was opened in the main school during the year.

"The income from fees amounted to about Rs. 29,200. The total expenditure came to about Rs. 43,200; the main items being in round numbers—salaries Rs. 34,700, buildings and repairs Rs. 2,900, apparatus Rs. 1,700, furniture Rs. 820, scholarships Rs. 800, library Rs. 760, printing and other contingencies Rs. 550, sports Rs. 330, and the "Durbar" celebrations Rs. 400. The house in which the branch school is located is about to be purchased at a cost of about Rs. 2,100, and it will be shortly improved at a further cost of about Rs. 3,000.

"For the first time members of the 'depressed' classes have sought and have been given admission

"into the institution. The college committee have resolved to admit a select number of girls; and three of them have joined some of the secondary forms recently. The Raja, as trustee and manager, has been pleased to direct that girls and members of the 'depressed' classes will, for the present, be admitted as free students.

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"With much enthusiasm the college participated in the national rejoicings and festivities of the Imperial Darbar Day. Here I beg to express my deep gratitude for the distinction graciously conferred on me on that memorable occasion.

"I beg to acknowledge, with gratitude, the ready sympathy and support that I have been uniformly favoured with by the Raja and the college committee. I should wish, likewise, to own my debt of obligation to my good colleagues; whose conscientious work is, after all, the most important item in the assets of the college.

"Before concluding this brief statement, I beg leave to express the hope that the generous Raja, who has been providing funds with exemplary liberality, may be pleased, according to convenience, to add a provident fund to the recommendations of service in this college. The opening of classes for teaching a few technical subjects will be a valuable addition to the usefulness of the institution.

"Now I beg to close with an expression of thankfulness of all the well-wishers of this college for the great honour Your Excellency has been pleased to do it by graciously consenting to preside on this occasion.

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Presenta-
tion of
Sanad.

"I beg to tender my heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present here."

His Excellency then distributed the prizes and subsequently presented a gold medal to a student named Sripada Lakshminarayana for his heroic conduct in saving a sudra boy aged 10 years from drowning in the Coringa river, and in doing so said:—

"I am very glad to give you this medal which you have earned for doing an act which is the highest act that any man can do, that is, endangering your own life in saving another."

His Excellency next presented the Sanad of the title of "Rao Bahadur" to Mr. R. Venkataratnam, the Principal of the College, and in doing so said:—

"I have much pleasure in presenting to the Principal of the College, Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, the sanad signed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of 'Rao Bahadur'. It gives me very great pleasure to present the sanad to you Mr. Venkataratnam. I have for many years heard of the great work that you do in this school; not only is your work well known as that of a professor, but I understand that you have done excellent work during many years past for raising the social standard of purity in this country. That is an object which of course is the highest that any person can aim at; and the work you have done in that sphere thoroughly deserves the congratulations which I have no doubt all in this town and in this hall will be glad to give you. Not only have you distinguished yourself in

"these two great ways, but you have also taken a considerable part in the political life of the towns in which you have had your duty to serve. I understand that wherever you have been you have taken a great part either in municipal or local fund administration and in doing so you have fulfilled your duties as a citizen of the Empire. It is with great pleasure therefore that, on behalf of the Governor-General, I now give you this mark of testimony to your worth and value in the career through which you have passed, and in doing so I only wish that you may be spared for many years to continue the good work that you are doing."

Mr. Venkataratnam then thanked His Excellency for his great kindness in presenting him with the sanad and expressed his gratitude to him for the way in which he had referred to his work.

His Excellency then delivered the following short speech:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen and boys of the Raja of Pithapuram's College,—Before I leave the school, I should like to say a few words to congratulate all those boys who have received prizes to-day and hope that in the next year a large number of those who have not received prizes to-day will be able to come up here and receive them. You, boys, have the privilege of belonging to a very fine school, one which is known throughout the Presidency as being conducted on very high lines; and you have before you, if I may say so in his presence, an example in the trustee who manages this school at considerable expense to himself and

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"with a whole-hearted desire to further the interests of
"education amongst you boys in Cocanada, both in the
"town and in the district. It is an example which you
"should hold before yourselves in your life ; and you
"will find the greatest pleasure in life in the disinter-
"ested work you do for your fellow-creatures. I hav
"had great pleasure this afternoon in giving book-prizes
"to the boys for their success in work, conduct, and games
"but I have made a distinction in giving to one of your
"boys to-day, the prize which I have just given, namely,
"a gold medal for doing an act, which must have
"done good not only to himself and the boy whose life
"he saved, but good to the whole school because he has
"set before you, in the act that he did, an example
"which few boys have the opportunity of showing, and
"perhaps if they had the opportunity, —I won't say few
"boys,—but not all boys would have the courage to
"grasp. He has done a great and noble act by jump-
"ing from a great height into the river to save another
"boy from drowning. It is not often that I have the
"pleasure of giving a prize such as that. It was parti-
"cularly a privilege of mine to do that and I have had
"great pleasure in giving that boy that medal. Boys,
"in all your school life, you can have one great aim be-
"fore you ; and that is, as we are told by one of the
"great leaders in the religion to which I belong—to
"prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.'
"Work hard in your school. That is the best advice I
"can give you—work hard in your school and learn all
"you can, but, above all hold fast to that which is good.
"If you will only do that in your school life, whether
"in relation to your masters or in relation to your fellow

"boys, I am sure you will end, if not successfully in the
"ordinary wordly sense of the term of advancement, you
"will end by leading a happy and contented life for
"yourselves. You are here in Cocanada in a lucky
"position in having such a school to attend and such
"an excellent headmaster to manage and look after you.
"Don't forget all through your life that it is to this
"school that you owe any advantage that you may find
"in after life. If you are not successful in after life in
"the sense I mean of leading a happy and contented
"life, it will not be the fault of the school, which
"brought you up, but it will be the fault of yourselves.
"Therefore, boys; before I leave this room, I will only
"give you one piece of advice. The advice that I can
"give you is to ask you to remember that one advantage
"that we all in England look to in our life is the privi-
"lege and happiness of having belonged to a good
"school. I suppose there is nothing which plays a
"greater part in the ordinary Englishman's life than
"the satisfaction he feels when he meets his old school
"fellows and has a talk over his old school days. I
"would advise you to lead in this school such a life that
"it will always be a pleasure to you to look back to your
"old days in the school. I don't know whether the
"school has a meeting of the old boys which some
"schools in this Presidency have started ; if so, I can
"recommend you boys to do what you can to support
"such a movement. Never forget the school to which
"you belong ; never forget that, when you do anything
"wrong you are not only doing harm to yourself, but
"you are disgracing the school which brought you
"up. I will conclude by congratulating the Raja of

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Garden
party.

"Pithapuram on the excellent school that he has established and by thanking him, on behalf of the Government, for his disinterested labours in doing all he can to give wide, good and true education in Cocanada. With these few words, Ladies and Gentle- men, I wish you good evening, with an earnest prayer for all prosperity to Pithapuram Raja's College."

From the college His Excellency and party motored to the Pithapuram Raja's bungalow, where a Garden party was given by the Raja in honour of His Excellency's visit. On arrival His Excellency was received by the Raja and garlanded.

The amusements provided included *netra avadhanam*, which consisted in a man communicating to another the words of a Sanskrit verse composed by a third person by movements of his eye-balls; performance on the violin by a local musician; a choice selection of music by the Band of the East Coast Volunteers and feats by a tame bird.

Dinner
party.

In the evening Mr. Elwin gave a Dinner party to which the principal residents were invited.

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Coroman-
del
wharf.

On Tuesday morning His Excellency and party accompanied by Mr. Elwin, I.C.S., left the Collector's bungalow at 7-30 A.M. and proceeded to the Coromandel wharf, where His Excellency was received by Captain White, the Port Officer, and the members of the Port Conservancy Board, who were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Elwin. Commander Huddleston and

Mr. A. C. Langston were also present. After being garlanded, His Excellency proceeded to the new channel by launch, followed by the members of the Port Conservancy Board.

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After inspecting and opening the new channel, which was named after His Excellency, His Excellency and party returned to the Coromandel wharf and thence motored to the Port office, where he was shown the plans of the channel and the port. His Excellency examined the plans and also made enquiries about the thefts of cargo. The members of the Port Conservancy Board expressed their satisfaction at the opening of the new channel and at the prospect of the improvement in trade, and mentioned to His Excellency the principal exports from the port. Some of the members requested His Excellency that Captain White might be kept on at Cocanada until the new channel had become thoroughly established as a success, as this would enable him to carry out all his ideas of improvement. His Excellency observed that the channel might have been named with greater appropriateness after Captain White, who had taken considerable interest in its formation and progress, and expressed his hope that the channel would prove a great success and add to the prosperity of Cocanada. His Excellency then took leave of the members of the Board and motored back to the Collector's bungalow.

New
channel.
Port
office.

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

Inter-
views.

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NADA.

Luncheon
party.
Water-
works.

At 1-30 P.M. Mr. Elwin gave a Luncheon party.

In the afternoon His Excellency inspected the water-works arriving there at 4-45 P.M. Here His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Municipal Chairman, Mr. C. T. Mullings, Executive Engineer, and M.R.Ry. V. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, and conducted over the works.

Before the introduction of the water-works, the town had to depend for its water-supply on wells, the water of which was brackish, and on tanks fed by the Samalkot canal. These sources were subject to much pollution and the supply was scanty in the summer season on account of the closure of the canals.

In 1891, the Council submitted a proposal for improvement of water-supply to the Sanitary Engineer, and on his recommendation, Government was pleased to inform the Council that, in the event of a proper scheme being worked out, it would be prepared to make a grant from Provincial funds of one-half of the estimated cost and to lend the other half at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest if the Council could show its ability to provide for the discharge of the loan. The Sanitary authorities estimated the total cost of the scheme at Rs. 4,36,830. The Council applied to Government for a free grant of three-fourths of the cost and a loan of the balance on the usual terms.

Thereupon Government said that the scheme was beyond the means of municipality and directed that the proposal should be abandoned.

Subsequently owing to the collapse of the Yeleru bridge, even the then polluted supply of drinking-water considerably diminished and the scarcity of drinking-water was very much felt. Some leading citizens promised to contribute to the proposed scheme and the Council submitted representations to Government to reconsider the question. Government enquired of the Sanitary authorities whether a less costly scheme would not be practicable. Thereupon the Sanitary Engineer omitted the cost of the puddling of the tank in the estimate, as the soil was sandy and pure, in order to effect a saving of Rs. 18,396 in the estimate. It was considered that a supply of 10 gallons per head for 40,000 population might meet the general wants instead of a scheme proposed for 50,000 population at the rate of 15 gallons per head. The estimate thus revised came to Rs. 3,74,396. The Government kindly offered to grant one-half of the estimated cost of Rs. 1,87,200 free to the Municipal Council from Provincial funds and to lend the remaining amount, excluding donations and subscriptions offered by some of the townsmen on usual terms. As this year (1897) was the year of the Queen Empress's Jubilee, it was proposed to associate the water-works with Her Majesty's name and call them "The Victoria Water-works." Thus the foundation of the scheme was laid.

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NADA.
Water-
works.

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Water-
works.

The revised estimate however came up to Rs. 4,66,200. Out of the excess of Rs. 91,804 over the original estimate, an amount of Rs. 69,002 was lent and the remainder of Rs. 22,802 was granted as a free gift by Government. The works were completed early in the year 1903.

	RS.
Cost of site	22,070
Cost of masonry work ...	1,29,110
Engine-house	18,750
Storage tank	38,270
Mains	1,94,300
Plant	59,000

The works were opened on 1st June 1903. Five hundred house service connections and 137 public fountains including troughs were also given. As the supply from two filter beds was not enough to meet the growing demand of the town, two more filter beds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 57,993. The clear water reservoir, the filter beds, and the scour well constructed by the Public Works Department were leaky and so an estimate for Rs. 5,260 was sanctioned. Repairs to filter beds and scour well are almost completed. To meet the above expenditure, Government granted a loan of Rs. 41,260 and the Council raised the water-tax from 4 to 6 per cent. On further representation, Government was pleased to make a grant of Rs. 30,000.

The total cost of the works comes to about Rs. 5,03,096, of which Government made a grant of Rs. 2,40,000 and lent Rs. 1,93,780 and a sum of

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Timpany
Memorial
High
School.

Rs. 55,906 was contributed by local gentlemen, of which Rs. 41,500 was contributed by Messrs. Pyda Brothers.

Returning from the water-works His Excellency and party proceeded to the Timpany Memorial High School where they arrived at 5-20 P.M.

The Timpany Memorial School was founded in July 1883 by the Rev. A. V. Timpany for the Protestant Eurasian children of Cocanada. Later a boarding department was opened which has taken in altogether about 175 children; while nearly 400 have been admitted to the day school. At present there are in the boarding department six boys and fourteen girls, and in the day school department eight boys and eighteen girls.

The school receives no Government grant nor has it an endowment; but it is carried on by private subscriptions and gifts.

There are in the boarding school seven children who pay full fees, seven who pay part of the boarding fee, and six who are supported either from the school funds or by missionaries or friends in Canada.

For some years a high school department has been carried on, but at the beginning of this year it was dropped for lack of funds. Classes from kindergarten to standard VII are taught, the curriculum followed being that assigned by Government for European schools.

There are employed in the school three teachers from America, two Eurasian ladies and one Telugu munshi.

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Timpany
Memorial
High
School.

A large two-story building with five bedrooms upstairs, and three large class rooms, a dining-room, drawing-room, and office downstairs, situated in a compound of about four acres, is the property of the school's society. At present a second building is rented for the boys' department. The front room of this building is used by the kindergarten and first standard.

Over eleven thousand rupees have been collected for four new class rooms and an assembly hall, which will be erected this year in the north-west corner of the school compound.

Among the past pupils of the school, five are doctors, fifteen are nurses, one has completed the University course, while others are studying. Some are teachers, and some are employed in the Telegraph and Railway Departments.

On arrival, His Excellency was received by the Rev. John Craig, the Manager, and Miss Craig, his daughter, who teaches the kindergarten class, and conducted round the classes by Miss J. Findlay, B.A., Principal. Before leaving, His Excellency addressed a few words of advice to the pupils.

His Excellency next proceeded to the St. Joseph's Convent School arriving there at 5-45 P.M. On arrival His Excellency was received by Sister M. Augustine, the Lady Superioress, and conducted round the classes.

The present St. Joseph's Convent Girls' school was opened in January 1882, by the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph from Annecy-Savoy

St.
Joseph's
Convent
School.

at the request of the Parish Priest and people of Cocanada. There was no school then for European and Eurasian children, most of whom had parents who could not afford to send them away to boarding houses.

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

The increasing number of pupils necessitated additional accommodation from time to time, and with the equipment of the school—the opening of a charitable Homeopathic dispensary in 1892 and an Orphanage in 1899—a sum of about Rs. 1,200 or more was spent by the management.

In 1909, the Director of Public Instruction sanctioned a boarding grant of Rs. 8 per mensem for ten pupils, which has continued since.

At present the staff consists of six competent and qualified teachers, all holding Government

Aug. 13,
1912-
COCA-
NADA.
St.
Joseph's
Convent
School.

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Joseph's
Convent
School.

certificates, and 75 pupils. Want of accommodation and means prevent more being admitted.

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

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

Departure.

His Excellency and party left the Collector's house at about 7 o'clock for Cocanada Town station, and departed for Madras by the train which left the station at 7-15 P.M. The departure was private. Besides Mr. Elwin, the Collector, and Mr. E. B. Powell, District Superintendent of Police, there were present at the station, to wish good-bye to His Excellency, the Raja of Pithapuram, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu and M.R.Ry. W. Nagabhushanam, Huzur Sheristadar.

Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, accompanied the party to Madras, while Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, District Traffic Superintendent, travelled as far as Rajahmundry.

Aug. 13,
1912.
MADRAS.
Private
arrival.

His Excellency and party arrived at Central Station at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the arrival being private. There were present at the station, to receive His Excellency, the Hon'ble

Justice Sir Ralph Benson, Mr. F. Hannington, Collector of Madras, Mr. P. Hannington, Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the Madras Corporation, and Mr. R. Greenall, General Traffic Manager. His Excellency shook hands with these gentlemen and afterwards motored to Government House, Madras.

Aug. 14,
1912.
MADRAS.
Private
arrival.

During the day His Excellency granted private interviews to several gentlemen.

Inter-
views.

After dinner, His Excellency and party proceeded to Central Station which they left at 8-30 P.M., by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Mail train, the departure being private. Messrs. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., P. Hannington, F. Hannington, R. Greenall and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu were present on the platform to wish His Excellency good-bye.

Departure.

The train arrived at Mettupalaiyam at 9-8 A.M. the following day, and, after breakfast at the Railway Refreshment Room, His Excellency and party motored up the ghaut and arrived at Ootacamund at about 2 o'clock, the arrival being private. Mr. M. Young, I.C.S., Collector of the Nilgiris, and Mr. E. H. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, received His Excellency at Government House.

METTU-
PALAIYAM.
Breakfast.
Aug. 15,
1912.
OOTACA-
MUND.
Private
arrival.

APPENDIX (GODAVARI).

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

MONDAY.
Aug. 12,
1912.
7-35 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE COCANADA MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman.
2. Edward Hugh D'Cruz, Esq.
3. M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu.
4. " Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur Garu, B.A.
5. " D. V. S. Prakasa Rao Pantulu, B.A.
6. Dawood Umar Sait Sahib Bahadur.
7. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Venkatachelapati Garu.
8. " P. A. Rajajee Garu.
9. " Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.
10. " Y. Kameswara Rao Garu, B.A.
11. " B. Annaparaju Garu.
12. " Ch. Venkataramayya Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.
13. " A. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
14. " Burra Suryaprakasa Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
15. " P. Chitteyya Garu.
16. " N. Padmanabham Garu, B.A.
17. " T. Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu.
18. Rev. Father E. Chevallet.

9. J. H. White, Esq., Port. Officer.
20. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A.

MONDAY.
Aug. 12,
1912.
7-35 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE GODAVARI DISTRICT
BOARD.

1. Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Treasury Deputy Collector, Vice-President.
2. H. S. Shield, Esq., I.C.S.
3. M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu.
4. G. L. D'Cruz, Esq., B.A., B.L.
5. M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Garu, B.A.
6. " E. Perayya Sastri Garu.
7. " K. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.
8. " Sree Chintalapati Suryanarayana Raju Garu.
9. Syed Moula Sahib Bahadur.
10. Aga Muhammad Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
11. M.R.Ry. Sri Balusa Butchi Sarwarayadu Garu.
12. " Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
13. " Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur Garu, B.A.
14. " Sri Hota Veerabadrappa Garu.
15. " Nalla Reddi Nayudu Garu.
16. " K. C. S. Ananthanarayana Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
17. " P. Siva Rao Garu, B.A.
18. " Y. Kameswara Rao Garu, B.A.
19. " Gant! Lakshmana Garu, B.A., B.L.
20. " D. L. Devalraju Garu.

MONDAY.

Aug. 12,
1912.
8-15 A.M.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

1. Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.
2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
3. „ P. Venkatasubbayya Garu, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon.
4. „ S. Kameswara Rao } Sub-Assistant
5. „ J. Mallappa Raju Garu, } Surgeons.

8-40 A.M.

LADY HAVELOCK HOSPITAL.

1. Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.
2. Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
3. Mrs. A. Hardaker.

11-0 A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Ramachendraraju Garu of Ramachandrapuram.
2. „ Chilukuri Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu of Kotipalli.
3. „ Karri Surayya Reddi Garu of Co-canada.
4. „ Palepu Venkata Surya Gopalam Garu, Amalapur.
5. „ Kasturi Suryaprakasa Rao Garu of Anaparty.
6. „ Penumatcha Suryanarayanaraju Garu of Alamuru, Tanuku taluk.
7. „ G. Bapiraju Garu.
8. „ Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu of Narsapur.

9. M.R.Ry. Kallakuri Narasimham Garu of Kotipalli.
10. „ Cheruvada Venkatapatiraju Garu of Yendagandi.

MONDAY.
Aug. 12,
1912.
11-0 A.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

1. Mr. C. T. Mullings.
2. „ J. H. White.
3. „ C. E. Rhenius.
4. „ H. S. Shield, I.C.S.
5. „ O. J. Couldrey.
6. „ T. L. Clark.

PITHAPURAM RAJA'S COLLEGE.

4-45 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A.
2. „ W. Nagabhushanam Garu, B.A.
3. „ Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.

GARDEN PARTY.

5-40 P.M.

1. Mrs. Bushell.
2. „ Buchanan.
3. „ Barry.
4. „ Seager.
5. „ Lake.
6. Rev. J. Craig.
7. Miss Craig.
8. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.

MONDAY.

Aug. 12,
1912.
5-40 P.M.

9. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti
Nayudu Garu.
10. „ Rao Bahadur K. Veeresalingam Pantulu
Garu.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L.
12. M.R.Ry. Sri Balusu Buchi Sarwarayudu Garu.
13. „ Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu
Garu, M.A.
14. „ P. Sitaramayya Garu, M.A.
15. „ M. Subbarayudu Garu, B.A.
16. „ Ch. Suryanarayanaraju Garu.
17. „ M. Atchutaramayya Garu.

DINNER PARTY.

8-15 P.M.

1. Mr. C. L. Bushell, Executive Engineer.
2. Mrs. Bushell.
3. Mr. F. A. Seager, District Forest Officer.
4. Mrs. Seager.
5. Mr. Gardiner (Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.).
6. Mrs. Gardiner.
7. Miss Gardiner.
8. Mr. A. C. Langston.
9. „ Buchanan (Messrs. Parry & Co., Samalkot).
10. Mrs. Buchanan.
11. Mr. Lindsay (Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
12. Mrs. Lindsay.
13. Mr. Barry (Messrs. Barry & Co.).
14. Mrs. Barry.
15. Rev. A. F. Lys, Chaplain, Cocanada.
16. Major R. B. Foster, I.M.S., Acting District
Medical and Sanitary Officer.

PORT OFFICE.

1. Mr. A. Gardiner.
2. „ A. E. Todd.
3. „ E. H. D'Cruz.
4. „ J. H. White.
5. M.R.Ry. P. Chitteyya Garu.
6. „ N. Padmanabham Garu B.A.
7. „ Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti
Nayudu Garu.

INTERVIEWS.

TUESDAY.
Aug. 13,
1912.
8-25 A.M.

11-0 A.M.

1. The Raja of Pithapuram.
2. M.R.Ry. W. Nagabushanam Garu, B.A., Huzur
Sheristadar of the Godavari Collecto-
rate.
3. „ Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao
Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court
Vakil, and Chairman of the Cocanada
Municipality.
4. „ M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, B.A.,
B.L., High Court Vakil, and Chairman
of the Rajahmundry Municipality.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu,
High Court Vakil, and Member of the Imperial
Legislative Council.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1-30 P.M.

1. Rev. J. Woodburne.
2. Mr. H. L. Howse, Assistant Superintendent of
Police.

TUESDAY.
Aug. 13,
1912.
1-30 P.M.

3. Mr. J. H. White, Port Officer.
4. „ R. S. Milton.
5. „ F. Seppings-Wright.
6. „ A. E. Todd.

5-45 P.M.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

1. Sister M. Augustine.
2. „ Marie.
3. „ Rose.
4. „ Lucine.
5. „ M. D. Sales.
6. Rev. Father E. Chevallet.

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