

Also (B) 503
316.
NINETEENTH TOUR

OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD PENTLAND,
P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

COIMBATORE

July 10 to 14, 1918.

TIME-TABLE

3

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor. Departure private.
57	Arrival private.
...	Dinner.
...	Early tea (in rooms).
...	By motor.
3	Inspection of college and farm estate.
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interview with Mr. Vengail Krishnan Nayanar.
...	Interview with M R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. G. Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, Correspondent of the Coimbatore College.
...	By motor.
3	Conference.
...	By motor.
...	Lunch.
...	Interview with Mr. F. L. C. Cowley-Brown, Principal, Forest College.
...	By motor.
7	Annual meeting of the National Indian Association, Coimbatore Branch.
...	By motor.
...	Dinner.

MADRAS :

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1915.



Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1918. July 12.	Fri.	Coimbatore.	Collector's Bungalow.	...	7-0	...
			Agricultural College.	Dep. Arr.	7-45 8-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	10-0 10-15	...
		Palayakottai.	Pattagar's pandal ...	Dep. Arr.	10-30 11-30	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	...	2-30
					...	4-30
					...	7-30
					...	8-0
July 13.	Sat.	Coimbatore.	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	6-30 7-15 7-30	...
			Forest College ..	Dep. Arr.	9-15 9-25 9-30	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	...	12-30
					...	2-0
			Agricultural College.	Dep. Arr.	...	3-45
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	...	4-0
					...	7-0
					...	7-15
					...	8-0
July 14.	Sun.	Coimbatore. Ootacamund.	Collector's Bungalow. Government House.	Dep. Arr.	6-45 7-0 11-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Chota Hazri.
...	By motor.
3	Conference.
...	By motor.
...	...
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor.
50	Inspection of live stock Tea.
...	By motor.
...	...
...	Dinner.
...	...
...	Early tea (in rooms).
...	By motor
...	His Excellency inspected the Gass Museum and afterwards visited the Central Jail.
...	By motor.
...	...
...	Breakfast.
...	Meeting with zamindars.
...	Lunch
...	By motor.
...	Sports. Tea. Distribution of certificates.
...	By motor.
...	...
...	Dinner.
...	...
...	Chota Hazri.
...	By motor. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.

COIMBATORE.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain R. G. S. Hale, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund by motor for Coimbatore at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th July 1918 in order to attend the Annual Agricultural Conference held at the Coimbatore Agricultural College and Research Institute under the auspices of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union. His Excellency and party arrived at 7 p.m. at the Collector's house, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marjoribanks.

July 10,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

Private
arrival.

On the morning of Thursday the 11th July His Excellency paid a visit to the Agricultural College and inspected the farm estate.

July 11,
1918.

Agricul-
tural Col-
lege.

After breakfast His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

Private
inter-
views.

At 12 noon His Excellency opened the Agricultural Conference at the Agricultural College in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. A number of leading Zamindars and members of the landholders community had been specially invited by His Excellency to attend.

Confer-
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July 11,
1918.
COIMBA-
TORE.
Confer-
ence.

Among those present were the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, the Raja of Kollengode, the Raja of Parlākimedi, the Kumara Raja of Jeypore, the Zamindars of Telaprole, Kurupam, Doddappanayakkanur and Mirzapuram, the Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar, Diwan Bahadur P. Ramarayananar, Mr. Vengail K. Krishnan Nayanar and Mr. V. Madhava Raja. The Hon'ble Sir Fairless Barber and Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were also present.

On arrival at the College His Excellency was received by Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. R. Cecil Wood, Principal of the College and President of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union, under whose auspices the Conference was held, and was conducted to the dais.

His Excellency opened the Conference in the following words :—

"It is my privilege and duty as Chairman to declare this Conference open, which I now do, and I welcome the visitors here on behalf of the College authorities. I now call upon the President of the Union to deliver the welcome address."

Mr. R. Cecil Wood thereupon delivered the following address :—

"I see in the programme that I am allotted the duty of welcoming the visitors to the Eighth Annual Agricultural Conference. It is hardly necessary for me to say how I personally welcome and appreciate

Presi-
dent's
address.

July 11,
1918.
COIMBA-
TORE.
Presi-
dent's
address.

"these annual gatherings, and I hope that you can all from experience testify to the fact that every one here is glad to welcome you. The unkind will no doubt say that we of the College enjoy the brief respite from our daily round of teaching and that we put up with the visitors as a necessary evil to the College Day holidays. It may, of course, be the case, but I do not fancy it is in the great majority of cases. It is true that we welcome the break in the College routine, but for all of us these celebrations imply some extra work—the case of the officers, though not of the President—a good deal of extra hard voluntary work. But the question is wider than this. It is commonly said that 'good wine needs no bush.' That may have been true once but in times when Departments of Publicity are the order of the day it does not hold true. We do feel that it is a good thing to interest the public in our work here. It is encouraging to think of the hundreds of readers who will to-morrow morning learn for the first time of the existence of a College of Agriculture, and of the honour which has been paid it by the visit of Your Excellency and the Rajas and Zamindars of the Presidency. Coupled with that are, of course, the warm feelings with which we welcome old friends, and delight to accommodate them and make their stay here enjoyable, and of course as the College settles down into its stride, such meetings, such reunions of old friendships become more and more frequent.

"It is indeed a great and memorable day for the College. I was present at the laying of the foundation stone by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley of this

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

Presi-
dent's
address.

"building in the year 1906 and again at the opening of
"the College by the same Governor in 1909.

"And it is a great privilege to see the work of the
"College appreciated by an official visit on such a scale
"and from such distinguished visitors. I can assure
"the Rajas and Zamindars who have come here to-day
"that we appreciate thoroughly the honour which they
"have done us, and trust that this visit will mark the
"beginning of a closer association between the work of
"this College and all it implies to the cause of agricul-
"ture in Madras, and themselves. For some it is not
"the first visit, but to all I would say that, though this
"is rather a special occasion, I and those associated
"with me want them to feel that at any time they will
"be welcome and that if they really wish to appreciate
"the nature of the quiet steady work which more truly
"represents the real work of the College they should
"come again and spend a few days here.

"We bid you welcome then and trust that you will
"find your stay, brief as it is, both a pleasant and
"instructive one. Our programme has been devised to
"suit all classes and all tastes. The papers to be read
"to-day and to-morrow are valuable contributions to
"our stock of agricultural knowledge and experience.
"For relaxation we are giving a small dramatic perform-
"ance on Friday evening and there are the annual
"sports on Saturday."

The General Secretary of the Agricultural
Students' Union, Mr. K. Raghava Achariyar,
then read the Annual Report of the Working
Committee of the Union for the year ending June
1918.

His Excellency then delivered the following
Presidential address:—

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"MR. WOOD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I must,
"in the first place, express my deep appreciation of the
"cordial welcome which I have received here to-day
"and I feel sure that the distinguished visitors who
"have come from all parts of the Presidency would
"wish me to express their sincere acknowledgments of
"the kindness of the College authorities in providing
"them with this opportunity to express their interest in,
"and to become more fully acquainted with, the work
"of the College. I would also extend these acknow-
"ledgments to Mr. Cowley-Brown, the Principal, and
"the authorities of the Forest College to whose
"hospitality so many of our visitors are indebted.
"Perhaps you were not all aware, ladies and gentlemen,
"that for the annual functions over which on this
"occasion I have the honour to preside the College is
"indebted to the Madras Agricultural Students' Union,
"an Association of past and present members of the
"College and of resident members of the staff. In
"many cases functions of this kind represent the annual
"galvanising of an automaton into the semblance of
"life, but I think the report to which you have just
"listened will convince you that the Union and the
"work it is doing have come to stay."

"Further this is, I think I am right in saying, the
"Eighth Annual Conference to be held under the
"auspices of the Union and its proceedings will, I find,
"be recorded in the eighth number of volume VI of
"its journal. Both the Conference and the journal,

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"therefore, have already attained a respectable maturity,
"but they do not represent the whole of the Union's
"activities or aims. In their fourth number of Volume I
"in which the proceedings of the Conference of 1913
"were recorded I find the following statement of its
"policy:—'The Committee begs to state that the
"Union has not been organized for running a tamasha
"once a year or for the purpose of merely publishing a
"journal. These are only means to an end, and that
"end is to do some useful work towards the great goal
"of the agricultural improvement of the country; and
"such a work can be done only by the concerted action
"of as many old students on one side and of the landed
"aristocracy on the other.' The journal then—and
"here I would remark that the subscription is only
"Rs. 2 a year for which you get remarkably good
"value—is merely a means of bringing together and
"placing at the disposal of the subscribers the experi-
"ence and knowledge and suggestions of members of the
"Union, of acknowledged experts and of private workers
"in the field of agriculture. The annual conference
"affords an opportunity for friends and students of the
"College, past and present, to renew their acquaintance,
"to compare notes and to receive fresh stimulus and
"encouragement in the work upon which they are
"engaged. The full value and scope of this work,
"however, are not, I think, to be measured by the annual
"conferences or by the journal, useful as they are, but
"by the services which the Union is rendering in
"enlisting throughout the Presidency the co-operation
"and sympathy of those who take an enlightened
"interest in the development and improvement of its

"agriculture. The increase in the membership of the
"Union, to which the Committee have drawn attention
"in their report, is a satisfactory proof of their success
"in this branch of their work. From the extract which
"I have just quoted it will also be seen that from the
"outset the Committee have recognized how important
"it is to enlist the interest and help of the landed
"aristocracy, and the manner in which prominent
"Zamindars and Landholders have responded to the
"invitation to attend this Conference is eloquent proof
"that their assistance and encouragement will not be
"wanting. We should gladly have invited more had it
"not been for possible difficulties as to accommodation
"and provision which rendered it necessary to observe
"caution.

"It is usual for the president on these occasions
"to offer some general remarks on the aims and objects
"of the Agricultural Department and of the Agricul-
"tural College and Research Institute and the problems
"which they have to face. In view of the admirable
"review of this field by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander
"Cardew, to which it was your privilege to listen last
"year, I do not propose to take up your time by any
"such general disquisition; and I shall confine my
"remarks to certain considerations of which the events
"of the past few years have emphasized the importance.
"In their report the Committee have called attention
"with legitimate pride to the manner in which the
"Union and its members have endeavoured to co-
"operate in measures arising out of the continuance
"of the great struggle in which we are engaged. But
"while all sincere friends of this country desire and

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"confidently expect that India will continue to take a
"worthy share in repelling the grave menace by which
"civilization is threatened, surely it will also fall to
"her to assist in the work of reconstruction which must
"necessarily follow upon the conclusion of the war. It
"is in connexion with this work that we expect the
"Department of Agriculture and the students of this
"College to play an important part.

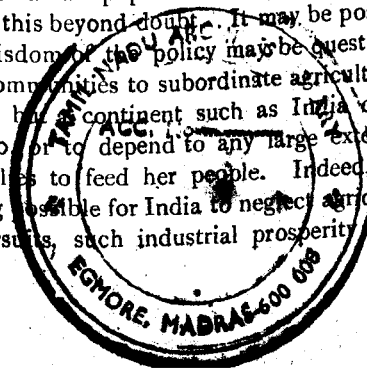
"Consider what the position will be when peace
"is again restored. Some of the fairest provinces of
"Europe will be left ravaged and desolate with their
"populations half-starved and ill-clothed; with their
"economic organization so shattered that the labours
"of years will be required to enable them to resume in
"full those arts of peace on which their peoples must
"depend for their maintenance. Throughout large
"areas of the Western front, from the North Sea to the
"Adriatic, crumbling walls and trenches and shell pits
"alone mark what were once the busy haunts of man
"and smiling corn fields. Think of Belgium, Serbia
"and Roumania stripped of their wealth by the invader,
"and of Russia where the insanity of internecine strife
"has consummated the work of her external foes and
"spread famine and destruction throughout vast re-
"gions. In Asia too—in Palestine, in Mesopotamia
"and in Armenia—the retreating armies of the Hun
"leave nothing but privation and penury behind them.
"From all these lands the cry of starving millions will
"go up and we shall have to look to those countries
"which have been mercifully spared from the horrors of
"invasion and of civil war that we must look to supply

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

"less fortunate countries with the means of subsistence
"until they can resume those industrial and other
"activities on which their economic life depended.
"Financial assistance will no doubt be readily forth-
"coming, but that will be useless unless supplies of
"food, of wool, of cotton and other primary needs are
"ready to be bought. India is one of the granaries of
"the world to which we must look for these supplies.
"On this immediate and humanitarian ground alone,
"therefore, we are bound to welcome and encourage
"every effort to make two ears of corn grow in this
"country where only one grew before. Apart from
"these immediate needs and the benefits which will
"accrue to India from being in a position to meet
"them, there are more permanent considerations con-
"nected with the future progress of India itself with
"which this institution is primarily concerned. We
"have heard much—and rightly—in these days of the
"industrial possibilities of India and of the necessity
"of exploring and developing them. Even if her rich
"soils and great rivers do not constitute an inexhausti-
"ble source of wealth, agriculture must necessarily
"remain her principal industry. The fact that India
"has to maintain a vast population of over 300 million
"people places this beyond doubt. It may be possible,
"though the wisdom of the policy may be questioned,
"for smaller communities to subordinate agriculture to
"industrialism, but a continent such as India cannot
"afford to do so or to depend to any large extent on
"external supplies to feed her people. Indeed so far
"from its being possible for India to neglect agriculture
"for other pursuits, such industrial prosperity as she



July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excel-
lency's
speech.

" may hope to achieve is inextricably bound up with
" improvements in her agricultural methods.

" For the establishment of industries two
" things are essential—accumulated capital and an ade-
" quate supply of labour—and it is only by increasing
" the ratio of production to cost or by reducing the
" ratio of cost to production that an agricultural country
" can expect to accumulate the one or to set free the
" other. To enable this to be done is the aim to which
" the activities of the Agricultural Departments through-
" out India are directed, and although it is outside their
" province to indicate the channels to which this
" capital and labour may suitably be directed, the
" possibility of any large industrial development must
" depend largely on the success of their efforts. To
" secure success is far from easy; three essentials are
" required: the constant search after improvements; a
" staff capable of demonstrating their value; and land-
" owners and farmers capable of appreciating and
" assimilating them. The last of these essentials raises
" large questions on which I do not propose now to
" touch. It is with the former two that this institution
" is intimately concerned and I would remind you
" that it is not merely a teaching college but is also a
" research institute. Its function is not merely to
" turn out skilled and practical demonstrators but
" to provide them with an ever-increasing body of
" knowledge acquired through investigation and experi-
" ment which can be turned to practical use by those
" engaged in agriculture. It also undertakes the
" important function of training men to take part in the
" work of research. Like the giant who received fresh

July 11,
1918.
COIMBA-
TORE.

His
Excel-
lency's
speech.

strength at every contact with mother earth, it is from
constant contact with the results of research that the
propaganda work of the department must derive fresh
vigour. It is of the greatest importance, therefore,
that research work should be vigorously carried on
and that the number of workers in this field should
be steadily augmented. Those of you who are
acquainted with the lines on which work has been
carried out at research centres such as Rothamstead
will realize that improvements with which it may take
only a few seasons to familiarize the farmers may have
taken many years to work out.

" Further the methods, the aims and the pos-
sibilities of the agriculture of every country are
determined by its climate, its soils, its seasons and
those other natural and physical conditions which
form the environment to which the farmer has to
adapt his processes. I do not know if material exists
on which to construct a history of Indian agriculture.
I feel sure, however, that if it could be written one
fascinating chapter would deal with the discovery of
new products, their introduction from other countries—
possibly both rice and coconut now the two typical
crops of Southern India are importations—and their
diffusion throughout the tracts in which they are now
found. But not less fascinating would be the story
of the manner in which the ryot by the exercise of
his natural shrewdness and assiduity, by utilizing the
garnered lore and experience of centuries, has brought
the art of agriculture in this country to a standard
which, in spite of obvious limitations, testifies to his
capacity and adaptability. You will perhaps permit

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His
Excel-
lency's
speech.

"me to give one instance to show how complicated are
"the conditions and the accumulated experience with
"which the ryot and those who would teach him have
"to deal. On the occasion of my visit to Jeypore last
"year the Maharaja very kindly arranged a most in-
"structive exhibition of the resources of the estate.
"Under the single head of paddy no less than 99 varie-
"ties known to the ryots were on view each with
"distinctive idiosyncracies and partialities as regards
"soils or seasons or methods of tillage. You will, I
"think, therefore agree that before we attempt to teach
"even simple and illiterate hill tribes how to improve
"their methods we must first carefully ascertain what
"these methods are and the conditions by which they
"have been determined. Text-books are valuable, but
"they can only lay down general principles. They can
"teach how and what to investigate, but they cannot
"supply the place of investigation itself upon which all
"improvement must depend. We must, therefore, know
"not only the principles but also the facts to which
"they are to be applied in India for India, in Madras
"for Madras. The Agricultural Department has so far
"been able to study the practice of the Presidency only
"in respect of a few crops and that in selected areas.
"There is thus an immense field yet to be explored and
"numerous highly trained workers will be required to
"cope with it. It must be realized, too, that the rapidly
"increasing importance of India as a competitor in the
"world's markets renders it more and more essential
"that she should bring science and research to bear
"on her processes in agriculture as in other spheres.
"To what is the success of great industrial concerns

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His
Excel-
lency's
speech.

"such as the Tata Steel Works in this country due?
"To a business capacity which recognized that success
"could only be ensured by securing the best trained
"brains available and by introducing the most modern
"methods and processes. The same applies to agri-
"culture. The products of which India can claim an
"absolute monopoly are few. Her wheat, her cotton,
"her rice, her dyes, her tea, her coffee, her drugs, her
"oilseeds and oil have all to meet in the world's
"markets the formidable competition of rivals who
"are constantly striving to improve methods and
"to cheapen production, and if India is to maintain
"her position she too must call science to her aid.

"Research then is the first link in the chain and
"it is only from an adequate development of this
"branch of its activities that the Agricultural Depart-
"ment can expect to achieve a full measure of success.
"In support of this assertion and of my remarks as to
"the laborious nature of the processes of research I feel
"sure I can appeal to the great authority of Dr. Barber.
"The recent recognition of his services to the cause of
"agriculture during the past twenty years has, I am
"certain, given great pleasure to his numerous friends
"and to all connected with the department. He has
"now, I think, for six years devoted himself to the
"investigation of problems connected with a single
"crop, namely, sugarcane. He has achieved valuable
"results, but I dare say that he anticipates that many
"years will pass and more than one successor occupy
"his place before the possibilities of improvement which
"his results already indicate are fully exhausted. The
"field is vast, the workers are few and the work is

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His
Excell-
ency's
speech.

"limited ; I hope, therefore, that when benefactors arise, as I feel sure they will, to support the efforts of the Government to advance the great industry of agriculture, they will not forget the important part played by those who, in the laboratory and in the field, are with infinite patience, accuracy and concentration engaged upon the task of wresting from Nature her secrets.

"One more appeal and I have done. The aim of institutions of this kind is not limited to training the men required to man the department : it is also to train practical cultivators who will turn the knowledge they have acquired here to good account in the management of their own land or that of others. The requirements of the department are necessarily limited, but we have present here to-day distinguished representatives of the great landholders community. I am sure they will be convinced during their visit to the College of the thoroughly practical nature of the training which the students receive. Are they satisfied that the most is being made of the potential agricultural wealth of their estates and properties ? If not, I would suggest for their consideration whether, in the work of development and improvement trained students of this College could not play a valuable part and whether the training which it is in a position to impart would not be a most useful asset to those sons or relatives to whose assistance in the management of these properties they may have to look.

'Ladies and gentlemen, I again thank you for your kindly welcome and the members of the Students' Union for the honour they have done me, and I will ask you to join me in expressing the heartiest good

"wishes for the continued success and prosperity of the Agricultural College and Research Institute."

July 11,
1918.

COIMBA-
TORE.

His Excellency then presented the Munagala Gold Medal for the best prize essay on "The disinclination of the past agricultural students to take to independent agricultural enterprise, its causes and remedies" to Mr. T. S. Venkataraman, an Assistant Botanist. His Excellency also, on behalf of the Students' Union, presented a testimonial to Mr. K. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Proprietor, Literary Sun Press, in recognition of the great interest he has taken in the Agricultural Journal and of the generous manner in which he has assisted towards its publication.

Next followed the reading of a paper on "The Phosphate problem in South India" by Mr. M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, acting Agricultural Chemist. Two other papers were also read, one by Mr. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S., Zamorin's Estate Collector, Malabar, on "The Joys of a Jenmi" and the other by Captain A. Guthrie on "Agriculture and the Leather Trade." Interesting discussions followed each paper.

In the afternoon at 5 His Excellency presided over the annual meeting of the Coimbatore Branch of the National Indian Association held at the Training School for Mistresses. On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., the President of the Association, Miss J. Patterson, Inspectress of Schools, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Ayyar Avargal

Annual
meeting
of the
National
Indian
Associa-
tion.

July 11,
1918.

COIMBATORE.

Annual
meeting
of the
National
Indian
Associa-
tion.

Vice-Presidents, and the members of the Committee.

Mrs. Ramaswami Sivan then read the following address of welcome:—

“On behalf of the members of the National Indian Association and of the ladies attending the Home Education classes, we beg Your Excellency a very hearty welcome. It was extremely kind of Your Excellency to have consented to preside at our meeting to-day after arduous work elsewhere. Knowing, as we do, the interest which Your Excellency and Lady Pentland have always taken in the work of the National Indian Association at Madras, we were sure that Your Excellency would extend your patronage to the Coimbatore Branch as well.

“The Coimbatore Association is one of the oldest branches of Madras and was started thirty years ago with great enthusiasm, but it had its days of trial and was about to be closed three years ago as is seen from the annual report. In fact the ladies of Coimbatore, European and Indian, who organized a National Indian Ladies' Association four years ago, did not know of the existence of the older branch.

“Our present social customs do not admit of our girls being kept longer at school and, unless the education of Indian women is seriously thought of and organized attempts are made by the Indian public to provide such education, progress in the country will be only one-sided. The organization of Home Education classes, wherein the teacher goes to the houses of pupils, was the earliest attempt and has given place to continuation classes, married women's

“classes and high schools and colleges for women in Madras and other places. We at Coimbatore are, in spite of our hoary traditions, still in the infant stage, and we only hope that the mission which Your Excellency brings us to-day will be a stirring appeal to the townsmen of Coimbatore to bestow more attention to the education of their women. Speaking on behalf of my fellow pupils of the Association, I can safely say that it is never too late to learn or begin to learn and no object is gained by saying that women are not quite anxious. Where there is a will, there is a way.

“We request that Your Excellency will be pleased to convey the message of good wishes of the Coimbatore National Indian Association to Her Excellency Lady Pentland whom we would be glad to greet personally here if she could find the time to visit Coimbatore.”

Mr. M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, Secretary of the Association, then read the annual report for the year ending 31st March 1918.

This was followed by an address to the ladies on the advantages of education for women given in Tamil by Miss Patterson.

His Excellency then addressed the meeting as follows:—

“MR. WALLER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It has been a great pleasure to me to come here to-day to attend this annual meeting of the Coimbatore Branch of the National Indian Association. My only regret is that Her Excellency whose great

July 11,
1918.
COIMBATORE.
Annual
meeting
of the
National
Indian
Associa-
tion.

His
Excellency's
speech.

July 12,
1918.
COIMBA-
TORE.
Confer-
ence.

read an interesting paper on his experiences in connexion with a new farm colony started by him.

Mr. Vengail Krishnan Nayanar, a former student of the Agricultural College, announced a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the College for the founding of a scholarship to be named after His Excellency. His Excellency paid a tribute to Mr. Nayanar for the practical way in which he had shown his interest in, and affection for, his old College and expressed great pleasure at his own name being associated in this way with this generous gift.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced at 10 a.m. with a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. G. A. D. Stuart to His Excellency for having so kindly presided at the Conference.

After breakfast His Excellency accompanied by Mr. N. E. Marjoribank, District Collector, proceeded to Palayakottai for a visit to the cattle farm of M.R.Ry. N. Chakkarai Mandradiyar Avargal Palayakottai. The distinguished guests who had attended the annual college function were also present at the kind invitation of the Pattagar. Owing to the enterprise and skill of the Pattagar the farm has become one of the most important breeding stations in South India and is a signal example of what can be accomplished by private enterprise in this matter under conditions which are by no means ideal or even promising. There are no forest reserves in that

PALAYA-
KOTTAI.

neighbourhood to supplement the resources of the farm and the cattle are fed entirely on private pastures and by home-raised fodder.

His Excellency, on arrival at about 2-30 p.m., was received by the Pattagar who conducted His Excellency and his other guests around the yards and enclosures. The fine collection of Kangayam cattle and the arrangements of the farm were greatly admired and after an exhaustive inspection His Excellency and the other guests were entertained to tea by the Pattagar at his residence.

After tea the Pattagar garlanded His Excellency and the other guests and His Excellency in a few words expressed on behalf of all those present their warm thanks to the Pattagar for his kindly hospitality and their gratitude to him for the opportunity of a very instructive visit which his invitation had enabled them to make and their cordial good wishes for the success of the enterprise in which he was showing such an excellent and praiseworthy example.

The return journey was commenced at about 4-30 p.m. and Coimbatore was reached at about 7-30 p.m.

After dinner His Excellency proceeded to the Agricultural College to attend a dramatic performance given by the students of the College.

The following was the programme which gave great pleasure to a large and appreciative audience.

July 12,
1918.
PALAYA-
KOTTAI.

COIMBA-
TORE.

Dramatic
perform-
ance.

I. THE SCHEMING LIEUTENANT. (BY SHERIDAN.)

A FARCE.

Dramatis Personæ.

July 12,
1918,
COIMBA-
TORE.
Dramatic
perform-
ance.

Lieut. O'Connor ...	...	J. A. Muliylil.
Dr. Rosy ...	...	Samuel Bhakta.
Justice Credulous ...	...	U. Vittal Rao.
Serjeant Trounce ...	...	Gopala Chetti.
Corporal Flint ...	...	Seshachalam.
Lauretta ...	...	Sakarama Rao.
Mrs. Bridget Credulous ...	...	Avadanayakam.
Servant ...	...	Ramadoss.
Soldiers ...	...	{ 1. Abhishekanathan. 2. Subrahmanya Pillai. 3. Ramadoss.

II. BUFFOONERY, VENTRILOQUISM, ETC.

S. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, assisted by Padmanabha
Sarma and Bhadgoswami Sundara Rao.

III. DOX versus DOX.

A CASE HEARD IN THE HIGH COURT OF
SOCIAL SESSIONS, MADRAS

(BY JUSTICE SIR WILL-I-AM WAVERING,
G.M.L.U., ETC.)

and

A SPECIAL JURY.

Persons, etc.

Complainant—Ortho Dox ...	...	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Accused—Hetero Dox ...	...	P. V. Isaac.

Judge—Sir Will-i-am Waver- C. Tadulinga Mudali- July 12,
ing, G.M.L.U., etc. (Great yar. 1918.
Monument of Legal Un- COIMBA-
certainty). TORE.

Complainant's Counsel—Agni- M. R. Ramaswami
hotra Shastri, Vakil. Sivan.

Accused's Counsel—Anglais T. S. Ramasubrah-
Sarman, *Bar.-at-Law* (New manyan.
Temple).

Prosecution Witnesses—

1. Pandit Mahamahopa- C. Subbanna Achar.
dhyaya Chadurveda
Dharmashastra Puran.
2. Public Opinion ... K. Gopalakrishna
Raju.

Defence Witnesses—Nil.

Special Jury—(1) Wordly Wise C. S. Gopalswami
(Foreman); (2) National Rao.
Lines; (3) Self-interest;
(4) Ancient Custom; (5)
Onward March; (6) Father-
land; and (7) Moral Con-
science.

Charges—1. Marrying a widow;

2. Going to Japan on board a steamer;
3. Keeping a Sudra body-servant and drink-
ing aerated waters, tea, etc., at the
Y.M.C.A. restaurant publicly; and
4. Keeping a daughter unmarried even after
her thirteenth year.

(Offences under sections 497, 302, 270, 317 and
511 of the Social Procedure Code, and tried under the
Social Criminal Procedure Code.)

July 13,
1918.

Meeting
with
Zamin-
dars.

Sports.

Distribu-
tion of
certificates

July 14,
1918.

Private
departure.

OOTACA-
MUND.

On the morning of Saturday the 13th July His Excellency visited the Forest College, the Gass Muscum and the Central Jail.

Opportunity was taken of the presence of a number of influential Zamindars and land-holders to hold a meeting at 12-30 p.m. at which His Excellency informally discussed various matters concerning them.

In the afternoon His Excellency attended the annual sports of the Agricultural College held on the grounds adjoining the College. An interesting programme was gone through and there was keen competition in all the events. At the termination of the sports His Excellency distributed to the winners certificates bearing his own signature instead of money prizes the value of which the winners had generously offered to contribute to the Madras War Fund.

Leaving Coimbatore by motor on the early morning of Sunday, 14th July, His Excellency arrived at Ootacamund at about 11 a.m.



Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1918.						
July 10.	Wed.	Ootacamund, Coimbatore.	Government House.	Dep.	...	3-30
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	7-0
					...	8-0
July 11.	Thurs.	Coimbatore.	Collector's Bungalow.	...	6-15	..
			Agricultural College.	Dep. Arr.	6 45	...
				Arr.	7-0	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	8-30	...
				Arr.	8-45	...
					9-30	...
					10-30	...
					11-0	...
			Agricultural College.	Dep. Arr.	11-45	...
				Arr.	12 NOON.	...
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	...	2-0
				Arr.	...	2-15
					...	4-0
			Government Training School for Mistresses.	Dep. Arr.	...	4-50
				Arr.	...	5-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Dep. Arr.	...	6-0
				Arr.	...	6-10
					...	8-0

PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—
 1. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.
 2. Captain R. G. S. HALE, *Aide-de-Camp*.

INDEX

A

Agricultural College—Conference, 3.
 5, 7, 25; Distribution of certificates, 5, 30.
 Arogyaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur
 M. G., 3.

B

Balakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur
 T. S., 21, 25.
 Barber, The Hon'ble Sir Fairless, 8.
 Bobbili, The Hon'ble the Raja of, 7.

C

Carruth, Mr. A., 25.
 Chakkarai Mandradiyar, Rai Bahadur N., 26.
 Cowley-Brown, Mr. F. L. C., 3.

D

Doddappanayakkānūr, The Zamindar
 of, 8.

F

Forest College, 4, 30.

G

Gass Museum, 5, 30.
 Guthrie, Captain A., 21.

H

Hale, Captain R. G. S., 1, 7.
 Hemingway, Mr. F. R., 8, 25.

J

Jail, Central, 5, 30.
 Jeypore, The Kumara Raja of, 8.

K

Kavalappara Muppil Nayar, The
 Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R., 8.
 Kollengode, The Raja of, 7.
 Krishnan Nayanar, Mr. Vengail, 3,
 8, 26.
 Kurupam, The Zamindar of, 8.

M

Madhava Raja, Mr., 8.
 Marjoribanks, Mr. N. E., 26.
 Meeting with Zamindars, 5, 30.
 Mirzapuram, The Zamindar of, 8.
 Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. T. E., 1,
 7.

N

National Indian Association, Annual
 Meeting of, 3, 21—25.

P

Palayakottai, 26.
 Parlākimedi, The Raja of, 8.
 Patterson, Miss J., 21, 23.

R

Raghava Achariyar, Mr. K., 10.
 Ramarayaningar, Diwan Bahadur
 P., 8.
 Ramaswami Sivan, Mr. M.R., 21,
 23.
 Ramaswami Sivan, Mrs., 22.

S

Stuart, Mr. G. A. D., 8, 26.
 Swaminatha Ayyar, Mr. K. N., 21.

T

Telaprole, The Zamindar of, 8.
 Thorne, Mr. J. A., 21.

V

Vellingiri Gounder, Mr., 25.
 Venkataramanan, Mr. T. S., 21.

W

Waller, Mr. D. G., 21.
 Wood, Mr. Cecil, 8.

Z

Zamindars, Meeting with, 5, 30.

V211, 1813 (U8) N18

1818-1911

