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VOLUME XX

OCTOBER 1913



MUDRA PRAKASHANA-LAYA

KOLKATA

INDIA

BARODA.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao writes: —

1. In the concluding chapter of the Report for 1913-14, I referred to certain progressive features peculiar to the Administration of Baroda. With further experience and study, I feel that I may venture to indicate what appear to me to be questions which call for special attention, although I am aware that much has been done in regard to them in the past.

2. The first among these questions relates to developing the resources of the people. Among much that is encouraging in the economic situation of Baroda, there is one disquieting feature which it is impossible to overlook. The hand of Famine has rested heavily upon this State, and the resistant and recuperative powers of the people have not always proved equal to the demands made on them. The losses of the Famine of 1899 1900 and scarcity of the lean years following it have been but indifferently repaired during the time that has since elapsed, the Census figures of population for 1911 showing but an insignificant advance over those of 1901. Compared with the year 1881, the situation at the present day is even less satisfactory, the population having decreased in the intervening period by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

3. The prevalence of Malaria, which levies on the State a heavy toll of human life every year, may be held to account to an appreciable extent for the population of the State being either stationary or showing a tendency to decrease, but it will be found that the true cause is traceable to the low earning power and resourcelessness of the people. Economic

and sanitary measures thus possess a peculiar significance in the Administration of Baroda.

4. In the matter of promoting economic and especially the industrial interests of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Sahab has always been known to follow an enlightened and progressive policy. In a former chapter I have recounted the various measures taken in pursuance of this policy, and it must be gratifying to him that his endeavours have already met with a considerable measure of success.

5. But there is still a good deal which remains unattempted and to which it will be necessary to turn our energies hereafter with increased attention. Further, the economic policy of Governments has everywhere undergone such profound changes in recent years that it becomes necessary to enquire whether the measures that have hitherto been pursued fully meet the present requirements of the State and conform to the best standards of current opinion on the subject.

6. I cannot better illustrate my idea of what has been and should be done in this matter than by referring to the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, which forms one of the most important and paying industries of the State. The progress made by this industry during the past decade or so, during which economic questions have been prominently to the fore, has been remarkable. The number of ginneries and presses has considerably increased. In the place of the one mill that we had in 1903-04, we have four at present, three in the city of Baroda and one in Sidhpur. The area under cotton has increased from 624,000 acres in 1905-06 to 890,000 acres or about one fourth of the total cultivated area in 1914-15.

The approximate yield of lint has increased from 16,800 to 213,000 bales, and the value of this crop, calculated at an average price of Rs. 250 per candy, amounts to over

Rs. 2½ crores. During this period, the area under cotton in the Bombay Presidency (including Native States) has increased from 57,50,000 acres to 70,00,000 acres, and the yield of raw cotton from 12,00,000 to 18,40,000 bales; compared with which the rate of progress in Baroda is by no means unsatisfactory.

7. But there are considerations on the other side which show that the mine of wealth which the State possesses in its cotton has not been fully utilised and that achievement lags considerably behind opportunities. The Bombay Presidency, whose cotton area is about eight times that of Baroda, contains more than forty times the number of cotton mills than are to be found in this State. Only a fraction of the cotton, grown in the State is worked up locally, the bulk of it passing outside after it is ginned and pressed in the local factories. If the State should derive the full benefit of its cotton, it should no longer be content to export it in a raw or at best ginned form for manufacture elsewhere, but should make a systematic attempt to spin and weave it within its own borders. And there are quite a number of places where a successful cotton industry can be started. The city of Baroda itself, Dabhoi, Karjan, Kalol, Sidhpur, Amreli and Naosari, form admirable centres for the establishment of mills. What is wanted is business enterprise and capital to organise the industry. Since these are not at present available in sufficient measure locally, the State should make every endeavour to obtain them from outside; and with the great business centres of Bombay and Ahmedabad so close to us, it should not be difficult to induce men of tried capacity and repute to take up the business. For this it is essential that we should adopt a well defined policy of State encouragement and assist the undertakings in every possible way.

8. It is not as a mere matter of sentiment that the establishment of a mill industry is urged. Several towns in

the State, for example Naosari, Pattan, and Petlad, have been declining in population, and though this is partly to be accounted for by the causes mentioned in the earlier part of this chapter, there is no doubt that it is also due to the emigration of people from the State to Ahmedabad, Broach, and other industrial centres where wages are high and life attractive. If this insidious process of depletion of able-bodied and skilled labour is allowed to continue unchecked, this State will soon find that it has sustained an economic loss which it cannot easily repair. An organised local industry in cotton will serve the double purpose of conserving the labour and of utilising the raw produce which now seeks outside markets.

9. The manufacture of cotton is of course only an instance. There are many other directions in which industrial activity is possible, though, it may be doubted, whether there is any other industry which under present circumstances would benefit such large interests in the State or offer the same reasonable assurance of success. But whatever the industry we may decide to promote, it is essential that we bend our energies whole-heartedly towards its achievement.

10. I have said that the problem of population, though largely economic, involves important sanitary considerations also. A reference to the table in the chapter on the Medical Department shows that malaria accounts for 18.3% of cases due to all diseases, and 24.7% of cases due to the more prevalent ones. Though these statistics are partial and refer only to cases treated in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, they afford a sufficiently clear indication of the extent of the prevalence of the disease. Incidence was particularly heavy in twenty-one places during the year.

11. Some preliminary work has been done or started for preventing the spread of the disease. Quinine has been for sometime past distributed by the Medical Department.

through various agencies, and a code of hygiene has been published indicating the measures to be adopted by the people for the prevention of malaria. A scheme of anti-malarial operations was sanctioned two years ago, and a Health Officer was specially trained for the work, but the scheme ultimately fell through owing to neglect on the part of the municipality. During the year under report Major Wanhill (the Sanitary Expert) was specially called in by Government to study the sanitary conditions of the City of Baroda and its environments. He accordingly paid a visit to the city and made a detailed report suggesting various improvements. Proposals have also been worked out during the year for the organisation of a Health Department.

12. What is now wanted is systematic and steady action on the lines suggested from time to time by the experts. The necessary surveys should be instituted and an active anti-malarial campaign carried on in towns as well as in the rural tracts. The educative propaganda which has already been in a manner started should be vigorously prosecuted. Finally to ensure soundness and continuity of work, a Health Department must be organised.

13. All this of course means money, and our municipalities and Local Bodies on whom the burden of the undertaking primarily lies, are unable to bear it with their existing resources unassisted. The Government should therefore be prepared to grant more liberal subventions to these bodies and the question of augmenting their revenues should be seriously taken in hand.

14. These remarks lead to a general consideration of the subject of Local Self-Government in the State. The measures taken for its promotion so far have been mentioned in an earlier chapter. From this it will be seen that in Baroda, unlike certain other parts of India, the institutions of Local Self-Government have developed in the natural order of

sequence. The first steps were directed towards the improvement of the Village Service. They were followed several years afterwards by the gradual establishment of the Village Panchayet, that immemorial institution in the rehabilitation of which lies the solution of so many problems of rural Government. Lastly in the year 1904 came the Local Boards as the coping stone of this edifice. The system of Local Institutions in the State is now complete, beginning with the Village Panchayet at one end and terminating in the Dhara Sabha (or the Legislative Council) at the other.

15. But though the scheme of organization is thus well planned, there are doubtless many defects in its working. One of these, the narrow resources of the local bodies and their inability to undertake large works of improvement, has already been alluded to. Another serious defect requiring to be urgently attended to is the insufficient activity displayed by the Village Panchayets. Out of two thousand panchayets only 159 are empowered to try petty, civil and criminal cases, and their number has remained stationary since 1912-13. This does not point to sustained interest in their growth, and it is time that the Government impressed on the local officers that their success and capacity for administration will be judged by the sympathy and discretion with which they guide the growth and working of these institutions and the assiduity with which they endeavour to fulfil His Highness's intentions in bringing them into existence.

16. All this work of expansion and reform will need, of course, a highly trained staff, and that brings me to the consideration of the Public Service and methods of its recruitment. There are at present a variety of avenues to the public service. In some cases recruitment is made in India, and in such cases the possession of an Indian University Degree is usually demanded as an indispensable qualification. But an Indian University Degree is at best a variable standard, and

in practice the range of ability which it connotes is very wide indeed. Again, for certain higher appointments, gentlemen with English qualifications are selected. But these men, usually ignorant of the language of the State, take some time before they get used to the conditions of the service and there is some wastage of unemployed talent in consequence. There is this much, however, to be said in favour of the present system of recruitment, that in the generality of cases it has worked exceedingly well. But this result is perhaps less due to any merit in the system itself than to the wise and judicious manner in which it has been applied by His Highness. It is well known that recruitment of the service has always been a subject to which His Highness has devoted deep personal attention.

17. But the requirements of Government business are becoming increasingly complex, and if the type of officer suited to the work is to be had as a matter of course and not of luck or unusually sagacious personal judgment, it is necessary to standardize our methods of recruitment. The competitive system may not be an ideal one, but there is no other which has uniformly yielded such satisfactory results. I quite realise, of course, the difficulties that lie in the way of a competitive system in Baroda, and I have not the remotest intention of suggesting any restriction on the free choice of men by His Highness for special appointments or under special circumstances. All I submit is that the time has arrived for seriously considering the adoption of a competitive test as a normal method of recruitment for the higher service.

18. Lastly I must say a word about what for want of a better expression I may call Administrative Research. The departments of Government here, as everywhere else, have grown up by a gradual process of accretion and not having been overhauled from time to time with the requisite

thoroughness, contain various defects of organisation, method and policy. Faulty lines of work once laid down continue to be followed without question. The main objectives of a department occasionally get lost amidst a mass of adventitious activities; rules and regulations passed from time to time tend to get complicated, inconsistent, cumbrous or obsolete; the definition of responsibilities becomes faint, confused or divided, antiquated methods persist, needless diversities arise, establishments get overgrown or undermanned; in fact so many anomalies creep in silently and undetected, that they begin seriously to interfere with the efficient working of the administrative machinery. To locate and eliminate these various defects and to introduce clarity, simplicity and as far as possible, uniformity in administrative arrangements, it is necessary that different departments should be studied with a critical eye by a competent agency. And if this agency is unfamiliar with our methods and could bring a fresh mind to bear on their examination, the advantage will be all the greater. The need for such an agency is coming to be recognised in some of the most advanced countries and it seems to me that it is time for us to make a beginning in this direction.

Indian Patriot.

Well-known for his educational efforts, and for the vigorous personal influence which His Highness the Gaekwar has always exerted in the daily work of administration, Baroda has easily claimed the first place among the Native States. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao has shown in the latest administration report how, apart from compulsory education, the development of local self-government has also secured to Baroda a high place among the States. But in the concluding chapter of the report Mr. Madhava Rao frankly acknowledges the practically backward character of the State, and hints at the urgent necessity of taking steps very like those already taken in Mysore by Sir M. Visveswarayya. Mr. Madhava Rao wants to be done for Baroda what Sir M. Visveswarayya has been persistently insisting on being done—the earnings of the people must be increased. To the credit of Baroda and its able ruler it must be acknowledged that the surprising progress hitherto made has been against nature and in the face of real obstacles. The State is

always liable to visitation of famine of the kind well-known in Kathiawar. The population of the State is on the decline. Malaria is decimating people, and the sad confession as made by Mr. Madhava Rao that to "the low earning power and resourcelessness of the people" is traceable the tendency to the decrease of the population. Agriculture is obtaining at the hands of the State such help as advanced Governments are now giving all over India—demonstration farms, scientific implements on hire purchase system, advanced and liberal irrigational expenditure. Cotton is an important agricultural product in Baroda and, being an industrial product, the call is going forth that the State should encourage private enterprise so as to work up all Baroda cotton in Baroda, instead of exporting the raw product. The Bombay Presidency, whose cotton area is about eight times that of Baroda, contains more than forty times the number of cotton mills than are to be found in this State. Only a fraction of the cotton grown in the State is worked up locally, the bulk of it passing outside after it is ginned and pressed in the local factories. If the state should derive the full benefit of its cotton, it should no longer be content to export it in a raw or at best ginned form for manufacture elsewhere, but should make a systematic attempt to spin and weave it within its own borders. And there are quite a number of places where a successful cotton industry can be started.

Indeed the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, while Dewan of Baroda, realised the backwardness of the state in trade and industries. He wrote: "On the whole it must be admitted that our record of trades and industries in Baroda is a poor one. The old industries are mostly on the decline; industries under new methods have not yet achieved a notable success, and State enterprises have been, commercially, failures. New cotton mills have not sprung up at Baroda as they have at Ahmedabad; and trades and manufacture are not brisk there as at Broach or Surat. It is easy to attribute this to the backwardness of the people, their lack of enterprise, their want of adaptability to new conditions. But such explanations are less than half true, and only conceal from our eyes the real causes of failure which we should seek out and remove. The people of India are quick to adopt new methods in industries as in agriculture, when they have the assurance of profit and success, and capital and commercial credit are attracted by favourable conditions in India as everywhere else. It may be that in Baroda, peace, order, and good Government have been established later than in British Gujerat, and commercial enterprise is, therefore, somewhat belated. Whatever may be the reason, let us fully realise and candidly acknowledge that it will be our own fault as administrators if we fail to bring about those favourable conditions under which trade and manufactures prosper, to remove that feeling of uncertainty handed down from the past which

deadens enterprise and by liberal fiscal measures and a wise continuity of policy to create that feeling of security under which the people are always prompt to work out their own salvation. A wise administration will give them all the help and instruction that is needed, and will remove all hurtful and needless restrictions, and there is every hope that Baroda will in the near future take its legitimate place as a centre by the manufacturing industries of western India." The decade that has elapsed since Mr. Dutt penned the lines quoted above has witnessed the reform of the Tariff, the stimulation of private enterprise, the organisation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, the founding of a Bank, the formation of a policy for the encouragement of industrial development and the appointment of an advisory committee. The number of ginneries and presses has considerably increased. In the place of the one mill that they had in 1903-04, they have four at present, three in the city of Baroda and one in Sidhpur. The area under cotton has increased from 624000 acres in 1905-06 to 890000 acres or about one-fourth of the total cultivated area in 1914-15.

Baroda, therefore, wants not only the inauguration of a forward economic policy as in Mysore, but also what Sir Visveswararaya calls an efficiency audit. Mr. Madhava Rao suggests a competitive examination for recruitment to the public service. With his experience of the superior order and regularity of the Mysore and Travancore States, Mr. Madhava Rao finds advanced Baroda a little antiquated. The personal rule in Baroda has, while giving a brilliant gloss in the eyes of the outsider, has suffered departmental routine to degenerate into chaos. Mr. Madhava Rao writes that faulty lines of work once laid down continue to be followed without question. The main objectives of a department occasionally get lost amidst a mass of adventitious activities; rules and regulations passed from time to time tend to get complicated, inconsistent, cumbrous or obsolete; the definition of responsibilities becomes faint, confused or divided, antiquated methods persist, needless diversities arise; establishments get overgrown or under-manned; in fact, so many anomalies creep in silently and undetected, that they begin seriously to interfere with the efficient working of the administrative machinery. "To locate and eliminate these various defects and to introduce clarity, simplicity and as far as possible, uniformity in administrative arrangements it is necessary that different departments should be studied with a critical eye by a competent agency. And if this agency is unfamiliar with our method and could bring a fresh mind to bear on their examination, the advantage will be all the greater." Baroda can evidently take many lessons in administration from Mysore.

Bombay Chronicle.

Those who wish to see how a genuine system of local self-govern-

ment in this country would work if the requisite facilities were provided for the rural and urban communities and they were left free from constant outside meddling, may profitably pay a visit to some of the typical villages in Baroda State. There they will witness the seeds of real self-government, sprouting forth into young plants of healthy growth under the fostering care and wise guidance of a sympathetic state machinery. An insight into the working of these village communities and the vicissitudes they have had to pass through in the earlier stages, may be had from the Administration Report of the State for 1914-15 which has just been issued over the signature of the Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao.

United India and Native States.

The orders making primary education free and compulsory throughout the State were promulgated in Baroda about ten years ago and during the past decade the progress attained has been so marked that there can no longer be any doubt as to the wisdom of the step taken by the Baroda Durbar under the enlightened initiative of His Highness the Gaekwar. "The whole of the boys of school-going who age are attending schools are fully eighty-one per cent. of the girls." These words sum up the wonderful success of the scheme which owes its inception to the bold statesmanship of Sir Sayaji Rao whose busy brain is ever active in devising some bold and beneficent measures for promoting the welfare of his subjects. One remarkable feature of the Baroda system is its comprehensiveness, for it comprises all classes, from the "high-caste" Brahmin down to the "untouchables" while the education of Mohamedans and backward classes including hill-tribes is also receiving careful attention from the authorities. Our readers will, we are sure, be interested to learn that in the Gaekwar's territory there were 95,140 girls under instruction during 1914-15 against 1,53,802 boys.

Punjabee.

Female education in Baroda is compulsory, the age limit being 12. This accounts for the steady rise of pupils in girls' schools. Besides, there are ~~separate~~ classes intended to impart instruction to women who cannot attend ordinary girls' schools the whole time owing to the pressure of domestic duties and their disinclination to study along with younger girls. We are told that even women above 40 years attend these classes and express their eagerness to learn reading and writing at an advanced age.

Young India.

The brightest features of the excellent report on Baroda administration for the year ending July, 1915, are, the very full accounts the Dewan gives of what the State has achieved in working up a scheme of local self-Government, and the industrial possibilities of the State. Education and

sanitation receive the most careful attention of local bodies in Baroda. It is a marvellous story of how progress can be achieved in local self-Government, if the same were wisely planned and executed.

Patrika.

In India the reputation of the Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and a few other Durbars is so great that their affairs always excite the keenest possible interest all over the Empire; and this is so because, we believe, there is an indigenous administration while British India is governed by foreigners. Whatever it is, the Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1914-15 that has just reached us, is replete with interesting facts from cover to cover, even in spite of dry figures and statistics that must necessarily form a no very inconsiderable part of it.

TIPPERA.

Indian Patriot.

The income from forests in the State of Hill Tippera is the most important source of assets to the State revenues. The area under forest was estimated some 8 years ago to be 20 square miles of reserved forests and 3,861 square miles of unclassed open forests, while the whole area of this territory is 4,086 square miles.

These extensive forests had for years been neglected and consequently they were open to every kind of abuse and destruction. The first step towards preservation of forests was taken up by the Administration in the year 1878, when certain forest areas were declared reserved. In 1887 the first enactment was passed imposing restrictions to the felling of certain kinds and declaring them as reserved forests.

The income from forests has since 1872 risen from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3,78,120 in 1914-15. This means a steady increase year after year.

So long as the forests had been worked on the *ijara* system which had two-fold evils, first, the major portion of the profits passed into the hands, of the joradars; secondly, the forest-workers were to a certain extent subject to oppression and injustice for which there was no sufficient remedy in the law courts mostly due to corruption. Besides, the forests were open to waste and destruction in the hands of the foreign workers, who were mostly people of the bordering British districts, and who had nothing to feel for the consequences of such waste and destruction.

Of late years, the State has changed its policy by taking by and by several forest mahals under Khas management. This has proved very beneficial to the State. Thus, within a few years most of the forest mahals, in the State has, after the expiry of the ijara term, been taken under the direct management of the State, and consequently the revenue, from forests has now exceeded the income from land revenue, while the cost of management under direct management has been found to stand at 7 p.c. only of the gross receipts, although it has been necessary to organise a new department with special officers.

Yet there is sufficient room for improvement and organisation. The forests have not yet been subject to scientific exploration and working. The services of a trained man in the Department have not yet been utilised. If such steps be taken it can be expected that in time the income will rise even four-fold. Should forest conservancy be entrusted in the hands of a duly qualified forest officer, at least a diplomised candidate from the forest college at Dehra Dun, such improvements would be achieved within a few years. The attention of the authorities ought to be drawn to this matter of retaining the services of novices in forest work in the department.

The State of Hill Tippera is now very particular about organizations for improving the revenues of the State. The question of tea cultivation in this territory and the grant of mining prospecting and exploring licenses to competent agencies is engaging their best attention. Legislation for the management of tea industry as well as rules for the grant of mining, exploring and prospecting leases have been taken in hand and they are to be out soon. His Highness is taking great concern in these matters. A State Council has recently been formed. Two bills have in the meantime been discussed in four sittings and are being passed into law.

The introduction of a graded scale of pay for all the ministerial officers of this State was till now something like a novelty. Of course the executive service had for a long time graded appointments and progressive scales of pay, but the fortune of the poor ministerial staff depended simply on individual luck. A particular man might have got increments every year or every two or three years whereas the fortune of a conscientious honest worker might have been very hard by having his case been unnoticed of for years, and thus having to go on dejectedly with the drudgeries of clerical service so long he should continue in service. The New Chief Dewan, however, in the beginning of the current Bangali year introduced a graded system for these helpless and unfortunate servants of the State, but it is very painful to see that the task of preparing the grade list having fallen under the sway of that huge creature "consideration" and "serious consideration," six months are going to elapse and still we have to find there

are yet things to consider before it can be out. We know not when God would be gracious enough to favour us with our small rewards of one or two rupees, which we have been eagerly expecting like children longing for sweets. May the earnest prayer to God of so many souls not let the graduation list rest in further sleep?

AUNDH.

Indian Patriot.

The following Circular is issued by the Huzur of Shrimant Razashri Pant Sahab Pratinidhi, Aundh State:—

As the Government of India have declared their intention of forming one company of Deccani and Konkani Brahmins for the Indian Army, the Chief of the Aundh State has been pleased to give the following concessions in order to encourage recruitment of the Brahmins in the State for the Military Service.

1. These concessions are given only to the Royats of the State.
2. In addition to the salary and allowances admissible under Army Regulations, Rs. 5 per mensem will be paid to a Brahmin recruit passed as fit for service and who is enlisted in the Army till the war lasts.
3. Rs. 3 per mensem will be paid to a Brahmin from the State during his life who is invalided in active war service in addition to the military pension.
4. Rs. 5. per mensem will be paid as pension to the family of the Brahmin recruit killed in action to the military pension allowed by the India Government according to Army Regulations.
5. After discharge from the Army the Brahmins will be appointed in the Police Department of the State or in any other Department according to their qualifications.
6. Rs. 10 will be paid to every Brahmin recruit as a reward in addition to whatever he might get from the recruiting officer after he is passed as fit for service and enlisted in the Army.
7. An extra reward will be given with honour according to the Huzur's discretion to a Brahmin who will show a great valor in the war and gain a "Victoria Cross."
8. A reward of Rs. 10 will be given to him who will secure one Brahmin recruit by removing the prejudices and misunderstandings about the Military Service.

9. A reward of Rs. 5 will be given to him who will secure one recruit from classes other than Brahmin. This reward will be paid when a recruit is passed as fit for service.

10. A reward of Rs. 5 will also be paid to a recruit from other communities in addition to whatever he might get from the recruiting officer.

Concessions as mentioned above will be given to the State subjects.

This circular should be published by the Talika offices in all the villages. He should enquire after those wishing to join the Military Service and report their names to the Huzur. Arrangements in the matter will be made by the Huzur.

Copies of this circular should be published by the Karbhari of the State.

Dated 13th September 1916.

SD B. S. PANDIT.

Pratinidhi,

Chief of Aundh.

HYDERABAD.

United India and Native States.

Turning to Hyderabad, we find that there too some progress has been made although it would be too much to say that the rate of progress can at all be compared with that in Baroda. We must content ourselves with remarking that the progress made though slow, was real and that both the Nizam and his advisers are most anxious to raise the mental condition of the 12 millions of people committed to their care. Considering the size of the Nizam's Dominions, these results must be pronounced discouraging. It will be unjust not to add that though the authorities are willing and anxious to do all that lies in their power to help the people, the latter are slow, very slow, in availing themselves of the facilities already provided by the Government. The people of the State are stated, by Dr. Latif, to fight shy of female education. We are told that a comparatively small proportion of the pupils of the girls' schools are Hindus and that members of this community, especially those belonging to the lower castes, evince a decided apathy to the education of their girls. We are truly sorry that Hindus in the Hyderabad State should display so much lukewarmness in such an important matter. It is true that, as admitted by the Director of Public Instruction, the poor success of the past is also due to some extent, to the lack of proper educational facilities and we are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to remove this drawback. Hyderabad is a State with vast resources while in H. H. the Nizam and his Ministers the people of the Dominions possess real friends who are most eager to help them to raise themselves. Such being the case, there is no reason why female education should not receive the same impetus in Hyderabad as in Baroda.

INDORE.

Patrika.

We congratulate His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and his subjects on his appointing Major Ramprosad Dube as Prime Minister (Dewan) not because he is descended from a family of warriors, his uncle and father having successively been the Commanders-in-Chief of the Holkar Army, but because of his educational qualifications, his wide experience in different branches of the State Service, his early military training and the fact of his being a subject of the Holkar. His father was the tutor of His Highness the present Maharaja and his uncle was Minister to Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar. Besides, the newly appointed Prime Minister not only took the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University with honours, but topped the M. A. and B. Sc. lists of the Allahabad University. Lastly he qualified himself for the legal profession, having come out second in the list of successful LL. B. candidates. It will thus be seen that he lacks nothing by way of educational tests. Mr. Dube next entered the State army in 1889 and rose to the Command of the 1st Battery of the Horse Artillery in 1898. In 1900 he was transferred to Civil employ, and became Judicial Secretary to Government, Civil Judge and Secretary to the State Council. In 1903 he was placed on special duty to compile the *State Gazetteer* and did the work splendidly. Later on, plague having broken out, Major Dube was placed in charge of operations and organised the plague department. In 1905, on the completion of the *Gazetteer* work, he was transferred to the newly formed settlement department. He did his work in this new sphere of activity so thoroughly and so well as to earn the fullest encomium of Mr. Hoare, I. C. S., whose expert services had been lent to the State by the Government of India. Two years later he went to Dhar to conduct settlement operations in that State under orders of the Indore Council of Regency, and after that to Dewas, Bagli and Gwalior for settlement work. Everywhere he rendered services which were highly eulogised both by the Durbars and the British officials who supervised the work. In 1910 Major Dube took his seat in the Council of Regency as Revenue Member which office he held till the breaking up of the Regency in November 1911. Next year he proceeded to Europe in charge of the Maharani's party. On his return to India he was made a member of the Judicial Committee of the highest Court of Appeal which he still holds and was honored by the British Government with the title of "Rai Bahadur". It will thus be seen that Rai Bahadur Major Ramprosad Dube is eminently qualified for the office of the highest trust and responsibility that His Highness has called upon him to fill and we have little doubt that he will do credit to it and the choice of the Maharaja.

DHAR.

"ADMINISTRATION REPORT."

The Dewan Mr. Bacterjee spoke as follows at H. H. the Rajah's birthday.

MR. CRUMP, YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

In celebration of the auspicious event of the 29th Anniversary of Your Highness' Birthday, we have assembled in this hall to offer our respectful yet warmest congratulations, and in doing so, I feel myself extremely fortunate and grateful to Your Highness for kindly granting me the privilege of playing the part of spokesman of the nobility and people even the humblest of your State, in tendering their dutiful homage and to convey to their kind and generous master their deep sense of loyalty and profound devotion and affection, and to offer you their respectful tribute of gratitude—for the freedom they have enjoyed and numerous benefits conferred upon them, and the prosperity and happiness they have been bestowed with under Your Highness' benign rule.

This is the first time I have been honoured with standing before Your Highness the customary progress report of the State for the year which has just closed, and I would endeavour to recapitulate the results of our joint and humble efforts in discharging the responsible duties entrusted to us. Your Highness, it was on a similar auspicious occasion last year, your able and devoted late Dewan—Dewan Bahadur T. Chajuram—whom we are all extremely glad to see in this Durbar this morning—read before Your Highness a quinquennial report of administration of the State, and of the progress it has made during the 5 years which ended in 1913. That report is so masterly exhaustive, containing all the important results happened and improvements made during these years of Your Highness' benign rule that it is difficult to mention any thing independently which had not its beginning to some or other works in the past years and cannot be traced back to them. Nevertheless I will attempt to mention the salient features of the administration during the last year which may be treated as the supplement to what has been done in the past and the effects produced might be sighted as the result of those statesmanlike policies Your Highness has always adopted, the key-note of which can be summed up in the following two things:—

(1) The first lies in the unwavering loyalty of Your Highness and your people towards the British Raj which has gained their confidence and support in all matters of reforms;

(2) and the second lies in the liberal and sympathetic treatment of the people, especially of the cultivators, giving them every freedom and scope to improve their means and resources—generally uplifting their condition—consequently the storm which was on them on account of famine of 1912 passed like a phantom before the timely help from the Durbar, and its effects could not be a permanent ill but on the return of a better season they at once recovered and regained their former strength, health and vigour for the march onwards on their paths of progress and prosperity, and the year which is under review would have led them to opulence had not the rain in season again deceived them. The continual downpour in August injured the Kharif crops to a certain extent, and the failure of winter rains, the blast of farmers' expectations in Central India, gave a poor outturn of Rabi, but the cultivators having had a good cotton crop in Nimer and brought

harvests in the previous year, wereable to pay off the State demands. Thus the yearly revenue realisations were not unsatisfactory and with a good balance of previous year gave us Rs. 27,35,595 on receipt side and meeting Rs. 22,84,045 as expenditure left a sum of Rs. 4,41,356 as an opening balance for the year which has just commenced. On this the finance branches are to be congratulated, though the success mostly depended on Your Highness' self sacrifice and sound principles of economy with which the machinery of Government of Your Highness has always been run.

No land was left Parat or fallow, though much could be done in the way of increasing the productivity of soil in each holding, and want of land is generally felt by Bhils and other aborigines who are gradually leaving off their predatory life and turning themselves into peaceful cultivators of soil. The matter is engaging the attention of Your Highness' Durbar.

The Panchayat system has worked well and most of the petty feuds and caste disputes have been settled by the Panchas. It is gaining public confidence, which resulted in the adoption of the system in other castes as well.

The marriage and funeral rules have worked well and regulated the expenditure creating in the cultivators a habit of economy and thrift which, in the long run, will train them to preserve their surplus wealth in improving their resources, and have generally increased their strength to stand on their own legs in days of difficulties, scarcity and famine. It has already shown some visible and tangible results, as in going through the villages one would find the amount of gold and silver ornaments in which they are disposing their surplus wealth which in former days they used to squander away in marriage and funeral feasts.

On the abolition of opium and the low water level in the wells during the few years after famine reduced the area under irrigation. Cotton and wheat in Malwa have been taken up as substitutes for opium, while the cultivation of tobacco is being encouraged even in spite of the superstition the cultivators have in plucking the leaves and gathering the crop. The best encouragement would be to introduce its cultivation in the Jagir villages, and I am glad to inform Your Highness that the Revenue Member is going to take the lead. The arrears of work in Dhar Mahal have been creditably finished and brought up-to-date and the Adan work in the Mahals have been progressing well. Cattle, the live-stock of the cultivators have been thriving well and there was no epidemic in them. The Veterinary Officer has been able to gain the confidence of people for this scientific method of having their animals treated, but more frequent tours in the Parganas is a practicable means of attaining his success and in future this should be tried.

For introducing agricultural improvements and to find out possibilities of adopting scientific methods of agriculture, Your Highness invited Professor Higgin Both of Allahabad to deliver lectures and to enlighten us on the subject and to introduce means to improve the yield and quality of the crops, and his suggestions regarding the least expensive methods, which lay in the disposal of manure in trenches, sowing of crops by rotation with sufficient quantity of legumes in them are being tried and the results are awaited. An Experimental Farm is a great desideratum in this direction and is engaging the attention of the Durbar.

The starting of a Flower and Vegetable Show last year under Your Highness' auspices has given much impetus to the Malis and Cultivators in their work and an agricultural branch on a small scale attached to this show this year is being considered

The Land Records Branch has been of great usefulness to Revenue department and has given timely assistance. It is a matter of great disappointment that the department has lost an efficient and hardworking officer in Munshi Makhanlall, who after finishing the Nimanpore Settlement, left the State to better his prospects elsewhere.

The most important work of the year is the Settlement of Nimanpore which was started by Munshi Makhanlall and finished by him. Your Highness has been pleased to pay a visit to the Pargana in the last February and has seen with your own eyes how the Abadi work has been in progress. Villages have sprung up in places where there were jungles full of wild animals. The cultivated soil, the beaming population are things which gladden every eye. Sixty-eight villages have been settled, and comparing the expenditure it has been done economically, the cost being Rs. 110 per square mile. One of the villages has been named after Her Highness and will remain a lasting monument of her keen interest in the work of Abadi and of Her Highness' first visit to Nimanpore, where she had been lucky enough to bag her first tiger and bear.

The settlement of Mauda has been progressing well under the present incumbent Munshi Gulam Abbas. The assessment portion of the work is being taken in hand. The settlement of the Dewas' share of Nimanpore Pargana has mutually been arrived at and satisfactorily concluded. The sanction of the Government has been obtained and actual delivery of the 3 villages in Sundersi in lieu of Dewas' share in Nimanpore will take place as soon as the settlement there is finished.

The last though not the least memorable event of the year under review is the creation of the Khasgi Department, which by Your Highness' permission I beg to announce publicly to-day. This will remove a long-felt want and is in many a way a sound step taken for making better arrangements for Her Highness befitting her rank and position.

The Judicial Department of the State is now on a more satisfactory basis. There have unavoidably been some changes in some of the posts under it, but the arrangements effected have gained the confidence of the public. Most of the arrears have been disposed of and the average duration of the disposal of cases has been satisfactory. The number of under-trials has been very much reduced, while full reciprocity was observed in matters of extradition and the co-operation of the State in this matter is increasing, and mutual confidence is more and more secured. The Legislative machinery of the State has been set on motion and it is expected that within a short time some new acts and regulations will be passed.

The jail management has been satisfactory, the health of the prisoners remained good throughout the year and the work in the factory is improving. A more frequent supervision has been suggested and the Superintendent has made it a part of his programme from this year.

The Forest Department under the Conservator of State Forests has shown some real good work and has been a source of help to our cultivators in many ways. A healthy co-operation between the Forest and the Revenue is being maintained while the system of coupes and opening of depots have been a source of income to the State unexpected before, and has been a boon to the people as well, giving them a great stimulus in building new houses, as the quality of the material obtained from these depots is better and the price is cheaper than supplied in the market, while the grass operations, though started very late have been the means of saving lives of thousands of cattle in the famine.

affected areas elsewhere, and have been of much value to the State for the experience it has given which can alone be appreciated in years of scarcity.

The Medical Department of the State as hitherto was managed by the State Surgeon under the advice of the Agency Surgeon. The number of Hospitals remained the same, and the number of patients in them has increased. A small Bacteriological Department has been attached under a trained Hospital Assistant. The help given to the patients bitten by rabbits has been prompt and more this year than before.

The construction of the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Dhar, the foundation of which was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy in August 1912 will be taken in hand as soon as the plans are ready. No epidemics of any kind appeared in any part of the State, only a few cases of cholera occurred in Nalcha, but the prompt steps taken, immediately after the place was visited by Your Highness, resulted in not only checking the disease but in its uprooting.

A better attention is however needed towards vaccination; the results have not been bad comparing the quality but the quantity must be increased, and in this respect the method of village to village vaccination as advised by the Agency Surgeon when tried next season will, I am sure, secure the needed result.

Your Highness' keen interest in Education and improving the condition of the people has given a great impetus in working of the department and in solving the problem for equipping the department with a better staff, and requisites for new scheme passed last year has done much in the shape of improving the condition generally. The High School building has been repaired and further equipped with necessities. The long-felt-want for a capable Head Master is removed and once more discipline and order have returned. Much is expected in future. The Primary too under its energetic and able Inspector has maintained its good name. The number of schools have increased and the number of students have been doubled since 1907. Voluntary aid for opening schools have been given by cultivators for one year. Three of such schools are in existence, the total number of schools rising to 60, the average attendance has increased and the cost of educating each scholar has been Rs. 0-18-2 per annum.

Education of the females too has kept up pace with the spread of education in the masses. The existing schools at Dhar Kukshi and Thikri have been well attended and gradually the number of girls reading in the boys' schools has been increasing as well. The great interest taken by Her Highness for the education of the females gave them much encouragement in every way especially in sewing and knitting. Some of the products of their skill were sent to the Exhibition which Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Bhopal opened in her capital and they were much appreciated.

Both the Sardar and the Poor Boarding Houses have shown good works, and it is expected that in no very distant date a Boarding House for the sons of Patels will be opened with an agricultural branch in the shape of an Experimental Farm attached to it. The teacher is still the pivot on which the machinery of education hinges and the question of providing all the schools with trained teachers is still the crux of the present day, and it has in a way been faced by raising the scale of their pay and bettering their prospects and sending out candidates for Normal School training. The question of establishing a Normal School at the Head-Quarters, either independently or jointly with other sister States of this Agency is being considered. Last though not the least the scheme of examining the students in centres and the holding of the annual sports have given

a great impetus in fusing in them some life and health which will be to their benefit, and above all the Children's Day which Your Highness has made an annual festival has gone in the long run in instilling in the young minds a deep sense of loyalty to their King, Chief and the Government, and a feeling of mutual attachment and co-operation which will make the rising generation more fitted for the responsibilities of citizens of Your Highness' State and a link in that vast chain of the Empire under whose benign rule they are all thriving in peace.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the work of writing a history of the State has been earnestly begun, and it has been entrusted to Mr. K. K. Lole whose capabilities and special knowledge of and aptitude for the work is unquestionable.

Your Highness' memorable visit to Nasik to preside over the 7th Mahatma Education Conference, to which all the leading Sardars and Officers of Your Highness' subscribed liberally, have gone in the long run in setting a noble example for the cause of mass education outside Your Highness' care here. Your Highness' aims to encourage higher education among the young nobles, and some other deserving subjects of your State have already been bearing fruits, as many of your Sardars and Officers are reaping the fruit of this encouragement and the training they have received in various Institutions outside the State fit them to hold many responsible posts in the State and the amount spent in this direction is about Rs. 10,000.

The Excise Department though new has been fully organised and being worked under a trained and local hands. The Madras system has been introduced and a big distillery started in Dhar. The question of location of border and island shops has been settled by the Indore Conference held in July 1913, and as a result, 13 of the shops have been closed and the revenue fell to Rs. 1,69,478 from 2 lakhs which was estimated at in the beginning of the year while the incidence for the total excise revenue in 1912-13 came to 10-2 as against last years' figure 12-7.

What the Conference at Indore had done for the location of border shops, the Conference of May at Dhar has done for the shops in the Thakurates, and for the organization of a general scheme for hemp drugs which has been treated as excisable article in the Khalsa villages of the Parganas, except Bidnawar where the system could not be introduced owing to the claims of the Thakurates not being decided. The Durbar with their general liberality have allowed the Thakurates the revenue both for duty and excise though their claims to it was not supported by any precedence or prescription. The Durbar with the advice of the Excise Commissioner in Central India retained only 25% of the duty. The thanks of the Durbar are due to Mr. Cox, the Excise Commissioner in Central India, for his advice which enabled them to bring this important question to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Military and Police have worked with co-operation and were helpful on many occasions and their relations have been cordial with those in the neighbouring States in maintaining the discipline of the men under them, and it is a great credit to the Police that there have not been any cases of dacoity during the last 2 years in the State. The other departments have worked with their usual zeal, but further improvements are necessary.

In the Court of Wards most of the cases have been decided and a workable scheme for the payment of creditors in proportion to the revenue of the wards has been started by the Revenue Member.

Your Highness' relations with the Supreme Government have been quite cordial, and their representatives, the successive Political Agents who have been very helpful to the Durbar for their valued advice. We take this opportunity to welcome to this Agency, L. M. Crump, Esquire, I.C.S., as our Political Agent, whom Your Highness knows so well, who is a personal friend of Your Highness, and who we sincerely hope will stick to this Agency for a reasonable period to be able to benefit the State with his advice, and also Major Franklin, the Agency Surgeon, who like his predecessor, Major Deas, is always ready to give his expert advice in all matters of medical improvements in the State, and above all we take the opportunity of welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. Posanquet, C.S.I., C.I.E., one of Your Highness' oldest and greatest personal friend who had just graced this auspicious occasion of Your Highness' Birthday with a visit, and hope that in him Your Highness will always find a staunch friend, a well-wisher and a sound adviser in difficulties and in matters of importance, and you may safely depend on his help when any is needed.

Your Highness' relations with the Feudatories have been as genial as before.

Many knotty points have already been settled and some minor points are still engaging the attention of the Durbar.

The year which has just closed has been eventful in many ways and the momentous of all is the sad event of the untimely demise of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the late beloved Consort of our illustrious Viceroy. The suddenness of her death when every one was expecting her recovery has made it sadder still and has cast a deep gloom over India, which fully realised the stirring qualities displayed by her calm fortitude and resourcefulness after the dastardly event at Delhi and sympathised with her in her trials and anxieties. Your Highness and your people especially Her Highness who had opportunities of knowing Her Excellency better are deeply moved at the sad news and sympathised with His Excellency in his sad bereavement. India has lost in Lady Hardinge a true friend, a real well-wisher and a benefactress, and she will be very much missed especially at a time when she could be ill spared.

As it has been momentous for events it has been memorable one for changes in the history of Dhar Administration as well. The first and the foremost of them all has been brought on by the transfer of your late Dewan, Dewan Bahadur T. Chajiram, a most efficient and devoted servant of the State whose foresighted and statesmanlike policy has become almost proverbial in Central India and who has always helped Your Highness in bringing up the peasantry of the State to their prosperous condition and the efficiency of the Administration to such a high pitch as to be the object of much satisfaction to the Government and of admiration to many. In sparing him Your Highness has given proof of a great personal self-sacrifice—to help a brother Chief and a sister State. What Dhar loses, Datta gains, at a time when darker clouds were hovering over it and it is a matter of great satisfaction that his very presence dispersed them all and once more bright sunshine is smiling on the land. Wherever he may be he will always be counted upon as a true well-wisher of Dhar, a personal friend and a devoted servant of Your Highness, who will, as I know full well, always be ready to do any thing for Your Highness and for the State, and in turn he may also rest assured that whenever he can snatch a few days' recess from his work, he will always be welcome to Dhar to see the fruits of his labour flourishing and his friends and acquaintances will greet him with delight to the smiling land of emerald green and undulating crops.

The vacancy thus caused brought in many changes, the foremost being the appointment of your present Dewan, an humble and grateful servant, who has always been fortunate enough to enjoy Your Highness' confidence, and to whom you have shown many acts of kindness and generosity, and who takes this opportunity to assure Your Highness of his steadfast loyalty and devotion to yourself and to the Ruling family and of his faithful discharge of duties entrusted to his care. Next in turn comes the elevation of Sardar Yelwande as Revenue Member and Mr. G. Nadkar as General Member, and the creation of a new post in the Council of a Household Member filled up by Mr. K. Nadkar.

All these officers have been tried in the past in some or other posts in the State which has been a stepping stone to their future progress, and they assure Your Highness through me, that in them you will always find loyal, obedient and dutiful servants, who will discharge their duties in a manner as to give Your Highness and the Durbar every satisfaction.

But these little incidents at home are totally eclipsed by what have recently been happening abroad, and if we widen the angle of our vision we are overwhelmed with greater and mightier events elsewhere involving momentous issues and of lasting historical interest, which the relentless sequel of the time has recently unfolded from its mystic veil, I mean the outbreak of the European War, a most stupendous conflict the World has ever seen or the pen of any writer recorded, or ever illuminated the pages of any history. This widespread conflagration which has drawn in its vortex many a mighty nation of Europe has been kindled by a hydra headed fiend who has all long been preaching for peace while he has been secretly preparing for a War of aggression to bring the weaker dominions under his sway. Neither the British people nor their Government wanted War. They strived for peace and longed for peace, but when the enemies of peace and Civilization would not listen to them, they declared War so that their enemies might have War with vengeance and the ultimate peace of Europe may be secured. So to protect the weak from the aggrandisement of a ruthless enemy England has unsheathed her sword. The arrogant demands of Germany such as were made on Belgium could not have been accepted by any nation unless it stooped down low to abject humiliation to sacrifice all that she has held as sacred. This wolf and lamb policy of unwarranted aggression under the mask of sympathy roused the righteous indignation of the Lion, and obliged him to defend his honour with which the safety of Belgium was vouchsafed. The secret expectation of the enemy that by forcing War upon England he would be able to create a disruption in the Empire and thus gain his end, have miserably ended in failure. His miscalculations have completely deceived him as much as his self-complacence has betrayed. The wound which he had intentionally done so much to keep open have unintentionally been helped speedily to heal. The hammer strokes with which he intended to break the bonds of union and allegiance asunder have fortunately for us forged a closer link between the Motherland and her Colonies and Dependencies. The incidence will disclose to the enemy, as it has already commenced to do, that the real strength of an Empire does not lie in her Militarism but in the hearts of the people themselves. So the whole Empire to day being united to a man is ready to live or die with her.

Your Highness' subjects, always at your beck and call guided by their respective family traditions, are ready to sacrifice all they have for the good of the Empire, and on the altar of Duty and Loyalty. Many of your Sardars and Officers, of whom I may

same Sirdar Malhar Rao, have volunteered themselves and are eager to serve our beloved King-Emperor in Front.

Liberal contributions have already been made to all the funds that have been started for the help of the families of troops who are fighting for the Empire and for the relief of the sick and the wounded and of the distress caused by the War. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba has started a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association at Dhar under the name of the "Dhar Ladies' Voluntary Aid Association," which has been doing excellent work. Contributions to the funds have been made by Your Highness' subjects of all castes and creeds from the highest to the lowest, even by the aboriginal Bhils. Useful articles such as bandages, pillow-cases, bed sheets, kurtas, handkerchiefs, muslin, etc., the Dhar Ladies hand work have regularly been sent to the Front, and a programme has been made to keep the supply continued till the War is concluded by a victorious peace.

In conclusion we trust that the hands of the Providence which have always been on the side of the Righteous and the Just, and which have shown signs of the benign aid to this cause in bringing down copious rains throughout India bettering her agricultural outlook, and causing the reappearance of September rains in Malwa after such a long time, enabling the people to be better provided and thus better equipped with resources to come to the aid of the Empire in every way, will Crown the Allies Arms with his Empire to pieces before Peace is concluded, so that the Peace of the world may permanently be secured and the progress of mankind be maintained uninterrupted and the glory of the British Empire may shine out all the more brighter and fuller than before.

MAHARAJA OF MARWAR.

Punjabee

Mr. Sait Nihal Singh mentions in the *Windsor* that the Rajas of fifteen States, who rule over an aggregate population of about four millions, are or have been at the front. Some of them have had business which compelled them to return to India, and the Government has induced them to stay there; but no one could keep Sir Pratab Singh there longer than was necessary for the investiture of his ward, the Maharajah of Marwar. He tore himself away from the battlefield with tears in his eyes, the only time in his life that he has been known to give way to emotion. This veteran of nearly 75 is back at the front, and is resolved not to leave the field of action until the final victory has been won. His first act of loyalty to the British Raj was in his fifteenth year during the Munity, when he took all the English women and children he could find to Jodhpur, and his father, Takht Singh, gave up his palace to them.

MYSORE.

Hindu.

Mysore, Sept. 30.—At the Co-operative Conference that was held to-day an address was presented to His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, by the members. It said :—

This is the sixth Conference of Co-operative Societies in Mysore but it differs from its predecessors in some important respects. The previous Conferences were mostly the result of official effort and their cost was met to a considerable extent from grants made by the Government and by the Mysore Economic Conference. An attempt was made last year by the societies which took part in the Fifth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference to relieve the Co-operative Department of some of the work and the Government of some of the cost of the Conference. In addressing us last year, Your Highness referred to this attempt in appreciative terms and advised us to go a step further and give the Conference a permanent and business-like basis. We accordingly formed a Committee of the representatives of all the important societies in the State and requested them to work out a practical schemes for carrying out Your Highness' advice. This Committee has accordingly organized this Conference and it has been most ably supported in its efforts by all the Co-operative Societies in the State.

The year through which we have passed since the last Conference has been one of arduous work. There has been an increase in number of societies with more than a corresponding increase in membership and in working capital. Our transactions too are becoming very large and have yielded substantial profits. By imposing a wholesome restriction on the rate of dividend admissible on shares, we have been able to build up a substantial reserve fund which now amounts to Rs. 1,59,626 as against Rs. 96,669 last year. Attempts have also been made to introduce co-operative principles to some of our minor industries. The general ignorance of our artisans has been standing in the way but considerable progress has been made in this direction. Our agriculturists also are coming to believe more and more in co-operation in fields other than credit as well and are seeking its benefits in several operations connected with their occupation.

We have been considering for over two years how best to develop co-operation in Mysore through our own efforts and form an institution capable not only of adequately meeting the financial requirements of the primary societies in the State but also of undertaking their audit and supervision. Your Highness will notice that this problem is receiving the attention of co-operators in other parts of India. In Madras for instance a controversy has been going on over the subjects and no satisfactory solution of

the question has yet been reached. In Mysore, however, an institution has been brought into existence whose ideals are generally accepted by the entire body of co-operators and the Government. Certain readjustments of existing conditions appear to be necessary before the co-operative edifice can be considered altogether complete and it is hoped the matter will be solved in a conciliatory and truly co-operative spirit.

H. H. made the following reply in opening the Conference :—

It gives me very great pleasure to be able to accept your invitation to open this Conference. As you know, I have been associated with this side of your activities for the past five or six years and I have noticed with unqualified approval the improvements which you effect year by year in the arrangements connected with the annual Provincial Co-operative Conference.

I am very pleased to hear from you that this Conference has been undertaken by the Co-operative Societies in the State, I expressed the hope last year that you would be able to decide upon a workable scheme under which the Conference would be held not, as till then by the Co-operative Department but by a body of cooperators. I was then far from thinking that my words would bear fruit so soon, and I must congratulate you on the thoroughness and promptness with which you have been able to achieve this result.

Turning to the progress of co-operation in Mysore, I think you have every reason to be satisfied with the position which you occupy to-day. You have now about 825 societies with a membership of 65,000 and a working capital of Rs. 45,00,000. The societies have this year realised a net profit of Rs. 2,20,000 built up a reserve fund of Rs. 1,60,000 and saved a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 in interest to the members on their loans.

These are very encouraging results, but they are nothing compared to the work that lies before you. Two years ago I told you that perhaps the most important service which you could render to your members was to relieve them from their prior indebtedness. I see that during the past five years you have lent about Rs. 47 lakhs to your members for the redemption of prior indebtedness. In the absence of a proper survey of agricultural indebtedness, it is difficult to say what proportion the relief given by you bears to the total indebtedness in the State. I fear it is not very large. Adopting the basis usually accepted, the total agricultural indebtedness in Mysore cannot well be under five crores of rupees, and it is for you to take up the work of redeeming our raiyats from this huge burden.

The task is a difficult one, but if you set about it with earnestness I think it is not beyond your powers so far you have tried to meet your requirements with local capital. Every society has made it a point to find

its resources in its shares and deposits, and it is only in extreme cases that recourse is had to outside borrowing through the existing Central Banks. This cautious method of work was perhaps necessary till now, but the problem which awaits solution at your hands calls for a bolder line of action. You have proved your capacity to utilize the funds entrusted to you to the greatest advantage and, to the extent to which you have thought fit to go, you have proved your ability to tap outside capital. But this is not enough. You must make suitable provision for obtaining all the credit which you require and which is justly due to you. This can never be done so long as you keep divided in minor groups. You must now join forces to enable you to tap the general money market on an adequate scale. As Co-operators you will easily see that this is a case where one and one make more than two. The combination of credit, talent and resources which this secures for you will, I believe, enable you to deal adequately with all the problems of finance and supervision before you. I hope the attempts which you are making in this direction will be crowned with success.

With respect to the variety of interests served by your societies, I see that your usual rate of progress has been maintained. The industrial and agricultural societies to which I referred last year have increased in numbers and in popularity. I am glad to notice that the depressed and the backward classes are being gradually brought into your fold. The expansion of the Co-operative movement in the interior of the Malnad parts of our State is a very satisfactory feature of last year's work and I hope the societies started there will cooperate with the Government in the strenuous endeavours they are making to improve the Malnad. Another equally satisfactory feature is the interest which some of your societies are taking in improving the sanitary, social and educational condition of their members. Their endeavours are bound to be fruitful of results especially if they work in harmony with the Village Improvement Committees.

You are singularly fortunate in the choice of your Presidents. From the list before me, I see that you propose to discuss many subjects in which the opinions and the suggestions of a practical financier are invaluable. Mr. Chakravarti is, as you know, our expert financier. He is unsparing in his efforts to study our economic needs and suggest suitable measures for meeting them. Your movement must therefore make a powerful appeal to him, and I have no doubt that under his able guidance you will arrive at sound and practical conclusions on the subjects which you are soon going to discuss.

I have now great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

Madras Times.

The Mysore Government are commendably keen upon promoting the welfare of the people, and of late they have been evolving various schemes for making them healthy, wealthy, and wise. Some of the schemes are strikingly novel, but the most remarkable scheme of all is a scheme that has just been promulgated in a G. O., by which a "Collecting Savings Bank" is to be started in Bangalore City as an experimental measure. In Bangalore City there is a Government Savings Bank at the District Treasury; but it can scarcely catch the small depositor; for a man who wants to put in or take out a few annas is not likely to care to go to such an important office and wait perhaps for a long time till his small business has been attended to. The Mysore Government have therefore conceived the idea of instituting a branch savings Bank, which shall go round to the people's doors, in the person of a "Collector," to take their deposits. In the words of the Mysore Government, "the establishment of a Branch Bank, styled the Collecting Savings Bank, is deemed necessary, to afford the entire public full facilities to lay by their savings, however small and thereby foster their habits of economy and thrift. "The Collector is to be "an official of known probity and established character." The duties of the Collector are detailed in three printed foolscap pages. Some of these duties will be found interesting:—

The Collector will visit on specified days private residences of persons who require him to do so to deposit or withdraw money.

He will also visit all small offices, institutions and factories, as often as possible and at least once a week between 3 and 5 p. m. He will select for the purpose pay days in offices and factories as far as possible.

He will be accessible to the public in the market or other business places on days and hours to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Collector should invariably be in his uniform while on duty, and should be polite to all people who transact business and make enquiries, and he should issue pamphlets freely to all likely depositors. He should attend to the people with all possible despatch.

He will be provided with a small box, duly locked and sealed, containing a slit to drop coins or notes brought by the depositors and the counterfoils of receipts given by the Collector to the depositors for the moneys received from them.

We fancy the Mysore Government is to be credited with the originality of the scheme, for we never remember to have heard of such a scheme anywhere else. It is certainly a case of banking made easy for clients, and we shall be glad to learn that the experiment has proved successful in fostering amongst the people "habits of economy and thrift."

Madras Mail.

The Mysore Government, at the instance of Mr. Chatterton, Director of Industries and Commerce, have issued orders that the reserve prices at the ensuing sandal wood auction sales are to be fixed at 33½ per cent. in excess of the prices obtained at the auctions in 1913-14 which then constituted a record. It is understood that this is due to the results obtained at the experimental sandal wood oil distillery started by the Department of Industries near Bangalore. This factory was only opened in May last with two small stills, but it is now turning out oil to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 a month, and the capital outlay on the plant has already been recovered from the profits. A second and much larger factory is now being erected at Mysore, and it is hoped that it will be sufficiently advanced for the work of distillation to be commenced towards the middle of next year. Owing to the ravages of "spike," it is certain that in the future the supply of sandal wood will be considerably curtailed and will be insufficient to meet the demand. Prices are, therefore, likely to remain at a high level, and it is satisfactory to know that the whole advantage will be reaped by India.

Previous to the war, the industry was very largely in the hands of German and American chemists, the latter being protected by a 20 per cent. duty on the oil. The Mysore Government are preparing to distil the whole of their wood, and it is not improbable that they will also take over the available supplies from Coorg and Madras. Recently information has been received to the effect that the Germans are not willing to surrender this profitable industry without a struggle, and a neutral country—Spain—has been selected as the site of their operations. There Messrs. Schimmel and Co., of Leipsic, have recently started a sandal oil factory and are offering Spanish distilled oil in Bordeaux at 101 francs per kilo.

The position is, therefore, a very strong one, and it is not improbable that buyers on account of Spain and the United States will be content to watch developments, in which case the Mysore Government should reap a rich reward in the maintenance of the present high prices which are obtained for oil of this manufacture.

Hindu.

The Dewan chooses a central place, leaves all his paraphernalia there, goes with his Private Secretary and with one or two clerks to every place worth visiting, knows their requirements, hears their grievances, gives redress then and there if possible, if they require consultation with Heads of Departments and District and Taluk authorities, makes need-

ful arrangements therefor and without the least trouble to the people in the way of supplies etc, sees justice done to all. This example of the Dewan is followed to some extent by the Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Amildars. These inspections are great improvements on their predecessors. We thank the Dewan for making such satisfactory arrangements.

Gazettee.

The report of the Mysore jails says :—

The Inspector-General reports that proposals for the development of industries in the two Jails of Bangalore and Mysore have been called for and that effective steps will be taken to place the industries on a more economical and satisfactory basis. Proposals have since been received for the improvement of industries in the Mysore jail and are under the consideration of Government. The Inspector-General will be asked to expedite the submission of the proposals for the improvement of industries in the Bangalore jail.

Government are glad to note that gentlemen belonging to the several religious agencies mentioned in paragraph 41 of the report held weekly discourses for the benefit of the prisoners:

Express.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore like the accomplished Ruler of Baroda is in advance of his countrymen in many respects and it is no wonder that after the inauguration of the new University he would devote his attention to the physical culture of young men in his State.

AKKALKOTE.

United India and Native States.

The State of Akkalkote, says a correspondent, was for a long time under a minor-chief and the people of the State were naturally extremely glad to see their young Chief invested with full powers. It is hoped the young Chief, who has received western education and who ascends his ancestral Gadi with an over-flowing treasury, will make Akkalkote a model State giving special attention to the spread of education in his State.

BARODA.

Leader.

The annual administration report of the Baroda is generally an interesting document. The report for 1914-15 is no exception. It cannot be possible within the limited space of an article to do justice to all the facts and figures mentioned in the report which contains many topics of general interest. We can only say that the report amply justifies the reputation of the State as being one of the most progressive Indian States. The high percentage of collection of revenue and taxes, the progress of education and industries, the regulation of charities, the striking improvement of agricultural industry and many other progressive measures show the high standard of efficiency in administration, and the attentions paid to the material and moral progress of the people of the State. This State, along with many other States, which are under Indian management and control, are a standing refutation of the unfitness of Indians for self-Government. The Baroda State can furnish several examples of progressive policy which British administration may well follow. There are several heads of administration, judicial, legislative, revenue, police, sanitation, medical, prisons, public works which we have not been able to review, but a perusal of the facts and statistics relating to these departments, leaves an impression of the high state of efficiency which characterizes the whole tone of administration in the State.

Tribune.

For many years past the annual administration report of the Baroda State has been looked forward to with interest by the enquiring public in the British provinces as well as those in the Native States. Always useful for purposes of comparative study, these reports acquired in the time of the late lamented Romesh Chunder Dutt freshness, weight and authority in many respects and won for the administrators a reputation for courageous statesmanship.

LIMBDI.

Hindoo Patriot.

It is not perhaps generally known, that in the Limbdi State in Kathiawar, all education, primary as well as high, is free. The State has an area of 244 square miles and a population of about thirty-five thousand. Thakur Sahab Daulat Singhji Jeswant Singhji is a most enlightened ruler who has restored the ancient commercial predominance of his State and inaugurated various industrial undertakings in order to augment its resources.

HYDERABAD.

Indian Witness.

In some of the principal Indian States, there have been notable indications during the year of sympathy with the temperance movement. The Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad prohibited the sale of liquor throughout that State during the days of Moharrum. Liquor shops are permanently excluded from the city of Hyderabad. In the State of Mysore (especially in Bangalore) a complaint was made of the opening of liquor bars, gambling, and nautch dancing at industrial and other exhibitions. The Government of H. H. the Maharaja have informed the Bangalore Temperance Federation that all such objectionable features will in future be excluded from exhibitions throughout the State. Presidents of district boards, municipalities and other public bodies have been officially notified of this. In the State of Travancore (where there is no auction system, as in Madras) the number of liquor shops has been reduced in seven years from 7,050 to 2,273—a decrease of 68 per cent. In the State of Baroda, as has been previously noted, a system of local option prevails under which liquor shops are not permitted in which 60 per cent. of the inhabitants of the locality are opposed to them.

United India and Native States.

We are bound to say, that education in Hyderabad has been undeniably making considerable progress although, of course, it will be too much to assert that the progress achieved can be compared to the results attained in Baroda and Mysore.

SUKET.

Punjabee.

In confirmation of the mention which His Highness the Raja of Suket made in the Darbar held by him during his tour in the hill tracts of the State lately, a dispensary has, writes a correspondent, been opened in the hill centre at Karnog. As the ancient system of medicine is very popular among the people in the interior of the hills, the dispensary has been established on lines best suited to local conditions and it promises to be a useful institution.

BARODA.

Express.

It is well-known that the present Maharaja Gaekwar has solved many administrative problems in his State which it will take years for our Government to accomplish in British India. The Maharaja with his keen insight came to the conclusion that his Government would be able to reach the masses and bring them over to take some interest in the management of local affairs through these Panchayats.

Advocate of India.

"The Administration Report of the Baroda State for the year 1914-15 issued by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, is a most interesting record of steady progress and improvements made under its enlightened ruler. The Village Panchayats have been the outcome of the deep personal interest taken by H. H. the Maharajah in rural Government. As the first to introduce compulsory education, Baroda takes the lead in all India which has since been followed by Mysore and a few other smaller States.

Panjabi.

The Gaikwar is one of the most enlightened among the Indian princes of the present day and successive annual reports on the administration of the State bear testimony to the progressive policy pursued by its ruler as also to his solicitude for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects. If sound finance is considered to be the sheet anchor of a State, the administration of Baroda, examined from this important standpoint will be found to possess an excellent record. The report contains very interesting information on the progress of education in the State, especially among the depressed classes, the progress of the co-operative credit movement, the policy pursued by the State in the matter of industrial and agricultural development, the evolution of local self-Government, the organisation of village panchayats, and a number of other topics of absorbing interest.

Indian Patriot.

In his report on the Administration of Baroda, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao has written enough to describe the personality of His Highness the Gaekwar in the daily work of governing the State. Recruitment to the public service is done by His Highness, and the Dewan writes that if the present system has worked well it is perhaps less due to any merit in the system itself than to the wise and judicious manner in which it has been applied by His Highness. It is well-known that recruitment of the service has always been a subject to which His Highness has devoted deep personal attention.

In the description of His Highness' tour to England and return are to be found traces of the strong-hold His Highness has upon the hearts of the people. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the official year, His Highness the Maharajah Sahib was for the benefit of his health, sojourning in Europe in company with Her Highness the Maharani Sahib. Owing to the war in Europe, His Highness's subjects were rather anxious about the safety of their Ruler, and they were overjoyed at the receipt of the glad tidings that Their Highnesses had decided to return and were to land at Bombay on 4th December 1914.

The morning of the 5th December found every one, young or old, officer or citizen, astir early, eager with the expectation of setting their eyes again on their beloved Ruler and his august Consort. School boys and school girls lined the streets, their hands full of offerings for Their Highnesses. The news of the expected arrival had spread into the villages, and crowds of villagers in holiday attire began to pour into the city. Municipalities, local boards, public associations, societies, mahajans, private citizens vied with one another in decorations, and shamianas were erected all along the route. The city was gay with bunting and flags.

The morning dawned crisp and clear. Every one who could get a seat in the shamianas all along the route was in his place long before the arrival of the special train from Bombay. Others lined the streets—eager, enthusiastic, orderly. A large number of officers and leading men gathered at the Railway Station to greet Their Highnesses. Punctually at 8-30 A.M., the Special conveying Their Highnesses and party steamed into the Station to the strains of the Baroda Anthem and the booming of guns.

Their Highnesses were received on alighting from the train by the Resident and the Minister. After the introduction of all present a procession was formed. In deference to the wishes of people, Their Highnesses gradually consented to drive openly in the same carriage. Their Highnesses had never before driven together in procession through the streets. To many it was the sight of a life-time. The effect was magical. The enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. They cheered, they shouted, they showered flowers in their demonstrations of joy. Pansuparies garlands floral tributes were offered without number. The whole city was *en fete*. His Highness the Maharajah held a Durbar in the Laxmi Vilas Palace, and in a speech thanked his subjects for the universal rejoicings, and the British and French Governments for the care they took for his safe return.

After a long absence from the State, His Highness wished to observe the local conditions and hear in person the grievances, if any, of his people, and with this view he went on a tour of inspection in the Kadi

District. The trip extended over a period of nearly twenty-three days from 3rd January to 26th January 1915. During the tour His Highness visited Kalol, Vijapur, Kadi, Mehsana and Patten Talukas and some villages in the neighbourhood. Everywhere *Pansuparies*, addresses and floral presentations were made by the local officers, municipalities, members of the *Panchayats*, and leading men and merchants.

His Highness paid special attention during this tour to finding out the actual condition of the primary schools in the several villages and taluks towns he visited. He visited the Ohina Clay mines at Ransipur on the river Sabarmati in the Vijapur Taluka, and the Model Farm, at Jagudan in the Mehsana Taluka. He visited the Taranga Hill, famous for its ancient Jain temples, outside the borders of the State.

New India.

Commenting on our statement that the achievements of Baroda show what we shall be able to accomplish under Home Rule, the 'Englishman' has come out with the astounding criticism that "much remains to be done to make Baroda comparable as an economic unit with the Provinces around it". That is, indeed, news to many of us, and we have no doubt that necessity is the author of that new discovery even in the Anglo-Indian camp.

And let us see where Baroda stands in comparison with British India.

	BARODA	BRITISH INDIA
No. of pupils in schools	.... 249,248	7,518,147
Total school-going population....	300,000	37,500,000
Per cent in school	.... 83	196

What has the 'Englishman' to say on this point. 'Baroda is more than four times as advanced as British India. Baroda we may add, is ahead of British India in every branch of education. For instance, 550 students were studying in the College in that State in 1913-14, and if British India were equally advanced, there should have been 122 times as many scholars here, for that is the ratio of the population in British

India to that of Baroda. But, as a matter of fact, we have here only 37,520 young men in Colleges, or only 68 times as many as in Baroda.

NABHA.

Tribune.

We are glad to understand that His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Nabha who is a public-spirited and patriotic Ruling Prince has accorded his approval and hearty sympathy in a letter, which has been addressed by His Highness's Secretary to the Sardar Sahib. The letter which is dated Mussoorie, the 20th August runs as follows:—"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter dated 20th July 1916 addressed to His Highness the Maharaj Sahib Malvendra Bahadur of Nabha I am desired to convey to you His Highness' approval of, and hearty sympathy with, the project of an Indian memorial in Brighton. His Highness trusts that you will let him know, if, and when the project assumes a practicable shape (i. e., the Committee is formed), and then His Highness will be only too glad to contribute his quota to this laudable movement."

MYSORE.

Indian Patriot.

The interest that His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore takes in the development of co-operation is the most striking feature of the movement in Mysore. In fact the spread of the co-operative movement in Mysore may be traced to the Yuvarajah of Mysore, who has throughout been associated with it. The call of co-operation has been almost sacred to him, and if the movement should bring to Mysore the great benefits which we all look for, a grateful people will hold the Yuvarajah's name in sacred memory.

TRAVANCORE.

Indian Patriot.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair will, it is hoped, give to Travancore a University, which will really associate it with rapid and real progress. That will be an achievement which will make his name famous in the history of Travancore and especially during the reign of one of the foremost Rulers of Travancore. Always noted for the greatness of its Rulers, Travancore counts His Highness who now rules it as one of its greatest.

There is no use of a University like that of Madras—I will go even further and say that an imitation of the Mysore model will not be attractive. What is the purpose of the Travancore University? More graduates? Then the Madras or the Mysore model will suffice. If it is to educate the people, that is to equip every citizen with the wherewithal of earning a decent livelihood, then the model must be quite different from that of Mysore or Madras.

It is for Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair to see that the Travancore University has this ideal; and he cannot get another opportunity to have an original scheme of bold conception carried through except now, when Sir C. Sankaran Nair is the Member for Education. Now is the time for bold schemes to mature, and we hope that early advantage will be taken.

Malabar Herald.

The introduction of the proposed Municipal Regulation in Travancore will mark an important epoch in its history. Those who have watched the political evolution in this ancient dynasty will perhaps agree with us when we say that it is progressing towards a goal which is calculated to enlarge the responsibilities of the people in the Government of their country. The beginning of this evolution may be said to synchronise with the institution of the Legislative Council over two dozen years ago. Its history of progress need hardly be repeated here, though it may be said that the Travancore Durbar had to fight a hard battle with the Madras Government to secure this privilege. The gradual development of this institution may be evidenced by what has followed; and that is, the introduction of the Popular Assembly. That astute and distinguished statesman, Mr. Madhava Rao recognized the need of it, as he found that the people of Travancore were becoming eligible for popular representation. With a view to give an impetus for the growth of representative institutions, he introduced the Assembly. This progress of popular representation may be found to have reached a stage of activity when a system of Panchayat Courts was instituted in Travancore from the beginning of the current year. Thus we see that three popular institutions have come into existence in Travancore within the

space of a quarter of a century. Hence we may be justified in saying that Travancore is practically beginning to be a "Model State" that it was half a century ago. Yet the condition is progressive, as will be seen from the fact that the Travancore Government realizes the necessity of a further advance which is to be made by the introduction of Municipalities that are intended to confer upon the people a larger measure of responsibility in the management of their own affairs. This is an evidence of steady growth and the success of the proposed scheme will chiefly depend upon the hearty co-operation of the people.

COCHIN.

Madras Times.

A Cochin correspondent says that a deputation of villagers from a seaside village, mostly Christians, headed by their parish priest, waited on the Rajah of Cochin the other day, and represented to him the loss that they sustain every year by the erosion of the sea. They have lost "several thousands of coconut trees, many dwelling houses, and a chapel". It is agreeable to read that the Rajah received the deputation graciously and listened to their representation; and it shows the Rajah in a kindly patriarchal light that he promised to go this week and see for himself the losses which the villagers were suffering, with a view, we may be sure, to protecting them as far as possible against further encroachments.

Malabar Herald.

Ernakulam, Sept. 29.—His Highness the Raja's 58th birthday came off yesterday. Early morning, the Nair Brigade Battery fired a salute in honour of the occasion. All the public offices and educational institutions throughout the State were closed for the day. The latter were lively in holding meetings, delivering lectures and conducting processions. His Highness was the recipient of numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters wishing many happy returns of the day from in and out of the State.

Trichur, Sept. 28.—In honour of H. H. the Raja of Cochin's birthday all public officers and schools are closed to-day. The school children are treated to sweet-meats and refreshments and afterwards there were songs and other interesting items. The Police fired a *feu de joie* and had a route march through the Town. There were special Poojas and prayers in the Ezhuva Temple for the long life of His Highness.

His Highness the Raja of Cochin completed the day before yesterday the 58th anniversary of his birth. This is the second occasion he has celebrated since his accession to the Throne of his illustrious ancestors.

While offering His Highness our congratulations, it is our sincere hope that he will be spared for many more years to occupy the *Gadi* and rule his people with sympathy and justice.

DHOLPUR.

Bombay Chronicle.

Prior to joining their reserved saloon attached to the Poona vestibuled mail train on Tuesday, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected the new State saloon car which has been built for H. H. the Rana of Dholpur.

In the absence of Major Hepper, the popular agent of the G. I. P. Railway, due to indisposition, Their Excellencies were met by Mr. A. O. Runboll, the General Traffic Manager, and conducted through the saloon by Mr. A. M. Bell, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, who has been responsible for its design and construction.

The carriage has been built at the Matunga Shops, and has been some months in progress. Some delay was experienced in getting material, and owing to war conditions prevailing, many details and fittings have had to be made in the shops which would otherwise, have been purchased.

The vehicle is 68 ft. long over the body or just over 70 ft. if the buffers are included. It is carried on a steel underframe of exceptionally strong construction, which in turn rests on two 6 wheeled bogie trucks specially designed for smooth and comfortable travel. To keep down dust and also reduce the hollow sound of "spoke" wheels, discs of rolled steel have been adopted for the wheels. Further to deaden the noise, the body rests on blocks of "Mascelite" introduced between it and the underframing. All the "draft" gear is "compensated" to obviate shocks and generally every device known to the mechanical engineer conducive to smooth running has been introduced on this palatial vehicle.

The body of the coach comprises a handsome central drawing room over 20 ft. long, a bed room 12 ft. long and an adjacent bath room and lavatory. The dining-room is finished in inlaid Japanese ash panels mounted on Burma teak framing; whilst all the upholstery, hangings, curtains, etc., are of blue plush and silk brocade. The ceiling is beautifully finished with a highly ornamental design in white and blue relieved with gold. The carpets will be of Agra manufacture and the design to suit and harmonize with the other furnishing.

The furniture is of richly carved framing, and is upholstered in blue brocade, the tables etc., being made to match. All the mountings, as in the other rooms, are silver plated. The bed room is finished in pink. Here again an elaborate ceiling finished in white and pink, picket out with gold, gives a very finished aspect to the apartment. The sides of this chamber are also inlaid, but different to the other rooms. A safe is provided for His Highness' jewelry, as also almirahs and wardrobes, etc. The bedsteads are to be of silver.

The bath-room is floored in polished white marble which will be inlaid in Agra work later. It has tile sides in sea green and white. The wash stand has electro-plated supports and a handsome mirror at the back set on a silver frame. All the fittings for the bath, ventilators, etc., are electro-plated. A heater is provided for a supply of hot water to the bath operated by gas.

At the other end of the central saloon is a dining room 12ft. long which is upholstered, finished and hung with green-trimmings, and furnishing.

For night travel the dining table can be packed away and berths introduced from a convenient store cupboard. Adjacent to the dining-room is a servants' apartment and a kitchen at the end finishes accommodation of the coach. The kitchen can be utilized for luggage when short trips are undertaken and cooking not required.

The exterior of the saloon is finished in cream enamel lined and panelled blue edged with gold.

All the details of the construction of the vehicle have been carefully studied and everything is of the best. The plate glass windows are so balanced that they can be operated with the least exertion. Sunblinds and gauze screens are provided to all with plated fittings. Ventilation is secured by exhausting ventilators whilst electric punkhas are installed in each room. Generally the fittings and equipment of the carriage are of the highest possible standard.

A novel feature is the exhibition of His Highness' Coat of Arms at the sides of the carriage. These being painted in colours on transparent glass panels, and fitted with electric lights inside, will be illuminated at nights. Their Excellencies were very much struck with this innovation.

Before leaving, Their Excellencies expressed great pleasure at being able to view the latest magnificent enterprise of the Matunga Shops and they congratulated Mr. Bell and his staff at what they have been able to turn out.

HYDERABAD.

Madras Times.

Hyderabad is to be congratulated on the fact that in the gloomy times of war Mr. Glancy, I.C.S., her Assistant Minister of Finance, has been able to present to the Nizam a prosperity budget. The Hyderabad year runs from October to October; and at the beginning of the year in October, 1915 the situation was somewhat alarming for Hyderabad State financiers. During the first year of the war there had been a very serious drain on the Government's reserves. Mr. Glancy tells us, however, that the course of events in the year October, 1915, October, 1916, came as a complete surprise. It was anticipated that there would be serious stringency; but, as a matter of fact, there has been great prosperity. "The days of high prices and heavy exports have returned, and every conclusion drawn from the previous year's experience has proved erroneous." Mr. Glancy attributes this agreeable disappointment to two causes, namely the absolute command of the sea secured by the Allied navies, and the substitution of Japanese markets for the closed markets of Germany and Austria for the receipt of Hyderabad's commodities. Further more, the rain fall throughout the Dominion was both abundant and seasonable, and both the cotton crop and the oil-seed crop were exceptionally heavy. With Japanese merchants appearing on the scene to buy all the cotton that they could get, prices rose high, and all the cotton on the market was sold for a fine profit. Mr. Glancy finds mystery in the matter of the oil seeds. Who were the ultimate buyers he doesn't know. Apparently they were not Japanese; but whoever they were, the oil-seed crop was disposed of as fast as the cotton crop and at a fair profit.

It should be any way a matter of satisfaction to Hyderabadis that the forecast for the coming year is most encouraging. Rain has been ample, and the prospects of the crops are uniformly good; heavy crops may therefore be expected. Japanese buyers, moreover, are already in the country; so high prices may be anticipated for the heavy crops. With such excellent conditions as these, it has been thought reasonable to put the forecast of the revenue at nearly six crores—the highest figure on record. There is a cloud, however, on the horizon. Plague is prevalent in many districts in the State. It is a grain spectre, as grim as the War-fiend, overthrowing what is good, and confounding hope. Let us trust that it will be exercised and its terrors stayed.

The allotments for education and for other purposes have been considerably increased.

Seventy-five lakhs of rupees, at the rate of three lakhs a month, have already been made over to the British Government for the War Fund; and the contribution is being kept up. Moreover, the Hyderabad Government have taken up thirty-nine lakhs the of new four per cent, loan. If the war continues another year the Nizam will have contributed nearly a million sterling to the purposes of the war.

TRAVANCORE.

Indian Patriot.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore completed his fifty-ninth year last Wednesday, and the occasion gave rise to the most earnest demonstrations of loyalty. It would be difficult to find anywhere among the numerous States in India a prince more dearly beloved and popular than His Highness. The people knew him well, and in their Ruler they seek the example so needed in these days of plain-living and high-thinking.

The burden of the song sung in praise of His Highness is the same: "He works hard for us. He lives laborious days for us. What can we do in turn for him except love him, pray for him to the All Merciful." This overwhelming regard and respect for the Sovereign is a characteristic of the people—and it has to be acknowledged that the Ruling Princes of Travancore have been famous administrators and statesmen.

Indian Patriot.

The Employees of the Government Press, Travancore have presented a nice pamphlet as their humble "present" to H. H. the Maharajah; the pamphlet contains the following tribute:—

Our Gracious Sovereign His Highness the Maharaja completes this day (19th Kanni 1092.) the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the whole of Travancore is again *enfele* with joy.

Every year this happy day is eagerly looked forward to by all the subjects of our just and benevolent Ruler who is enshrined in the hearts of this people, and whose reign has been the source of unmixed happiness and prosperity to the nearly three and a half million subjects committed to his care; and in grateful acknowledgement of the manifold blessings received through His Highness' reign, all his devoted subjects unite in rendering thanks to the Almighty for having brought their Sovereign safe through another year.

His Highness has now added another page to the history of his illustrious reign, and as usual it has been noted for steady progress in all directions. Most punctual in all his engagements, ever solicitous of the welfare of his devoted subjects and full of devotion to his God Sri Padmanabha, this ever-vigilant pilot has, in his calm and unostentatious manner, continued to steer his vessel of State clear of the many rocks and eddies which abound in the unusually rough sea of modern times.

In our illustrious Ruler we find combined rare and valuable conservative instincts with enlightened and progressive views. The various measures of reform introduced during his reign are too many and too well-known to be all enumerated here; but we may mention the introduction of the Village Panchayat system, the organisation of the Co-operative movement and the extension of the Railway to Travandrum as a few of the more recent examples of the liberal and progressive spirit of our Ruler. The rapid strides made in the advancement both of Vernacular and English education in the State have called forth praises from all interested in the cause of education both in and out of the State. There are now more than half a dozen taluks in the State which claim that cent per cent of their children of school-going age now attend school and this highly desirable goal is being steadily worked up to in the other taluks also. The establishment of the English Normal School, the Sanskrit College, the Reformatory and the Survey Schools, the existence of the various well-equipped colleges, the commodious and splendid premises recently finished for the Law College, the schemes for awarding technical scholarships and the introduction of free primary education, all will evince the unbounded and hearty interest and patronage of our enlightened Ruler in the advancement of primary, technical and higher education.

In short, our most humane, intelligent and practical Ruler has, during the past year (as throughout the whole of his reign) been steadily and faithfully fulfilling the solemn avowal he made to his people when, ascending the ancient masnad of his ancestors, he said "to promote your welfare will be my highest aim; to witness your prosperity and happiness my best reward". Both these ambitions have been more than attained. This beautiful land has progressed in all directions, the cause of his subjects irrespective of creed and colour has been well protected and advanced, and to-day our benevolent Ruler is reaping his reward in the prosperity and happiness of his people.

Blessed is the day that saw the birth of such a King, blessed is the family that can claim such a Right Royal Chief and blessed is the land ruled by such a Sovereign.

Many, many may still be the happy years yet to come for His Highness. May the Author of all good bless our Gracious Sovereign with a long and happy life to reign over us, is the constant and fervent prayer of his loyal and devoted subjects.

MYSORE.

Indian Patriot.

The remarkable address with which Sir M. Visvesvarayya met the thirty-third session of the Representative Assembly is, in many respects, even a greater call than any he has yet addressed. Quoting Lord Curzon on the post war problems, that "to meet the situation, new schemes, new plans, new policies will have to be devised and a new adjustment will be called for of many of the basic principles upon which public life has hitherto rested", Sir Visvesvarayya asked: "When nations so incomparably richer than ourselves, who already possess a connected scheme of national life, are thinking of reconstruction, are we—who have no prosperity at all worth mentioning—to sit till? This has been the burden of the song of the remarkable statesman who has been responsible for the administration of Mysore during the last four years and more. His purpose has ever been the highest, that of adding to the material prosperity of the people. "You are poor and backward as compared to other people. That must not be." Sir M. Visvesvarayya did not hesitate to tell a harsh truth harshly when he said: "Priding as we do on our ancient civilisation and past traditions, it hurts us no doubt to be told that we are very low in scale of nations in point of capacity and property." Throughout the address are appeals to the people to come forward, advise the Government and lead the officials. In Sir M. Visvesvarayya's opinion one of the essential duties of every Government officer in a responsible position is to train the people, to make them more and more self-reliant and enlist their co-operation in public work.

It is doubtful whether any other State in India can show such sustained efforts at all sided improvement in every department contributing to the economic and social advancement of the people. Surprise inspections of offices are the order of the day the object being to train the official to be brisk; "to broaden their outlook", facilities are afforded to officials for foreign travel. The ideal is that officers should exercise more power of initiative and have stricter habits of discipline. Tank panchayats, village forests, village courts are all working realities in Mysore. A new local self-Government scheme, involving a "very appreciable contribution from State revenues" is about to come into operation. The efficiency audit, a novel

principle in modern administration in India, is revolutionising official work and official character. The railway and the electric departments are being being constantly extended. The public works Department will soon be worked on striking lines, money necessary for various production scheme being found by borrowing. Sir M. Visvesvarayya has completely changed popular opinion on Government loans, and his mind is still engaged in preparing the popular mind. The Mysore Government The Dewan has fixed the goal and appealed to the people and the officials to gird up their loins for work. This picture from Mysore is quite a remarkable study indeed.

Indian Patriot.

The Central Mahomedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore, presented the following address to Sir M. Visveswarayya, Dewan of Mysore:—

Sir,—On behalf of the Central Mohamedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore, I beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on the successful termination of the fourth year of your administration. The farsighted forward policy that you inaugurated on taking charge of your exalted office for advancing the material and moral progress of the country has been well maintained during the year under review and we are glad to find that it has already begun to yield abundant fruit. The co-operative movement has considerably expanded and the spirit of organisation has now permeated almost all strata of society. Beneficent activities of every kind have received stimulus and institutions like schools, libraries and reading-rooms intended to secure popular education and enlightenment have been multiplied. Quite a new kind of public life has been built up in which the Government and the people are closely associated. Facilities for higher education have been increased by the establishment of the Mysore University. Steady and substantial progress has been made in the construction of productive works and the prospects opened out by the Kannambadi Reservoir, the new railway lines linking the tracts of the State hitherto kept apart, the development of the agricultural, forest and home industries on a scientific and commercial basis, the city improvement schemes proposed for towns like Bangalore and Mysore as well as the reforms introduced to increase civic amenities even in rural parts, and last, but not least, your endeavours to better the condition of Malnad and make it more habitable are now largely approved and highly appreciated by a grateful people. The sending out of a deputation of merchants and businessmen to Japan cannot be too highly commended and it is hoped that they will return home actuated with the spirit which has made modern Japan and that they will become, in their own turn, pioneers of fresh manufactures and industries so essential to develop the life and capacity of the people and raise the status of the country.

SAKTI STATE.

Hitawada.

This is the smallest of all the States in Chhattisgarh, but is fortunate in having a ruler like Raja Leeladhar Singh who is so ably assisted by his Dewan Pundit Gauri Shanker Agnihotri, a Government servant. The State is administered on liberal principles and whenever necessity arises, *begar* which is so much heard of in other States, is taken here with the least trouble to the people. Indeed both the Chief and his Dewan are imbued with a sense of duty towards the subjects committed to their charge and have a single desire to promote the highest good of the highest number and have a natural abhorrence to displease the people. Land revenue settlement operations are carried on at present and it seems that both the Raja Sahib and his Dewan are co-operating in making them a success and preserving ancient castes from quitting holdings which they reclaimed by the sweat of their brow. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, but the success of a chief in ruling over his people does not depend so much upon his education as upon his genuine sympathy and considering the welfare of the State indissolubly bound up with that of the people. It is hardly two years since he was installed as a Chief and if he continues the present policy which has made his subjects happy and contented, I think that he will not only earn an imperishable name of a ruler always administering to the wants of his dear people like a father to his sons, but will also make his little principality a model State which other sister States may well emulate. During the time of the late Chief there were many complaints against the State, but since the advent of the present Dewan who was promoted to the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner in British service in recognition of good services rendered to the State, peace and order have happily prevailed and the administration has much improved.

AJAIGARH.

Indian Patriot.

I read in the *Pioneer*:—His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh celebrated his birthday amid general rejoicings on Saturday. His Highness spoke of the loyalty to the British throne and prayed for Their Majesties' long life and for victory to the British arms. His Highness is one of the few remarkable personalities among the Indian princes. A mutiny veteran and a courageous huntsman, the accounts of the physical prowess of the princes in youth would read to the present generation as fairy tales.

BARODA.

Maharatta.

Baroda is a model State in India. The enlightened ruler of Baroda has been doing splendid work in setting an example of wise administration for those who are willing to learn. The achievements of the State in Religious, Social and Educational legislation are noteworthy. The development of local self-Government in the State is also commendable. The Administration Report of the State for the year 1914-1915 is an elevating reading. The Report is, however, an illuminating reading from end to end. We are most grateful to His Highness for two reasons: one, that he is doing his best for his subjects; second (and this touches us nearly), that he is supplying us, of British India, with an unanswerable argument for Home Rule. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan and all others who are assisting His Highness in making Baroda a model state also deserve our thanks and we thank these worthies most heartily impressing upon them at the same time the need of moving steadily on in the direction of popular Government until Baroda becomes in a few years a sort of Limited Monarchy.

RAJGARH.

Bombay Chronicle.

As usual, the Raja Bahadur of Rajgarh celebrated the *Ganesh* festival with great pomp. Among the numerous guests entertained were the Raja of Sarangarh, and Sakti, Rao Sahab C. M. Thacker of Rajpur and Messrs. Rao Motichand and Agnihotri from Bilaspur. Among the older Chhattisgarh chiefs, the Maharaja Bahadur is the most enlightened. He is a just administrator and has won the esteem and regard of all his subjects. His courtesy, cordiality and hospitality towards all his guests are well-known.

PATIALA.

Bombay Chronicle.

The Maharajah of Patiala's gift of a thousand pounds to enable the starting of the fund proposed by Sirdar Daljit Singh for an Indian Memorial at Brighton in recognition of the hospitality to the Indian wounded soldiers, is a happy augury that a handsome sum will be collected and that the idea underlying the fund will be successfully realised.

INDORE.

Leader.

Major Ram Prasad Dube, who has been lately appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar as his Prime Minister is born subject of His Highness and belongs to a Jagirdar's family, who have served the State for generations. He was born at Indore on 26th December 1873 and is the eldest son of General Balmakund Dube, the late Commander-in-Chief of the State Army and guardian to the present Maharajah during His Highness' minority. He is a nephew of Sirnobut Bhawani Singh who commanded the State Army since the Mutiny and who was Minister to his late Highness the Maharajah Tukoji Holkar II till he was relieved by Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao. Major Dube was educated at the Indore English Madressa, Canadian Mission College and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He took the B. A. degree of the Calcutta University with honours. He topped M. A. and B. Sc., lists of the Allahabad University and passed the latter examination with honours. He also took the LL. B. degree and stood second on the list of the successful candidates.

He entered the State service on 6th February 1880 with a Commission in His Highness' 1st Infantry Regiment where he did good work and took keen interest in musketry which was greatly improved and where he rose to the second in command. He was promoted Major in 1898 to command the 1st Battery of the Horse Artillery which he did till 1900 when he was transferred to the civil employ. Major Dube showed great keenness in the hereditary profession of the soldier and his instruction and the efficiency to which the two Horse Batteries reached in his time are too well known and are considered as models in the State Army. His musical rides and musical drives of the Batteries excited great admiration and are still green in the memory of everyone.

He left the army in 1900 to be the Judicial Secretary to the Indore Durbar. He was at once specially deputed on famine work which he seems to have done particularly well as it was very favourably mentioned by several political agents and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. While holding the appointment of the Judicial Secretary, he besides doing his work acted as the Civil Judge of the Indore State and Secretary to the State Council.

In 1903 he was placed on special duty to compile the State Gazetteer. To this work he applied himself with great zeal and keenness and we must say that the experience he gained, while doing the historical, ethnological and other descriptive work of the districts gave him a thorough knowledge of the State, its records and its peoples, and has stood him in good stead in his distinguished later career. Major D. E. Lurd, the Superintendent of Gazetteer in Central India wrote as follows :—

‘The materials for this Gazetteer were collected practically single-handed, by Major Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., LL.B., B. Sc. His zeal and energy were unbounded and he has taken infinite pains to make the work complete.’

Later in the same year plague broke out in a very severe epidemic form in the city of Indore and villages round about. A Plague Department was specially organised and Major Dube was appointed its Secretary to work directly under the Minister. His work met the approval of the Council of Regency and the Resident at Indore mentioned it, in the Central India Agency Administration Report of the year, as follows :—

‘By the efforts of Captain Tyrrell, I. M. S., and the Durbar's Plague Officer, Major Ram Prasad Dube, and with the assistance of the State's Medical Staff, many of whom have worked exceedingly well, evacuation has been popula-

rised in the districts, and many villages enforce their own quarantine.'

After the Plague Department was properly organized and started, the work was transferred to the Home Member of the Council, Regency to whom it properly belonged.

After the compilation of the Gazetteer work in 1905, Major Dube was transferred to the newly started Settlement Department under Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S., of the United Provinces, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India for the settlement of the State. He alone did the settlement of one-third of the whole State of Indore besides the British Pargana of Manpur while the rest of 23 of the State required the services of not less than six other officers. His hard and honest work had its own reward. In the Administration Report of the State for 1906-07 his work is mentioned as follows :—

'Major Dube's inspection of Indore and Sendhwa block of villages was a notable achievement. He inspected and assessed 617 villages, 400 being a full year's work for a single officer.'

Mr. Hoare recognizes his work in his final report on the settlement of the Indore State in the following words :—

'Both of the Chikhalde and Indore charges were herculean tasks and it is no exaggeration to say that I know of nobody but Major Dube, who has the necessary qualifications combined with the physique necessary to carry them out. Major Dube is now doing the Dhar settlement and afterwards the Dewar settlement. At the close of these operations, he will be fit for any post in the Indore State. His powers of organisation and his energy and unsparing assiduity are of the highest order.'

Major Dube was given the settlement of the British pargana of Manpur, and Mr. Hoare while reviewing Major Dube's report wrote as follows :—

'Major Dube (Indore State Army), the Settlement Officer, has supervised the attestation and soil classification and carried out the settlement with his usual care and accuracy notwithstanding that the Manpur settlement was added on to the huge task he has already undertaken in the Indore State in the same year, to wit, the settlement of the Indore district of about 1,000 miles, and to this, owing to the death of a brother officer, another 100 square miles of the Nimar district was added. He has done his work in Manpur for no extra remuneration.'

Major Dube's services were placed under orders of the Government of India at the disposal of the Dhar State in 1907 with the consent of the Indore Council of Regency who were pleased to sanction his deputation. Major Dube completed the settlement of the Dhar State and the survey and settlement of its important tributaries and jagris in an year's time. Mr. Hoare, while reviewing Major Dube's report on Dhar settlement, wrote as follows :—

'I must congratulate Major Dube on his successful year's work. In Indore he broke all previous records, but to mostly survey and entirely assess 183 jagir villages, 388 square miles in area, in addition to the assessment of 415 Khalsa villages of the State, 856 square miles in area the maps of which had fallen out of date, was a task which I consider more strenuous than even the previous year's work in the Indore State. The work done is good, sound work and the saving effected to the Dhar Durbar is very large. The early issue of the leases show that field and office arrangements were equally efficient.'

Major F. C. Beville, C.I.E. while forwarding the Dhar settlement report to the hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India wrote as follows :—

'I trust the hon. the Agent to the Governor-General will agree with me in thinking that Major Dube has perform.

ed in a most satisfactory manner an arduous piece of work and that notwithstanding the celerity with which it has been completed, great pains and attention its importance demanded, has been taken in disposing of the settlement which should do much towards a general improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes in Dhar and in which the Durbar will also derive benefit in the near future.'

Mr. P. B. Warburton, the first assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India wrote in reply as follows :—

'Colonel Daly expresses his entire concurrence with the remarks made by you in paragraph 2 of your letter under reference, regarding the excellent work done by Major Ram Prasad Dube.'

On the completion of the Dhar settlement in 1908 Major Dube's services were secured by the two States of Dewas and Bagli through the Government of India. This work was also satisfactorily finished in 1909 and Mr. B. V. Gabril c.v.c. c. s. i., first assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India wrote to Colonel L. S. Newmarch, the Political Agent in Malwa, as follows :—

'Colonel Daly has read the final report on the settlement of the Dewas State with great interest and considers that it reflects great credit on Major Dube as settlement officer.

'I am to add that the Agent to the Governor-General has read, with great interest, the report on the settlement of the Bagli estate by Major Ram Prasad Dube who is to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work.'

In September 1909, the Gwalior Durbar applied to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the services of Major Dube for the settlement of the Malwa districts of the Gwalior State. The Council of Regency were pleased to sanction his deputation for two years at the first instance.

His work in Gwalior may be said to be a record as he finished the field work of nearly 3,000 villages in one season and the record of the same in another six months. But he could not finish his work in Gwalior as in the meantime the revenue member of the Council died and there being nobody else to take up these important duties, the Council of Regency have to recall him in spite of the unwillingness of the Gwalior Durbar to return his services.

While doing the Gwalior settlement, Major Dube at the request of Colonel Newmarch and with the consent of the Gwalior Durbar carried out the settlement of the British territory of Panth Piploda. While reviewing Major Dube's report on the settlement of this British territory the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India Mr. M. F. (now Sir Michael) O'Dwyer wrote as follows :—

‘Major Dube's full and interesting report on the settlement of this peculiar estate was received at the end of 1910.’

‘He was able to complete the survey and settlement of this small but complicated estate cheaply, expeditiously and efficiently’.

‘Into the details of the settlement operations the manner in which the soil was classified, the holdings attested and the new rates marked out and applied, it is unnecessary to enter. The work has been in the hands of a competent officer with wide experience in the adjoining States. The main problem in the assessment was to reduce the very high rate (Rs. 75 per acre) on irrigated land based mainly on the very profitable but now rapidly disappearing opium cultivation, to a figure which the tenants can reasonably be expected to pay from other crops.’

‘Major Dube has effected this by boldly but wisely reducing the irrigated rate by an average of Rs. 10 per acre.’

‘The settlement would prove a great boon not only to the cultivators but to the Thakurs.’

'In conclusion I wish again to acknowledge the obligations of this Administration to Major Ram Prasad Dube for an excellent piece of work and a very complete and useful report.'

Major Dube took his seat on the Council of Regency in 19 and as the revenue member which post he held till the expiry of Regency in November 1911. In 1912 he was deputed to Europe in sole charge of the party of Her Highness the Maharani Holkar and the Prince and the Princess. He travelled in many parts of the Continent and England.

He was appointed member of the Judicial Committee, the highest Court of Appeal in 1913 which appointment he still holds.

In recognition of his services in connection with the settlement work in the British districts of Manpur and Panth Piploda, the Government of India conferred on him the title of 'Rai Bahadur' on 1st January 1913.

Since his tenure of office of the Revenue Member (now designated as Revenue Minister), a number of measures have been brought about for the good of the ryots and the State, as noted below :—

(a) To promote the prosperity of the people and secure the land revenue of the State by introducing new and improved methods of agriculture, by improving the quality of seed and breed of cattle, by necessary changes in agricultural implements, and by instructing the people in general by object-lessons in model agricultural farms an Agricultural Department has been newly started and an experimental farm established at Pipliarao on the Simroli road with the advice of Mr. W. H. Moreland, C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S.

(b) To give facilities to the agriculturists to borrow capital at a reasonable interest, a co-operative department has been established and the work of starting co-operative credit societies is going on satisfactorily.

(c) The Veterinary Department was reorganised with the advice of Mr. Moreland.

(d) With a view to supply pure milk to the public by engaging the local Gawals, who are generally in debt, a Co-operative Dairy has been started at Indore, under the supervision and control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(e) A Co-operative Central Bank has been started to finance co-operative societies.

(f) Completion and printing of translation of Revenue Circulars.

(g) Drafting of the Revenue Law.

(h) Settlement of Bhicangaon pargana which was not done before.

(i) Settlement of jagir villages.

(j) Forest demarcation.

(k) Reorganization of the patwari schools.

(l) Famine Administration in Nemar ... 1911-12.

(m) Do. do. Alampur ... 1913-14.

(n) Training of local officers in famine work.

(o) District Municipalities.

(p) Encouragement in starting cattle fairs.

(q) Establishment of a Mundi at Osara (Bhankura).

(r) Maheshwar weavers have been formed into societies in order to promote the weaving industry.

(s) Economic survey of the State.

(t) Geological Survey work (in progress.)

(u) Construction of Khagon-oon Jurawania Road.

(v) Construction of Bisthan-Dhalecoot Road.

Major Dube besides doing the work of the Revenue Department has looked after the household Department also. He has practically worked in all the Departments of the State and few know more intimately and accurately the State and its people better than Major Dube. In fact it can safely be said that

what Major Dube does not know about the Indore State is not worth knowing. He enjoys the full confidence of His Highness and as a thoroughly local man, born and bred in the State he is naturally trusted by the subjects of the State with whom during the Gazetteer, plague and settlement work he came in personal contact. He is a sportsman keen on Polo and Pig-sticking.

As such, the Indore State and his fellow-subjects expect great things from Major Dube and we hope, he will justify His Highness' selection and the confidence and the expectations of the people.

MYSORE.

Patrika.

It gives one great pleasure and satisfaction to watch the efforts made by the Mysore Durbar to improve the administration and make the people more prosperous. As the reader is aware the thirty-third session of the Representative Assembly is now sitting under the presidency of the Dewan, Sir Viveswarayya. The presidential address not only provides food for reflection to all who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the Indian nation, but gives details which are sure to appeal to all classes. The first item of interest is the announcement that His Highness has bestowed on the members of the Representative Assembly, which may be taken to be the nucleus of a Parliament, the right to discuss the State Budget, just as the Legislative Council has. But the most important points in the Dewan's Address were those in connection with Education and Industries. And we will take these up later on separately, for we feel sure these cannot fail to be of the utmost importance and interest to the public, showing as they do the keen interest of the Mysore Durbar in these all important questions.

TRAVANCORE.

People's Opinion.

To-day His Highness the Maharaja, our gracious ruler, completes his fifty-ninth year. His sixtieth year, turning point according to orthodox conception, will be ushered in to-morrow and must mark an epoch not only in the life of our Sovereign but also in the larger life of the people over whom he holds sway. This is how His Highness wound up his memorable address on the occasion of his assuming the sceptre of his rule:—"And above all, I am full of faith and hope and devoutly pray that the Author of all good, who in His infinite and inscrutable wisdom has seen fit to cut short a most useful and valuable life in the midst of a bright and successful career, may 'what in me is dark illumine, what is low, raise and support'; guide me in the straight path of my duty; give me the will and power to follow in the foot-steps of him whose premature loss we all deplore, and enable me, to the best of the light vouchsafed to me to strive to promote the well-being and happiness of the nearly two and a half millions of peaceful and industrious subjects so unexpectedly committed to my care" This devout prayer was uttered and this pious resolution taken by His Highness more than thirty-one years ago. And who can, with anything like knowledge of the the contemporary history of Travancore, say that that prayer has not been answered to the full and that resolution carried out to the letter? His Highness's reign has been one of the most eventful, the most progressive, the most brilliant we have had and the language of praise or panegyric we bestow upon it has hardly any exaggerative tinge about it. To recount in detail the many progressive reforms that have been effected, the many beneficent institutions that have been founded and the many popular rights that have been granted cannot but be considered as superfluous by that section of our readers who are His Highness' subjects and who, on that account, enjoy all the blessings of his wise and prudent rule and do not certainly require any verbal reminders regarding them.

Western Star.

Ever since our kindly, sagacious and broad-hearted Ruler was called, under Providence, to ascend the Throne of his long and illustrious line of ancestors, the return of this auspicious day has been acclaimed spontaneously, but with ever-growing joyousness and gratitude, by his millions of subjects of every caste and creed, every degree and station. Hindus, Christians, Muhammadans, dwellers in our towns and villages, the simple, unlearned folk clinging to their primitive homes in the forest or by the mountain-side, old and young—to one and all, without exception, the return of this great day has been the signal for loyal, heart-felt rejoicing and merriment, but no less has it been the appropriate occasion for prayers and canticles of

gratitude to the Ruler of Rulers, in that, these past thirty years and more He has benevolently watched over this good and faithful representative of His on earth, endowing him with vigour of mind and body to fulfill wisely and worthily all his kindly duties and responsibilities.

Those among us, who are able to carry back our recollections to the eventful year when our beloved Sovereign assumed his sceptre, realise, with pardonable pride and wonderment, the numerous striking and enduring changes for the better which have taken place between then and now. Nor are the younger generation amongst us very much less in a position to realise and feel that, under the wise and liberal sway of our well-beloved Maharajah ours is indeed a privileged existence rich with the facilities and the opportunities whereby all who care to do so may seek their moral no less than their material well-being and advancement. His Gracious Highness has never been content, for a single moment during all these strenuous, fruitful progressive years to remain a mere poetic abstraction of Sovereignty, nor on the other hand, has His Highness's estimate of his exalted position ever been in the remotest degree like unto that which the Americans entertain of what they coarsely describe as "The King Business." Our kindly, conscientious Ruler by every word and act and deed, has shown that he feels his illustrious position to be one of sacred trust, one which Providence has placed him in, so that he should leave his country and his people happier, more contented more prosperous and, above all, more sturdy and virile morally than he found them. In the happiness and welfare of his subjects our beloved Maharajah finds his own highest happiness and satisfaction. Their troubles, their difficulties, their sorrows never fail to touch tender chords in his large and sympathetic heart, and because his affection and his sympathy for his people have always been deep and genuine, his rule has ever been marked by beneficent acts and measures. But it is not affection and sympathy alone, precious as these attributes of their Ruler are in the eyes of his people that has given Travancore the numerous boons and blessings it has enjoyed during the present auspicious and eventful reign. Wise, farsighted statesmanship, a life of labour and service appropriate to kingship, an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, essential, morally and spiritually enriching knowledge, these attributes and qualities in harmonious combination with affection and sympathy, enable the beloved Ruler of his beloved people to fill wisely and to ever-increasing moral and material purpose the ancient and historic Throne of his ancestors. What wonder then that gladness and rejoicing will mark the day we celebrate, or that, in temples, mosques and churches throughout the land, from millions of grateful hearts there will arise to Heaven the one universal prayer—'long live our Gracious and beloved Maharajah.

Indian Patriot.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair's name is travelling beyond the confines of the presidency. His pronouncement in favour of the Travancore University has caused a stir, and expectations are already rife. The *Bombay Chronicle* writes thus: "While a definite decision has been taken to start a University for Mysore, a movement seems to be on foot in Travancore, another educationally progressive State, for the establishment of a separate State University. The claim for a University in Travancore seems not a whit less strong than those for the Mysore University. Mysore, when it sought to establish a University in 1914-15, had three Government Colleges with a strength of 700 students, two second grade private Colleges with 101 students, 45 High Schools, out of a total of 292 recognised by the Madras University. Travancore, on the other hand, had during the same year four Government Colleges including the Training and Law Colleges with a strength of about 657, and two private second-grade Colleges with 334 students. Thus the total collegiate strength, namely 990, compared favourably with the corresponding strength in Mysore, 801. The State had 31 High Schools, recognised by the Madras University."

PUDUKOTTAH.

Hindu.

A beginning has been made in the matter of opening a railway line to Pudukottah from Trichinopoly, and it is understood the South Indian Railway Company are busy with drawing plans, and considering the suitable spot for carrying the line through the military ground at Trichinopoly safe from the reach of the rifle ranges.

The Darbar have added an agricultural section to the Revenue Department with a view to give an impetus to it. They invite all agriculturists in the State who may wish for information and service on agricultural matters to apply to the three agricultural instructors, who are trained men, and whose services are freely available. The Darbar have appointed one agricultural instructor to each taluk. The Darbar say that "these instructors will hold demonstrations of improved methods and implements, and give lectures on subjects connected with agriculture."

JOBAT.

Indian Patriot.

It is seldom that such a tale of pathos from a Princess comes to break the even tenour of life in India as comes from the late Rani of Jobat, a Ruling State in Central India. Of course we have before us only her side of the case, but it is so simply and straightly told, as only a woman can put it and appeals to our sympathy. While in her father's house—her father is the Rajah of Dabi—Rani Premkumari Bai was invited by the Superintendent, on behalf of the Political Agent, to go to Jobat with her only son, the Kunwar Sahib, the heir-apparent, and all her servants. On her arrival at her husband's palace she was informed that her royal husband had abdicated the *gadi* and disowned his son. The Rana of Jobat who abdicated was known to have been eccentric, and the memorial of the Rani shows that the Political authorities were fully aware of the eccentricity of the Rana. In fact, after the repudiation of his son, the Rana was overcome with shame and grief when he heard that as a result of his abdication of the throne and the repudiation of his son the State had become *khalsa*. He wept and dashed his head so violently against the walls of the Fort at Tobat that he remained unconscious for a time. In a fit of affection he said that he had ruined himself and his son. The Rani brings the serious allegation against the political authorities that she was separated from her servants and kept under surveillance with her mother and her mother-in-law; that she was not allowed to freely consult her father at Dobi to whom alone she could turn for advice at such an hour. Called from his father's palace, confronted with the intelligence of his husband's abdication and his repudiation of his son, torn from her child of three years and kept in close surveillance—such was the hard lot of the Rani.

And her crime? It is alleged that her real son died at the residence of the Chaurangla Thakur while she was his guest, and that she substituted her servant's child instead. This is a very serious allegation, indeed, but was it proved? Was evidence taken? The Rani was not even supplied, she says with the charge and the Chaurangla Thakur, whose relative the Rani is, denies the death of the heir apparent of Tobat in his territory. Neither is any death of such a person entered in the birth and death register maintained in his stall. The Rani wanted to produce letters written by the Rana of Jobat, which would show that the heir-apparent was his son. These letters were never called for. No enquiry was conducted in her presence. Two Indian Princes, the Raja Sahib of Barvani and the Raja Sahib of Sitmau interviewed her. She showed them correspondence and offered to adduce proof of the heir-apparent being her son. She challenged an enquiry, "a full and open enquiry, at which she would be confronted with

the witnesses who had made serious allegations against her." The Rani does not know what those princes reported. She has not been informed of it, but she is told that the Princes believe her innocence. The enquiry held happened to be one-sided, *ex parte*, conducted in the absence of the Rani, and the Rani had no opportunity of testing the evidence adduced against her. And the result? Upon such an enquiry a Native State has ceased to exist, a princess deprived of her rank and made a pensioner of Government, a mother separated from her son!

Deserted by her husband, torn from her child, forced down from high rank to that of a pensioner, Rani Premkumari Bai has appealed to His Excellency the Viceroy for justice. She wants no money. She pleads for no sympathy. She challenges an open enquiry. Her helpless wail will create a profound feeling, especially in the Native States. We are sorry that to-day, when the Princes of India are the object of admiration of the whole world, one of them should have had to stand out with a cry for justice. If the Indian Princes have any grievances at all, it is that there might be an appropriate tribunal of Princes for the settlement of questions affecting the Native States. The *London Times* writing on the first few days of the war, when the voluntary contribution of the Princes drew tears of gratitude from the eyes of the Prime Minister, dwelt upon the need for such a Tribunal of Princes. "No valid objection," it wrote, "can be raised by Indian politicians to the formation of a Council of Princes to deal with matters concerning themselves, and their people. The time has come to work out a scheme for placing such an organisation on a definite constitutional footing under such safeguards as may be found necessary." Perhaps the end of the War may see such a tribunal being erected, but the present case requires immediate relief. The demand for a public enquiry, when made by a princess, who has to suffer most by such publicity, ought not to be denied. As it is, the public who know only her side of the case, will have sympathy entirely in her favour, especially as she is a mother who cries, "give me back my son and let me prove that he is my son and heir-apparent of Jobat State". It is impossible to hear this wail of a Princess without emotion, and we only hope that in H. E. Lord Chelmsford we have the same kind friend of Indian Princes as we had in Lord Hardinge and Lord Minto.

COCHIN.

Indian Patriot.

It is an index to the popularity of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin that the present tour of His Highness to Delhi in connection with

the Chiefs' Conference is received with joy. His Highness will visit several important States during the short tour, which cannot but broaden his vision. His Highness will find that compared with the North India States, not excepting even Baroda, Cochin occupies a leading place.

Madras Times.

It was an interesting occasion at Trichur on Friday when Mrs. Bhore, I.C.S., Dewan of Cochin, formally opened an indigenous institution established for the cure of snake-bite. The present Rajah of Cochin has a great reputation amongst his subjects for being able to cure snake-bite, and his name has been appropriately given to the institution.

Indian Patriot.

I hear that Mr. Bhore has had an extension of service in Cochin. The Cochinites would welcome it, as Mr. Bhore has been always a good and unostentatious administrator, less given to talk and running the State on sound lines. It is well known that he has large schemes of industrial development, and if his term is extended, he need not leave things half done. His Highness the Rajah is known to have high appreciation of Mr. Bhore, and I wish him a distinguished career.

NABHA.

Indian Patriot.

His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha is the very type of generosity. His Highness first sent a cheque for a lakh of rupees for the United Provinces' War Fund, accompanied by a letter which reflected that wonderful feeling of love and loyalty that ties the Indian States to the British Raj. Sir James Meeson has a very high regard for His Highness, and when he suggested that the lakh might be ear-marked for a hospital ship which would cost two lakhs and a half, His Highness promptly wires: "I shall subscribe all the money—two lakhs and a half."

Tribune.

A perusal of the correspondence will disclose those features of the noble and generous gift that are characteristic of the traditional broad-mindedness and catholicity of the illustrious House of Nabha. To some of us in the Punjab it may seem inexplicable why a Punjabi Prince who already contributed a large sum of money towards the U. P. War Fund should make a further gift through the head of another Province. As

Professor Jadunath Sarker described in his address the other day His Highness may fairly be expected to feel at home "in every part of this vast country." He is a well travelled Prince. As a *qonlam* colleague of the late Mr. Gokhale, he has learnt, in Professor Sarker's expressive phrase, "to standardise life and thought." He has also in his blood the generous impulse of his historic house. It is no wonder, therefore, that His Highness should make use of all channels for placing his resources at the disposal of the paramount power in the present world-conflict. The manner in which His Highness increased his original donation of one lakh to two and a quarter lakhs is also noteworthy. The rulers of Nabha are born generals. They have been steadfast in their loyalty and warm in their attachment to Empire to which they are proud to belong. They and their troops have nobly fought for British ideals in the past. Not long ago the *Daily Graphic* (London) made prominent mention of the military genius of the rulers of Nabha. We are sure the Punjab Government and the Government of India appreciate the generous gifts of Maharaja Sahib quite as much as His Honour Sir James Meston, and, indeed, all people in the Provinces of Agra and Oudh do.

HYDERABAD.

United India and Native States.

Nevertheless our countrymen may rest assured that His Highness and his officers approach the problem in the right spirit and that in the near future, Hyderabad will take its rightful place among the advanced Indian States. That great advance has been made already in the face of serious difficulties is a tribute to the statesmanship of the Nizam, Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, who, there is every reason to believe, is animated by the earnestness of Sayaji Rao Gaekwar to make his subjects happier, more prosperous and more literate than their forefathers of an earlier generation.

Madras Mail.

The war, as we all know to our cost, has affected principalities and powers as well as the private individual, in most cases adversely. Hyderabad has come through the ordeal up to the present less a sufferer than most. The only evidence of it in the note that we can discover is that in the accounts for the ensuing year she is budgetting for a large surplus of Rs. 60 lakhs on the ground that the times are such as to warrant the retention of substantial balances. This however, has been secured without sacrificing

necessary expenditure on the necessary service heads of the administration. The point, however, that we are seeking to make is that the prosperity of the State and the abounding cash balances have not been secured by niggardly parsimony. On the contrary, these have been utilised in a manner which is a credit to the Nizam's patriotism and loyalty and his excellent relations with the sovereign power. At the beginning of the war the Indian Princes, headed by the young ruler of Hyderabad, came forward with splendid generosity to place their resources at the service of their Sovereign, and, splendid as that generosity was, it is nothing to what His Highness has since done of which we get the first intimation in these notes. In addition to donations to medical and charitable funds which amount to Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs have already been made over to the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs a month; and during the current year another Rs. 36 lakhs will be provided. These are gifts pure and simple; in addition, His Highness subscribed Rs. 39 lakhs to the last Government loan, so that when all this and further possible contributions are taken into account, it will probably be found that during the period which the war lasts that H. H. the Nizam will have contributed something like Rs. 1½ crores or close on £ 1 million sterling to aid the authorities in pursuing hostilities, a sum that will compare very favourably with the efforts of places like Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, who are spreading their donations over a period of ten years or more. Surely Germany never did England better service than when she impugned the loyalty of these Indian Princes and cherished the dream that the war would be the signal for their rising to expel the British from the country.

BHAVNAGAR.

Advocate of India.

His Highness the Maharaja having invited the Thakore Sahib of Limdi to perform the ceremony of the opening of a New Spinning and Weaving Mill belonging to Messrs. Jethabhai Reghavaji and Sons arrived at Bhavnagar on the morning of the 30th September. Before a large gathering the Thakore Sahib declared the mill open by turning the wheel of the engine, and in the course of his address wished the proprietors every success and prosperity. He also eulogised the traditional zeal of the enlightened Rulers of Bhavnagar in stimulating trade and industry within the State.

Distribution of flowers and *pan* terminated the proceedings.

BARODA.

Hitawada.

The latest Administration Report of the Baroda State is a very valuable production and bears on every page the impress of the personality of its enlightened ruler.

New India.

Discussing last week how far the Baroda State is ahead of British India in advancing the material interests of the people, we pointed out how in the field of education the people of Baroda are at least four times as advanced on the whole, and even more so, in affording facilities for vocational instruction. The achievement of the State is no less marked in advancing industries, and to-day we shall discuss its action with reference to the most important of them, *viz.*, agriculture. Every close student of Indian Economics is convinced that what most hinders the advance of our agricultural industry is the want of capital. The raiyats are indebted to a very severe extent, thus compelling them to spend every pie of their saving not on the improvement of their holdings, but in satisfying the money-lender. Agriculture will never prosper satisfactorily in India unless we relieve the raiyats from his clutches, and in addition supply them further funds for productive purposes.

It is this aspect of the economic problem in India that enhances the value of the State in Baroda in developing the main industry of this country. Baroda is the only locality in India that has attempted to relieve agricultural indebtedness on the most accepted line, *viz.*, the organisation of Agricultural Banks. There are now four of them in the State, each supported considerably by the Government. Thus among the two methods employed in this country to supply capital for the agricultural industry, one that is conspicuous by its absence in British territories is doing good work in Baroda, and as to the other, that State is decidedly ahead of the British Provinces. The Government of Baroda had begun to look to the needs of the raiyats long before the Government of India decided to assist agriculture in earnest; and since that time, we find the Gaekwar's Government certainly as active and zealous as that of any British Province.

Madras Mail.

It is, however, a very striking record of progress and improvement along clearly defined lines—education, local self-Government, agriculture, co-operative credit, the extension of railways and communications, the development of forests, etc. A scheme for the development of

industries and commerce has been set on foot to improve and foster them by the formation of an industrial survey and by loans and concessions, but the impression left is that in this respect Baroda is a good deal behind the State of Mysore.

INDORE.

United India and Native States.

We congratulate Major Ramprasad Dube on his appointment as Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. He has done exceedingly well in the various appointments which he has held, extorting the praise of his superiors on all occasions. We have therefore every reason to believe that he will justify the choice of His Highness, and the people will have a prosperous time during his administration.

MYSORE.

Madras Mail.

Mr. Hosalopha, Krishna Rao read the following address :—

To Sir M. Visveswarayya, K. C. I. E., Dewan, (President.) Mysore.

Sir, On behalf of the people of the Kadur District, we beg to approach you with this Address on this occasion of the annual session of the Representative Assembly.

Our first and foremost duty is to express our pride and joy at the nomination of our august Ruler as Chancellor of the All-India Hindu University at Benares. Kindly convey our sincere congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja. Next, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our hearty welcome to the new British Resident Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb I. C. S., C. S. I., C. I. E.

Since we last met, many useful and practical reforms have been introduced into the administration of our State which considerably add to its reputation of being a model State. We cannot but be grateful to our benign Government and to yourself for introducing popular measures.

The establishment of the local University is a land-mark in the history of our State and betokens a recognition of the rights of a progressive Indian State to educate its children after its own fashion. The favourable settlement of the Kannambadi Reservoir question is another achievement pregnant with vast possibilities of early agricultural expansion.

The proposed extension of the tramway from Narasimharajpur to Sringeri, the intended "Dept. Survey" of the Malnad and the additional grants to the Malnad Improvement Scheme are measures best calculated to lift the Malnad from its low position to the level of the more enlightened parts of the Province.

The munificent educational grants indicate a recognition by the State of the importance of education in the progress of its people.

Industry and Commerce have also had their due share of attention from Government as particularly evidenced by the deputation of some commercial men to Japan and by the formation of a Chamber of Commerce for promoting trade in the State.

The Economic Conference, the Malnad Improvement Committees and similar Institutions are also contributing towards common progress.

Last but not least is the privilege granted to the members of this assembly to discuss the State Budget and to bring forward supplementary subjects. These are valuable concessions which, if properly availed of, would make this assembly as useful as its founder the late far-sighted Mr. Rangachari intended it to be. A further concession—that of passing resolutions on questions of general character—would, if granted, enhance the value of the assembly.

THE DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan made the following joint reply :—

Gentlemen,—Permit me on behalf of my colleagues and myself to express to you the thanks of His Highness' Government for the appreciative references you have made, in the addresses just read, to the administration of the past year and generally to the policy followed by the Government.

With reference to the principal request on behalf of the Mining Board namely, extension of Sections 5 to 20 of the Mines Regulation to the Kolar Gold Field Railway, I may state that His Highness' Government are in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

The question of amending Section 17 of the Regulation and the proposal to augment the Police Force stationed in the mining area are also under consideration.

The address on behalf of the Central Mahomedan Association urges the necessity of improving the pay and prospects of women teachers. Proposals in this respect are already before Government, who will give the matter their early and sympathetic attention.

As many of the subjects dealt with in the address from the members of the Kadur District are on the regular agenda of business, I do not propose to refer to those representations in detail.

The control of primary and secondary education by local bodies, referred to in the address from the Kadur District, will be dealt with in connection with the scheme of reforms in local self-Government which will shortly issue.

A project estimate for a railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur is reported to be ready, and if, as suggested in the address a railway cess is imposed, the all important question of financing the scheme will be simplified and the early construction of the line will come within the region of practical politics. I am afraid, Government cannot hold out any promise to convert the tramway from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura into a metre gauge line, as it involves a large addition to the outlay not warranted by the traffic expectations of the area.

Government fully realise the need for additional veterinary dispensaries, and have under consideration a scheme of expansion which will be gradually brought into operation. The requirements of the Kadur District will, along with those of other parts of the State, receive careful consideration.

I wish once more to express to you my high appreciation of your friendly views, and to say that it will give me great pleasure to convey to H. H. the Maharaja the sentiments of loyalty and gratitude to which the addresses have given such eloquent expression.

Mysore, Oct 9th.—The representative Assembly met at noon to-day, the Dewan presiding. H. H. the Yuvaraja and Sir Leslie Miller were among those present.

The following is the full text of the rescript from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Dussarah Representative Assembly. It is now thirty five years since my august father the Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar sanctioned constitution of Dussarah Representative Assembly in order to bring the officers of the Government into closer touch with the leaders of the people and to enable the latter to lay their grievances and aspirations personally before the Government. The Representative Assembly has more than fulfilled the expectations which were formed at the time of its institution and I have observed with great gratification the intelligence

and moderation which have marked its deliberations and increasing interest which its members have been showing in all questions of public importance connected with the administration of my State. It is my earnest desire to increase still further the mutual confidence between the officers of the State and the representatives of the people and to enable the latter to understand and identify themselves still more closely with the policy of the Government. I have, therefore, resolved to sanction the holding of a second session of the Representative Assembly every year. I feel confident that this measure of reform will promote both welfare of my people and efficiency of my administration.

After the reading of rescript, speeches were made by some representatives expressing their gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja. The Assembly then began to consider matters of general importance which have been represented to the Government. Subjects relating to legislation was first proceeded with and the Government noted for consideration requests for change in the present procedure of election of non-official representatives to the Legislative Council, for privileges to the members of the Legislative Council to move resolutions on matters of public interest and to divide the council in the discussion of the State Budget as in British India and for extension of the term of the members of the Legislative Council elected by the Assembly from one year to three years.

Indian Patriot.

Sir Visveswarayya's observation on the Madras agitation on the Cauvery project has roused some comments in certain quarters. As the poet said, both are right and both are wrong, but Mysore has got it, and I wish Mysore all prosperity. Mysore must utilise its opportunities best without losing time, and the account that the Dewan had to give is really interesting.

But the matter for real surprise is that even the Anglo-Indian papers brave enough to praise the statesman who is the admiration of Indians. This is surely a strange predicament. 'Indians love him because he thinks so high and acts so bravely. And Anglo-Indians love him because they point out: "Look at him. He talks less, but has his eye on the elevation of the real people; agriculture and industry is the word."

Indian Patriot.

The announcement that the Mysore Representative Assembly is to have two sittings a year is but a natural corollary of the craving for popular co-operation which has been the dominant trait of the present administration. The Government have always asked the people to come forward and investigate, to co-operate with the officials, in every way to be public-spirited and progressive. The frankness of the Government has been its most strik-

ing feature ; and not two meetings, but more meetings of the assembly will have to be held so that a constant contact between the officials and the people may be maintained. The enthusiasm of Sir Visveswarayya for advancement can be easily transmitted to the masses ; it must be so transmitted before his goal, humble though it is, can be reached. The best way to rouse the people is to more frequently call the assembly which brings representative men from all parts of the State. Once the conviction has come on the Government that the work before it demands the constant co-operation of the people, we may look forward to striking developments. We have learnt from Mysore that an official tour need not be purely a ceremonious affair ; the inspection notes of the Dewan are clearly drawn out, working plans for the improvement of the villages or towns inspected. The itinerating Savings Bank is a novel experiment which Asia may copy from the tiny State. We look forward to the Representative Assembly being a very important organisation where enthusiastic Mysoreans from all parts of the State will have responsible parts to perform and from which will issue constantly measures for the material prosperity of the State. Illiteracy and absence of educational facilities must, for some time, obstruct easy development ; of course, no Native State is, at present, devoting more attention to education than Mysore, but the way to cover is long indeed. Illiteracy, however, need not be a bar to the progress of a State ; it can at best retard it. Industrial and agricultural schools for adults might well teach the hardy villagers to earn more by handling the plough or working the shuttle looms without knowing how to handle the pen or to read a book. The Mysore villager who gives a day's work free for the improvement of his village, and finds that, as a result of it, the entire village is happier, will be only too ready to throw himself heart and soul into any work for the progress of his country. This spirit alone can accelerate development, and one sure way to develop this spirit is to make the people really responsible actors in any organisation in which they are called upon to remain. The assembly has now the power to discuss the budget ; it will meet twice a year, and by and by the Economic Conference will be absorbed in the Assembly. The Representative assembly could have been utilised as a powerful aid to administer, but it has been left to Sir M. Visveswarayya to find out its possibilities.

Bombay Chronicle.

The Mysore State has shown the way to British India by many of its measures calculated to promote the welfare of the people. Its latest enterprise can only be described as revolutionary. For, while in most countries it is the depositor who has to send, or bring his money to the banks, the Mysore Government has established in Bangalore a new "Collecting Savings Bank."

United India and Native States.

The invitation for the co-operation of the people has been, in fact, one notable feature of the Mysore administration under Sir M. Visveswaraya and in this respect the present regime stands in striking contrast to that of the last two Dewans, Messrs. V. P. Madhava Row and Ananda Row. The Dewan's notes on his tours are full of practical suggestions for the betterment of the villagers' lot while they are free from pedantry of every description and dry as dust details and statistics.

Madras Times.

On Saturday Sir M. Visveswaraya, Dewan of Mysore, presented to the Representative Assembly his report of the administration of the State for the year ending the 30th of June, 1916. It must have been an agreeable task ; for the Dewan of Mysore must be conscious to himself that he has deserved well of the State ; and on Saturday, during the delivery of his address, he must surely have been able " to read his history in the people's eyes ". A man of great energy and of great ability, Sir M. Visveswaraya is a worthy successor to distinguished Dewans that Mysore has known before ; and Mysoreans must be congratulating themselves on what is surely their confidence that the Mysore State is going to progress greatly. It has progressed greatly already ; but there are signs of still greater things before it. And the confidence may be so much the greater because Mysore is no " one man show "—it is not so dependent on its Dewan that it will be a case of *apres le diwan le deluge*. The Dewan has surrounded himself with able men after his own sort ; and his successor is already on the spot, and will be ready and able to take up the reins of office when Sir M. Visveswarayya lays them down.

Madras Mail.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, the Dewan of Mysore, delivered an interesting address to the Representative Assembly which opened at Mysore. Following so closely on the Budget debate in the Legislative Council, the portion of the address that deals with the routine work of the administration contains little that is not already well-known. It is when the Dewan begins to discuss the future development of the state that he begins to impart some life and interest to a statement that promised to be dull. It is in this section of his address that we can see the reason for the reputation that he has acquired, though we will not say a justification of it. The reputation is that of starting shares in every direction without there being much chance of anything coming of the pursuit. Holding the view that he does, that Mysore, in spite of its ancient civilisation and past tradition, occupies a very low place in the

scale in the matter of capacity and prosperity, he is bound to do the best he can to lift it out of this position. This is quite enough to account for the feverish activity with which things are moving. He believes in the maxim that you never know what you can do till you try, and the success achieved is only an incentive to further effort.

New India.

Sir M. Visvesvarayya's opening speech before the Representative Assembly has always been noted by its statesmanship and courage. His policy has been throughout to aim high and to look far ahead ; and that is why he is succeeding in achieving so much for the State. He has been systematically appealing to the people of Mysore to compare their present position with that of other advanced countries of the world, and, in the speech delivered to-day before the Assembly, he gives us a tabular statement indicating how decidedly backward Mysore is in everything that contributes to material prosperity. The total wealth and annual income of an average Mysorean, though higher than that of a subject of British India, is very little compared to that of countries like England and Japan and he is anxious that the State should work with the determination to reach a definite standard in the near future.

The decision of His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore to permit the holding of two half-yearly sessions of the Representative Assembly is a statesman's act of far-reaching consequences. It reflects no little credit on the Government of Mysore that they have welcomed the new reform for a second session of the Assembly. It will increase their volume of work considerably, and their activities will henceforward be brought to the touchstone not once but twice in the year, not a very pleasant circumstance except to the most conscientious of officials. Mysore is advancing at a very rapid rate, and at such a time, it is wise to examine every development as often as is convenient to the State.

There is, however, nothing to surprise us in this Rescript of the Maharaja. It is in keeping with his well-known statesmanlike policy which, especially under the present Dewan, has been accelerating the progress of his subjects at a rate which is confounding those who din into our ears that Indians are not fit to govern themselves.

" INDIAN PATRIOT. "

Mysore, Oct. 7.—The thirty-third Mysore Dusserah Representative Assembly opened at the public offices at 12 noon to-day. Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident, Major St. George Tucker, Sir Leslie Miller and Mr. R. H. Campbell, were among those present. A few ladies and the officials of the State were also present. The Dewan made his speech reviewing the administration of the State during the official year.

The following is the full text of address of the Dewan of Mysore to the Dasara Representative Assembly :—

Gentlemen,—It is my privilege, under His Highness the Maharaja's commands, to extend a cordial welcome to you, the representatives of the people, to the thirty-third, Session of the assembly, and in accordance with precedent, to place before you an account of the administration of the State during the official year ended 30th June 1916.

As in the past few years, Part I of the Address will deal with the essential features of the administration during the year 1915-16, and Part II, which will be taken as read, with the further details necessary to obtain a connected idea of the year's work.

2. The great war has entered upon the third year of its destructive career and its effects are visible in many directions on the trade and finances of the country. The activities which depend on the import of foreign machinery and tools are somewhat hampered and a strict watch has to be maintained over all departments of State expenditure.

We continue to receive favourable reports concerning the Mysore Imperial Service Regiment which has been on active service for the last two years. The regiment has distinguished itself in more than one encounter with the enemy and three of its officers have earned recognition, at the hands of the Government of India, for gallantry and distinguished conduct. The Imperial Service Transport Corps which has also been made available for active service will, we trust, acquit itself with equal credit. However small our contributions may seem when compared to the magnitude of the operations, they are the best practical expression we are able to give to the warmth of our devotion and our sense of imperial obligation at this great crisis.

3. The seasonal conditions of the past year have been favourable. The rains were ample and timely in all the districts of the State except Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur, and even in these three districts, agricultural operations were not materially affected by the shortage of rainfall. Save in the case of the coffee crop in the Kadur District, the produce throughout the State, came up to the normal. No complaints were received of dearth of fodder or of drinking water from any part of the State.

4. The prospects during the current monsoon are, on the whole, good. The rainfall in the maldan districts has exceeded, in July and August, the average of the previous ten years, the excess in the Kolar District being as high as 8 inches. On the other hand, the rainfall in the malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan fell short of the average, the deficiency in the first two districts being 9 and 12 inches, respectively, in July. Most of the tanks are full, fodder is abundant, and although the ragi crop has suffered somewhat on account of excess of rain, the agricultural operations may be said to be progressing satisfactorily and the indications are all in favour of a good harvest and a prosperous year.

5. As announced at the last session, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accord to the members of this Assembly the privilege of discussing the State budget as well as the rules of discussion. For the convenience of those who are not acquainted with English, abstracts of the budget have been prepared in Kannada and circulated.

Four hundred and fifteen subjects, in all, were discussed at the last session of the assembly, out of which 279 have been finally disposed of and 186 are under consideration. Including the subjects of previous years, the number of pending is 231.

6. The Legislative Council met five times during the year and considered 19 bills including the five pending from the previous year. The privilege of asking supplementary questions has been accorded to the members, and the total number of question that may be asked at a single sitting has been raised from 12 to 20.

7. The seventh session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held in June 1916. The work done will be referred to in a future section of the address.

8. Among the more important events of interest to our State, during the year, may be mentioned the confirmation by the Government of India, in March last of the award of the Arbitration Committee appointed for settling the points of difference between the Government of Madras and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, regarding the storage of the Cauvery waters. The final decision of the Government of India has enabled the Durbar to undertake the second stage of the reservoir project which, when completed will bring under irrigation an additional extent of land of over 125,000 acres in the Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and T. Narasipur Taluks.

9. There appears to be considerable misconception particularly among the inhabitants of the Cauvery delta in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, regarding the effect of this award. Statements have been made in the press and at public meetings that the decision has been too favourable to Mysore and injurious to the interests of Madras. The view probably found currency with the public, partly on account of the technical character of the points involved in the dispute and partly because, owing to the delicacy of the situation, it was not possible to contradict earlier the one-sided agitation that has been going on in the Madras Presidency.

At present the total area irrigated in the Cauvery valley within Mysore territory is 115,000 acres. The corresponding area in the lower reaches of the river within the Madras Presidency is 1,225,500 acres; that is to say, 92 per cent of the area irrigated by the river lies in the Madras Presidency, and only 8 per cent in Mysore.

Three-fourths of the total water supply of the river passes through the Mysore territory, but, as stated above, the benefits derived by the State are wholly incommensurate with the high proportion of the total flow contributed by Mysore.

A large surplus flow in the river goes to waste into the sea year after year after meeting the needs of both Mysore and Madras irrigation. The Mysore project is intended to store only a small portion of this surplus.

While the Mysore reservoir is intended to hold a storage of a little over 40,000 million cubic feet, proposals have been matured by the Madras Government for constructing a reservoir of double this capacity practically from the same catchment at a point within the Madras Presidency just outside the Mysore boundary.

The extension of irrigation proposed within the Mysore State is only 150,000 acres. The Madras project on the other hand contemplated the extension of the already large irrigation in that Presidency by 320,000 acres, that is to say, by more than double the area which will be irrigated by the Mysore reservoir.

10. These two facts, viz., that there is ample surplus water in the river and that the Madras Government had themselves proposed the construction of a storage reservoir of a capacity double that of ours and for the irrigation of more than double the area contemplated by us, afford unmistakable proof that, with suitable regulation of of storage, the construction of our reservoir would in no way interfere with the existing irrigation. It is admitted on all hands that Madras is entitled only to as much water as is required to safeguard its existing irrigation.

11. The above bare statement of facts, from which legal and engineering technicalities are excluded, will perhaps suffice to show that we have not asked for, and certainly have not received, any special consideration in this matter. The construction of the reservoir will only enable us to utilise to a very moderate extent, the legitimate advantages to which Mysore is entitled by reason of its natural situation with reference to the river. This recognition of our rights, moreover, is accompanied by conditions which will be found to be very onerous as time goes on. For instance we are required by the award to deliver a constant supply of 900 cubic feet per second regularly in the hot weather, while the natural river flow is on occasions as low as one-tenth of that discharge. It is true our main contentions have been conceded but it is difficult to suppose that we have not paid a heavy price for success.

12. His Highness' Government are greatly indebted to the Government of India for having had this important question investigated and settled so promptly by an expert committee.

13. According to the revised budget estimates, the total revenue for 1915-16 was Rs. 234'85 lakhs and the total ordinary service expenditure Rs. 260'93 lakhs showing a surplus of Rs. 23'87 lakhs. Including an extraordinary outlay on capital account works of Rs. 60'31 lakhs, the total expenditure came to Rs. 321'29 lakhs, or Rs. 33'44 lakhs in excess of the revenue.

14. The State budget for 1916-17 was placed before the Legislative Council on the 29th June 1916 and discussed by that body on the 18th and 19th July last. As finally passed, it estimates for a revenue of Rs. 2,86,22,000, that is, Rs. 1,37,000 more than in the past year and provides for an expenditure amounting to, Rs. 2,85,94,000 as against Rs. 2,60,98,000.

15. The expenditure of the State is regulated by means of triennial forecasts which are revised at the beginning of every year and which enable us to look ahead and calculate on resources and requirements three years in advance. The actual results compared with the forecasts have been uniformly favourable showing that our estimate are usually conservative.

16. As I have stated on various other occasions, we shall soon have to face the problem of financing our public works programme. We have in recent years spent over two crores from our current revenues for creating property for the State which is already earning, or which will soon earn, much more than the ordinary rate of interest. A portion of this revenue may be well utilised for borrowing more money in order to complete with reasonable celerity the works of development necessary for the State.

Such a course is followed in every civilised country as being not only safe but equitable, distributing as it does the burden of permanent and productive improvements over several generations who benefit from them. I revert to these considerations not because Government want to borrow immediately, I think there is no likelihood of any large loan being contracted in the current year or even in the next—but because it is desirable that the public mind should become familiar with the idea that the construction of public works from loan fund is a legitimate means of advancing the permanent interests of the State and that failure to do so, may reasonably bring on Government the accusation that it has not risen to its opportunities.

17. The land revenue collection of this year, including receipts, from irrigation, amounted to about Rs. 1,04,50,000. The inspection of records have been receiving attention and a new system of registering and filing correspondence has been introduced in the offices of the Revenue Commissioner and of the Deputy Commissioners of districts. The village and Taluk manuals have been completed and are being scrutinised. Revised rules have been recently prescribed for recruitment to the Amildar service. The rules provide, among other things, for giving equal chances to subordinate officials in the several departments of Government, and for showing special consideration to officials belonging to communities not hitherto sufficiently represented in the public service of the State.

18. With a view to stimulate interest in the work connected with public measures in rural areas, the Deputy Commissioners and certain heads of departments arranged for Conferences in various parts of the State at which questions connected with the Economic Conference, Village Improvements and Co-operative Societies, and the wants of the people generally were considered and discussed. In some cases Conferences were held also at the head-quarters of hoblis. In all 95 Conferences were held, as noted below:—

Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
District	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hobli	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Of these, 56 were convened by the Revenue Department and the Taluk Progress Committees, 20 under the auspices of Co-operative Societies, 16 by the Agricultural Department and 8 more by other agencies. These Conferences have an educative value and they help the district officers to ascertain and catalogue local wants and to focus the activities of the people on specific measures of improvement.

19. Revised rates of assessment were introduced in the Belur and Maddagiri Taluks. In the former the settlement operations resulted in a net increase of 7 per cent. in the revenue on occupied land while in the case of the Maddagiri Taluk, the increase amounted to 13 per cent. Proposals for revision settlement have been received, or are nearly ready, for Tarikere and the late Gudibanda and Banavar Taluks. Arrangements are being made for expediting the re-survey and settlement work in the State and the additional staff required has been recently sanctioned.

20. The committee appointed for the consideration of certain questions relating to inam villages, to which I made reference in my address last year, was strengthened by the addition of a few members representing the raiyats and the scope of its enquiries was enlarged. The report of the committee has just been received and is under consideration.

21. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 59,32,195 as against Rs. 58,12,880 in 1914-15, showing an increase of Rs. 19,315.

With regard to the revision of the rules relating to inamlers' claims for excise revenue draft rules have been published and orders will shortly issue.

22. The chief event of interest connected with the operations of the Forest Department was the revival of the market for sandalwood which had collapsed in the early days of the war. Altogether more than 2,000 tons of wood were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 16,91,452 was realised. Taking all the sources of revenue into consideration, the earnings of the department amounted to nearly Rs. 32 lakhs and the expenditure was a little over Rs. 9 lakhs.

Owing to lack of communications and adequate staff, it has not been hitherto possible to work the interior forests of the *malnad* and of the Mysore District to their full capacity. The heavy district charges of Mysore and Shimoga have therefore been sub-divided and eleven new ranges have been formed in these and the Kadur District, the forest sub-divisions which formerly existed being abolished.

23. Among other events connected with the Department may be mentioned the deputation of an officer to America to make a special study of forest subjects, the revival of the appointment of a full time Forest Settlement Officer, the compilation of a commercial guide to the forest products of Mysore and the preparation of a provincial map showing the State Forests notified up to the end of the official year 1914-15.

24. There were 27 civil courts (excluding village munsiffs' courts,) and 130 criminal courts working during the year. As stated in my address last year, the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura has been revived, and sanction has been accorded to the continuance of the Second Munsiff's Court at Tumkur up to May 1918.

25. The strength of the permanent Police force on the 30th June 1916 was 870 officers and 5,206 constables. The statistics of crime show that 7,970 cognizable cases were reported during the year as against 6,826 in the year 1914-15. But the increase occurred mostly under public nuisances and other minor offences. The cost of the department was about Rs. 10,61,000 against Rs. 10,84,000 in 1914-15.

26. The strength of the Cavalry and Infantry regiments and the Imperial Service Transport Corps at the end of the year 1915-16 was 1,300, 1,773 and 547, respectively, including officers and men. The work of the department was particularly heavy during the year in connection with the equipment of the forces for active service.

27. The number of medical institutions working at the end of the year was 165. Three semi-itinerant dispensaries were started in the Shimoga District and one itinerant dispensary in the Hassan District. The question of re-organising the Sanitary Department is receiving close attention and Government hope to arrive at a final decision very soon.

28. I observed in my Address last year that steps were being taken to prepare a working scheme for the Mysore University. The scheme has since been considered and adopted and the University has started work from 1st July 1916. The construction of the necessary buildings and the requisite equipment are receiving attention. University entrance classes have been started under the scheme in the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur, and as soon as circumstances permit, it is proposed to start similar classes in the High School at Shimoga and the Maharanni's College, Mysore.

29. The number of public institutions in the State increased from 4,278 to 4,436 during the year and their strength from 191,182 to 214,397 or by 23,265. The increase in strength occurred in almost all grades of schools and particularly in primary schools, and was due to the large number of grant-in-aid, village indigenous and adult schools started during the year. The number of private schools was 1,922 and their strength 24,715. The total number of private and public institutions taken together was thus 7,351 with an attendance of 289,112 pupils as against 6,187 schools with 217,927 pupils at the close of the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 198,077 were boys and 41,035 girls. The percentage of boys at schools to the total male population of school age increased from 41.7 to 45.8 and that of the girls at schools to the female population of school age from 8.9 to 9.7 the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction taken together to the total population of schools age rose from 25.5 to 27.9. Classifying the pupils according to the several grades of education, there were 206,179 under primary, 16,371 under secondary, 934 under collegiate and 5,628 under special instruction.

30. Excluding 30 new schools sanctioned in connection with compulsory education, about 1,100 new primary schools were started during the year. The repair of village school buildings received special attention.

31. The compulsory education scheme was brought into operation in 12 new centres during the year, making up a total of 27 compulsory centres. Thirty new schools have been started in this area and about 3,600 boys of the compulsory age were induced to attend school. Comparatively little compulsion was used, notices of warning being served only in 82 cases where parents had failed to send their boys to school. Considering the eager desire for education evinced by the people and the number of applications received for the introduction of compulsory education, the scheme bids fair to be a success, its expansion being limited only by the rapidity with which the necessary funds and supply of teachers could be made available. Sanction has been given to the extension of the scheme to 41 new centres during the current year.

32. Advanced classes in commercial subjects were opened in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and evening classes in commercial subjects were held in Chikpet, Bangalore City, for the benefit of men engaged in business. His Highness' Government have recently sanctioned the opening of commercial classes in four other taluk headquarter stations.

33. The opening of new Government industrial schools at all district headquarters except Mysore and Bangalore which have high grade institutions, was sanctioned during the year and preparations are well in hand for starting the schools. The Shamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore, were further developed. The engineering section of the former was reorganised and the courses of study were revised on the model of the Upper Subordinate classes of the Madras Engineering College.

34. Two additional district normal schools were started at Bangalore and Chitaldrug.

35. A donation of two lakhs and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 have been sanctioned for the Hindu University at Benares of which His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor.

36. The more important features of the work done by the department during the year were the demonstration of improved methods and implements on lands belonging to riyats, the distribution of large quantities of oil-cake as manure for sugar-cane, and the supply of several good varieties of sugar-cane and ragised. A scheme for imparting rural agricultural education in different centres throughout the State has been sanctioned and the details are under the consideration of Government.

37. Though the activities of the department were hampered by the difficulty in obtaining machinery and plant on account of the war, a fair amount of work has been turned out. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E., Director of the Department, a sandalwood oil factory was established at Bangalore during the year. It is working successfully and it is proposed to establish a larger factory at Mysore. The experiments in connection with the manufacture of soap were continued and the purchase of a plant to manufacture the article on a commercial scale has been ordered. A steam-heating plant for making jaggery has been installed at Agaram.

The schemes under consideration include among others, the opening of a cotton mill at Mysore and a small woolen mill in the Tumkur District, the preparation of charcoal by wood distillation and the establishment of an industrial workshop.

The erection of plant and machinery for private persons continued to receive attention. The number of new installations started during the year was 32 which together with the number of those previously undertaken by the department, makes up a total of 103.

The financial assistance rendered by the department, or industrial undertakings, was the grant of 14 hire purchase applications for Rs.40,270 and of 16 loans amounting to Rs. 76,000.

38. The Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Mines and Geology have referred to the help rendered in various investigations pertaining to their respective departments by some of the members of the staff of the Indian Institute of Science. His Highness's Government wish cordially to associate themselves with the acknowledgements made by these officers.

39. One hundred and three new societies were registered during the year and the registration of 28 societies was cancelled. The actual number of societies working at the end of the year was 800. The membership rose from 53,267 to 64,293, the share capital from Rs. 16,36,465 to Rs. 20,26,499, the working capital from Rs. 30,85,747 to Rs. 44,21,688, the total transactions from Rs. 1,31,13,546 to Rs. 1,72,52,813, the net profits from Rs. 1,61,521 to Rs. 2,17,976 and the reserve fund from Rs. 96,669 to Rs. 1,59,626.

The increase in the number of societies was not so great in the year under consideration as during the previous year. This was due to the fact that attention was concentrated on the consolidation of societies as evidenced by the large increase in the working capital, such numerical expansion as has taken place being spontaneous. The year is also noticeable for the increase in the number of industrial co-operative societies which rose from 19 in 1914-15 to 29 in 1915-16 and for the establishment of a new Provincial Bank.

40. In view of the increase of work in the department and in order to afford some relief to the Registrar, four districts have been constituted into a separate subordinate charge under the Assistant Registrar, and a Personal Assistant has been given to the Registrar to help him in the office work.

41. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference held 9 meetings during the year at which the progress made by the Central Committees was reviewed and several important schemes were considered.

The District Committees met regularly and showed greater activity than in former years. The District Economic Superintendents were instrumental in enlisting the co-operation of the general public in the Conference work and helping them to start industries and agricultural developments. A mass of useful information and statistics relating to the districts were also collected by the Superintendents.

The formation of Progress Committees has been completed in all the taluks of the State and instructions defining their work have been issued.

A scheme for the appointment of Honorary Supervisors has been sanctioned in order to popularise Conference work in the taluks through non-official agency.

42. In my speech at the last session of the Conference, I referred in detail to the activities of the three Central Committees of the Conference and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. I shall only touch on a few salient features of the work done by the Committees.

43. Sericulture continued to receive the attention of the Agricultural Committee till the arrival of Signor Mari when the work was placed directly under him. The Committee devoted particular attention to the encouragement of fruit culture and the scheme submitted by them has been tentatively sanctioned.

44. The main questions which engaged the attention of the Education Committees were the preparation of a scheme for agricultural instruction in rural schools, the opening of commercial classes in taluk stations, the extension of the scheme of rural libraries and the development of the public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore. The Committees have been entrusted with the work of starting special classes for industrial and other subjects with the aid of a special Government grant.

45. The Industries and Commerce Committee continued investigations regarding the manufacture of soap, tiles, paper pulp, wood distillation, etc. They also co-operated in the formation of a Chamber of Commerce which has had a successful start under the guidance of Mr. W. C. Rose, its first President. A Home Industries Institute has been established and is working under the direction of the Chairman of the Education Committee.

46. In order that economic activities may be organised uniformly and on a more systematic basis, a scheme has been prepared under which State is divided into 100 unit areas, consisting of the several taluks, the two cities of Mysore and Bangalore and certain important towns. The taluk units were required to select places and persons for carrying on individual items of work. Arrangements on these lines have been completed in respect of 62 units and steps are being taken to bring the remaining units shortly under the operation of the scheme.

47. The total expenditure on public works from all sources, including local funds, amounted to about Rs. 66½ lakhs during the year, as against Rs. 70½ lakhs in the preceding year. This expenditure is made up of Rs. 39½ lakhs on ordinary public and local fund works and Rs. 27½ lakhs on the Cauvery Reservoir and Channels.

48. The Cauvery Reservoir dam has now risen to a height of 60 feet in the river bed and 75 feet at the flanks. The storage available at present is sufficient to gua-

rantee the supply of 9,321 electric H. P. to the Kolar Gold Mines under the first three installations, and of about 5,000 H. P. under the fourth installation. As a result of the construction of the dam an additional revenue of Rs. 5,69,800 has been secured, partly on account of the higher rates charged for electric power in view of the guaranteed supply, and partly on account of additional supply of power made available with the aid of the reservoir. An annual expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for conservancy operations in connection with the power works has been saved and the development of sugar-cane cultivation under the existing canals has been rendered possible. The outlay on the construction of the dam during the year was Rs. 20,93,170, the total expenditure up to the end of June 1916 being Rs. 92,39,379.

49. The investigations into the loss of capacity of major tanks due to silting are proceeding. Measures for the scientific regulation and economic distribution of water have been introduced under eight elected tanks, one in each district, with results which are reported to be satisfactory.

50. In the workshop of the Public Works Department at Bangalore, a beginning was made during the year in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery for industrial concerns.

51. The fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, designed to meet the additional requirements of the mining companies under the new agreement, was completed during the year. Interruptions in the power and lighting service have been minimised by the erection of new overhead wires along the transmission line. To meet the growing demand for the supply of power, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,63,181 for a fifth installation was sanctioned during the year for a 4,000 H. P. unit at Sivasamudram. When this work is completed, the total out-put of power will be 22,650 H. P.

52. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 3,37,100 and the total outlay inclusive of the expenditure on the fourth installation, to end of June 1916, aggregated Rs. 1,06,87,000 in round figures. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 24,23,100 against Rs. 18,53,300 during 1914-15 showing an increase of Rs. 5,69,800 which, as already stated, is due to the fact that the supply of power to the mines has been increased and guaranteed as a result of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir. The working expenses, including a sum of Rs. 1,93,200 credited to the depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 7,23,000. The balance which amounts to Rs. 11,37,200 (excluding the portion of the revenue due to the Reservoir) represents a return of 10.64 per cent on the outlay as against 14.29 in the previous year.

53. The year's results of the working of the State lines by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company show that the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 33,28,883 which is about Rs. 2 lakhs more than in the previous year. The net return was Rs. 9,82,379 or 4 per cent on the outlay. As stated in my last year's Address, a portion of this return goes back to the railway itself, that is, for improvements to the open lines worked by the company. The net result of the year's transactions for the State is a return of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the outlay.

54. *Mysore-Arsikere Railway.*—The construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway has been progressing satisfactorily. Plate laying is being pushed on from both ends and the erection of girders on the Lakshmanthirtha bridge near Sagarkatta, which is the longest and highest on the line, will be started early. Owing to delay in getting the underframes and materials from England, and other unforeseen difficulties, the line

could not be opened by the dates previously fixed. At the present rate of progress it may be possible to run through trains between Mysore and Arsikere by about June 1917.

Other Railways.—The Kolar-Chintamani Section of the Kolar District Board Railway was opened for passenger traffic on the 6th March 1916. The portion from Chintamani to Chikballapur is expected to be ready for passenger traffic next month. The line from Tarikere has been completed up to Narasimharajapura. On account of heavy rains the *malnad* passenger traffic has been temporarily stopped but will, it is hoped, be resumed in December 1916 when the line will have been brought up to standard.

55 Preliminary investigations were made about the possibility of a harbour at Bhatkal and further detailed investigations are under consideration. A reconnaissance survey is being made for locating a railway line down the Kogaru Ghat to Bhatgal. The work will be continued next working season.

A preliminary survey for a line on the metre gauge to connect Coorg with the Mysore railway system has been carried out and four alternative routes were carefully investigated. One of the lines will shortly be selected for carrying out a detailed survey.

56. The results of the railway operations in the State may be summarised as follows:—

The total mileage open for traffic up to the end of 1911 was 411.17 miles and the capital cost of those lines was Rs. 2,51,64,186. Since then a Railway Department has been organised. The total length of lines taken up for construction is 231 miles and the outlay incurred thereon, up to the end of June 1916, was Rs. 85,72,401. The amount of money raised from the public for the smaller feeder lines is a little over Rs. 14 lakhs.

The following projects are ready for construction and their length and estimated cost are as noted below:—

Name of Railway	Length Miles	Estimated cost
		Rs.
1. Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line	... 21	8.55 lakhs.
2. Kadur-Chikmagalur line	... 28	16.60 "
3. Chikmagalur-Hassan line	... 37	17.48 "
4. Bangalore Hosur line	... 30.69	12.75 "

The projects under investigation are the Mysore-Coorg connection, the Shimoga-Bhatkal and Mysore-Karankote lines, the Narasimharajapura-Sringeri extension and the Thadasa-Hebbe tramway.

57. During the year, the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief and the agent were combined with that of the Secretary for Railway. The Railway Board have kindly allowed Mr. G. Richards, Superintending Engineer, now employed in the investigation of railways to the west coast ports, to work as our Consulting Engineer.

58. The re-organization scheme sanctioned in February 1915 came fully into effect during the year. Special attention was paid to the exploration and investigation of minerals of economic value. A bulletin on the geology of Mysore with a map giving a summary of the results arrived at by the geological survey, was prepared and issued. Another bulletin on the mineral resources of the State, their modes of occurrence, methods of mining and extraction and possibilities has also been published for the use of the local public interested in mining work. A Kannada edition of this bulletin will shortly be ready.

The output of bar gold during 1915-16 was 558,381 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,11,32,760 as against 570,886 ounces of a value of Rs. 3,28,65,540 in 1914-15. The royalty for 1915-16 was approximately Rs. 18,69,931 against Rs. 19,15,803 in 1914-15.

59. The Efficiency Audit Branch of the Secretariat continued to devote attention to measures having for their object the systematization of work in Government offices and departments. Special attention was paid during the year to the Secretariats. A number of useful compilations of rules and standing orders have been prepared and a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for ensuring the speedy preparation of manuals and for keeping them up-to-date. Considerable progress has been made in standardising inspections preparing record rules, and in other directions. The officers of the Efficiency Audit Branch have also been employed, generally at the request of heads of departments and other senior officers concerned, for inspecting offices and investigating serious irregularities. Sanction has been given to the issue of a quarterly journal containing a summary of the more important Government orders and publications issued from time to time and furnishing information, on matters of departmental technique, etc., likely to be of use to officers in the discharge of their duties.

60. The proposal for improving the administration of the Muzrai Department were further considered during the year, and orders are expected to issue in a few weeks.

61. The income and expenditure of all municipalities in the State during the year amounted to about Rs. 12,96,800 and Rs. 12,56,000, respectively. The constitution of periodical municipalities has been sanctioned as a tentative measure in certain places in the Shimoga District where large annual *jatras* are held. In the Bangalore City, the number of *ex-officio* members on the Municipal Council was reduced from three to one. A non-official Vice-President was appointed for the Tumkur Municipal Council and a full time official Vice President was appointed for the Shimoga Municipality.

The question of improving the water-supply of Chitaldrug by pumping water from the Katharahad tank, a distance of about eight miles from the town has been approved. Government have promised a liberal contribution and arrangements have been made to finance the scheme by a loan to be raised, as far as possible, within the district itself.

62. The total income and expenditure under District Funds were approximately Rs. 12,27,618 and Rs. 9,78,266, respectively. The special features of the Local Boards administration during the year were the levy of a railway cess in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and the amendment of the Local Boards Regulation authorising the levy of shop tax in Unions.

63. In last year's address, I outlined the principal reforms in connection with municipalities and district boards then under contemplation and I also stated that the proposals involved a very appreciable contribution from State revenues, and required further consideration before Government were able to accept them. The question is now ripe for orders which Government hope to issue very shortly.

64. At the close of the last official year, 8,171 village committees were working in the several districts as shown below :—

Districts.	No. of village committees.
1. Mysore	... 1,580
2. Tumkur	... 1,249
3. Kolar	... 1,072
4. Bangalore	... 1,050
5. Hassan	... 999
6. Chitaldrug	... 853
7. Shlmoga	... 846
8. Kadur	... 522
	<hr/>
Total	... 8,171

The population served by the committees was 4,514,244 or roughly three-fourths of the entire population of the State. The system of devoting half-a-day's labour every week for tidying up village sites and carrying out works of communal benefit has been followed by 8,825 committees representing a population of 2,069,453. Village libraries have been started or newspapers are being subscribed for, by 3,670 committees. The amount spent for works of permanent improvement such as wells, roads, etc., was Rs. 96,159, out of which a sum of Rs. 46,563 was sanctioned as Government grants-in-aid, the remainder being contributed by villagers in cash or by labour. The improvement of village cart tracks has received considerable attention and it is reported that a length of 750 miles had been laid out or repaired since the scheme came into operation. The progress made in this direction in the Bangalore District is particularly marked. Tree planting formed a special feature of the work done in the Chitaldrug District.

65. I made a special inspection of some parts of the Districts of Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan to examine the working of the scheme and I noticed that everywhere a considerable amount of useful work was being done. It rests with the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars and the leaders of the people to see that the work done is consolidated and extended.

66. At the end of 1914-15, the total number of tank panchayets sanctioned was 53 and 20 panchayets were ordered to be constituted during the year 1915-16, of which, 17 were in respect of tanks in the Tumkur District. The panchayets in the Kolar, Mysore and Kadur Districts are reported to be doing some practical work by attending to the annual repairs and regulating the distribution of water.

67. Nineteen village forests covering an area of 9,487 acres were formed during the year, and the constitution of 17 forests, with an area of 8,149 acres has been since notified making a total of 36 village forests covering an area of nearly 18,000 acres.

68. One hundred and twenty-eight Village Munsiff's Courts commenced work during the year.

69. Six hundred and forty-seven tanks were taken up for restoration during the year and 186 were completed at an outlay of Rs. 86,130. Considering the large lapses in allotments, the progress made has been somewhat disappointing. Arrangements are being made to train educated villagers to enable them to undertake the construction of minor tanks and a manual of instructions has been prepared for their guidance.

70. To ensure better progress under the rural water supply scheme inaugurated in January 1915, the purchase of a set of boring tools and the employment of a special staff consisting of one overseer and three or four maistries have been sanctioned for each district. The State grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the contribution of half a lakh each from the village improvement fund and district fund respectively, are being continued. A set of instructions for sinking drinking water wells together with type designs has been circulated to all the District Boards.

71. The scheme for the improvement of the *malnad* was sanctioned in February 1914 and has been in operation for over two years. The progress achieved since the beginning may be summarised as follows:—

Rank vegetation has been cleared in 570 villages. The value of the work done under this head by the riyats is estimated at Rs. 24,581 the contribution from Government being Rs. 3,042. Construction of wells has been proposed in 107 villages and 54 wells have already been completed. A beginning has been made in opening minor village roads. Greater facilities have been afforded to the people for obtaining sites and supplies of timber for building houses for themselves.

Large quantities of quinine tablets have been distributed to the people and it is reported that the use of the tablets is becoming popular. The propaganda work included the distribution of leaflet on sanitation and hygiene and the exhibition of lantern slides depicting the health conditions of the *malnad* and the precautions to be taken by the people resident in the area. A disease survey has been commenced on a small scale in the Sagar Taluk. Increased facilities have been provided for affording medical relief.

In May 1916, a scheme was sanctioned for granting facilities to persons intending to settle down in the *malnad*. A commencement has been made in promoting industrial education in different centres. The adoption of measures of an adequate scale, for relieving the indebtedness of the *malnad* riyats, is engaging the attention of Government.

With a view to popularise the scheme, Taluk Conferences were held during the year at Channagiri, Chikarputr, Sagar, Kallurkaté and Tirthahalli.

72. I have reviewed the routine work of the administration and also referred to all the more outstanding questions of public interest which received attention during the past year. I will now briefly invite your attention to the existing circumstances of the country and to the reforms and developments demanded by the rapidly changing conditions of the present time.

73. In previous addresses, particularly last year's, I drew attention to the low earning power, low standard of living and low ideals of aspiration and effort, which are such an unsatisfactory feature of the economic and social life of this country.

It is only by comparative study, by making an inventory of our resources in materials and men, that we shall know where we stand and realise our deficiencies. I am never tired of quoting statistics to show the relative position of our people economically as compared with more progressive nations. I trust you will bear with me if I place before you a tabular statement giving this comparison.

74. I have given in the last column of the table certain modest figures, under each head, to serve as standards to aim at in the near future. I call them standards with a view to place concrete ideals in some form before you, but it is open to the leading public men of the country to suggest alternative standards after carrying out the neces-

sary investigation themselves. Till then, perhaps, these figures might be allowed to stand.

The table shows how poor the country is in all that the world prizes as material wealth. It shows too that, in point of capacity and skill, or what economists would call 'personal wealth', the country is woefully deficient.

We know very clearly that lack of education, of science, of world knowledge is answerable for the present condition of our people.

Priding as we do in our ancient civilization and past traditions, it hurts us no doubt to be told that we are very low in the scale of nations in point of capacity and prosperity. But the best proof we can give that we realise our position is to make an energetic effort to develop the country at least to the level of the standard figures indicated in the table.

75. The work before the country may be divided into three main heads viz., (1) developments in administration, (2) economic development, and (3) development of civic and social life. I will first deal with reforms in the sphere of public administration.

76. Improvements in the system of work in Government departments are receiving attention. I have already referred to the work of the Efficiency Audit Branch in the Secretariat which consists of a small staff whose duty, among other things, is to systematise the work of all departments and to help to correct anomalies and irregularities.

An attempt is being made, under what is known as organization and development work, to bring under investigation, with a view to ultimate practical action where necessary, the more important defects and needs of each department in the order of their urgency and importance.

In connection with Government departments and offices, a system of surprise inspections is contemplated so that the work done may be seen in its normal condition and not as it is made up on receipt of notice of inspection.

77. Improvements are being effected in the personnel of the service. We have many capable officers and the general level of integrity is high. But their efficiency might be further improved if European business habits became more common among them and if the officers exercised more power of initiative and imbibed stricter habits of discipline.

In some of the departments, a beginning has been made to train officers to make original investigations and to specialise in the technical connected with their duties. To broaden the outlook of officers, facilities are being afforded to encourage foreign travel.

78. There is an enormous increase of work in the Government departments, especially in connection with the expansion of railways, extension of Cauvery Irrigation Works, enlargement of the hydro-electric scheme, development of forest and mineral resources, new industries, improvement of tanks, etc. These have brought on new responsibilities of Government which they will be ill-prepared to discharge without a more efficient system of work, without additional establishment and greater public co-operation.

79. Referring to the co-operation of the public the late Dewan, Mr. Rangachari, in his Dasara, address of 1892, spoke of the 'crushing influence of officialdom'

which, according to him, kept the population ignorant and denied it any power of initiative. Things have changed now and it is beginning to be recognised that one of the essential duties of every Government officer in a responsible position is to train the people, to make them more and more self-reliant and enlist their co-operation in public work. It is important that the people should be emancipated from the habit of petitioning Government for every small want and every petty grievance. The truism bears repetition that the efficiency of an administration depends, in the last resort, on the energy, capacity and vigilance of the people.

80. In the field of economic development, some substantial work, in the way of training the people and associating them in public work with Government officers has been begun through the agency of the Economic Conference and its committees. As our organization is improving in efficiency from year to year, my reference to developments under this head need only be very brief.

81. In respect of education, we look forward to further rapid expansion of primary education and to enlisting more public support for educating the adult population in the districts. Technical education also wants a great deal more attention than we have been able to give it hitherto. The work of the university recently started has to be consolidated. The extension and publication work has to be vigorously pushed through. It is pleasing to notice the keen interest which many leading men, both Europeans and Indians, are taking in developing the work of the new University.

82. Under agriculture, intensive cultivation, close association between agriculture and science and development of rural industries have to be encouraged. The cultivators should be given an insight into modern conditions of business and encouraged to practise forethought and thrift. Agricultural credit must be more systematically organised.

83. Under industries and commerce, money has to be spent liberally to train the people and to give them financial and other help till they are better able to look after themselves. A few large industries will be pioneered by Government. The prosecution of a smaller industries by co-operative effort, by partnership or joint stock enterprise, should be specially encouraged.

84. The principal civic and social activities requiring attention may be considered to fall under the following heads.—

- (1) Public and municipal administration and social service.
- (2) Social elevation.
- (3) Science, literature, art, religion, morals.
- (4) Raising standards of business conduct, thoroughness and finish and practical life.

85. A central committee for Bangalore or Mysore and at least one person for each town might be entrusted with the responsibility of developing each of these activities. In the work of investigation and enquiry, the duties of the central committee should be to maintain lists of leading workers interested in the subject, to gather and spread information, to collect funds, appoint lecturers convene meetings and Conferences issue leaflets and publish a consolidated report of progress at the end of each year.

86. The general public should be encouraged to make a serious study of public and municipal administration. The duties of the Representative Assembly and the

Legislative Council are growing. A revised scheme of local self Government is expected to issue in a few weeks. A system of Conferences has been inaugurated in the districts, taluks and even *hoblis* to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people and enlist their co-operation in public work.

We are now utilising the services of the rural population in a small way in a village improvement work and in connection with minor tanks, water supply and other local works. The co-operation which the village people have shown is very creditable to their sense of public spirit: and with a proper organization, many useful works can be carried out to promote public convenience and material prosperity in rural areas.

87. I referred to the necessity of civic and social progress in the Dasara address of 1914 and I refer to it again here as part of a complete scheme of development work for the State. The subject of civic and social duties does not of course fall within the sphere of a public administration. The work has to be done by the people themselves.

88. All these subjects which affect the prosperity and enlightenment of the country must come under investigation and enquiry by a few enthusiasts at first and a wider circle of workers afterwards.

The number of subjects which come under the domain of investigation is very vast. All persons competent and willing to co-operate should have work assigned to them according to their capacity and aptitude and kept thinking and working.

Investigation will gradually bring to light the defects which require remedy, improvements which demand attention and opportunities which can be availed of with profit.

These proposals in effect amount to a scheme of research, on a small scale, into all the principal activities of civilized life. If people are kept thinking, investigating and working on any subject, standards and ideals will be gradually evolved, leading ultimately to decisions and practical action.

89. A great economic change is impending in the world in consequence of the war and it is certain that industrial and trade competition will be very much keener after its close. It is stated with authority, that His Majesty's Government are considering the outlines and the basis of a post-war policy, both social and industrial, and that a State scheme of assistance to scientific and industrial research is in course of creation. Our late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, recently stated that to meet the situation, new schemes, new plans, new policies will have to be devised and a new adjustment will be called for of many of the basic principles upon which public life has hitherto rested. The same spirit is evinced in France, in Australia and in Canada.

90. When nations so incomparably richer than ourselves, who already possess a connected scheme of national life, are thinking of reconstruction, are we—who have no prosperity at all worth mentioning—to sit still? Shall we remain content with our low standard of life and work, or, adopt a policy of development and progress? If the latter, are the standards I have indicated too ambitious in the present circumstances of the country, or, are they reasonable and practicable? If the answer to this question be also in the affirmative, you will agree that the present drift and traditional inaction should give place to a reasoned policy and a courageous initiative.

We must begin work at once with a changed outlook and new ideals. In these days of open door, free communications, world competition, it would be unquestionable neglect on our part to omit to organise the resources and working power of our people in every walk of life.

DATIA.

Indian Patriot.

Mr. Bosanquet, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with Mr. Jelf, the first Assistant and Khan Sahib Munshi Enayat Hussain, the Native Attache, arrived at Datia by the Down Punjab Mail on the 21st September, and the arrival being private, was received at the Station by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, accompanied by his Dewan, Dewan Bahadur T. Chajuram, C.I.E. and Colonel Spence, the Political Agent. The party drove in motors to the Guest House, a magnificent building with all modern improvements, situated about a mile from the city and about 2 miles from the Railway Station; the day was quietly passed as it was not deemed necessary to disturb the guests after the long journey.

On the morning of the 22nd idem, the Agent to the Governor-General and the party visited the old palace, the Govind Gunj and other State institutions; Govind Gunj is a new grain market under construction, the Foundation Stone of which was laid by Mr. Bosanquet in March, 1915; the Gunj is nearing completion; it consists of nearly 50 shops all constructed on a uniform plan, the floors being rat proof with a big quadrangle in the centre; the increase in trade and consequent prosperity of the city necessitated the provision of this market, but the accommodation it affords does not meet the ever-increasing demand, and so the construction of another grain market will be taken in hand in the near future. Out of the two markets wholesale grain transactions will take place in one and retail in the other; in addition to these a vegetable market is to be soon finished. The city gives quite a changed appearance with the improvements effected by His Highness during the last two years since his return from his shooting trip in Africa, with good and well consolidated roads, the new markets, telephone, and the electric installation, the last being under erection.

His Highness in addition to what little assistance he and his people could render to the Empire in the conflagration now raging in Europe and Asia, offered to the Government the maintenance of a War Hospital to provide accommodation and treatment to 100 sick and wounded soldiers returning from the front; this was graciously accepted and His Highness at once placed one of his big and commodious palaces, situated outside the city at the disposal of his Durbar for the purpose. The palace has a big and well laid out garden, with fountains, roads, and foot-paths all tastefully arranged. The Durbar rapidly converted the palace into a war Hospital, which now consists of 10 big wards, affording ample accommodation for the number required. This part of India being dry and no electric lights and fans have been special-

ly provided, good water supply arranged, pipes being laid from the big well in the garden to the rooms in the Hospital, the water being lifted by machinery. The sanitary arrangements have been perfected in every way, and dieting arrangements are made in a way to suit the convenience and susceptibilities of all castes and creeds three kitchens have been provided, one for the Hindus, the other for the Mahomedans, and the third for the Sikhs, articles of food being supplied to each kitchen in accordance with the requirements of each caste and creed; a well supplied store of all articles of diet of best quality is kept up and even the flour for daily use is ground by a mill erected in the Hospital compound for the purpose; this is very necessary as the wheat flour prepared by outside labour, is generally mixed up by jwar and other inferior articles, which in addition to spoiling the taste is sometimes harmful to health. Even aerated waters are prepared by an up-to-date machine in the Hospital.

The furnishing of the Hospital has been done under eminent expert advice, instruments and medicines being stocked to meet all requirements: the menial staff has been locally trained, and training has been given to a number of men of the State Military Department in order to enable them to be of some service to their brethren who are fighting the battles of the Empire. The whole staff has been accommodated in the Hospital compound, where it is available day and night. There is one assistant surgeon in charge of the Hospital with a suitable number of Sub-Assistant-Surgeons and Compounders, being anxious to secure the services of two trained European nurses in the near future. Each patient is supplied with a good cotton bed, with mosquito curtain, if needed, complete bedding, clothing, and other articles necessary for his comfort. The patients enjoy every freedom, conveyance being supplied to a number to drive about in the open areas. The whole management is in the entire charge of the State with no supervision of any kind, except the advice of an officer of the Indian Medical Service from Jhansi, obtained whenever needed.

His Highness, whose enthusiasm and keen interest in all that pertains to the war is great, invited the Hon'ble the Agent-Governor-General to inspect this Hospital which has been in working order since July last; Mr. Bosanquet kindly accepted the invitation and a Durbar was held at the Hospital in honour of the occasion on the evening of the 23rd September last. His Highness, Maharaja Sahib Scindia Bahadur also graced the occasion with His Highness' presence, and Colonel F. G. Beville, C. I. E., I. A., Political Agent, Bhagelkhand, an old friend of His Highness, at the invitation of His Highness, joined the party. The Agent to Governor General with his staff arrived at the appointed time when the Guard of Honour presented

arms and the usual salute was fired by the State Battery; on his taking his seat. His Highness addressed him as follows:—

" Mr. Bosanquet,

Allow me, to express my thanks for your so kindly accepting my invitation to grace this occasion with your presence. Your time is immensely valuable but ties of friendship, the keen desire of the people and the importance of the occasion may be urged as an excuse in my behalf, to give you and my other friends the trouble to come here, for which I am deeply grateful.

Mr. Bosanquet, I hope you have not forgotten that during your last visit to this place in March 1915, on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Govind Gunj—at a time when the Great World Conflagration was raging in its full fury, when after devastating the fair fields of Belgium and France, the invader had left behind him a wake of desolation; when he was preparing to hurl his masses against the mountainous tracts of Service and Montenegro; when intoxicated with the joy of victory he was on his onward march to Russia—You have not forgotten, Sir, that, on this occasion you conveyed a warning to the people in general, that though we had done our duty in this World-Struggle, much had remained to be done in the coming future, and that we should be prepared to do it to the best of our power. That advice was the outcome of your love for the Native States, nay for India; and it has been their good fortune that the Native States are so connected with you at this time, when they more than ever required your assistance and advice.

The outlook, therefore, when you were here last was not encouraging and though there was never any doubt about the ultimate result of this gigantic struggle, the end was then not in sight. Thanks to the indomitable perseverance, the rigid cohesion, the inexhaustible strength of the British Empire, the clouds are now dispersing, disclosing to view the bright star of hope and victory.

The circle is closing in on Germany and the Teuton will soon be caught like a wild beast in the toils of the hunter. Fair Science had placed at his disposal agencies more potent than the genii of the lamp or the ring. What admirable instruments she had in her hands to ameliorate the condition of the human race, she had perverted to aggrandise herself at the cost of the smaller nations. She has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. With her admirable organisation she has been able to stave off the day of disaster but the hour of retribution is at hand. The continuance of her militarism would be a menace to the cause of Liberty; it would be an act of treachery; for us, after all the sacrifices that have been made, and an act of supreme insult

to the memory of those gallant warriors, who heard the cry of that outraged maiden—liberty—and spilt their life-blood for her sake.

No Sir, we should not delude ourselves in thinking of a patched-up piece. The fall of a particular Kingdom or Empire—Germany, Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria—or the humiliation of a particular King or Monarch will not ensure that peace. What we want is the crushing out of the German Militarism—the total obliteration of the " Mailed Fist". This is the truth which we want to drive home to the War-Lord of the Teutons. Then, and not before, can we think of peace.

Under the protection of the strong arms of Great Britain, India has been enjoying uninterrupted peace and prosperity in a way as if nothing extraordinary is happening in the world; and though she has known the taste of the horrors of War through the solitary raid of the *Emden* on one of her important ports, she has remained entirely free from the effects of the World-war. She is therefore better fitted to take her stand by the Empire in its efforts for the safety of nations and to protect the weak against the tyrannies of the strong.

I and my people welcomed the advice so kindly given by you and have been trying to play what humble part we could during the war period: being not fortunate enough to get the chance of rendering my personal services. I was anxious to render some tangible service directly to the brave Jodhas (warriors) and I consulted my best friends in the matter; the outcome of this was that I offered to the Government to set up a Hospital for one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, from amongst those brave sons of the Soil who are fighting the battles of the Empire, and of whose bravery in the performance of their duty, India is so justly proud. The Government very kindly accepted my humble offer. It has been a labour of love to me and to my Durbar to provide as much comfort for these warriors, as it has been in our power to do; and I shall not excuse myself, if I omit to do anything in the completion of this noble task which will tend to ensure its success. So long as the institution will be kept open, I can assure you, my sole care will be to secure happiness, ease, and comfort to these brave warriors.

The institution was ready by the end of July last and sick and wounded soldiers began to arrive by August. The first batch consisted of 14 soldiers and the second batch of 98 men arriving on 16th idem, completed the number. Only one death has taken place, 9 have left for their homes quite cured and restored to health, and 94 are now under treatment. The average stay of the men discharged from the Hospital has been up to now 21.6 days while the minimum and maximum weight gained by them during their stay has been 3lbs and 10½lbs respectively. I need not enter into details of the arrangements which you will all presently see.

Before asking you, Mr. Bosanquet, to formally open this institution, I must not forget to mention the zeal and energy with which my Durbar and the Medical and Palace Departments have worked in its setting up; I am also thankful for the advice received from my friend Colonel Spence, Colonel Smith, the A.M.O., C.I. and the A.D.M.S., Jubbalpore who visited the institution last month, and to Major Steel, the Supervising Officer whose interest in the welfare of the institution has materially contributed to its success.

I need not detain you, gentlemen, any longer, as the time at the disposal of our guest is short and I have to make as much of his stay as I possibly can, and so allow me, Mr. Bosanquet, to ask you to formally open the Datta War Hospital and to give me such advice as you think best for its further improvement."

To this the Agent to the Governor-General replied :—

"I have been particularly glad to perform to-day's ceremony at Your Highness' kind invitation, because it gives me an opportunity to repeat in public in the midst of your subjects the warm acknowledgments, which I have already conveyed officially to Your Highness from the Government of India, of this further act of assistance to the cause of the Empire. This gift of a hospital for Indian soldiers places vividly before us the deep loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Majesty the King Emperor which animate alike the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and the people of India; for it was that feelings which inspired Your Highness' gift and those whom it is to benefit are some of the many thousands who have been ready to lay down their lives, if need be, in the service of His Majesty.

Sikh and Pathan, Jat and Rajput, Dogra and Punjabi Muhammadan are here with others from the United Provinces, Central India and the Dekhan; they represent many famous Regiments and they have come from many distant battle-fields France, Egypt, Aden, Mesopotamia: some have seen a hundred fights others have been struck down by sickness before they reached the firing line; but the desire of all is the same, a glimpse of home after they have left these hospitable walls and then back to join their comrades in the final effort which is to inflict complete and lasting defeat upon our enemies.

Not only is this hospital the first of its kind in Central India, but it is a model of what such institutions should be, exhibiting as it does thoroughness of organisation down to the smallest detail, everything of the best and every penny spent laid out to the best advantage. Your Highness has generously acknowledged the services in this respect of your Dewan and the various State departments, and the valuable advice which you have received from experts: but these results could not have been obtained with-

out the very generous financial support and constant interest which Your Highness has devoted to the scheme. The institution combines in a very special degree the best Indian surroundings with all the modern appliances necessary for the classes of cases to be treated. Knowing as we do what a potent effect environment has on a patient's recovery, this is a very important point gained, and one has only to go round the wards, as I have done, to see how happy and comfortable the inmates are.

With complete confidence that this hospital will successfully meet all the demands that will be made upon it, I now name it the "Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh War Hospital."

On the completion of the ceremony the guests went round the Hospital, examined every arrangement very minutely and seemed to be pleased with all they saw : the patients were happy in every way and expressed a keen desire to go back to the front as soon as they were fit to do so.

State Banquet was given at night and His Highness in proposing the health of his friend and guest said:—

Mr. Bosanquet and Gentlemen,—

I find it indeed difficult to find words suited to the occasion of my performing this most pleasant duty of welcoming the guest of the evening for I can, try as I may, hardly express my sentiments of friendship and regard, and of love and reverence which I entertain for him. His kindness and sympathy with me, his parental advice in matters concerning the welfare of my people as well as of myself, and the keen interest which he evinces in all that pertains to the progress of the Datta State, are matters deeply engraved in my heart.

Gentlemen, the life of a Ruler is not a bed of roses. His responsibility is as great as—if not greater than—the high position into which it has been the wish of Providence to place him, and happy is the Ruler who devotes his life to secure the happiness of the people committed to his charge. Experience has taught me that the knowledge of men and things, acquaintance with people and broad sympathy with their aims and aspirations are essential to an administrator in the task of steering clear of difficulties, which at every turn threaten to wreck the vessel of State.

Mr. Bosanquet, this is not the time when I should encroach upon your leisure of friends by referring to matters of administration, but as you have the right to know the result of the confidence which Government have reposed in me, I hope you will pardon me for placing before you a brief account of the work done by me in the form of a note prepared by my Durbar, and placed before you by my friend and Political advisor, Colonel

Spence, who, I doubt not, will testify to the correctness of the result shown therein, and to whose advice and co-operation these results are mainly due. It is a pleasure to work with Colonel Spence and lucky have I been in enjoying the care of so experienced and sympathetic an officer, whose kindness and regard for me, for my welfare and the welfare of the Daria State have formed most valuable assets in the progress which my Durbar is now reporting to you I shall patiently wait for your verdict, Sir and will consider myself fortunate, if I find that what little I have done meets with your approval and will look forward, with great pleasure, to any advice that you may like to give for my future guidance.

I cannot but refer again to your far sightedness in selecting for me a Dewan, whom I had never known, but who, besides being a man of character and an experienced administrator, possesses the rare tact of inspiring people with the enthusiasm that animates him. His loyalty to his master, his love for the people and his devotion to duty are traits commonly to be found, and I must, therefore, repeat my thanks for your caremony choice of my trusted friend and servant.

Gentlemen, let me thank you all for the trouble you have taken in gracing this occasion with your presence and ask to join with me in drinking to the health and prosperity of the Hon'ble Mr. Bosanquet, May he be spared long to guide the destinies of Central India, an important part of his Most Gracious Majesty's Empire.

On His Highness' taking his seat Mr. Bosanquet, replied as follows: Maharaja Sahib and Gentlemen,

The kind way in which Your Highness has proposed my health is in accordance with the invariable friendliness which I have experienced from you, a friendliness which (as Your Highness has touched on administrative matters), I may say is carried into all the relations of your Durbar with your political advisors and combined with your confidence that we have your interests and the interests of your State at heart, makes a pleasure of our work together.

I shall be deeply interested in reading the note which Your Highness has had prepared on the administrative measures introduced into the State in recent years. I already know something of them from the information which Your Highness supplied me from time to time and from the correspondence that has passed on individual matters; and I have noticed at this my second visit to Daria a marked development in the life of the City which is the surest sign of increasing prosperity and, to trace the matter a step further back of successful administration.

The primary requirements for prosperity in a State are an equitable land-revenue settlement, an efficient police and reliable Courts of Justice,

these being the three essentials of security. Of these the land-revenue settlement was completed by Mr. Bomford by the end of 1916; but as it was introduced into each pargana as it was completed, it has already had time to take effect, and as it has been combined with other improvements in important details of revenue administration, the results have been phenomenal. Not only is the uncultivated land in the State being taken up so rapidly that special officers have had to be appointed to allot it; but the land revenue demand for the current year is something like 50 per cent in advance of the demand of years ago. The internal security of the State is demonstrated by its freedom from dakaity in the past 2 years, and I have every hope that the trained police officer whom Your Highness has honoured to be head of the department, will prove useful in raising the standard of the force. Similarly judging from his record elsewhere, I feel sure that the Chief Judicial Officer of the State whom Your Highness has appointed will justify his election.

Building on these foundations, Your Highness has already taken steps to improve the quality as well as the quantity of cultivation by joining with the Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Dhar Darbars in employing Mr. Coventry as Agricultural Advisor. Personally, I hope and believe that the step will have far reaching results, and I share with the Darbars their gratitude towards His Highness the Maharaja Scindia whose generous contribution towards the cost of the appointment made the experiment possible. Excise has been dealt with on modern lines; and this having been accomplished, I shall be very interested to see how Your Highness will deal with the much debated question of *sayer*.

Of measures closely affecting the home life of people, education is receiving Your Highness' special attention and the expenditure upon it, as Your Highness told us this morning, has risen from something under Rs. 5000 in 1912-13 to something over Rs. 25000 in the current year. An equally satisfactory feature under this head is the care that is being bestowed on the Sardars' sons.

The Raja Bahadur has brought two* companions to be educated with him at the Daly Collge, and from what Your Highness has told me I hope to see other boys from the leading families of the State sent there before long. In this connection too, I take this opportunity to thank Your Highness for allowing youths from some of the Malwa families, on completing the course at the Daly College, to come to this State for administrative training thus fostering the scheme for qualifying them to manage their own Estates or make their own way in the world as the case may be. Last, and by no means least, the War Hospital which we saw to-day is a striking example of Your Highness' appreciation of the blessings of skilled medical relief and is a happy augury for the State hospital which Your Highness is about to establish in this City.

Your Highness has alluded to the success which Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram has already attained as Dewan of the State. He came to Your Highness with a high record of achievement in other States, the recognition of which, as well as of his services here, has been marked by the grant to him of the honour of a C. I. E., I know however, that I interpret his feelings when I say that he regards the confidence which Your Highness reposes in him as the real award of his labours, and that it is this confidence, combined with Your Highness' own intimate knowledge of all the circumstances of Your State, that has enabled his experience and abilities to be turned to the best advantage.

Prizes were distributed to the School boys on the morning of the 24th, and the party left Datta in the afternoon by Punjab Mail.

MYSORE.

Madras Mail.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Mysore University, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore said :—

In the course of his speech, His Highness expressed his pleasure to be present on this historic occasion, whose solemnity and importance they all realised. He said it marked an epoch in the development of Mysore State, for what could be more significant in their history than the creation, at the express desire of the people, of a national University? It is the first university? It is the first university in this country to be founded outside the limits of British India and is an institution which meets the special needs of Mysore, and which will in time have far-reaching effects on the intellectual and material development of the State.

His Highness referred to the debt of gratitude they owed to the University of Madras under whose fostering care both the constituent colleges of their University had attained their present state of high efficiency. He said nearly all of their most distinguished Mysoreans owed their education to the Madras University and were justly proud of this connection. Their University might fitly be compared to a child which reached years of discretion and left the parental home to establish one of its own, with grateful memory of its happy childhood. The Madras University had, however, a very wide area under its control, and the time had also come to make certain changes to adapt their educational system to the actual needs of the people. The ideal of University life which the constitution of the older universities of India had hitherto favoured no longer remained the same, and the creation of teaching local universities was the inevitable outcome of the circumstances of the present time.

His Highness said:—"Our University is really one of the first fruits of the benevolent policy inaugurated by the Government of India of encouraging the establishment of smaller, but more compact Universities." His Highness then referred to the more obvious advantages which a small university like the Mysore University enjoyed as compared with the older and more widespread Indian Universities. His Highness said: "It is, I think, obvious that our University with only two federated colleges will come into special touch with professors and students in a way which is not possible in the case of the older Universities with their system of affiliated colleges spread over a vast area. The advantage is enhanced in the case of the Mysore University by the appointment of a full time Vice-Chancellor who can devote all his energy to the administrative work and establish intimate relations with the professors and lecturers. This feature of our university is so far unique in

India and at the initial stage most necessary. Another advantage is that we have a special guarantee of harmony and efficiency in the fact that the Principals of the two Colleges and representative professors have place on the Council and therefore a direct voice in prescribing courses of study, in directing examinations, and in fact in every detail of administration. This intimate connection between the teaching staff and the University is still further strengthened by the fact that all the professors without exception are constituted members of the University and have seats on the Senate. Another very important feature in a small University is the stricter control which it can exercise over the social life of the students. The unions which are to be built at Mysore and Bangalore will encourage the best form of club life among both professors and students. The hostels which we intend to extend and amplify will develop the residential feature in University life. Supervision will be exercised also over non-residential students who are not living with their parents or relations. I need hardly point out how great a stimulus will be given to the important branch of athletics by the development of residential life and by the erection of gymnastic and cricket pavillions which will in time be provided with residences in the University area. The Mysore University is wisely beginning in a modest way, postponing, until it has passed through the initial stage, the establishment of schools of law, medicine, engineering and commerce."

His Highness then referred to the need of developing their present commercial, engineering and technical schools and said that he was glad that a committee had been appointed to see how far these institutions could be immediately improved. He alluded to his interests in the special encouragement of Kannada literature which is provided for in the University scheme, and stated that they all knew that the study of the vernaculars was very apt to be neglected now-a-days in both schools and colleges and he was glad to see that their University scheme provided a fuller and more continuous course of teaching not only in Kannada but also in other vernaculars of Southern India which were spoken in Mysore. The University would also be engaged in diffusing knowledge among that section of the people who, for various reasons, might not be able to participate in the courses and discipline prescribed for regular examinations. It was with that object that a scheme was provided for the establishment of extension and publication departments.

His Highness also referred to the active sympathy and support they received from Lord Hardinge and Sir Hugh Daly in bringing the University into existence. He also said how highly they valued the assistance and advice of gentlemen from outside the State who had, at much personal sacrifice and trouble, consented to work on the Senate. In conclusion, His Highness spoke a few words as to what he thought should be the

aim of their University. He said :—"In the first place we should spare no effort to gain for the Mysore University the respect of the educational world. This end can only be achieved by maintaining a really high standard of teaching and examination, and also by never allowing that standard to be lowered, however strongly you may be tempted by the lure of numerical results. It should be the aim too of the University to turn out graduates who are not merely learned but who are of high character and bear the stamp of that general culture and refinement which are the distinguishing marks of every true gentleman. This is a high ideal but if the Mysore University helps to realise it, she will have played an important part in the development of higher education in India."

Mysore Patriot.

Mysore, Oct. 14.—The reading of H. H. Maharajah's rescript about the sessions of the assembly was received with joy in the Assembly :—

A thrilling sensation passed through the Assembly. It simply overpowered Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao. He was unable to speak. He simply said, "kindly convey, Sir, our most heartfelt, humble and loyal thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for this gracious privilege. Mr. A. Ramanna then made a most eloquent speech in which he thanked His Highness the Maharaja for the great privilege conceded to the Assembly. M. Venkatakrishanayya then made the following speech.

Sir Visveswarayya, the Rescript that has just been read has filled us with great delight, so much so, that it is impossible for us even to thank His Highness in adequate words of loyalty and gratefulness. In March 1881, Mr. C. Rangacharlu, the first Dewan of Mysore after the Rendition, called an informal meeting of the leading ryots and merchants of the Province by command of His Highness the late Maharaja and outlined to them the wish of His Highness to associate the officials with the non officials for the good administration of the country, and told them the desirability of establishing an Assembly of representative ryots and merchants. He impressed upon them that it was the wish of H. H. the Maharaja to place before them in the form of an Address, a report of the past year and a forecast of what is to be done during the current year. He told them that it was the desire of H. H. to rule the country in a way calculated to convince the people that their interest are identical with those of the Government. This informal meeting was more in the form of a convention. It delighted the members of the convention. The first meeting of the Assembly was held in Dasara of 1881. It is now 35 years old. It has passed through the stage of infancy, boyhood and has been making a very rapid progress towards manhood. We are deeply grateful to H. H. the Maharaja for granting the

second session of the Assembly. H. H. the late Maharaja brought the offices of the Government into closer touch with the leaders of the people. He enabled the latter to lay their grievances and aspirations personally before Government. We the Members of this Assembly, have for the last 35 years been doing our duties to the best of our abilities. It is a source of great gratification to this that H. H. Maharaja thinks that we have fulfilled the expectations that were formed at the time of the institution of the Assembly, and that we have shown intelligence and moderation in our deliberations and that we have been taking increasing interest in all questions of public importance connected with the administration of the State. His Highness' earnest desire to still further increase the mutual confidence between us and the officers of the State and to enable us to understand the policy of Government and identify ourselves still more closely with it is a source of great delight to.

We beg that you will kindly assure His Highness that we will leave no stone unturned to deserve His Highness' approbation in everything connected with the administration of the State.

After the conclusion of this speech, Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya read the following Address:—

Sir,—On behalf of the Representative Members that were present at the Preliminary meetings held on the 5th and 6th instant in the Representative Home, Mysore, I beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on the splendid record of the excellent work done by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja during the official year ending with the 30th June 1916.

We fully endorse the statements you have made regarding the excellent work done by the Mysore Imperial Services Regiment during the last two years. We are exceedingly glad that the Regiment distinguished itself in more than one encounter with the enemy and that three of its officers earned recognition at the hands of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1916 was pleased to observe that the valuable work done by the Mysore dancers in the field was notable. We are proud of the distinction earned by them.

England did not want this war. It was not undertaken by ear-thunger or not of desire for any advantage. It was undertaken purely to prevent greedy powers from trampling under foot some of the weaker powers of Europe. Fortunately, for justice and righteousness, Great Britain has succeeded in turning the tide. The allies are now on the offensive. We pray God the Almighty, to crown British arms with success.

Your address contains a good record of the progressive work undertaken by the Government during the year. Some of your undertakings have already begun to bear fruit; some have begun to flower, while others are pregnant with fruit-bearing capacities. We are grateful not only to you, Sir, but also to His Highness the Maharaja for the many-sided activities productive of great blessings to the State.

The statement you have made about the award of the arbitrators in the Cauvery Arbitration case has placed in our possession facts which show us where we are. We are grateful to you for making this clear statement.

Educational activities must underlie all other economic activities. The liberal allotment of 22 lacs of rupees and upwards for education go to show the solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja for the welfare of his subjects.

The establishment of a teaching and residential University in Mysore is an event which cannot but be regarded as a crown of glory to the State. We wish the University every success and we sincerely hope that, before long, the foundations of the University will be consolidated and that we in the fulness of time will have a Law College, an Agricultural College, and Engineering College, a Medical College, a Mechanical Engineering College, a Technological College, a Kannada College, a Sanskrit College and a College in which universal religion dealing with the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man is taught.

It has given us great pleasure that a practical and a scientific turn is being given to the education imparted in the State. We see a network of activities to promote agriculture, industries and commerce wherever we turn. Self help and self-dependence cannot be advanced better than by encouraging such activities. We are glad that the co-operative movement in the State has taken foot and that the co-operative Central and Provincial Banks as well as the Mysore Bank and its branches have been supplying capital to many a productive concern. The Chamber of Commerce, recently started, will doubtless give a great deal of life to the varied activities of the people in the State.

We cannot be sufficiently grateful to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for sending a large number of qualified men to Europe, America and Japan to learn various arts and trades in order to enable them to become useful to the State on their return from those countries. We see that compulsory education which commenced in 12 towns has already been extended to more than 62 towns and it has been lately extended to a village also. We look upon this as the fore-runner of compulsory education throughout the State. Side by side with the multiplication of schools, we should have

a sufficient number of additional inspectors. If the work is to become satisfactory, there must be at least one inspector for every 100 schools. We hope that arrangements for giving the required number of inspectors will be favourably considered.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that H. H. the Maharajah graciously consented to be the Chancellor of the Hindu University, Benares, and has given a liberal donation of two lacs of rupees and sanctioned a yearly grant of Rs. 12,000, for the maintenance of that great institution. In showing this act of generosity, His Highness has proved that while he is solicitous for the welfare of his own subjects, he is not unmindful of the interests of the Indians outside the province.

The liberal allotment that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have made towards the promotion of industries in the State is worthy of all praise. General education has its own advantages. It will widen the intellectual horizon of the people and make them realise the advantages of a wider patriotism. Before we become fit for such patriotism we should be able to stand on our own legs. We should be competent to earn our own livelihood. The numerous economic activities started in the State, if properly fostered and developed, would enable our people to attain both these objects. We hope that attempts will be made to solve this economic problem of the State most satisfactorily. Rice mills have been multiplying in the State. We should see how far they deserve encouragement and where the multiplication should stop. A number of other activities by labour-saving machines are being attempted. Efforts should be made to see that none of these activities fail. The Director of Industries and Commerce as well as the Industries and Commerce Committee should examine the details of every new venture before bringing it into existence. Experts may be sent for and may even be paid to advise those who are engaged in the concern. There would be cotton-seed oil factory, the Sandal wood oil factory, the tile factory Mysore, the Home Industries in Bangalore, Mysore etc., the Railway activities, the water-supply scheme the building activities, the development of civic and social activities; all these go to show the useful direction in which we are moving. We hope that all these activities will be carefully watched and no stone will be left unturned to see that these activities will not fall into the hands of selfish exploiters from abroad. In these matters, we cannot but act upon the advice of His Excellency, Lord Hardinge who says:—

“Build up within your own State a body of your own subjects on whom you can rely to serve you. Take them young, educate them, select them, select the best, fit them for high places and when they are fit, confer high places upon them. Give them, responsibility, enlist their interest and

sympathy in the work of administration, and I confidently predict that you will not regret the step you have taken : ”

Your reference to the establishment of village Courts is most encouraging. We hope that these courts will operate as the panchayat and conciliation courts of ancient times and we sincerely trust that every effort will be made to place them on a solid foundation. If litigation is to decrease, if economic activities should prosper and if rural prosperity should become the order of the day, these village courts should be made the centres of benevolent and patriotic work.

The allotment of one lakh of rupees for the uplift of the depressed classes is a step in the right direction. There are many who go under the name of depressed classes. There are, we think, really depressed people in every community. The allotment should reach, we think, the really depressed classes. We are confident that proper investigation will be made and the amount is made to reach those who really deserve it.

The absence of pure water for drinking purposes, for men as well as for cattle is the prolific source of a number of preventable diseases. The supply of pure water to the people is believed to be the first charge on the revenues of the State. Whether it is so or not is another question. It cannot be denied that it is an act of the greatest benevolence on the part of the State to create sanitary and water facilities to all the taxpayers. We sincerely believe that a more liberal allotment will be made for the purpose and that more practical steps will be taken to carry out the scheme.

We, in conclusion, beg to inform you Sir, that we are deeply grateful to you for giving us a Representative Home and for placing at our disposal the Nanjaraj Bahadur Chatram for our accommodation. There is nothing wanting in the arrangements made by you, Sir, for our convenience and comfort. We beg that you will kindly accept our heartfelt thanks for the same, and we pray to God the Almighty to shower his choicest blessings on the Imperial Government on H. H. the Maharaja and on you, Sir, his trusted and most progressive minister.

Your most obedient servants.

The Members of the Representative Assembly.

Hindu.

Mysore, Oct. 16.—Sir M. Viswesvarayya made the following concluding remarks at the Dasara Representative Assembly:—

Gentlemen,—After five days (discussion) I find we have been able to dispose of 211 subjects out of a total of 335. 82 local and 21 supplementary subjects have been dealt with, as also all important general subjects. We have agreed that the remaining 124 subjects which are comparatively

unimportant may be taken up at the next sessions. As on previous occasions the discussions were conducted with ability and enthusiasm although, in one or two instances, the language used by members was, as stated by Mr. A. Ramanna, more expressive than measured. I have to express regret that, as the time at our disposal was limited, individual representations could not be given fresh scope.

Coming now to the more important subjects discussed, the regulation of water supply under tanks and canals has received, some attention during the year. The Government are anxious that the water distribution should be done scientifically instead of by rule of thumb. The special Irrigation Engineer has been dealing with 8 tanks, and a set of suitable rules, giving practical hints on the subject, has been drawn up for the information of the public. As promised by me last year, the question of restricting the *atchkat* of tanks, in proportion to the storage available, is receiving attention. Five or six tanks are being surveyed. If the representatives of the people want more rapid progress it will be necessary to put on additional establishment to expedite the work. The subject may be discussed again at the next session. The subject of water rate on *inam* lands was argued with much ability. Following the precedent in other provinces we have sanctioned the payment of commission at the rate of 12 per cent to the *inamdar* which ought to sufficiently compensate him. Government charge only 6 per cent. for similar service when they take over the management of *inam* villages. New irrigation works are often commercial enterprises on which Government must realise a suitable return. No valid reason was put forward to show why Government should sell water at lower than its market rate to *inam* lands. As regards the restoration of minor tanks, the share which the *ryots* have to contribute was settled with your consent a couple of years ago. I am sorry to learn that full advantage has not yet been taken of the concession. Although, it is too early to Judge of the working of the rule, Government have no objection to authorise the Deputy Commissioners to recover the *ryots'* contribution in instalments spread over from 3 to 5 years. The increase of emoluments to *patels* and *shambhogs* has been under discussion for a long time. The financial department consider that the increase is inadmissible. Some few among you have stated that the appointments are coveted for the prestige attaching to them. The subject is beset with difficulties and must be kept under investigation till a proper solution is reached. Government are anxious to deal with the settlement of *inamdars'* claims to toddy revenue within the next two or three months. They have definitely come to the conclusion that the tree tax on trees situated in *inam* villages should be paid to the privileged *inamdar* and that in Government villages to Government. The questions as to how the claims

already admitted should be dealt with is receiving consideration. With regard to the contribution for building reading rooms in villages. I may say at once that, without increasing the total annual expenditure under this head, the Government see no objection, at least for the present to increase the grant in individual cases from one third to one half. You brought to notice certain defects in the muzrai administration. The whole question has been thoroughly investigated by a committee and the muzrai Superintendent and certain conclusions have been arrived at which it is expected will greatly improve the working of the muzrai institutions in future. A Government order on the subject is expected to issue almost immediately.

Last year, you agreed to the legislation for the enforcement of weekly labour in villages or the levy of a cess instead. This year you have gone back on that decision. Every large improvement requires some measure of sacrifice or submission to discipline. Government consider that it will not be possible to keep up continuous interest or activity in the scheme without legislation. The subject of the separation of executive and judicial functions has given rise to sharp differences of opinion, it is however under active consideration and Government are anxious to reach a solution. The chief difficulty is one of cost. In the matter of weights and measures the Chamber of Commerce is being consulted. Government are willing to give facilities if private parties come forward to take up the work.

Government are aware of the strong feeling that exist about the delay in providing new telegraph offices in the State. We have made a representation to the Government of India. A meeting is to be held shortly in Bangalore to consider how our immediate requirements might be met in regard to the defects brought to notice in the administration of primary schools. Mr. Shama Rao has explained the difficulties of the department on account of a large and sudden increase in the number of schools. In a matter like this, I must bespeak a little patience on the part of the public. Most of the difficulties are now removed and Government are doing all they can by sanctioning additional inspecting staff and in other ways to further improve matters. The complaint as to want of seats in high schools and Colleges has been met by the Inspector-General of education who stated that there was not a single case in which a qualified student was refused admission in the current year. He has been requested to see that troubles of this kind will not recur. Many of you were present the other day when His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the first meeting of the Mysore University Senate. I am sure you will all take a patriotic interest in the growth of our university and help its work by providing endowments, if necessary, for students coming from your own localities. At least ten students should be maintained at the university from each taluk. Government are giving

some facilities to encourage youngmen from the backward communities to take more largely to education and also to enable them to get admission into the public service in greater numbers than have been the case hitherto. It must be remembered that these classes have not yet acquired the habit of educating themselves and some temporary inducements are necessary. I have no doubt the public as a whole will commend the action taken by Government. As regards railway development Government are anxious to arrange for a connection to Chatkal on the West coast and to take up the Nanjangad-Erode link. For the rest, if any railways are brought near our borders, we may give connections from our railway system if they are to our advantage. We can only build such lines as are calculated to promote the permanent interests of the state as a whole.

For the past forty years the urban population of our State, in proportion to the rural, has been going down, first on account of famine and then plague. We want more town population in order to carry on the higher work of civilization. Extensions should be marked out in every town and building sites and sites for industrial suburbs should be kept ready. Settlers and industries may be slow in coming but if the sites are there the most formidable obstacle in the way of increase of population and business activities will have been removed.

I have drawn attention to the changing conditions of the times. Progress means work and work must be done by some body, either by Government agency or by an organisation of the people. There is no other short cut. I have in my hand a statement showing at least 20 cases in which you have asked for new schemes or new facilities in the interests of the public which will cost many lakhs to comply with but there is not a single suggestion for increase of reserve. You consider all increase of establishment as an unmitigated evil. You want many things. You do not pause to enquire how the cost is to be met. Now that you are going to discuss the budget for the next session, I trust you will take up a more practical attitude in future. Whatever might have been the case in the past, there is no antagonism of interests between the officials and the non-officials at present. Many of the officers have to do their regular duties and also help in the new developments. They have risen splendidly to the occasion and been very zealously doing the people's work. We owe such officers a deep debt of gratitude.

In my opening address I have explained that all the development activities of the country may be brought under three heads viz, (1) Developments in administration (2) Economic development and (3) Civic and social progress. The first has to be attended to by the Government officers, aided by the people, the second by the people aided by the Government and the

third exclusively by the people. In future we want the people of each taluk town and village to give petitioning and to take an increasing responsibility for supplying local needs themselves. You have local Conferences at which you may ask for co-operation from officers. We are trying to fix standards of the level of development which taluks, towns and villages should aim at and we trust, in course of time to have experts all over the country who would be able to survey each local area and assess its percentage of efficiency self-help and organizations. I will mention an instance or two of how large improvements might be effected by local effort and organization. Government are desirous of giving power to local bodies to borrow money by guaranteeing interest with the aid of a cess raised in the localities themselves. Suppose in a taluk like Tirthahalle the board was able to levy a cess which brought in an income of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 annually, the board will be able to borrow from the residents in the taluk itself a sum of over Rs. 3 lakhs and lend it to influential committees or other organizations to carry out tank improvements, roads, water-supply, drainage works etc., within the taluk. The persons benefited will be able to repay, in due course, and till then, the proceeds of the cess would go to meet interest charges. The restoration of old tanks and construction of new ones is a crying want. The tanks were originally constructed by local people and there is no reason why, with training and organization, the people of to-day should not take up similar responsibilities. If an organised attempt is made in this way, important works will be carried out in taluks which fifty years of petitioning and dependence on Government will not effect. A similar attempt might be made for the improvement of the Malnad region. There is money in the country, labour can be imported and a few years' training will give all the special skill required for developing the ordinary public works of the area.

Gentlemen, we have now agreed that the second session should be held in the fourth week of April and that it may last about four days. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to order this morning that the courtesy of granting *lava jama* to members should be extended to the second session also. As regards the discussion of the Budget, facilities will be provided to members to obtain all reasonable information. If some of you specialise in different branches of administration, it will tend to raise the value of your suggestions and a time will come when Government may, of their own accord, seek your advice. What is needed from the people is a change of outlook and enthusiastic co-operation with Government. We have members of Government all of whom have travelled abroad. Mr. Kantharaj Urs has, as you know, just returned from the Far East; H. H. The Yuvaraja has travelled both East and West and is taking the lead in many beneficent public movements in the country. His Highness the Maharaja is

directing all large developments with an eye to the permanent interests of his people. If the great majority of the population give up their traditional apathy and work on new lines, developments will follow in rapid succession and we can face the future with confidence.

Daily Chronicle.

As a member of the first British regiment to enter Mysore since it became an independent State, a Lancashire-soldier sends an interesting account of the enthusiastic reception accorded them by the Maharaja, to the *Daily Chronicle*. At the start of the war the Maharaja placed his troops at the disposal of the King-Emperor, and they have since been on active service.

'At the municipal boundaries the soldier writes, "we were met by the three bands of His Highness and we passed under a triumphal arch with the bands playing. The British Grenadiers' and through streets gay with hunting and amid shouts of welcome. We were conducted through the beautiful Curzon Park on to the ground immediately facing Government House. In marquees on each side of the drive a banquet fit for a king was spread.

"At 6 p. m. His Highness escorted by wonderfully picturesque and soldierly mounted escort in attractive uniforms by fellow and black, rode up and received a Royal salute from the British troop who were viewed. We gave him three British cheers, with helmets off, such as he had never heard before.

"A brief march brought us to Hardinge Circle, and then to the courtyard of the Maharaja's palace. The magnificent building suddenly burst into a blaze of glorious light; some 15,000 electric globes shone from every line, every nook and corner into the night, providing a spectacle of regal brilliance.

"We were permitted to go over the palace and were impressed into silence as we filed along the galleries of choice marble, under ceilings beautifully moulded, delicately tinted and gilded. Passing doors of sandal wood and silver, carved and chased, we entered the throne room, containing the brilliant Mysore throne. It is made of chased gold and set with diamonds, presented to an old-time ruler by one of the Emperors at Delhi. It rests on four golden lions, whose eyes are flashing rubies. A flight of silver steps leads to the seat, which has cushions of gold cloth. Tassels of ropes of pearls hang from the arms. Above these is a golden umbrella with fringe of pearls, set with dazzling gems, and on the top of it perches a golden parrot set with emeralds and diamonds holding an emerald pendant in its beak."

Indian Patriot.

Sir M. Visveswarayya's work in Mysore has already started the feeling that he should have another term—and yet another term.

New India.

"Much interest is felt among all who are watching the rapid progress of Mysore under its liberal Maharaja and his admirable Dewan in the question whether or not the term of the latter should be extended. Every well-wisher of Mysore hopes for this extension, and it is an open secret that the Maharaja views the suggestion with a favourable eye. We sincerely wish that no untoward influence may intervene to cut short the Dewan's beneficent career of usefulness."

Madras Times.

"The progressive activity in Mysore is excellent, and we should find it difficult to give a list of all the movements that have been started for the welfare of the people of the State in both moral and material respects. Such movements are good; and if only the societies really work enthusiastically and if the enthusiasm does not die down with their creation, they ought to do much for Mysore. This is always a question."

Indian Patriot.

The first meeting of the Mysore University was full of the grandeur and formalities which the occasion called forth and which, perhaps, a Native State alone could display. The presence of His Highness, whose immense popularity with his subjects had just then been intensified—if it could be intensified—by the rescript, sanctioning two meetings of the Representative Assembly—and of the Yuvaraja added to the importance of the occasion.

Punjabee.

Baroda and Mysore are not the only States in which education is making substantial progress. Travancore is another educationally advanced State.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, the Dewan of Mysore, made a comprehensive speech, reviewing the manifold activities of the State in its various departments, in opening the thirty-third session of the Mysore Dussarsh Representative Assembly on Saturday.

Wednesday Review.

Sir Visveswarayya's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly was as usual an inspiring one and while his figures for other countries which he generally gives on such occasions seem to point out how little Mysore has to boast of in respect of progress, the figures for Mysore are distinctly encouraging.

Patrika.

"From all this, one can at once form an idea of the interest taken by the Durbar in the education of the subject, for education means growth and prosperity. We can but thank His Highness the Maharaja and his Dewan and congratulate the people of this advanced and enlightened Indian State."

Tribune.

Public life in Mysore is becoming more interesting every year. The latest progressive step of the Government is the decision to hold a second session of the Representative Assembly every year. The Assembly was established in 1881. We hope the day is not long when the assembly will be vested with legislative and financial powers similar to those enjoyed by the "Lower House" of Parliament in Western countries.

KAPURTHALA.

Indian Patriot.

It is announced that His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has invested a sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees in 5 per cent British Exchequer Bonds. It goes without saying that this no less substantial a form of help to the Empire in its hour of need that the numerous war gifts made by His Highness himself and other Ruling Princess. This is the third instance of a ruling Prince having invested money in a war loan that has come to notice, the others being those of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and His Highness the Nizam.

KALSIA

Indian Patriot.

Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, president of the Council of Regency Kalsia State, utilized the Dusserah Durbar for a big recruiting meeting at Chachrauli on Friday, to which the intelligent rural population was called. The meeting was also graced by the presence of the young Chief and his two sisters. The president made an eloquent speech, urging his hearers to assist the Empire at this juncture with men, money and materials. A British recruiting officer, Sant Gurbukhash Singh, and Sardar Ajit Singh, of Lahore, made effective speeches which impressed the audience. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PATIALA.

Indian Patriot.

Addressing a recruiting meeting in North India Mr. Boota Singh said :—

Our duty being thus very clear, the question remains how best we can discharge it. In this connection, I may take the opportunity of mentioning that His Highness Maharaja Adhiraja Sir Bhupendra Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., held a Durbar at Patiala, on the occasion of the Second War Anniversary. To this, in addition to state officials and gentry, gentlemen of influence and position from different parts of the country were also invited. His Highness in a very cogent and reasoned speech dilated on the necessity of organising local Aid Associations with a view to effectively co-operating with the Government. The larger the number of responsible organisations, the greater the possibilities of enlisting the sympathies of the masses, whose innate inertia wanted a stimulus of the right sort.

The tone of sincerity in His Highness's speech coupled with the consciousness that His Highness was suiting word to action touched me deeply. I came back to Rawalpindi a wiser man with a strong resolution for bringing into existence a permanent body, intended to supplement the efforts of analogous institution. The idea which he owed to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala immediately matured under the wise counsel of gentlemen, some of whom I have the pleasure of seeing here. The result of our deliberations appears in the form of Resolutions which will be placed before you for your consideration and acceptance.

Gentlemen, we required for our President a person whose mature wisdom, executive experience and recognised service in connection with the War should be helpful in guiding the deliberations of this conference. All these assets, besides many others which I need not enumerate, singled out His Highness Major Raja Sir Baldev Singh, K. C. I. E., Ruler of Poonch, as the most suitable person to preside over the conference. We are happy in having His Highness amongst us to-day and I request him to take the chair and guide the Conference in its deliberations.

COCHIN.

United India and Native States.

There were spontaneous rejoicings throughout the State, all public offices and schools were closed, and at very important centre meetings were held to pray for His Highness' prosperity and to congratulate him on the

auspicious occasion. We are glad to learn that His Highness the Rajah of Cochin quite recently exhibited himself to his subjects in a pleasing aspect which proves his rigid impartiality when dealing with all classes of his subjects. The Christian subjects headed by their parish priests waited on His Highness and represented to him their hard lot, due to the distress and commercial depression caused by the war and by other causes. The Rajah gave the petitioners a patient hearing and graciously promised to pay a personal visit to the petitioners' villages before deciding on the steps to be taken for ameliorating their deplorable condition. It is superfluous to say that the petitioners were much gratified at the result of their interview and it is hoped that as a result of the Rajah's visit to their villages some substantial improvement will be effected in their present condition.

RAJKOT.

Times of India.

Vaukaner, Oct. 7.—The Girrassia Hostel started at Rajkot for the benefit of the Girrassia boys studying in the local schools at Rajkot, was till now conducted in a hired building. But the number of boys gradually increasing a need for a large building was much felt and with the support of His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot, a new and commodious building, having accommodation for about 50 boys has been constructed near the Ravi Vilas Palace of Kumarsbri Harbhamji. Major Berthon congratulated them on the sympathy and support of His Highness the Thakore Sahib and concluded his speech by wishing success to the institution.

BARODA.

Young India.

The Dewan of Baroda, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, has struck the right note in pleading for "administrative research." This administrative research is nothing more than administrative stock-taking. The process was familiar to the early Governors of India, who had had to subject themselves to periodical examination at the hands of non-official assessors. We allude to the old Parliamentary enquiries and not to the more recent royal commission's enquiries, which have proved to be all more elaborate and costly and far less effective in practice.

MYSORE.

Indian Patriot.

The excellent speech with which Sir M. Visveswarayya wound up the Dussarah session of the Assembly was conceived in the same high strain as all his speeches are. If his speeches appeal to a wider audience than Mysore and Native States in general, and is heard with satisfaction in British India, the secret is to be found in the transparent sincerity of his purpose. Sir M. Visveswarayya is ever telling the people what he is aiming at ; it is to make Mysore and the Mysorean richer. The road to wealth lies through higher education, and therefore the Mysore University has come into being ; it is through agricultural advancement, and the Committee of the Economic Conference is daily at work to find ways and means ; it lies through industrial enterprises, and Mysore, under Sir M. Visveswarayya, is more associated with industrial than any other activity. But high thinking in the economic Conference and tall talking in the Representative Assembly has been found to be of not much immediate use. The goal before the Government of Mysore was definitely fixed by the Dewan. The Government cannot reach it without the help of the people ; and the people must be roused to make efforts to reach it as early as possible and then aspire higher. Sir M. Visveswarayya's speeches, of late, have almost been appeals to the people : his eyes are upon them ; he has seen how, properly led, they can turn villages which looked deserted a year ago, smiling in sanitary cleanliness, because the villagers had come forward to do voluntary work. He has seen how in Taluk Conference of officials and people, the intelligent ryot has come forward with practical suggestions. He has realised fully and without the least doubt that the average Mysore ryot is intelligent enough to grasp his own future and the future of his State, and that all that he wants is a little more responsibility in administering his own affairs. The Mysore official has been transformed by Sir M. Visveswarayya into a paid leader of the people ; and to the official, whose work has grown more responsible and more onerous under the driving force of.

The way Sir M. Visveswarayya's ideas run ! A rural area is to be empowered to collect cesses, and using this cess as interest, large loans are to be negotiated, which will be utilised for the improvement of irrigation works—minor tanks and similar necessities for agricultural improvement. Sir M. Visveswarayya's has been showing to politicians in British India what they should aim at and what they should ask.

Ind. in Patriot.

Striking are the scenes that come from the Native State of Mysore. The Senate meeting is simply glorious, and they will long remember in

Mysore the fine sentiments and ideals which beat around the first meeting of the first Senate of the University. Beloved always, His Highness was the very idol of the people's heart on that day when a glorious future was open to the Mysorean's vision—through the University.

The address which the Representative Assembly read to the Dewan preceded, as it was, by the speeches resonant with loyalty and gratitude to His Highness on the rescript, must spread before the people of Mysore remarkable scenes indeed. How easily a people can be made to love their Sovereign, if only the Minister is popular! What a difference to-day from the day when Mr. V. P. Madhawa Rao was there, and vetoed the election of two popular representatives!

Sir M. Visweswarayya is continuing to strike a high and a yet higher note. His concluding speech was an appeal to the officials to throw themselves heart and soul into the popular movements, in fact be real leaders of people, with of course more responsibility than the politician. "Do not petition to the Government" was his appeal. "Do things yourself and with courage with a sense of responsibility." That is his appeal to the people.

Hindu Patriot.

Mysore is one of the most advanced of the Indian States. Under the guidance of its able and sagacious Dewan, Sir Viswaswaraya, the State is now making rapid strides in many directions, notably in the improvement of education, the development of industries, and the fostering of public spirit among the people. Dewan Visweswaraya is himself an expert engineer, and the State spends large sums of money every year on engineering works tending to the permanent benefit of the people. We hope the other Indian States will follow the example set by Mysore.

Mysore Patriot.

Monday the 9th October 1916 will hereafter be regarded as a red letter day in the political and administrative annals of Mysore. The gracious royal Rescript read by the Dewan announcing the holding of a further session of the Assembly every year is the second "Magna Charta" of Mysore the first being the order of his Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur of revered memory. The importance of the step taken at present by His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, cannot be over-estimated. It is an act of the highest and broadest statesmanship and of the deepest political grace and clemency. We consider the institution of a regular second session every year as a great and marked advance in the political privileges of the people.

KALSIA.

Civil and Military Gazette.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. N. Atkins, I.C.S., Commissioner and Political Agent, reached Chathrauli at 8 A.M., on 9-10-16 and was received by the Raja Sahab on arrival at the guest house. The Council was present at the boundary. A guard of Honour was drawn up and a salute of 11 guns was fired. After a short time two principal officials of the State waited on the Political Agent to enquire after his health.

A formal visit was paid by the Raja Sahab to the Political Agent at 12 noon. On the arrival of Raja Sahab a salute of 11 guns was fired and the guard of Honour presented Arms. The Raja was received on alighting from the carriage by the Political Agents Superintendent Vernacular Office and on entering the room by the Political Agent. The Raja Sahab was accompanied by the President and the Members of Council. The President of Council presented a Nazar of one gold mohar and introduced the other members who also presented Nazars. At the close of the interview Attar and Pan were presented to the Raja by the Political Agent and to the members of the Council by his Superintendent Vernacular Office. The ceremonies on the Raja's departure were the same as at his arrival. The Daji was presented by two officials just upon the departure of the Chief.

The Political Agent held a Durbar in the State Diwankhana at 5 P.M. Two Ahalkars waited on the Political Agent at his residence at 4-45 P.M. to take him to the Diwan-khana. The Political Agent on arrival at the Diwankhana was received by the Raja as he alighted from his carriage; the Guard of Honour gave a general salute and a salute of 11 guns was fired. The Raja conducted the Political Agent to his seat in the Durbar room.

The Officials of the State then were presented to the Political Agent by the President of Council and each offered a Nazar which was touched and remitted.

The rewards of shawls were given to some officials and Zaildars etc., for their good work and help in recruiting and plague. The Political Agent then delivering a speech in English.

Raja Sahib,—I have been desired by Government to come here to present to you the Sanad conferring upon the Chief of Kalsia the title of "Raja." Your family has been distinguished since the latter half of the 18th century when your ancestor Sardar Gurbakhsh joined in an invasion by the Manjha Sikhs of the Moghal Ilqa. Your present territory dates from the time of his son Sardar Jodh Singh who won the Ilqas of Bassi, Chachraun and Chirak in addition to various other Ilqas including that in the Lahore

District from which he derived his title of Sardar of Kalsiah. Although you still own some share as proprietors in the Kalsian village, the State has no jurisdiction as your family had at the time of the annexation lost all its territory except what now continues constitute your state.

Your ancestor Sardar Sobha Singh and his son Sardar Lahna Singh your great grand-father did good service in 1857, supplying a contingent of 100 men and patrolling the main roads at various points.

Since then all the succeeding Sardars have been short lived. Sardar Bishan-Singh your grand-father succeeded to the Ouddi while a minor and died while still young. His successor his eldest son Sardar Jagjit Singh was only 7 when he died and your father Sardar Ranjit Singh was only an infant when he succeeded, so that there was a minority of about 20 years and the Sardar only enjoyed his full powers for 2 years before his death in 1906, you yourself succeeded when only 6 years of age. We all trust that by the grace of God your life will be prolonged, and that you will live to see the State grow in prosperity and dignity. Your State has been administered by a Council of Regency with Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gant Singh as President. I hope and think that when the time comes for you to take over the reins from them you will find that the State has been well administered. The Council is putting into good order the roads and public buildings and is showing enterprise in various ways. They are trying to encourage the silk industry and to initiate improvements in agricultural methods. They are prepared to join in a project for a new railway connecting Chabrawli with the main line at Jagadhri. Your revenue is being increased. But above all you will have to thank them for the honour which has been conferred by Government on your State and on yourself, the honour of which I have come to-day to grant to you, "The Sanad."

This is in recognition to the services rendered by the Kalsia State during the *Great War* which has been raging now for over 2 years.

The Kalsia State has so far contributed over one lakh of rupees towards different funds connected with the war. This is a large sum to pay out of the revenues of so poor a State.

The State also referred to purchase New Conversion Loan Shares of the value of Rs. 25,000-0-0 but was unable to get shares of more than Rs. 16,900.

In addition to the above the State referred 25 mule drivers but of these only seven were accepted.

The State has also given ten horses for military purposes and Government orders are awaited with regard to the offer of a house at Jagadhri Railway Station made by the Darbar to be used as a hospital for the wounded.

ded soldiers returning from war. The President tells me that he is very hopeful of helping substantially in procuring recruits, camel-Darwans and mule drivers, of which Government at present stands in need. I hope that he will be successful.

I now have pleasure in presenting the Sanad, I wish you much prosperity and happiness.

And its translation being read by his Superintendent Vernacular Office, presented to the Raja the Sanad conferring upon the Chief of Kalsia, the Hereditary title of Raja by the Benign Government. Then H. H. the Raja Sahab acknowledging the receipt of the Sanad read his reply and its translation was read by the President.

Mr. Atkins, I owe a deep debt of obligation to the wise generous and far-sighted Government of the Hon'ble Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., who has been good enough to move Government to confer the Hereditary title of Raja on the Kalsia House.

2. I am also thankful to you for the trouble you have taken in paying a special visit to my State for the purpose of presenting to me the Sanad of the title so kindly conferred upon me by benign Government.

3. I am also very grateful to you for the kind and sympathetic expressions you have used towards the Kalsia house. It need hardly be mentioned that my ancestors ever since they came under the protection of the British Government have always remained firm in loyalty and devotion to the paramount power; as an instance, I may be allowed to mention, that in 1845 the State rendered meritorious services in the transport of supplies on such an important occasion as the battle of Pheri-Shahr in the Ferozpur District. It is well known that before 1809 the State had extensive territory, but my loyal ancestors preferred to give up a portion thereof so as to remain under the benign patronage of the British Government of which fact, I, too feel highly proud. In the present European war the State has done its best to contribute its loyal quota of services to the Empire, and I beg to assure the Government that it would be its utmost in doing so according to the needs of the moment and its best capacity.

4. I beg also to assure the Government that it will be always my pride and duty to walk in the footsteps of my house in its traditional loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. The British Raj is a God sent boon to India and among others, we, the Sikhs, are religiously bound to it, as the advent of this Raj was predicted by our Holy Gurus. I am grateful to the Government for having secured to the State an excellent Council of Regency with Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh as its President, during my minority. I am happy to think that it has successfully worked with great loyalty and devotion to the prosperity of the State.

5. In the end I beg to assure you that I will always try my utmost to prove myself worthy of this title in the discharge of my duties to the people and to the Government.

It is my earnest prayer that our benign Government may specially bring the war to a successful termination by defeating the enemy—a foe of civilisation, justice and peace.

The usual Faskkas was presented by the State. Attar and pan were then given by the Political Agent to the Raja and by his Superintendent Vernacular Office to the Akalkars. The ceremonials on the departure of political Agent were the same as on his arrival, in the evening illumination was made in the town and from 7 to 8 P. M. in the guest house master Sant Sirgh, Honorary Secretary, Punjab Temperance Federation, Amritsar delivered a very useful and interesting lecture on war and temperance with magic lantern slides in presence of the political Agent, Raja Sahab and other State guests.

In the evening of 10th : a garden party was held by L. D. Sardar Sant Sirgh, President of Council in honour of selected in the Ranjit Park, to which Raja Sahab, Mr. and Mrs. Atkin and their children, State officials with the Sardar of guris and Sardar Jashwar Singh of Chirak and Sardars of Faidpura and some gentlemen Jagadhri with State officials selected person of the town of Chaudranli, Dacca Fasnai and Chirak were present. A few amusing performances were given by the juggler. L Nand Lal Honorary Secretary Temperance Society, Amritsar sang a very beautiful song on the blessings of the British Raj and the State band was played. It came to a close at 7-20 P. M.

In the morning of 11th ; the Political Agent left for Amballa at 7 A.M., to catch a train. The ceremonials were the same as at his arrival.

JOBAT.

Bengalee.

The commonest malefactor, before he is punished, must be confronted with the witnesses who depose against him, and the fullest opportunity is allowed him to test their evidence. At least this elementary canon of justice should be observed in the case of a Native Princess before she is deprived of her rank and position and the child whom she claims as born of her is taken away from her side. The Rani's appeal is so overwhelmingly strong that we feel that it has only to be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy for her prayer to be granted. If an open enquiry is held, as we trust there will be, we hope it will be conducted by a commission of Indian Princes.

SONEPUR.

Indian Patriot.

The Feudatory State of Sonepur is the south-eastern most part of the Sambalpur tract in Orissa. It covers an area of about a thousand square miles and has a population of about 215,716. It is an undulating open tract interspersed with small picturesque rocks. The Mahanadi and its tributaries and numerous tanks constitute the chief source of irrigation and almost all the lands in the State have been brought under cultivation. The rainfall is about 60 inches. *Dhan, Lung, Kulthi, Til* and sugarcane are principally grown. There are forests along the borders of the State. The products of these find a ready sale in the State itself, and the exports consist only of agriculture produce. Among the industries are the weaving of coarse cotton cloths and tassur silk. The capital town of Sonepur which is situated on the right bank of the Mahanadi-near the confluence of the Tel and the Mahanadi presents, a very beautiful sight from the river. The local manufactures are brass images, gold, silver, and copper work and hard work. The town of Binka, about 17 miles up, also on the right bank of the Mahanadi, is a seat of river trade. Being favourably situated the State of Sonepur yields more revenue than some neighbouring States of larger area. Education is imparted in over 150 institutions, including one High English School, 1 Middle English School, 1 Middle Vernacular School, 6 Girl's Schools, 1 Sanskrit school and 3, schools for the lower castes, besides a large number of upper and lower Primary Institutions and Pathasalas. Besides the Palace Dispensaries there are two Dispensaries and Hospitals where medical aid is afforded: Vaccination has also been made popular. A Veterinary Surgeon has the charge and care of the cattle of the people. A well qualified Surgeon supervises the whole medical department. The Ruling Chiefs of Sonepur trace their descent from illustrious Chohan Rajput rulers, of whom the glorious Pathwiraj was the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. As early as the beginning of the 12th Century, Rama Deo, a section of this dynasty came to Patna near Sambalpur and established his sway there over the cluster of States then known as Athargarhjat, lying to the north of Chota Nagpur and the east of Bilaspur. Narasimha Deo, 9th in descent from him gave away Sambalpur to his brother Balaram Singh Deo. The present line of rulers at Sonepur was founded in the middle of the 16th Century by Raja Madon Gopal Singh Deo, 13th in descent from Balaram Singh Deo, after conquering the State from the aboriginal tribes. H. H. Maharaja Sri Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo Dharmanidhi Babadur is the 12th ruler from Raja Madan Gopal Singh Deo as will appear from the table below:—

1. Sri Madan Gopal Singh Deo, 1556-1606
2. Sri Lal Singh Deo, 1606-635

3. Sri Purusottam Sing Deo, 1635-1673
4. Sri Raj Sing Deo, 1673-1709
5. Sri Achal Sing Deo, 1709-1728
6. Sri Dibyasing Deo, 1728-1766
7. Sri Jarawar Sing Deo, 1766-1767
8. Sri Sobha Singh Deo, 1767-1781
9. Sri Prithvi Sing Deo Bahadur 1781-1841.
10. Sri Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur 1841-1891.
11. Sri Prataprudra Sing Deo Bahadur 1891-1901.
12. Sri Bir Mitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi-1901.

The ruling Chiefs of this line enjoyed absolute independence when the British Government entered into a treaty with this State during the rule of Raja Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur, the grandfather of the present Maharaja. The British recognised the rulers of Sonapur as Feudatory Chiefs having full sovereign power in all matter of internal administration subject to only one limitation provided in a clause of the Sanad granted by the Government of India. Raja Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur was very popular and was noted for his loyalty. To quote the exact words on record in the Political Department of the British Government there was "recognition of meritorious services rendered by him to the British Government at a time when the Indian Empire had not settled down into the general peace and prosperity which it now enjoys. Times have changed since Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur loyally assisted the British Government in putting down rebellion and anarchy in the Sambalpur district." In the days of Raja Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur there were also disturbances in the Angul district and in Khondmal which also he assisted the British Government in putting down and it is on record that the Raja Bahadur "helped the representatives of the Government in evolving the cosmos out chaos." The chiefs of Sonapur have since then maintained the justly earned reputation of being loyal to the British Throne. Raja Prataprudra Sing Deo Bahadur who succeeded his father Raja Niladhur in 1891 followed in his footsteps, and was complimented in high terms by the Government of India for the improved methods of administration introduced by him. After him came his son, the present Feudatory Chief Maharaja Sri Mitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi Bahadur. He was born in 1874 and was invested with Upanayan in 1887. His father married him with the learned princess of Kasipur in the year 1895. He succeeded to the Gadi on August 6, 1902. When he was young he gave promise of his future greatness. At an early age he became conversant with the Oriya, English, Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindi languages and translated into Oriya the Sanskrit dramas, Sakuntala, Bikramorasi and Ratnavali. These translations have been elected as text books in Oriya by the Madras Univer-

sity. Physically also, the prince was not so delicate as most princes are. He paid great attention to bodily exercise and took great delight in riding and shooting excursions.

As Yuvaraj of Sonpur, he took part in the judicial and executive administration of the State. The Feudatory State of Sonpur was then included in the Central Provinces and the Political Officers of the Central Provinces had a very high opinion of his ability and education during this period of training. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces remarked in his speech to Raja Prataprudra Sing Deo Bahadur in the following words:—

"Most of all do I congratulate you, Raja Bahadur Prataprudra Sing Deo, on the excellent reputation won by your eldest son. You have always insisted on the importance of his being fully instructed in all branches of the administration, and your wise policy has been crowned with success. I have spent hours with the Yuvaraj since crossed your border. I have been most favourably impressed with the intelligence, energy, and zeal and with the excellence of his character."

The Maharaja was 25 years of age when he ascended the Gadi of the State. Since then he has introduced various improvements into the administration of the State and his constant endeavours have been to ameliorate the condition of the people, specially the industrial and the agricultural classes.

The Maharaja has travelled very widely and has been at one time and another, almost all over India. He was present at the Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and in December 1911 as a guest of the Government of India and obtained medals on both the occasions from the Government. The Maharaja was the foremost of the ruling Chiefs who received His Majesty the King Emperor on his Majesty's landing at Princep's Ghat in Calcutta in January 1912.

The Maharaja has received the praise of various high officials for his just and effective Government and his able and up-to-date administrative methods. Only a few extracts from the remarks of the high Officials are given below:—

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces said:—"I have been most favourably impressed with the intelligence, energy and zeal, and with the excellence of his character."

Sir Andrew Fraser, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, at his Durbar in 1903, paid high tribute to his merits as a Ruler and said *inter alia*:—

"It was over thirty years ago that I first visited Sonpur and ever since I have been on terms of friendship and intimacy with your house, it

has been a great pleasure to me to see the excellent example which you have set to all the Chiefs of Orissa. You enjoy the reputation of a very good ruler, showed economical, just and reasonably progressive. Since your State was attached to Orissa in 1905, you have been under the Government of Bengal, and I, as the head of this Government, have to thank you not only for the general good administration of your State, but also for the help you have given me in making arrangements connected with the reconstitution of Orissa."

At the last Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Cuttack, the Maharaja of Sonapur was given precedence over all the other Chiefs assembled on that occasion.

In the past few years marked progress has been made in the department of education, and many primary Schools have been established by the Maharaja in the various towns and villages scattered throughout the State, for girls as well as boys. The Maharaja has made the well being of his people his special concern. In whichever direction we turn, there is evidence of the institutions of the State of the Chief's personal devotion to his people. And the people in return revere their ruler with as fervid a devotion as did their ancestors, their Chiefs, in days gone by. Not a day passes, but the Maharaja Bahadur is working out some schemes for improving the lot of the people of Sonapur. He is therefore very properly regarded as a just and enlightened ruler. The Maharaja is a great lover of literature and a friend and patron of the learned. Though an admirer of the English education, he is a staunch advocate of Vedic Hinduism. In recognition of his services the cause of Hinduism, the Muktamandap, the Premier Brahmin Sabha of Orissa, conferred on the Maharaja Bahadur the title of "Dharmanidhi." The Maharaja Bahadur has published some Sanskrit classics with Oriya translation of his own and employed a well known antiquary to write a complete history of his State. He is also the vice-patron of the Behar and Orissa Research Society. The Maharaja Bahadur is closely associated with various movements towards progress and healthy reformation both within and outside Sonapur.

The loyalty of the Maharaja Bahadur to the Throne of England has been testified by the highest British Officials in this land. On the outbreak of War between England and Germany, the Maharaja was the first chief to offer the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Government for which he has been thanked by the Lieutenant Governor of Behar and Orissa. He has given practical proof of his sympathy for those fighting in the cause of the British by contributing Rs. 36000 to the Indian War Relief Fund, besides giving 1111 maunds of rice for the Indian soldiers at the front. The Maharani Sahiba also generously subscribed Rs. 3000 to the

St. John Ambulance Fund. The Maharaja and the Yuvaraja Sahib of Sonapur together contributed Rs. 9,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund. Liberal subscriptions were also raised by the people of the State. The Government while thanking the Maharaja and the member of his family, said that protestations of loyalty as illustrated by such loyal subscriptions were traditional in the Sonapur Raj Family. The Maharaja Bahadur also supplied funds for the purchase of some machine guns for which he has obtained grateful thanks from the Imperial Government. He also made great efforts in assisting the British Government by obtaining the sweeper recruits for Mesopotamia. He has also been recruiting Naiks and Paiks in his State for serving the British in Mesopotamia. The Maharaja Dharmanidhi Bahadur also offered his personal service with State sepoys at the front for which he was heartily thanked by the British Government.

The Maharaja Bahadur maintains a force of 12 cavalry and 1500 Paiks under 15 Gattias having swords and guns of the old pattern. Besides this he has a Police force of 9 officers and nearly 200 constables and 500 village Chowkidars under the care and supervision of the Police Superintendent of the State.

The Maharaja Bahadur has two sons, Yuvaraj Sahib Sri Somabhusen Sirg Deo and Potait Lal Sahib Sri Sudhansusekher Sing Deo. The Maharaja Bahadur has taken great care to educate them, and the progress they have been making is quite good. The Yuvaraja Sahib has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University and is now being instructed in the various branches of the State administration besides continuing his literary studies and taking a course of studies in law under the able guidance of the Maharaja Bahadur himself and his Secretary, Babu Amarendra Nath Sarkar, B.L., and his Private Secretary Babu Prakash Chandra Mukherji, M.A., B.L. The Potait Lal Sahib is preparing for the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

NABHA.

Patrika.

It is not only his splendid gift of a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees for a hospitalship, but also the graceful way in which he offered it, which shows that His Highness possesses a magnificent heart. It will be seen that the original contribution of the Maharaja was one lakh, and Sir James, while thanking him for the same, asked if he could spend the amount for a hospital ship which would cost a lakh and a quarter. His Highness's reply was dramatic in its effect. Not only did he agree to the proposal, but added Rs. 25,000 more to his contribution to meet the full cost of the hospital ship. The Maharajah of Nabha is one of the most enlightened princes in India and his subjects are living quite happily under his rule.

PARTABGARH STATE.

Mysore Patriot.

The administration of Partabgarh State in Rajputana is unique, for the heir-apparent is at the head of affairs, managing the various departments. We get an idea of the vigour with which the affairs are conducted from the following note of the Maharaj Kumar Sahib regarding the work done by the State officials during the year under report. "I am sorry to note, this year was abnormal one, as the war created many difficulties to derive such a good income in the Customs Department as in last year: but if the Superintendent had taken more pains and paid more attention some more income could have been derived. All the other Officers and Officials though worked well as usual but not with zeal and enthusiasm as last year. Head Master's work was more satisfactory than the last year. The Revenue officers work was entirely satisfactory and praiseworthy." Several changes were introduced in the personnel of the administration, with a view to bring the daily work of Government to a high degree of perfection. If agriculture is the principle service of income, it continued to engage the attention of the Government. Fallow land, to the extent of over 5000 big-has was brought under the plough. The Maharaj Kumar Sahib with his Secretary and the Revenue officer made a tour in the territory and granted Pattas to the cultivators, this being only done to satisfy the cultivators who were feeling anxieties owing to the restriction made to some extent of sowing the poppy crops. The renewal of Pattas has removed the fluctuations hitherto being made in their dues of the quit rent. As it was in practice upto-date to survey the irrigated land of each and every agriculturist every year by the Patwaries concerned and scrutinized by Revenue officer, so as to enable him to either reduce or enhance the revenue according to the findings by him of the various crops in the adan [irrigated] land at the varieties of the rates determined in the settlement made in Samvat year 1963. This arrangement soley contented the agriculturists "and removed their complaints often subjected to make against the Patwaries concerned." Of the economic condition of the people we read thus. "The economic condition of the people has been normal. The prices of grains were higher in some months and the cultivators as well as the traders fetched a good margin of profit. But both the cultivators and the dealers suffered to a certain extent in cotton, as on one hand it yielded below normal owing to the damage caused by the hailstorm. While on the other the price fell suddenly down to a half of the rate prevailed in the preceding year. In the hostel attached to the Government school free food is given to boys, and we read that the heir-apparent is taking great interest in education and the General Management of the School and Boarding House

MAHARAJA OF SUSUNG.

Bengalee.

The Netrokona muktears bar in a meeting expresses its deepest sorrow at the sad, sudden and untimely demise of Maharaja Kumud Chandra Singha Bahadur of Susang and conveys its heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family.

On Sunday the 8th October at 5 p.m. a well-attended representative public meeting of zamindars, officers and local public was held at Gouripur Durgabari to express condolence at the untimely death of Maharajah Kumud Chandra Singha Bahadur of Susung. The Hon'ble Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury presided. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously :—(1) That the residents of Gouripur, Kalipur Kistapur, Golokpur, Bhawanipur Ramgopalpur and other neighbouring villages assembled to place on record their profound grief at the untimely death of Maharajah Kumud Chandra Singha Bahadur of Susung on 2nd October; (2) that this meeting places on record its sense of genuine appreciation of the noble virtues of the late Maharajah who by affable manners deep learning and earnest services in the field of social reforms and every good cause touching the interest of the people and in the field of Bengalee Literature greatly endeared himself to the landholders and the general public of Bengal; (3) that this meeting expresses sincere and heartfelt condolence to the members of the bereaved family; (4) that a letter with copies of the resolutions be sent to the Maharaja Kumar of Susung.

After the President's concluding speech dwelling on the illustrious deceased's activity in the field of social reform, the meeting dispersed.

SARGADA.

Indian Patriot.

Around the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Sargada rages a controversy. "He is not a proper representative." That is the first cry. And the Berhampur Correspondent of the *Indian Patriot* was the first to raise it, and it seems that the Zamindar is not so popular as he might have been with public-spirited men for the reason that he has not opened a school in his Estate and has not otherwise taken any active part in public life. On the other hand there are those who expect much from one who has displayed striking qualities in the management of his estate. The Zamindar has thus sufficient inducement to show himself out.

COCHIN.

Indian Patriot.

In H. H. the Rajah of Cochin the people have greater confidence than they had in the ex-Rajah who had a mania for foreigners and almost discouraged his own subjects. And the public feeling is that His Highness will secure Mr. Menon's services to the State for a longer period. The action of His Highness in receiving a Christian deputation on sea erosion and His Highness' promise to visit the place is the topic of admiration all over India.

PIAGPUR.

Advocate.

A correspondent writes :—Here at Piagpur were various sports, prize distribution to the winners by Mrs. Mehta and Garden Party, etc. The garden-party was splendidly arranged when rain came down and spoiled all to much disappointment. Almost all the Government executive and revenue officials were guests and the Rajah Sahib was all attention to them. The procession of elephants trimmed with richly embroidered trappings and silver and gold *umbaris* and *howlas* on, silver carriage various maces, elephant barouche and horsemen presented a grand panoramic view. There was a crowd of sight-seers to 'snatch a view of the procession from all important places. The annual Durbar took place in the hall of the court house in the forenoon addresses were given also to Raja Sahib, *nazars* presented and *khelats* (rewards) distributed. The *khelats* were not on merits, but on the views entertained. In the noon some of the employees and friends were entertained in the newly built house. There were variations in the qualities and numbers of plates served at the same place and the same time. Such sort of difference should not be in such way and such place. No need of more dilation on this topic; enough it would be to know the old saying "small cheer and great welcome makes a merry feast." The next day there were Ariyasamaj Bajan and lecture and Kshatriya Sabha lecture. Those were truly impressive and instructive. There was *nutch* on the Dasara and the next night.

ZAMORIN'S.

West Coast Reformer.

The Zamorin's Estate under the management of the Court of Wards is evidently making rapid strides of progress. It may be remembered that the late Zamorin explained, by means of an address, to the members of his family, the main reasons for his decision to hand over the estate to the Court for a period of twelve years, and one of the reasons was that many of the records were missing and properties could not be traced and consolidated by successive Zamorins. The new management has already given excellent evidence of the fact that the work of creating order out of such chaos could not be done so well by any other agency—neither by an upright and long-lived Zamorin nor by an experienced P.C.S. officer. Large properties, moveable and immovable, belonging to the Estate, which were almost forgotten and neglected, have been traced in a legal sense and placed under the rightful and lawful ownership of the Zamorin. The material prosperity of the Estate is bound to increase under such an energetic and influential administration.

HATHWA.

Beharee.

A Hathwa correspondent writes:—"Morning shows the day and the child is the father of man," are proverbs of immortal truth. The Dasara celebration at Hathwa has displayed that the beginning of the year is very auspicious, and has given universal satisfaction. The more so as it was done strictly in the manner which the Hindu Shastras prescribe for the occasion. There were a number of lectures on the duties of man towards God and King, with a prayer for the success of British Arms. Our promising Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa and Her Highness, the Maharani Saheba showed to the people the noble example of dutifulness and impressed upon the people to be true to oneself, the creator and the ruler.

TRAVANCORE.

Hindu Patriot.

Happy, thrice-happy is the ruler who by his beneficent and progressive administration, finds a place for himself in the hearts of his subjects. Such a happy ruler is H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, who, on the completion of his 59th year, has received the tribute of love and esteem of his subjects, as expressed in a nice booklet recounting the achievements of his administration. Travancore was not long ago, regarded as enjoying an idyllic existence and it has now come to the forefront of our Feudatory States, as witness the latest scheme of an University which we trust, will be a fit accomplishment at no distant date.

COSIMBAZAR.

Hindu Patriot.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi Bahadur has begun his work as an Imperial Councilor for the second term in right earnest. During the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Maharaja Bahadur asked a number of questions on such important subjects as the grant of subsidies to Indian Industries, the development of the agricultural and fishing resources of India, the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, and the Railway policy of the Government of India. Besides, he took an important part in the debates which followed the introduction of legislative measures into the Council. The Maharaja Bahadur has acquired widespread renown as one of the most charitably disposed persons in Bengal, and if he succeeds in keeping up the work he has begun well in the Imperial Legislative Council, he will soon come to be regarded not only as a worthy representative of the aristocracy of Bengal but as one of the prominent leaders of the educated community of India.

NABHA.

Indian Patriot.

The following correspondence will be read with interest :—

(1)

Nabha,
7th March 1916.

My Dear Sir James Meston,

I have read with great pleasure in the newspapers that Your Honor has inaugurated a special United Provinces War Fund to help in the prosecution of the present war. Although a Punjabi by birth, yet I consider the United Provinces as my second home, I may say in a way more than Home as I regularly go there for rest and relaxation. I therefore regard myself as belonging to both the Provinces and I wish to contribute my humble quota towards the War Fund which has been opened under your distinguished patronage. I have, therefore, much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for Rs.1,00,000 (one lakh) as my contribution to the Fund and request you to kindly accept it.

Trusting you are well,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) RIPUDAMAN SINGH.

Maharaja of Nabha.

(2)

Lieutenant Governor's Camp,
UNITED PROVINCES,

LUCKNOW, the 11th March 1916.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA SAHIB,

I have received your letter of the 7th March and your exceedingly generous offer of a lakh of rupees towards our Special War Fund. If you will allow me I will write in a few days and acknowledge it properly. I merely send this to let Your Highness know that the cheque is safely in my hand.

With all kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh,
Malvandar Bahadur of Nabha.

(3)

Lieutenant Governor's Camp,
United Provinces,
Lucknow, the 2nd April 1916.

My Dear Maharaja,

My last letter about your gift to our Special War Fund was a mere formal acknowledgement of your cheque. I now write to thank you most warmly on behalf of the Fund and its promoters for the very great generosity which you have shown. It will be an enormous fillip to our efforts; and the whole Province will be grateful for your splendid assistance in the matter. As things become a little clearer, I will take the liberty of asking Your Highness in what way you would like the special ambulances to be distinguished, which will be bought and equipped with your cheque. I trust that Your Highness is in the best of health and I remain, with renewed thanks,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

H. H. Maharaja Ripudaman Singh,
Malvandar Bahadur of Nabha.

(4)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Naini Tal,

The 2nd June 1916.

My Dear Maharaja,

I have now the pleasure of asking for your instructions in regard to the most generous donation of one lakh of rupees which Your Highness made to our Special War Fund in these Provinces. It has been practically decided that the Fund will be spent on two objects. The first of these is a convoy of motor ambulances which will be endowed for at least six months, and each car in which will bear the name of the donor who provided the funds for it. The second purpose on which we propose to employ the Fund is the purchase at a cost of about £15,000 of a hospital ship which will run up the rivers in Mesopotamia and remove the wounded promptly. The cars will probably get knocked to pieces before the end of the war. The ship, I trust, will live to be a standing memorial of the generosity of those who gave it.

What I am writing to ask Your Highness is whether you will allow your cheque to be used for the second purpose. It will go a long way towards the purchase of the ship, and effective means will be taken, in consultation with you, to associate your name with the vessel when it comes into our hands. I think that this will probably be more congenial to you than to be regarded as the donor of part of the ambulance convoy. I am entirely in your hands and will do exactly what Your Highness prefers. Could you very kindly send me a telegram?

With all kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh,
Malvandar Bahadur of Nabha.

(5) Express telegram from Mussoorie.

To

His Honour Sir James Meston,
Naini Tal.

Your Honour's letter of 2nd just received, forwarded from Nabha stop. Heartily agree to your proposal. Letter follows.

Maharaja,

Nabha, 5-6-1916.

Mussoorie,

The 5th June 1916.

(6)

My Dear Sir James Meston,

I have just, by wire, acknowledged the receipt of Your Honour's kind letter of 2nd June, forwarded to me from Nabha.

While heartily agreeing with your proposal that my donation of one lakh of rupees to the U. P. War Fund may be used in purchasing a hospital ship, I beg to be permitted to supply the full amount of £15,000 necessary to buy one complete hospital ship. For this purpose, I am enclosing a cheque to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 to bring my donation up to £15,000, which I hope Your Honour will kindly accept.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RIPUDAMAN SINGH.

Hie onour

Sir James Meston, K. C. S. I., etc.

Naini Tal.

(7) Telegram from Tallital.

To

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha,

Mussoorie.

Please accept my warmest thanks for your great generosity in undertaking full cost of hospital ship for Mesopotamia. Formal acknowledgment of your cheque will follow by letter.

Lieutenant-Governor

8-6-1916.

(8)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Naini Tal.

The 18th June 1916.

My Dear Maharaja,

On receiving your cordial letter and most generous donation of the 5th instant, I wired an acknowledgement, and I trust that the Bank by this time have sent you a formal receipt for your cheque for 1½ lakhs. It is indeed a splendid gift of yours to meet the whole cost of the hospital ship, and I have communicated the offer by wire to the Joint War Committee in London, and have received their assurance that the purchase will be effected as soon as the ship is ready.

The full plans of the vessel have not yet reached India; but I understand that it is a sort of river flat, which will contain 100 beds, and will be fitted up with machinery for turning out large quantities of ice, so necessary in that climate for the comfort of sick and wounded men. About the equipment or personnel of the ship I have as yet no information; but the Joint War Committee will no doubt send it out.

A point which requires almost immediate settlement is the name which should be given to the vessel. What are Your Highness's wishes in this respect and what form of commemorative tablet would you like to be placed on the vessel, by way of perpetuating the knowledge that it was your gift?

It is my present hope to be in Mussoorie on the 11th and part of the 12th of July; and if on either of these date, Your Highness could spare me 5 minutes, it would give me very great pleasure to have a talk with you about the ship and other matters.

With all kind regards believe me!

Yours very sincerely

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh,
Malvandar Bahadur of Nabha.

(9)

MUSGOORIE,

22nd June 1916.

My Dear Sir James Meston,

I am much obliged by your kind letter of the 18th instant received by me yesterday.

It will afford me greatest possible pleasure to call upon Your Honour when you come here next month, either on the 11th or 12th of July whichever date and whatever

time may suit Your Honour's convenience. I hope you will be so pleased as to let me know where you will stay in Mussoorie.

As regards the name which should be given to the hospital ship, would Your Honour be so pleased as to make some suggestion? In the meantime before we meet I shall also think over the matter.

With kind and best regards.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely.

(8d) RIPUDAMAN SINGH.

High Court N. W. P.

Allahabad, 23rd June 1916.

(10)

My Dear Friend,

Will you please accept my sincere thanks for your noble donation of Rs. 2,25,000, to the War Fund.

Your sincere friend

(Sd.) HENRY RICHARDS,

Chief Justice U. P.

Chairman of the Committee.

Government House

Naini Tal,

The 24th June 1916.

(11)

My Dear Maharaja,

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of the 22nd instant, received yesterday. My Mussoorie programme is still in the hands of the Commissioner, and I will ask him to suggest a time at which you and I could meet. I shall be staying at the Charleville Hotel. As regards the name of the hospital ship, it should certainly be associated with the name or title of Your Highness, but the matter is one which we can talk over when we meet. I trust that you are well in spite of this extremely wet weather and I remain with all kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh
Malvandar Bahadur of Nabha.

(12)

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S CAMP,

United Provinces,

Charleville Hotel,

12th July 1916.

My Dear Maharaja Sahib,

I am here on an extremely brief visit. Would it be possible for Your Highness to come and see me for a few minutes here at 1-30 P.M. to-day? If that is inconvenient, or if the weather is very hard, please do not attempt it. I shall look forward to the pleasure of a meeting later.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON.

(13)

Mussoorie,

Dated the 31st July 1916

My Dear Sir James Meston.

I trust Your Honour had an enjoyable tour and has returned safely to Nainital. Your Honour will remember the conversation we had on the 12th instant, when I had

the pleasure of calling on you at the Charleville Hotel, about the hospital/ship which I have presented for the use of the wounded in connection with the war. I suggested, and you were pleased to accept the suggestion, that the ship would be named 'Nabha.' Perhaps it is also usual to put some sort of engraved inscription plate on ships &c., presented for the war showing the name of the person presenting them. I, therefore, give below, for Your Honour's approval, a draft of the inscription, giving the correct spelling of my name &c., which may be engraved on a brass tablet fixed to the ship.

I take this opportunity of thanking Your Honour for so kindly owing me to all issue the correspondence which has passed between us in this connection as a State communique. Trusting you are well,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) RIPUDAMAN SINGH.

Draft of Inscription.

Presented by His Highness Maharaja

Ripudaman Singh Malvendra Bahadur

of Nabha State, India.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CAMP

United Provinces,

Naini Tal, the 6th August 1916.

(14)

My Dear Maharaja,

I was very glad indeed to get your kind letter of the 31st July, and hasten to assure you that I will, with the greatest pleasure, give effect to your wishes in regard to the good ship " Nabha. " I will send your draft inscription home at once to the Joint War Committee and ask that it should be placed on the usual prominent position in such vessels. I will also ask them to send out details of the ship, which have not yet reached me, but which ought to be submitted to Your Highness without delay. I am also asking the Joint war Committee to bring your most generous gift to the notice of Their Majesties the King and Queen in the same way as they did with the Ambulance Convoy which was recently bought from our fund.

Your Highness, is, I trust enjoying the cool air of Mussoorie and maintaining sound health. With all kind regards believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) JAS. MESTON

His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman

Singh Malvendra Bahadur of

Nabha.

(15)

Mussoorie,

Dated the 17th August 1916.

My Dear Sir James Meston.

I am much obliged by your very kind letter of the 6th instant. I thank Your Honours most sincerely for your so kindly asking the Joint War Committee to bring my humble gift, made in connection with the present War, to the notice of Their Majesties the King and Queen in the same way as was done in connection with the Ambulance Convoy which was recently bought from the U. P. War Fund.

Trusting this will find Your Honour in the best of health and with kindest regards.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) RIPUDAMAN SINGH.

COCHIN.

Indian Patriot.

Bombay, Oct. 16.—The name of Cochin is synonymous with learning and advancement, and the tour of His Highness beyond his borders has been literally a triumphal march. Almost every Railway Station in which the train stopped was a beehive of spectators to catch a glimpse of the ruler of the progressive state. To the charm of the Rajah is added the glamour around the learning and attainments of his Consort.

AT TUNGABADRA STATION.

Leaving Madras on Tuesday night, the next stopping station was Tungabadra. This was reached at 9 on the morning of the 11th. Against H. H.'s arrival the platform was neatly decorated with ever greens and plantain trees and covered with red baize. H. H. was received at the platform by several British officials of the place, such as the Tahsildar, the Police Circle Inspector, Municipal Councillors and many respectable Jagirdars of the town. After being garlanded, H. H. the consort and party were led to the bungalow a furlong off the station. Though a palanquin was ready waiting for the short journey, H. H. walked the distance with those who came to receive him and also the Dewan. The people were greatly pleased and admired H. H.'s simple manners. They were escorted by music and band to the quarters from the Railway Station. The Bungalow is very near the River Tungabadra. After conversing with those present at the Bungalow, H. H. took leave of them all. H. H. inspected the railway bridge, built of granite stone and noted the importance of the structure. Though the place itself is an out-of-the-way one, the importance of the visit was very well displayed by the crowd of people gathered to receive H. H. at the platform from the neighbouring villages.

In the evening several Sanskrit Pundits came to pay their respects to H. H. and a conference on a small scale in Sanskrit was held with H. H. in the chair and after one hour the meeting dispersed. H. H. gave presents to all who took part in the Therkam.

Tungabadra was left at 9.5 p. m. H. H. and party came to the Railway Station accompanied by music and band.

AT SHOLAPUR.

Sholapur was the next halting station and was reached on the morning of the 12th. On the platform H. H. was received by the Deputy Collector, the Chairman of the Municipality, the Police Inspector, the Tahsildar and other officials of the place. H. H. was escorted by mounted police 4 in number in coach and pair to the Bungalow about 2 miles from

the Station. A band was playing on the platform which was neatly decorated to receive H. H. In the evening an address was presented by the Circus Manager Mr. Joseph of Trichur to which H. H. aptly replied. H. H. quite appreciated the industrial spirit of H. H.'s subject in so distant a place. A group photo was also taken when he presented the address. At 8-30 P.M. the party escorted by the Police, Deputy Collector and others started to the Railway Station and the special train left the station at 9 P.M. The whole camp is quite healthy.

AT BOMBAY.

His Highness's arrival at Bombay was the scene of sincere enthusiasm. The special train steamed up at 9.5 A.M. at the Victoria Terminus. The platform was thickly crowded by several big officials, Parsi merchants and other distinguished leading gentlemen of the place. After taking leave of them all, H. H. and party motored to H. H.'s Bungalow at the Malabar Hill. The Bungalow is "St. Vincent's," one of the best in the City of Bombay, at the western side of the backwaters, giving a clear view of the whole town. It is the 2nd best in the town.

In the evening H. H. and party motored to the Apollo Bunder to inspect the Harbour. On the 14th at 8 A.M. H. H. and Consort and party motored to inspect the Harbour when the Dewan, the Port Officer and Manager of the Port Trust were ready to receive them. H. H. minutely observed everything in the 3rd dock which is the newest built about 2 years back as if with a view to improve the Cochin Harbour. H. H. and party were then led to a Mail Steamer ready for starting. H. H. well appreciated the importance of the Harbour and noted the peculiar structure of the dock and the probable cost of it. H. H. then inspected the Hospital ward attached to the Harbour for the sick soldiers. At about 10-30 A.M., H. H. accompanied by the Dewan and party motored to the residence at St. Vincent's.

At about 4-30 P.M., H. H. and party motored for a drive through the whole town to have an idea of the town. After driving through all the important streets of the town, H. H. returned to the residence at about 9 P.M. The whole camp is quite healthy.

The striking qualities of His Highness, which have endeared him to all are the royal simplicity and gentlemanly courtesy to the highest and the lowest alike. The smile never fades from the face, and the people like a prince who is so condescending. The almost tumultuous enthusiasm at Tungabhadra, when His Highness preferred to walk along the road, showed the popular appreciation of princely condescension. The careful eye with which His Highness inspects bridges and the shrewd enquiries he made

regarding the Bombay Harbour quite surprised the expert who had to answer them.

The impression that His Highness' consort is leaving behind her is yet another feature of the tour. Lady visitors are simply jubilant over the quite unassuming manners, almost motherly attitude of the consort—a woman of first and foremost kind, condescending and full of affectionate enquiries. The vernaculars of the Madras Presidency are familiar to her, but in Bombay her fluent English is the admiration of Indian and English women.

Indian Patriot.

Bombay, Oct. 15.—At 7-30 A. M., H. H. and party, accompanied by the Sarvadhikarika, motored to the Harbour to inspect the 'Alexandra' Dock where the Dewan, the Port Officer, and the Manager were ready to receive the guests. After inspecting the Alexandra Dock, in all the structural details, H. H. was taken round the War Hospital ward attached to the dock where the sick soldiers are kept temporarily. After exchanging some kind words with them, H. H.'s party took leave of them. It is known that H. H. spent nearly 4 hours at the harbour inspecting the whole harbour in detail as if with a view to improve the Cochin Harbour. At 11-30 A.M. H. H. and party motored home.

In the evening at 3-30 P. M. H. H. and party accompanied by the Sarvadhikarika, Mr. Vengu Iyer, the Chief Agent motored to inspect the Crawford Market, where the Superintendent was ready waiting to show round. After inspecting the different sections of the market, H. H. motored at 5-30 P.M., for a drive through the town—Apollo Bunder and Kolaba Harbour and reached home at 7-30 P.M. The weather was extremely hot and damp quite. At 7 A.M. on the 16th H. H. and party accompanied by the Dewan, Mrs. Bore and the Sarvadhikarika motored to the Victoria Botanical Gardens and inspected the varieties of the animals collected there and also the different varieties of plants, trees etc. H. H. quite appreciated the healthy condition of the animals there and also asked Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, the Superintendent of the Cochin State Museum, to note down the different characteristic methods used in this garden with a view to improve the State Museum. After this H. H. and party visited the Museum and returned home at 11 A.M. At 3-30 P.M. H. H. and party inspected the Mint Buildings, Bombay. After minutely observing the different processes such as melting silver, casting them into mulded bars, flattening, cutting, minting, weighing and etc., H. H. and party with the Dewan and Sarvadhikarika inspected the Club Museum at Hornby Road. Several specimens were collected at this building on a small scale. After this H. H. and party motored home at 7 P. M. The whole camp is quite healthy.

Almost all the richest banias and Parsis of the place paid their respects to H. H. and they were very much pleased at H. H.'s kind and courteous manners and loving disposition and stately dignity well displayed wherever H. H.'s party went.

In spite of these busy hours in this busy city and in this hot and trying climate, H. H.'s face does not show the least sign of weariness, quite indicative of the sound health H. H. keeps in this tour.

TRAVANCORE.

[*Madras Mail.*

On Friday evening was the State function which goes by the name of the Sasthamangalam procession of H. H. the Maharajah. This is a function which His Highness performs every year soon after the anniversary of his birthday. It is simply paying a State visit to a Poti Brahmin living in Sasthamangalam, about five miles from the town. Long ago an ancestor of this Poti Brahmin did some act of service, it is not known definitely whether it was in the nature of personal service rendered to the then ruler, or some meritorious work to the State. It was important enough, for soon after that it seems that the Poti Brahmin was sent for by the then Maharajah and asked to name his own reward. The Poti was a wealthy man who could command all material comforts and luxuries. He made only one request and that was that His Highness should pay a visit to him in State. That was considered a great honour and is so even to-day, for the Maharajahs of Travancore never pay a visit to any of their subjects, whatever may be the status of the person seeking the honour. From that year the visit has been made every year by the Maharajahs soon after their annual birthday.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Muslims of the town issued invitations to the members of the different communities to be present for a tea party at the beach on Saturday in honour of Mr. S. Adam Sait, has been made a member of the Trevandum Panchayet Court.

The Dewan, in the course of his speech, said that he stood there to say a few words on two points. In the first place, references had been made personally to him and to the Durbar for what was being done to uplift the Muslims. He was not aware that anything great had been done to the Mahomedan community. Mr. S. Adam Sait has no doubt, been made a

member of the local Panchayet Court, but he had no idea that it was so important as to evoke the great outburst of enthusiasm that was witnessed by them all. He might assure them once more that the Durbar was always interested in the elevation of all backward communities, among whom were the Muslims unfortunately. so far as admission into the public service was concerned, there were rules laying down certain minimum qualifications. If Mahomedans had those qualifications, they would certainly be preferred to those of other communities whose material condition is comparatively better. One thing that he would impress on the Muslims was that efficiency could not be sacrificed to any other consideration. The best thing for them would be to educate themselves and utilise all the facilities afforded by the Durbar for educational advancement among the Mahomedans of Travancore. He thanked the Muslims for their complimentary remarks and assured them of his sympathy in all their honest endeavours to raise themselves.

Indian Patriot.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair has a fascinating way of getting into the hearts of the people—he is always well meaning. A Moslem was nominated to the Town Councillorship of Trivandrum, and the Moslems were so proud of it that they assembled in meeting, thanked him, and had a magnificent garden party to boot "What have I done to deserve so much?" were the artless words of the Dewan. "It is our principle to encourage backward classes."

SACHIN.

Advocate of India.

Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan younger brother of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, arrived in Bombay by the Hospital Ship "Delta" last week. He is at present in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital suffering from the effects of a serious riding accident, which occurred in Egypt on 22nd September.

For five days the Nawabzada was in a state of coma and was for some time paralysed in the left leg, and had lost the power of speech, but both these he has now regained. It is feared that his spinal cord is affected.

The Nawabzada was serving with the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, and was Squadron Commander of "A." Squadron of the Regiment. He has been on field service in Egypt since October 1914, and was in seven engagements and skirmishes before he was invalided back to India.

PUDUKOTTAH.

Indian Patriot.

The report on the administration of Pudukotta last year describes the steady progress of this little state, with an area of 1178 square miles and a population of over four hundred thousand. Although a Native State and under an Indian Prince, Pudukottah has been under civilian rule all these years. The Superintendent of the Council is a civilian, and the Council has, besides, the Dewan and a Councillor. The Rajah's health would not permit any long stay in the State, the climate driving His Highness to Europe or Australia. In the year under report His Highness and the Rani—an Australian lady of excellent education and large outlook as her stay in Pudukottah showed to a loyal people—remained for nearly four months. The striking feature in the report of the Superintendent is the proud statement that "the revenue of the Durbar has been steadily increasing under most of the principal heads." Pudukottah is almost an entirely agricultural country; its forests are not valuable; it has no trade of any importance. It is of interest to know that Co-operative Credit societies in the state have improved so far that loan applications to Government for agricultural improvement are dying down. Agriculture is engaging the attention of the Government. Two Coimbatore trained agriculturists were at work in the year, endeavouring to bring home to the cultivators the improvement in the field of agriculture. They persuaded the ryots to take to the use of single planting, to raise green manure crops and to grow mixed crops on dry land. One noteworthy feature of the year was the formation of a Farmers' Association with the object of propagating improved methods of agriculture and supplying to its members green manure seeds and agricultural implements. "The faith already evinced by many of the State ryots in the improved methods of agriculture give every hope that the department will grow in usefulness and importance." That is a satisfactory statement enough. The Pudukottah forests are financially no wealth to the state; the forest-reserves are merely shrub jungles containing no timber trees of value. But they yield considerable quantities of fire-wood, green leaves for manuring purposes, and certain other minor produce. All the waste lands in the State were hitherto nominally under the control of the Forest Department. Arrangements have been made to define the limits of the jurisdiction of the Forest and the Revenue department with a view to restricting the control of the forest department to those areas which it can effectively supervise. Pudukottah thus has only two sources of wealth, its agriculture and its people. Upon the proper education of the people depends whether they contribute to the wealth of the country. Primary education, female education and technical education are all along showing slight progress year after

year, but we miss the earnestness and vigour which perhaps a purely Indian administrator, actuated by high purpose can show. Local self-Government is stagnant, but His Highness was pleased to throw open a seat in each Union to election. Till now the Assembly consisted of 9 elected members and 21 nominated members; the members to be elected in the future is increased to 25. It meets once a year; but the members are consulted on matters of interest to the public.

Madras Times.

The administration report of the state of Pudukottah for the year 1915-16 is a report of general prosperity; and the Dorai Rajah, who is the wata's Dewan, is to be congratulated, as well as other officials concerned.

The introduction to the report contains an account of the Raja's marriage, and the official report of the interesting event is reproduced here with:—

The most memorable event of the year was High Highness's marriage with Miss E. M. Fink of Melbourne which took place on August 10, 1915, at Sydney in Australia. Their Highnesses the Raja and the Rani returned to the capital in November, 1915.

On their arrival at the capital Their Highnesses were enthusiastically welcomed and presented with a congratulatory address by the people. His Highness made a speech on the occasion in which he thanked his subjects for their kind welcome and warm expressions of loyalty and good wishes to himself, the Rani and granted several boons as a souvenir of the occasion. The ladies of the Town assembled at the Town Sirkar Girls' school and presented Her Highness the Rani with an address in which they conveyed their warmest and most heartfelt felicitations on the happy marriage and wished joy to her wedded life. Her Highness the Rani thanked the ladies for their kind welcome and said, "Though I have been here barely a fortnight, by the most kind receptions accorded and nice feelings shown me by all my husband's subject, I not only feel quite at home here, I feel as if I have been here all my life."

Their Highnesses stayed in India till the middle of April 1916 when they left for Australia.

Gazettee.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Representative Assembly of landholders, merchants, etc., in the State will be held at 2 p. m., on Friday, December 15, 1916, and the following day in the Durbar, Hall, Public Offices, Pudukottai.

2. It is hoped that all members of the Assembly will attend. Their actual travelling and messing charges will be borne by the State.

3.* Every member will be entitled to ask for information regarding any measure already adopted or intended to be adopted affecting the public interest. Requests for information should be put in the form of a query and should reach the Registrar of the Durbar Office not later than November 12, 1916. Each request for information will be answered at the meeting by the Superintendent or the Dewan or some other officer authorised on their behalf. If the information asked for cannot be furnished, the Durbar may, without assigning any reason, decline to allow the question to be asked.

4. Any member may bring forward during the session of the Assembly for the consideration of the Durbar proposals calculated to advance public interests, provided that notice of such proposals is sent to the Registrar of the Durbar Office so as to reach him on or before November 12, 1916. Not more than two proposals may be brought forward by any one member.

5. Members will oblige by putting their questions and proposals in as clear and brief a form as possible as the questions and proposals have to be translated and printed and the time for this is limited.

6. Special invitations to private gentlemen will be issued by the Durbar at their discretion to those who may, ten days before the meeting, signify their desire to be present at the meeting.

Indian Patriot.

Mr. Dorai Rajah, the Dewan of Pudukottah, is so popular and reputed to be a clever administrator, that one wonders why there should be a civilian superintendent to hamper his free hand. I think the subjects of His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah ought to protest against this arrangement which almost amounts to an insult to the intelligence of the people of the state. Next time His Highness comes, I think he ought to interest himself in giving his state Indian rule.

LEWAS 2.

State Gazette.

His Highness the Maharajah of Dewas 2 delivered the following speech while opening Jivagee 1 printing press Dewas State 2.

Gentlemen,—I thank you very heartily for the many kind words you have been good enough to say about me on this occasion. But Gentle-

men, the Ruler of a State would be failing in his duty if he were to allow himself to be carried away by such words. When a newspaper has been allowed to be brought into being by a ruler let me tell you that in my opinion all is not done. A newspaper has saddled on it responsibilities little realised at its start. Freedom has its limitation and I view with serious concern if the press starts on a career of unbridled license. A newspaper, if it works within certain limits, can produce marvellous results and will be a powerful aid to administration. Shorn of those limitations you have only to look round and see for yourselves the fate of many newspaper in British India. You have to, if you have to steer clear of a similar fate, bear in mind the following hints. In the very first place the newspaper must attempt to make a correct survey of the situation as it obtains within the state in all its aspects, economical, social, industrial, and then attempt to build an edifice of considered opinion based entirely on facts. This represents the spade work before you and there is a lot of spade work, then the wants of the subject of the state must be correctly represented. In the early stages of its career much of its work will be unperceptible and under-ground. The newspaper should not court fame and publicity at the very start. We can't all in a day rise to the full eminence of the newspaper press in England or elsewhere. The path is not strewn with a bed of roses and although the Editor's lot is not an enviable one, to be sure still if he is not ambitious some day he will be a perfection of eminence. He is to be in a word a true representative of the people not as they ought to be, but as they are and hence to mould them into good citizens by infusing in them a spirit of public zeal and comradeship by letting them to catch a glimpse of themselves. We must see ourselves our real selves, as we are and it is only then by casting a look around, that we can improve.

Here then an opportunity has been placed in our hands and success depends entirely on the way, in which you Editor will steer the ship of public opinion and wants. Make strides bit by bit on the lines above indicated and I am sure the possibilities of a glorious future will turn into actuality. Newspapers in Native States are very hard to build and I will say that so long as the newspaper attempts to deal with matters on the basis of facts, I will always welcome it. You need entertain no fear on this score. Never attempt too much and never lose sight of the limitation. Any suggestions coming from you as representative of people's wishes will always be welcomed.

I have briefly indicated some points to be kept foremost in your mind on this venture and may God bless it and you with a long life.

MYSORE.

Patrika.

Mysore, as we have said again and again, is a progressive State which leads the way in more respects than one. It has just executed another reform which is pregnant with far-reaching consequences. His Highness the Maharaja has just sanctioned the holding of two half-yearly sessions of the Representative Assembly instead of one as heretofore.

Punjabee.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, the able Dewan of Mysore, in addressing the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 7th instant, referred to the new spirit in regard to the industrial and commercial activities of the world.

Madras Times.

The Dewan of Mysore in his concluding speech in the Dussera Assembly, spoke home to the people when he told them that they want many things, but do not pause to ask themselves whether what they want can be had.

Patrika.

We have already discussed portions of the Dewan's Address delivered to the Dasara representative Assembly of Mysore on the 6th and 7th instant. Now that the full text of the address is before us, we take up the remaining portions of this very interesting document which gives the public a fair insight into the administration of the State.

At this rate Mysore is sure to compare favourably with any portion of British India. The scheme of compulsory primary education is progressing very favourably, while in spite of no end of vaporous talk nothing has been done in India, save in Baroda, Bhavnagar and some other isolated spots under Indian rulers.

Indian Mirror.

Mr. M. Visveswarayya, the Dewan of Mysore, has given another interesting account of his stewardship. Mysore continues to enjoy the reputation of being an enlightened and progressive State, and what is particularly pleasing is that there is no attempt to exaggerate what is being done or to make excuses for what has not been done.

Any way, the Mysore Government has made a good beginning. A special feature of its work would appear to be not only to lead the horse to the tank but to force him to drink. Left to himself, the Mysore village

would be no more self-helpful than the villager in Bengal. The Mysore Government has accordingly laid down a system requiring every able-bodied villager to devote half a day's labour every week for tidying up village sites and carrying out works of communal benefit.

The results obtained so far are gratifying, but it would be wrong to suppose that Mysore is the land of honey and roses. Mr. Visvesvaraya speaks in particular of the low earning power, low standard of living and low ideals of aspiration and effort, and supplies a tabular statement to illustrate his remarks.

The Dewan of Mysore, who is not a stumprator but a practical statesman, has plainly and frankly indicated the defects of public life in a Native State.

Mr. Visvesvaraya has given a frank and clear statement of the administration of Mysore and it is to be hoped that while the Mysoreans will profit by his advice, writers in the indigenous press will refrain from hampering the work of the State by exaggerated estimates.

West Coast Reformer.

There are those who say, perhaps not wholly without reason, that Mysore is modernising and reforming at the breakneck pace, which must sooner or later spell disaster. For our own part, we consider that, while in certain directions, especially economic, progress brought to be more cautious there is no reason why good results should not eventuate from the present spirited policy for whose creation Sir M. Visveswarayya is entitled to the largest share of the credit. There is already encouraging evidence that the latent capacity of the people is rising to the surface under the stimulus of State sympathy and guiding.

What is praiseworthy beyond almost everything else is the earnest effort of the Mysore Durbar to revive as well as to rejuvenate useful national institutions, which do not, deserve to perish. In connection with the comprehensive scheme of village improvements, it has been ruled that every ryot shall contribute at least half-a-day's labour a week towards public needs and undertakings.

JIND.

Pioneer.

As was the case last year, H. H. the Maharajah of Jind did not, owing to the war, hold any festivities this year on his birthday and on the Dusserah. Instead he has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Comforts for the Troops Fund.

JOBAT.

Tribune.

One of the questions which, according to surmises made in certain quarters, are to be discussed at the ensuing session of the Conference of Ruling Princes is that which relates to disputed successions. This may or may not be true, and if it is true, we doubt whether the Princes who have no local knowledge can express their opinions with any degree of confidence. There is, however, one case which seems to deserve the attention of the Ruling Princes as well as of His Excellency the Viceroy. This is the form of administration for Jobat reported to have been adopted on the abdication last March of the *Gadi* by the Ruling Prince, Rana Inderjit Singh. There are reports current about the future status of this small Bhil principality; and we do not desire to give publicity to them as they require confirmation. We are sure of one thing; that there can be no change in the policy of the Government towards a Native State in which a ruler abdicates or dies without leaving a son or successor. Irrespective of the size of a State or its political value in the family of the States we hope there is no change in the principle of continuing the existence of such States.

Maharatta.

This is a prayer for bare justice and we hope that the Viceroy will grant it. The Rana has married a second wife and the memorial says that the political authorities know that his conduct has been wayward and eccentric. We have no doubt that the Rani's demand under such circumstances deserves to be conceded. To turn out a ruling dynasty on the basis of a one-sided enquiry cannot be a good policy.

Patrika.

The wife of the ruling Prince and the daughter of another, she has every right to claim a full and sitting enquiry; and when such facilities are not withheld even from criminals under the British Government, the public demand that she may not be debarred from them. When Rani Prem Knuwari Bai has set forth the whole facts of the case, which we do not feel justified in making public, and prays for an enquiry, there can be no excuse for denying her the same. In matters like this the Government should appoint two or more Indian Princes to go fully into the merits of the case in the presence of the Rani Shaheba, so that the decision may not be *ex parte* as it has been.

BIKANER.

Times of India.

Bikaner, Oct. 14.—Visitors to Bikaner in the past three years will have noticed the construction in its various stages of an exquisite Marble Canopy for the statue of his late Highness the Maharajah Dungee Singh Bahadur. This monument, which has been built entirely from funds raised by public subscription as the Peoples' Memorial as apart from the Official State Memorial to their late Ruler, has only just been completed. The Canopy, which is built entirely of the best white Makrana marble obtained from the well-known quarries in Jodhpur State, has on each of its four sides a flight of 19 marble steps reaching a total height of 9 feet with a carved marble balustrade half way up the steps which are there broken by a small terrace. At the four corners of the balustrade are four Bunglis on high plinths with domes of the Shikhar or ancient temple style, each Bungal standing 16ft. high above the level of the terrace. In the centre is the Canopy proper 16½ ft. square with a 4 ft. 6in. high plinth above the level of the top step. The Canopy is supported by four beautifully carved pillars 10ft. in height with even finer carving on the arches, the total height of the arches being 16ft. 6in. above the plinth level. Above the arches is a stone Chhajia and on the four corners of the roof are four more Bunglis in keeping with those already described but 12ft. in height, and in the centre rises a graceful Shikhar dome of fine proportions and a handsomely carved marble, standing 30ft. 6in. in height, and crowned by a gilt Kalash and Chhatra 6ft. 6in. in height. The total height of the monument is 74ft. and its estimated cost is 1½ lakhs, although the accounts have not yet been made out. The base of the monument is a square the side of which measures 68ft. 6in. at ground level.

Well before the hour fixed for the unveiling ceremony, the site presented an animated scene, streams of spectators were pouring forth into the spacious locality, hurrying to occupy positions of vantage; the State Troops were being grouped and aligned at different places with an eye to the greatest effect. The State official, both British and Indian, were wending their way to take their allotted places, and the Chiefs and Nobles of the State, who had come to the capital for His Highness's Birthday, were mustering in force. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, His Highness the Maharajah arrived and after an eloquent oration unveiled the statue.

The following is the text of the Maharajah's speech :—

I deem it a very high honour to perform to-day, at the invitation and on behalf of the people of Bikaner, the unveiling ceremony of the statue erected as the people's memorial to perpetuate the glorious memory and

beneficent reign of an illustrious Maharajah of Bikaner, to whom in life the people and the State owed an immense and endless debt of gratitude, which they can never repay, and to whom in death they will ever remain attached with feelings of profound veneration and deep affection.

I, as well as all the members of the reigning family, desire to offer our sincere thanks to the people of the State for having given us an opportunity of joining them, from the very inception of the scheme, to do honour to our late beloved Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Dungar Singhji Sahib Bahadur. We feel happy in the thought that though we in our respective spheres of life, were bound to his late Highness by different ties, yet we are all united in paying, in a tangible form this our humble, loving and loyal tribute to his memory.

You are all, of course, aware that the Dungar Memorial College, that very handsome and spacious building to which we have just added two wings, is the official memorial to His late Highness, built at a cost of close on two lakhs of rupees, by our State and Government; and there are also many other places and Palaces, public and private, both in the Districts and in the capital, which bear his honoured and revered name. But it is agreed on all hands that the State and the people cannot do too much to show their gratitude to so popular a Ruler and it was therefore only in the fitness of things that there should, in addition, have been raised this magnificent public monument by the people. There is no voice so resonant and convincing as the *vox populi*—the voice of the people; and to me who owe everything, except my physical being, to His late Highness as his subject, as his brother, as his adopted son and as his successor it was most gratifying to notice the wave of popular feeling throughout the length and breadth of the State which has resulted in the erection, at a total estimated cost of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, of this fine Statue, and beautiful marble canopy standing 74 feet above the level of the Minto Terrace. My pleasure and satisfaction at this hour can, therefore, be well imagined, for there can be no happier combination than that of duty and love when they have united in one stream and made a common force.

No Maharajah of Bikaner has deserved better of his people than His late Highness. He did all that he could and no man can do more than that for their well-being, prosperity, and contentment. His high sense of duty, his genuine sympathy and solicitude for the people—his children—and his sagacity and perspicacity laid the foundations for those developments of which we are to-day gathering the fruits. Small wonder, then, that he is justly regarded as the founder of modern Bikaner, the father of reform in every branch of the Administration, and the organizer of good internal Government.

A pioneer of reform in all ages and climes has very considerable difficulties to overcome, not the least of which are the ignorance and apathy, and the prejudice and conservatism of those with whom he has to deal. The very substantial and numerous reforms far in advance of his age, which were carried out during His late Highness' reign, and which still form the basis of our Government, are living testimony to his great work as a Ruler.

To deal even with the important reforms introduced by His late Highness would necessitate our traversing almost the entire field of administration, and the time at our disposal does not permit of such a comprehensive review. When we realise that it was our great misfortune to be deprived of his protection and guidance nearly thirty years ago, and when we recognize that prior to that period there were not the same facilities as are to be met with now for effecting far-reaching reforms and successfully carrying through important schemes, the wonder is not at what little might have been left incomplete, but that so much was actually accomplished during [His late Highness' all too short reign of 15 years.]

To illustrate briefly what His late Highness did for the people and the State, I will now quote a portion of the inscription on the monument dealing—though I fear rather inadequately—with some of the salient features of the reign and administration of the benevolent and sagacious Ruler, beloved by all his people and subjects who by his prudence and foresight opened the gates for the advance of Bikaner along the paths of modern progress, who constantly strove for the happiness and prosperity of those whom he governed and who was renowned for the piety and charity of disposition. By the establishment of regular Courts of Law and the division of the State into Districts and Tahsils; by the abolition of the old system of farming the land revenue and by the introduction of fixed principles of assessment; by a thorough reform of the customs, by the organisation of a regular police force and various other reforms. He laid the foundations of a sound and enlightened administration, securing equal justice and fairness of taxation to all. During his reign of fifteen years the revenues of the State were more than trebled and its finances were freed from the encumbrances of many old debts of long standing, whilst in his far-seeing providence he constantly endeavoured to remove the horrors of famine and poverty by means of schemes of irrigation from canals and for the extension of railways to his country, though he was not spared to see the fruition of his plans. He led the way in extending the benefits of modern science to his subjects by the installation of electric power in the capital as early as 1886—when electricity was little used in India—and by securing an ample water-supply through the introduction of pumping machinery for wells. He founded several hospitals and dispensaries in the capital and the districts, affording

free medical relief to the public; under his wise Government the first State schools were opened throughout his dominions for the free education of all his people and the teaching of English was introduced. He built and endowed temples at many sacred places in India at a cost of several lakhs of rupees. In addition to those constructed in his State and donated many large sums for religious purposes and in charity. His rectitude, chivalry, and generosity will always be cherished by his people and his illustrious name will ever be held in honoured remembrance as the founder of modern Bikaner.

The reference in the inscription to his late Highness' constant endeavours to procure for his people the inestimable boons of irrigation and railways may be news to some of the present generation. At a time when we are almost on the eve of great irrigation developments in the State, and our hopes have been raised so high by the further progress recently made in regard to the Sutlej Canal projects, and owning, as our State does, at the present moment a fine railway system of some 500 miles, which it is our proposal at least to double before very long, the credit for the inception of our irrigation and railway policy may unwillingly be attributed to us of the present day. But those who have had access to the State archives are only too gratefully and manifestly aware how extremely eager and anxious His late Highness was to extend to his State the benefits of canals as well as railways, and how ardently and persistently he advocated and pressed for them during his reign.

As a matter of fact, a scheme for a broad gauge railway connecting Sind with Delhi *via* Jaisalmer and Bikaner was actually considered in His late Highness' time, and though then only a small child, one of my earliest recollections is that of some British railway officers, who visited Bikaner in this connection, coming to the palace to pay their respects to His late Highness. In regard to canals, we find frequent and earnest appeals made by our State, including some letters from His late Highness personally, to the Government of India and to the Punjab Government, in which the arguments and reasons advanced then, as now, were to the effect. There is a great portion of the State lying waste: our people and cattle are subject to the greatest ravages of famine and suffer seriously from deficiency of water: we will cheerfully bear all the expenditure: cannot something possibly be done to afford us relief? If it is not possible to do so now, will the request made and the needs and interests of the Bikaner State be borne in mind and water given to the thirsty, but fertile, plains of the Suratgarh Nizam whenever any irrigation scheme in the future may render that feasible? Although alas! His Highness was not spared to see any actual Irrigation or railway developments in our State, his faith and confidence in the British Government was not reposed in vain. Only four years after His Highness'

demise the railway was brought to our capital, whilst the Sulej Canal Scheme to irrigate those very plains of Suratgarh assumed, for the first time, a more or less definite shape some 18 years after my accession, in the realization of which one of our greatest hopes is centred.

Of the many glorious traditions of the house of Bikaner, which each successive generation of rulers has taken special care and pains to preserve and to hand down untarnished to his successor, is that, of course, of loyal services rendered to the paramount power. There is no need for me to dwell to-day on the exceptional mutiny services rendered by my ancestor, his late Highness Maharajah Sri Sirdar Singhji Sahib Bahadur with which you are all familiar. As His late Highness succeeded him after the mutiny days, his reign synchroized with a particularly peaceful period, when opportunities for adding to our already proud reputation in this connection were not forthcoming, even though the State was able to be of some small help in 1878-79 by supplying over a thousand camels to the British Government during the Afghan War. Yet it can truly be said that there was no Prince reigning in any State in India who was more loyal or more deeply attached to the British Throne, or more staunch or more faithful in his alliance and friendship with the British Government.

With out the least desire, on an occasion like this, to bring in any controversial matter, or to belittle the good work of those responsible for the administration of the State subsequent to the lamentable demise of His late Highness and prior to my coming of age, there is one point to which I feel constrained to allude to-day. Official and public statements have, at times, and especially towards the end of my minority, been made—no doubt based on mistakes or misunderstandings—which give the impression that His late Highness left the State encumbered with heavy debts and the treasury depleted, and that the improvement in our financial condition as well as the marked increase in the State revenues date from the time of the Bikaner Council of Regency. As a matter of fact, at the time of His late Highness' accession the ordinary State receipts amounted to Rs. 5,32,528 whilst in the financial year 1887-88, coinciding with the close of his reign they stood at Rs. 16,15,399, representing an increase of more than treble the amount. Heavy debts and claims amounting to Rs. 37,94,499 were all settled and at the time of His late Highness' demise, only the insignificant sum of Rs. 6,685 of the debts was left unpaid, and that too only because of a dispute amongst the claimants as regards their respective shares of this sum. And at the beginning of the financial year some five months before my accession, there was moreover a surplus in the treasury of Rs. 4,91,336, representing a little under one-third of the then annual income of the State. Finally, to prove conclusively the conspicuous success attending His late Highness' financial

administration, I might add that in the fifteen years of his reign the State-revenues showed to a total increase of Rs. 10,82,791 or 203.33 per cent. Similar figures for the Council of Regency's eleven year's administration represented an increase of Rs. 3,93,143 or 24.33 per cent; or taking into consideration the highest figure reached in the 6th year of their regime, an increase of Rs. 7,50,954 or 46.49 per cent. On the same basis and taking into account the latest available figures upto the end of the financial year 1914-15, that is during seventeen years of my administration, the ordinary revenues of the State show an increase of Rs. 34,78,449 or 173.19 per cent. I need therefore only remark that on these remarkable facts and figures His late Highness' financial administration stands an easy first.

We have so far been depicting the Ruler and Administrator, but on his personal side too there was so much that was lovable and enviable. A dignified and gallant figure, standing well over six feet in height, of splendid physique and handsome features, a fine sportsman, an excellent horseman, and a crack shot, endowed, as every Rajput ought to be, with the traditional Rajput courtesy and chivalry, His late Highness won the hearts of all his people, the best and greatest of all conquests, by his gracious demeanour, great liberality, and infinite kindness.

It was a grievous thing that a life so precious and devoted so wholeheartedly and unselfishly to the welfare of his people should have been prematurely cut short in its prime. In the words of Byron "Whom the gods love die young," but to use another familiar quotation. "So live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

For generations to come, people as they pass along the principal thoroughfare of the capital under the shadow of the fort, or as they stroll through the beautiful public park which surrounds it will gaze at this stately edifice, built facing the main gateway of the fort, on the most appropriate of sites, and will recall the many memories associated with and bless the revered name of the great Maharajah who was one with his people in their sorrows no less than in their joys, and visions will rise before them of the many boons that he had conferred on his subjects.

May we and those who follow us long continue to emulate the noble example of that happy ruler of men in life and the happier ruler of their death, and in hearts may this monument be an object-lesson to generations yet unborn of duty nobly done both by a ruler and a grateful and loyal people!

The next day was a very busy one for His Highness. Dasahra, that which there can be no more lucky day for a Rajput, falls on his birthday and the morning was taken up with visits to various temples and religious

ceremonies, followed by the customary durrar. Owing to the war, the review of the State troops in the morning was not held.

At the fifth session of the Bikaner Representative Assembly, which was inaugurated in 1913, the Finance Member presented the Budget Statement which this year was of special interest. In the year 1914-15, when Mr. Rustomji Cooper, who has now retired, was the Finance member, the State revenues attained the then record figure of Rs. 54,87,000. The estimates for the new financial year beginning from the 1st October, 1916, have been on a still higher figure, viz., Rs. 60,00,200, of which Rs. 55,53,200 are ordinary, and Rs. 4,50,000 are extraordinary receipts; and if, as there is every reason to hope, the anticipations are realised it will create yet another record.

On the other side, ordinary expenditure is estimated at Rs. 49,05,400, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,47,800. During the financial year which ended on the 30th September last, a sum of Rs. 8½ lakhs, the last instalment of the public and only debts of the State, contracted for Railway construction was paid off; and this year a portion of the surplus is proposed to be devoted to the satisfaction of an old claim originating in the time of the Council of Regency, which will set free the State from all liabilities, and at the same time leave a closing balance in hand. This it is hoped will usher in for the State an era of financial prosperity and offer irrigation and railway developments.

As regards railway, to the Budget statement this year was attached a most interesting appendix giving statistics for the Bikaner State Railway, which together with the Jodhpur Railway is at present managed by one Railway Administration, although the two railways are entirely separate. With an open line mileage of 470.37, which the projects already under consideration will more than double, and a total capital outlay upto the 30th September, 1915, of about Rs. 1½ crores, the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay in spite of construction work, stood for the year-ending 30th September, 1915, at 70.5 per cent. (former net earnings had gone as high as 11.41 per cent.) and the total net earnings upto the period ending 30th September, 1916 amounted to nearly Rs. 84 lakhs or 69.79 per cent of the capital outlay. The railway was built entirely from State surpluses with the exception of a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs which, as mentioned above, was all that consisted of the public debts of the State and which has now been entirely paid off. • •

The work at this session of the assembly was not a heavy one. Only one Bill, viz., the Whipping Bill, was introduced and passed which brings the law in force in line with the amended law of British India of 1909.

The 7th instant was fixed for the closing debate, and the fifth session of the assembly closed with a speech by His Highness the Maharajah, who thanked the outgoing members for their services to the State and their fellow-subjects and for the harmonious way in which they had worked together for the commonweal. His Highness then dwelt briefly on the progress of the war and referred to the favourable turn the events have taken, the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in the way of men and munitions, the immense increase lately effected in our output of munitions and other war material, and the unshakeable credit of the British Government, and expressed his firm conviction about the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness over military despotism and the mischievous theory that might is right.

Whilst referring to the war, His Highness also enumerated the services, which it was a matter of pride to all in Bikaner, that his State and people had so far been able to render to the Emperor and the Empire. The famous Ganga Risala (Bikaner Camel Corps) went to the front in August, 1914, just after the outbreak of the war. The sanctioned Field Service strength of the Corps, *i.e.*, the strength on which it ordinarily proceeds on active service is 810 men (16 officers, and 434 Rank and File) 81 followers and 548 camels including those for transport. Taking into account the three more companies of the Camel Corps which are about to be despatched to Egypt, the total excess in men and camels above the sanctioned Field Service strength sent to the front originally and in subsequent drafts and reinforcements amounts to 11 officers, 454 Rank and File, 84 followers and 695 riding and transport camels.

The services rendered by the Ganga Risala have elicited very special praise from the present and the late Viceroys, the Secretary of State for India, the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt and other General Officers Commanding. Their gallant and specially meritorious services have been recognized by the award of an exceptionally large number of honours to the various officers and men of the Regiment who have won one C.I.E., one D. S.O., two Indian orders of merit, II Class, and five distinguished service medals. And now has just been received from Egypt that with the approval of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, the Tsar of Russia has conferred the Cross of St. George, IV Class upon Sepoy Ohhogsingh of the Camel Corps for conspicuous gallantry, whilst the following Serbian decorations have also similarly been conferred:—

While Eagle, IV Class, on Lieutenant-Colonel Kunwar Jeoraj Singh Bahadur, Commandant of the Ganga Risala; two gold medals and one silver medal on three other rank and file of the corps.

It is perhaps little known that at the out break of the War His Highness the Maharajah officially wrote to His Excellency the the Viceroy offering to raise a Special Emergency Contingent of 25,000 men in the State for the service of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. And, in addition, 3,000 extra-troops were actually raised for service across the border of the State in British India in case of emergency and for the preservation of law and order in the State. With the satisfactory situation due to the progress made by the Allies in the War, this force has since been reduced to 1,000 men who have all been fully trained, and it is expected that this strength will be maintained over and above the ordinary State Forces till the end of the War.

The total extraordinary war expenditure up to the 20th September, 1916, over and above the ordinary Army Budget has already amounted to about Rs. 7½ lakhs, besides contributions to the Imperial Relief Fund, Rajputana Aircraft and Machine-Gun Fund and other Ward Funds and charities.

Although of course, His Highness said nothing in regard to his munificent birthday present of 2½ lakhs of rupees from his Privy Purse Funds to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for purposes of the war, intimation has been received that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that His Highness' contribution be applied to the provision of a fleet of 8 aeroplanes of which 4 will be fighting aeroplanes and 4 reconnaissance aeroplanes, the machines being inscribed "presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner."

Pioneer.

In unveiling the people's memorial to his predecessor His Highness the Maharaja, paid an eloquent and well-deserved tribute to the work of a ruler whom the inscription on his monument justly describes as the "founder of modern Bikaner." The correspondent goes on to give us some statistics showing how the State has prospered since His Highness the present Maharaja came of age and assumed the reins of Government.

As everyone knows, Bikaner and its Ruler have played their part in the Great War. His Highness went to France with the Indian contingent and mention was made of his services in Lord French's despatches. He had to return to India subsequently owing to the serious illness of his daughter—an illness which unhappily had a fatal termination—and it is only a realisation of his duty to his subjects that has kept him from going back to where his soldier's heart would delight to be.

The famous Bikaner Camel Corps has during the war earned for itself great distinction, and among the honours won by members of it, is the Cross of St. George IV class conferred by the Tsar of Russia for conspicuous

gallantry on one of the sepoy's and Serbian decorations bestowed on the commandant and three men of the rank and file of the Ganga Risala. Bikaner has not been content with personal service in the war. It has freely contributed to various war funds.

His Highness signalled his birthday by making a donation of 2½ lakhs out of his privy purse to His Majesty the King-Emperor for purposes of the war. Intimation has been received that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that His Highness' contribution will be applied to the provision of a fleet of aeroplanes of which 4 will be fighting aeroplanes and 4 reconnaissance aeroplanes, the machines being inscribed "Presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner."

Indian Patriot.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner is one of the few Northern Indian Rulers who have an All-India reputation as an administrator. Under him the State has been rapidly improving in all directions, the revenue increase being quite apace with the increasing happiness and contentment of the people. That is what is claimed for Bikaner, and that is a very rare thing indeed.

AGA KHAN.

Habul Matin.

When His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan G.C.S.I., visited Mombasa in 1915 for the purpose of studying the internal Government and the affairs of the Ismailia community of Mombasa, on the spot one of the reforms instituted was the appointment of a Council of twelve members with Mr. Abdul Rasul Alidina Visram as President. We learn that His Highness also directed the Council, strongly advising a policy that would lead to the social uplifting and physical improvement of his people.

One of the results has been that a general meeting of the Ismailia Khoja was held at the Jamat Khana, Mombasa, on Friday June 1916, for the purpose of organizing a recreation and sports institution in conjunction with the Jamat Khana.

PATALA.

Civil and Military Gazette.

The following is the full text of the speech of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala delivered at the Bhatinda Durbar :—

Representatives of my beloved subjects,—I have already told you in my speech of August 4 how terribly the war has been waging in Europe and how nobly our beloved King Emperor, George V, has played his part in defending the cause of righteousness. Although the enemies were strong and fully prepared yet the overwhelming British might has inflicted blows under which the enemies are now staggering. Not a single day passes without receiving news of our continual successes and gain of territory. I should here like to remind you that our struggle with the enemies is not confined to one locality, but, on the other hand, it extends to countries and islands distributed all over the world. It is, therefore, most important that reinforcements and war materials are supplied to our armies constantly and in time. It is also our duty to see that the gallant warriors who do not hesitate even to lay their very lives in the service of their King and country are not put to any hardship. This object can be achieved by adequate transport arrangements. It is not difficult for the British Government or of the State to secure the required number of *survas* and drivers.

"Before it be considered necessary to order compulsory service, I wish to give you an opportunity to show your zeal and patriotism by serving the Government out of your free will, because it is my firm conviction that service rendered out of a spirit of loyalty and love is fraught with excellent results. It is the first duty of the subjects to act up to the wishes of their master, particularly when those wishes are intended to secure for them happiness in this world as well as in the next, and I assure you that what I am asking you now is for the benefit and happiness of my beloved subjects. Those who come forward at this time to enlist themselves for the service of the British Government will not only secure for themselves life-long happiness, but will be regarded as pioneers in addition to the glory of their country and community, and their services in contribution to the world peace will also be rewarded in Heaven. Should the idea of being killed in the war at any time trouble the heart of a weak-minded person, he should at once chase this unmanly idea away by remembering that hundreds of thousands of our people have met their death by plague, cholera and other terrible diseases, and that the Angel of Death is constantly removing hundreds from amongst us daily, so that there is no escape from Death when the time comes. Can any one then say that death on a field of battle is worse

than death by horrible diseases, which is always regarded as despicable by manly people. Our Worshipful Gobind Singh despised the idea of a man dying on his bed in the clutches of disease, and he prayed to the Almighty in the following words :—"When the end of my life cometh, may I die fighting in the mighty battle now." You must always bear this in mind that he whose days are not yet numbered shall come out unscathed from under the heavy fire of the enemy, but he whom it is the will of God to call away can never escape Death even in the midst of home comforts or with medical men pouring the elixir of life down his throat. Why not then adopt a course which may enable you not only to pass your lives in happiness, but to leave behind you your name and deeds for the coming generations to be proud of ? I am sure that, on my reminding you of your duty at this juncture, you will come forward to enlist with eagerness and enthusiasm, and that you will vie with each other in giving proof of your loyalty and co-operation by bringing men for enlistment to my officers in numbers far exceeding the demand. It will give me great pleasure to learn that my beloved subjects have met with my wishes whole-hearted and ungrudgingly."

COCHIN.

Madras Times.

In the Cochin State there is a well-equipped and well-conducted industrial school and the Government have hit upon a scheme which ought to help youths to pursue for their livelihood the particular industry that they have learned in the school. Small advances, ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100, will be made to youths who have gone through their course, and desire to settle down to work. They are sufficient to cover the cost of the necessary tools of the trade, and should be helpful for any industrial beginner.

JOBAT.

Young India.

While we must disclaim any intention to express an opinion one way or the other on the extraordinary allegations contained in the memorial it seems to us that the request made by the Rani, who by the way has been granted a small pension, that she should be heard in her own and her son's defence is one that should be met.

HYDERABAD.

Madras Mail.

There is no Native State in India which has given quicker and more conclusive proof of the advantages to be derived from putting its finances on a sound basis than Hyderabad. Its wealth and resources have never been doubted, but in years gone by the best use was not made of these for various reasons, which we need not now specify. The result was that though Hyderabad was the premier Native State in India, in the matter of progress generally and of the prosperity and welfare of its people, it had to yield the palm to other States like Mysore, Baroda, Travancore and even Cochin, in which progress and prosperity were not measured by revenue and expenditure alone, but by the way these were utilised for the benefit of the people. In one direction alone, that of education, Hyderabad was far behind any of the States we have mentioned, and there were others, too, in which the lot of the people generally left something to be desired when compared with that of the people in British territory or in the Feudatory States which were doing their best to model their administration on the lines of the British Governments.

Indian Patriot.

One way of showing its appreciation of the enormous help rendered by His Highness the Nizam in this war will be by the graceful rendition of Behar to His Highness. The history about Behar is not a very brilliant page in the history of India and a feeling of injustice in the mind of Hyderabad will be permanently removed. Sir Salar Jung who saved British Rule in India by his gallant stand by the British in the Mutiny days felt strongly over this injustice. The question is whether the British Government will have the generosity to give back what it has now. It gave back Mysore.

Hindu.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad should be congratulated on the fact that the report of the administration of the Dominions has been almost brought up-to-date. We have just received the report for the year ending the 6th October last, and we are confident this

promptitude will be kept up. There is evidence that ever since His Highness took up the direct supervision of Government at the end of 1914 increased activity and a spirit of reform are observable in almost every department, and if this zeal and regard for public welfare should continue to animate those responsible for the good Government of the State, Hyderabad may before long earn a reputation for being well-governed. Discontent and dissatisfaction with the existing order precede reform, and a close reader of the last few annual administration reports of the State, cannot fail to notice the prevailing note of strong criticism of the work of the various departments. The present report affords interesting reading and records progress such as was possible to be achieved during a period of transition.

KALSIA.

Indian Patriot.

Khalsia, an important Punjab Native State, which has substantially helped the British Government in the prosecution of the war; and the presentation of the *sanad* of Rajah to the young prince was taken advantage of by the Political Officer to pay a well-merited tribute to the administration which, under the Regency, has been ably conducted. When the Prince takes the administration into his own hands, he will find a well-defined Government awaiting him.

Tribune.

On the 9th October in a public Durbar held at Chachrauli, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkins, Commissioner, Ambala Division, acting on behalf of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, presented the *sanad* of the hereditary title of Raja conferred on him by the Government. The former rulers of the State were known by the title of Sardar only, which was an anomaly. In course of his speech, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkins paid not only a well-deserved tribute to the beneficent activities of the President and Members of Council in introducing many and far-reaching improvements in the State, but also made a notable reference to the services rendered during the war by the small State which paid a lakh of rupees to the various funds in addition to several other acts of ready and willing assistance to the Empire. It is interesting to note that it is these meritorious services which have been recognized by Government in the conferment of the hereditary title of Raja on the young ruler of the State.

MYSORE.

Indian Patriot.

Mysore, Oct. 19.—The 3rd Princess gave away the prizes to the winners this evening. The Princess spoke as under :—

Ladies,—It gives me very great pleasure to preside over to-day's gathering and to distribute the prizes. I always take a deep interest in the advancement of our women, and every undertaking that helps that object has, I assure you, my warmest sympathy.

I am glad to note that our endeavours to encourage "home Industries" has been fairly successful, as evinced by the improvement in quality and quantity of the articles exhibited this year.

I wish to thank all the ladies who have so heartily co-operated in this work all over the Province, and also those from other towns.

I fully realize that we Hindu ladies have many difficulties to contend with at the beginning, but am perfectly confident that time and example will do away with such obstacles ; and that in the near future, every woman in the Province will be able to devote her leisure hours to some kind or other of useful industry.

I wish to express to Miss Parsons and Sri Subbamma my appreciation of their work and untiring efforts to make the women's section the success it has been.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to offer my heartiest congratulations to the fortunate prize-winners, and to express the pleasure it has given me to be amongst you all this afternoon."

The prizes were then given away.

United India and Native States.

'There can be no doubt that in giving his sanction to this arrangement the Maharajah has displayed statesmanship of a high order and the spectacle of an Indian Prince spontaneously enlarging his subjects' privilege is one which is sure to appeal to the imagination of the world. Here is an Indian ruler who confers on his subjects unasked a certain political boon and the event will not be without its significance on reactionaries.'

A. B. Patrika.

The few words spoken by Sir Visewarayya, Dewan of Mysore, in his address to the Representative Assembly this year about the condition of industries and commerce in the State should be digested and pondered over by all who take any interest in the question of Indian industries.

Western Star.

To judge from the interesting and copious reports which have been appearing regarding the activities of the Dussera Week in Mysore, the present administration, under the capable and strenuous Dewanhip of Sir M. Visweswarayya, is still going in for what we described some months ago as its bewilderingly varied activities and enterprises. These are of nearly all conceivable sorts and dimensions, educational agricultural, industrial, irrigational, co-operative, civic and so on. Without doubt, the Darbar is to be congratulated.

Indian Mirror.

The Maharaja of Mysore made a fine speech when addressing the Senate of the new Mysore University.

Young India.

The benighted folk who are still looking for evidence of the fitness of Indian statesman to plan great things and to organise great governmental activities for the good of the people—including in the latter category so unconsidered a trifle as preparing the people to govern themselves—would do well to study the remarkable inaugural address of Sir M. Visweswarayya, Dewan Mysore, at the last session of the Mysore Representative Assembly. It is not too much to claim for that address that it represents in a concrete form the highest embodiment of that native, intuitive genius for Government which Indian statesmen own. The illustrious roll of the Dewans of Mysore, commencing with Ranga Charn and Seshadri Iyer does not represent mere freaks of nature and circumstances; on the other hand, they represent the highest products of which native genius is capable given favourable opportunities. It is with peculiar gratification, therefore, we note the splendid manner in which Sir M. Visweswarayya is maintaining the traditions of Mysore statesmanship. We venture to think that such an address as the Dewan of Mysore delivered to the representative Assembly would bear not unfavourable comparison with the noblest efforts of modern statesmen. Prof. Henry Fawcett once acclaimed Sir T. Madhava Rau as the Targot of India. Had that great economist and friend of India been living to-day, how his heart would have warmed to the Indian statesman who is serving the people while he serves that greater servant of Mysore, the Maharaja! We say it with the utmost sincerity, Mysore is setting a noble example alike to sister Indian States as to the British raj itself.

Sir M. Visweswarayya's address should be read as a whole. It embodies a practical programme working out towards great ideals. It is perhaps doing it injustice to summarise it, but within the limits available to glance hurriedly at its outstanding features.

COCHIN.

Indian Patriot.

Baroda, Oct. 20.—On the 17th morning, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and children accompanied by the Dewan, Sarvadhikari and party motored to visit two of the best Cotton Mills in Bombay and examined minutely how raw cotton is sorted sifted and converted into pure cotton, how thread is made out of them after pressing etc. The different varieties of weaving and different samples were next shown. The cost of making establishment etc., were enquired into and noted and how much the trade is affected by the War. Different varieties of Carpets, Cloths, Silk Saries, Towels, Socks etc., are made in these. The owner is one of the richest Bania in Bombay owning about half a dozen mills of his own and worth about 50 lakhs. H. H. and party returned home at 11-5 A. M.

At 3-30 P. M. the water-works at the Malabari Hill was visited with the Consort, children and party. From the top of the reservoir a bird's eye view of the whole town of Bombay can be had. The water works here is of gravitation system and so less costly. At 4 P. M. H. H. party motored to the Government House and inspected the gardens here. At 4-30 H. H. and party motored to the Beach and after staying for a while, patronised the Royal Theatre at about 6-5 P. M., and stayed till 8-45 P. M., where several up-to-date war films were exhibited. After this, H. H. motored home at 9-5 P. M. Next day 18th, was devoted to receive several respectable residents of Bombay including big merchants, some Cochinites, students etc.,

At 9 A. M. H. H. children and party motored to the Kolaba Railway Station to leave for Baroda. At the station H. H. and party were received on the platform neatly decorated by the mill owners and merchants of the place and H. H.'s special left the platform at 9-30 A. M. for Baroda.

Enroute H. H. halted at the Bilimora Station for an hour and a half to inspect the Candle Works Factory there, the only one in India. This is located in the Baroda territory. At 2-20, the special reached the platform which was again nicely decorated with festoons, ever-greens, arches and the whole platform was covered with red baize and seats arranged in 3 or 4 rows to receive H. H. and party. All the big officials of the taluq such as the Peishkar, the Police Superintendent, the Thasildar and others were present to receive and escort H. H. and party to the factory about 2 miles away from the station.

After garlanding H. H. and Consort and children and distributing fruits and pansupari H. H. and party were conducted in coach and pairs to the Factory where the whole Factory was shown in detail. After inspecting the different branches of it as usual, H. H. and party and the Dewan

were next conducted to a specially prepared platform neatly decorated. After taking rest for about 5 minutes, light refreshments were served to the visitors and *pansupari* distributed and they were garlanded. H. B. and party then drove back to the station with the escort and then the special left at 3-50 P.M. The whole route from the station to the factory was well watered and decorated with *Thoranam*s, festoons and ever-greens.

AT BARODA.

At 7-30 P. M., precisely the special reached the platform (Baroda) which was beautifully illuminated, decorated and furnished. The Guard of Honour was presented and about 200 of the Cavalry Regiment presented arms at the station. The reception was simply grand and up to the mark. We get an idea of the importance of the State of Cochin and of the very high esteem in which H. H. Sri Rama Varma Rajah is held from the programme enclosed herewith. Perhaps the most progressive State in India, the visit of His Highness, *en route* to Delhi, has been the occasion for grand preparation and splendid reception. The three days that His Highness stay there have been crowded with engagements:—

WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OCTOBER 1916.

7-30 P.M.—Arrival. His Highness the Raja Sahab, his consort, son and three daughters and the party will arrive here by a special train from Bombay. The special train will be shunted on the up-platform. Prince Dhairyashilrao and the following officers will go to receive the Raja Sahab at the Station. Prince Dhairyashilrao will go accompanied by an escort consisting of a Field Officer, etc.

1. Nek Namdar Dewan Sahab ;
2. General W. S. Birdwood. ;
3. Shrimant H. B. Anandrao Gaekwar, C. I. E.,
4. Shrimant Ganpatrao S. Gaekwar.
5. Mr. V. Y. Vanikar,
6. Mr. G. B. Nimbalker,
7. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar.
8. Mr. G. B. Ambagaokar.
9. Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar,
10. Mr. V. D. Satghare.

After arrival at the Station the Prince will receive the Raja Sahab. Nek Namdar Dewan Sahab will introduce the Sardars, Officers, etc. to the Raja Sahab. The Prince and the Raja Sahab will then drive to the Nazarbag Palace in a carriage-and four. A regimental escort of Field Officer, etc., in full-dress uniform will be detailed to accompany His Highness the

Raja Sahab to Nazarbagg. An escort of one Non-commissioned Officer and twelve Swars will be on service during the stay of the Raja Sahab.

On coming out of the Station, the Guard of Honour will present arms. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the State Artillery on the next day at sun rise in honour of the arrival of His Highness, the Rajah Sahab.

Mrs. Manubhai will go to the Station to receive the Consort and the daughters of His Highness the Raja Sahab. Pansupari will be given to them in the Ladies' Waiting Room at the Station.

The order of the carriages will be as follows :—

1. Carriage-and-four ;—1. His Highness the Raja Sahab of Cochin. 2. Prince Dhairyashilrao, 3. Son of the Raja Sahab.

2. Carriage and pair :—1. Dewan of the Cochin State. 2. Nek Namdar Dewan Sahab. 3. Other Officers.

Other carriages will follow.

After the departure of His Highness the Raja Sahab from the Station, the ladies will drive to the Nazarbagg Palace.

Shrimant H. B. Anantrao Gaekwar and all the Officers invited at the Station will follow in their carriages and Mr. R. R. Shankerrao Shastri will be present at Nazarbagg.

On arrival at Nazarbagg, Prince Dhairyashil rao will take the Raja Sahab to the sitting-room till officers and other Darbaries take their places in the Darbar Hall. *Pansupari* will be given to the guests in the Darbar, on the ground floor. The Officers of the Cochin State will be seated on the right side and our Darbaries on the left. Prince Dhairyashilrao will give *Pansupari* to the Raja Sahab, Nek Namda to the son of the Raja Sahab and Dewan of Cochin and Meharban Shankerrao Shastri to the rest of the officers and the Darbar will then be over.

After dinner, singing by Fayaz Hossein.

THURSDAY, THE 10TH OCTOBER 1916.

8-0 a.m.—His Highness the Raja Sahab will visit the Elephant Stables and then the Park, the Museum and the Countess of Dufferin Hospital.

3-0 p.m.—His Highness the Raja Sahab will visit the Kala-Bhavan Workshops, the Furniture Workshops and the Stables.

4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. } Arena Sports.

9-0 p.m. Cinema on surrager or Music at Nazarbagg.

FRIDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER 1916.

8-0 a.m. His Highness the raja saheb will drive in motor to Ajwa. Boating and Trollying, etc., there.

3-0 p. m. Visit to the Female Training College and the Girls' High School.

5-30 p. m. to 7-0 p. m. Evening Party on the Motibag School Grounds.

SATURDAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1916.

8.0 p. m. Motor drive to the Makarpura Palace.

2-0 p. m. His Highness the Raja Sahab of Cochin and the party will leave by special train for Ahmedabad.

Prince Dhairyashilrao and the same officers who had been to the Station to receive the Raja Sahab, will go to see the Raja Sahab off. Mrs. Manubhai will go to the Station to see the ladies off.

Pansupari will be given at the Station to the Raja Sahab, his party and also the ladies.

A salute of 17 guns will be fired in honour of the departure of His Highness the Raja Sahab.

N. B:—

1. Baroda Station will be decorated by the Garden Department.
2. The route of the procession from the station to the Nazar Bagh Palace Gate will be decorated with flags and bunting by the Municipality (City Executive Engineer to help if necessary).
3. Full dress will be worn during the stay of His Highness the Raja Sahab by all those on duty at Nazar Bagh and forming escorts.

THE ARRIVAL

The palace Nazar Bagh is about 2 miles from the station. The whole route was neatly illuminated watered and the inhabitants of the place thronged the street on both the sides of the road. Amidst cheers and applause, H. H. Prince Dhairyashilrao and party followed by Cochin and Baroda officials reached the Nazar Bagha Palace at 8.30 P.M., when H. H. was taken to the sitting room adjoining the Durbar Hall on the ground floor. After 5 minutes a regular Durbar was held and in the Durbar Hall, the officers of the Cochin State being seated at the right and the durbaries of the Baroda State on the left side. Prince Dhairyashilrao gave *pansupari* to the Raja Sahib and Nek Namdar to the Dewan to H.H.'s son and the Dewan of Cochin. After distribution of *pansupari* to all present, the Durbar was over by 9 P. M.

After dinner there was a music party at the Palace by the celebrated Durbar Musician Fayari Hussain.

Next morning, on the 19th at 8 A.M. H. H. and children accompanied by the Dewan and other officers visited the Elephants Stables. Here all the elephants of the Maharaja are kept. There are about 37 stalls for these, built with roof and in the centre is the feeding place. In each stall a card is hung up showing the details of the animals length height, when and where purchased, the age, cost &c. H. H. enquired about the food given to these animals and the work given to them &c. No exercise is given except walking. Nothing is fed in Baroda State without work even H. H.'s own sons, and this is the only exception. These animals are merely kept for show and some processions. The biggest animal is about 9ft. 6in. in height at present.

After this at 9.5 A. M., H. H. and party motored to the park and museum and the Dufferin's Hospital. Different animals that have been collected at the Park were shown. At the Museum, an Egyptian Mummy 3000 years old was shown and it was well preserved. Different archeological, minerological specimens were examined and appreciated. The Countess of Dufferin's Hospital was next visited and H. H. and party were taken round the respective wards, the operation theatre and lastly the Bacteriological Department. H. H. examined the Malarial and Typhoid Bacteria by the Microscope and noted the difference in the structure of these bacillies. The X-ray process of taking photographs of bones etc., were also shown.

At 11-10 A.M., H.H. and party motored to the Nazarbag Palace for breakfast. At 3-30. P. M. there were the sports in the Arena held in honour of H. H.'s visit to Baroda These were held in the lawn near the Elephant Stables. Opposite the lawn, H.H.'s children and party were seated in the upstairs buildings well decorated for the purpose and the sports were held below them. The whole Arena was surrounded by crowds of people all round.

1. Parrots' Performances :—Turning bothati ; Shooting arrows ; Cycling. Somersaults ; Firing guns. 4 to 4-15 P.M.

2. Acrobats 4 to 4-15 P.M.

3. Wrestling. 4-15 to 4-45 P.M.

4. Fights :—Buffallow and bullock fights and Ram fights. 4-45 to 5 P. M.

5. Elephant Sports :—Some feats by elephants, Fights, Balting, Elephant pursuing a rider. 5 to 5-45 P.M.

Parrots' were well trained and the feats performed by them were marvellous. About 15 acrobats were elegantly dressed and the feats were

very wonderful. There were 7 rounds of wrestling and the body of these wrestlers was well built and marvellous. 4 pairs of buffaloes fought very seriously.

On the whole, the sports were arranged nicely and the whole programme gone through in every detail. Prince Dhairyashirao and other Princes, the Dewan, the Chief Justice of Baroda, the Chief Engineer of the State and other big officials were seated in the upstairs with the visitors. Several Europeans and other leading gentlemen of the place were also present. Light refreshments and *pansupari* were freely distributed. After this H. H. and party and the Princes of Baroda motored back to the Palace and took leave of H. H. for the evening at 6.30 P. M. At 9.30 P. M. A music party was held at H. H.'s residence at the Nazarbagg Palace and after singing some select Parsi songs, they took leave of H. H. at 10 P. M. when H. H. retired for the night.

Everywhere His Highness and his illustrious Consort have been making the profoundest impression. "Here is a Prince if anything, more simple and endearing, less formal than our own, and extremely condescending to all—"was the exclamation in the mouths of many a Barodite. Whether at the Durbar or the sporting ground or at the music party, His Highness carried with him that extreme solicitation about the convenience of those around him more than for his own, which has endeared him to his subjects and servants, and been the object of admiration to strangers. It need hardly be said that the high accomplishments of the Consort easily made her the centre of admiration among the ladies of Baroda, where, be it remembered, education has spread rapidly. The women of Cochin are looked upon as among the most highly cultured in all India by those who have come into contact with the Consort.

MYSORE.

Madras Mail.

Mysore, Oct. 19.—The Mysore Dussarah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was closed yesterday evening with the distribution of awards to successful exhibitors by H. H. the Maharajah. His Highness who was accompanied by the Yuvaraj, was received on arrival at the Exhibition by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, Dewan, Mr. A. H. Campbell C. I. E., and Mr A. R. Bannerji, I. C. S. and conducted to the amphitheatre, where a fairly large audience had already assembled.

Mr. A. R. Banerji spoke as follows :—

May it please Your Highness.—It is a matter of no small pride to the Exhibition Committee and satisfaction and genuine thankfulness to the very large number of exhibitors, that Your Highness has so graciously condescended to take the trouble to come here on a second visit to the Exhibition to-day, to give away the prizes as awarded by the Judges. The usual ceremony of prize-giving held on the eve of the closing the Exhibition, simple in its nature, and yet most useful and beneficial in its results, has always in the past received Your Highness' kind support and the Exhibition of 1916 may be congratulated on having succeeded in deserving the same, like its predecessors. On behalf of the Exhibition Committee, and the very large number of exhibitors who have come from all parts of the State, and from different provinces of India, to help the Committee to make the Exhibition a success, I beg to convey to Your Highness their most respectful thanks.

It will be a repetition to attempt any description of the exhibits or the nature and the scope of this year's efforts, which I have already summarised in the address presented to H. H. the Yuvaraja on the opening day. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the general observation that, judging from the large number of persons that passed through the gates every day, in spite of weather and other unfavourable conditions, the Exhibition may be considered to have been a success. The total number of visitors up to yesterday was about 24,000 and the gate money realised about Rs. 3,000. The number of exhibits come to 19,210, of the total value of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. In the selection of exhibits, the Committee exercised care to reject well-known and frequent repetitions of previous years. The number of exhibits from the Mysore State came to 13,519, and that of foreign exhibits, 4,691. There were 9,500 textile exhibits, 3,843 of agricultural produce, 158 art exhibits and 132 of machinery. Two days were reserved for gosha ladies, and the total number of ladies that visited the Exhibition during this period came to just over 2,000. The Judges have worked hard, and my acknowledgments are due to them for the trouble they have taken in making the award's. Altogether, 47 gold medals, 79 silver medals and 77 bronze medals have been awarded, besides 330 money prizes. The Machinery section gets 16 gold medals. General Industries Textile section 19, Fine Arts 5 Education Court 4 and Agricultural section 1. The Committee performed their duties to the best of their ability and I again thank the members thereof for their hearty co-operation and services.

In closing my remarks I beg to express the hope that this year's Exhibition will make a memorable land-mark in the industrial and agricul-

tural progress of the state and will add a fresh impetus to the several activities already in evidence in many directions, so that appreciable advance may again be noticed and recorded, and a further stage of progress reached, producing even better and more tangible results, when we hold the next Dusserah Exhibition in Mysore.

I now humbly beg Your Highness to very kindly give away the prizes.

H. H. the Maharajah, in rising to reply, said a very few words were necessary from him to express his pleasure at the successful issue to which the present Exhibition had been conducted, a fact for which they were much indebted to the Committee, who had given much of their time and effort for the achievement of such happy results. His Highness added that he was especially pleased with the improvement which was evident in the Women's Section and here again their thanks were due to the Committee of ladies who had presided so ably over the interests of this section of the Exhibition. In conclusion, His Highness said it gave him great pleasure to be present and to distribute the awards.

West Coast Spectator.

We referred, says a contemporary, a few days ago to the Mysore Exhibition of this year and to the very encouraging and significant extent to which it has been participated in by several other Feudatory States. The show has since closed and the awards have been distributed, but what is most pleasing to note in this connection is the circumstance that the prizes were given away by H. H. the Maharajah himself. Nothing could be more inspiring than to see the Ruler of a State thus identifying himself with the moral and material welfare not only of his own territories, but of all India.

BARODA.

Madras Mail.

Jullundur, Oct. 21.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur, this afternoon, on his way back from Kapurthala. His Highness went through the whole Vidyalaya and expressed himself highly pleased with the work.

In reply to an address by the students, His Highness laid great stress on female education as a direct need and said that his object in life was to see every child of Baroda to be literate. His 30 years' endeavours had been in that direction. The Gaekwar believed that the watch word of every Indian should be "educate." He asked the promoters of the Vidyalaya to persevere. Though their task was hard, yet their names were sure to be handed down to posterity if they continued the spread of education as they were doing now. He wished prosperity to the institute.

POONCH.

Tribuna.

At the Dusserah Durbar in Poonch, at which in the unavoidable absence of His Highness the Raja Sahib Sri Tika Sahib presided and distributed *sanads* and *lunges* to his officials and others who had rendered conspicuous services during the present war Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh Wazir, made the following speech :—

Sri Tika Sahib and Gentlemen,—We greatly regret the unavoidable absence of Raja Sahib Bahadur on this occasion, but it gives us really great pleasure to see that Sri Tika Sahib Bahadur has very kindly consented to preside over this Durbar which is of unique significance in the history of Poonch. Never before was there an assemblage with such a high and noble object in view ; e. g., rewarding those who have assisted in the work arising out of the war. It was due to your co-operation that an extremely difficult situation created by the Great War in Europe has been successfully handled. The Raja Sahib Bahadur has sent close upon 5,000 men to the various units of the British Army in addition to thousands of Military men who were already in service before the outbreak of war, and there is no doubt what so ever that the families of these military men as well as the military men themselves and their relatives at home looked to the Raja Sahib for encouragement, support and inspiration. They expected that their kind and benevolent Ruler would look after their interests. It must be a matter of sincere congratulation that the Raja Sahib has done all he could do for the military men and their interests. *Parwanas* exempting relatives of those in Military service have been issued, and practically speaking there is no forced labour in the State now. *Tahsildars* and all other State officials have been paying special attention to the interests and grievances of those who have gone abroad as recruits. I must say that the work which devolved on *Tahsildars* and others has been very heavy and onerous and it is gratifying to note that the work has been done promptly and carefully, as the nature of the work required. A special officer was deputed to tour in the State and decide on the spot cases where the women of the Military men were concerned, and particularly of marriage, alliances abduction and so on. The Circle Committees have indeed done very useful work, and I hope that in time to come, they would supply us with a nucleus of what are called Village Panchayats, which would save people from the worry and expense of litigation. I think the *Sanads* and rewards, which Sri Tika Sahib Bahadur would present you just now, from his own sacred hands, are sufficient marks of recognition on the part of the State for the services you have rendered in the great rush of work arising out of the War, and would encourage you to continue to serve

the State as zealously and faithfully as you have done in the past. I hope and trust you will all agree with me when I say that Sri Tika Sahib Bahadur has laid us all under a deep debt of obligation by consenting to preside over this Darbar by coming over here from Ajmer without minding the interference in his studies. This is because of the fact that he considered it his duty to participate in the noble work and of the great love he has to his people.

I may say that there are still a large number of officials and people who deserve to be rewarded for the services they have rendered, but as I have not been able to consult Raja Shaib Bahadur about them I have withheld certain names and I am quite confident that Raja Shaib would only be too glad to recognize their services in a suitable manner on some future occasion.

~~_____~~ The first Darbar was held here on the 13th August 1914, under the presidency of Raja Sahib Bahadur for collecting subscriptions for Imperial Indian Relief Fund which was a grand success and money is since being regularly remitted to the Bank of Bengal towards that Fund. Up-to now the total amount collected and paid into the Bank amounts to Rs. 19,747 which, considering the limited resources of the State and its people, is creditable to all concerned.

A number of meetings was arranged by the officials of the State in the Mandi Hall or collecting subscriptions towards the Punjab Aeroplane Fund, Soldiers' Comforts Fund, on different occasions and it may be said that the result of such meetings was satisfactory.

Then the second Darbar was held here on the 2nd June 1915, for the recognition of the service of those who rendered meritorious service in procuring recruits for the British Army. Some 11 *sanads* were conferred by Major E. J. Mollison, C.I.E. on officials and non-officials under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This gave such an impetus to recruiting work that another Darbar had to be held again a year after for the appreciation and recognition of the services of the officials and non-officials who rendered valuable services to the British Government in the supply of recruits, when Major Mollison took the trouble of coming over to Poonch to hold a Darbar on 18th June 1916, when 57 *sanads*, 15 swords, 11 gold watches and 11 Lungies and one gun were granted to those who deserved. These rewards were given by the hands of Raja Sahib Bahadur himself and the memory of this Darbar must be still fresh in the minds of recipients and other gentlemen who were present on that occasion. The recruiting work done in this State has been fairly well rewarded so far but the work which devolved on the officials and Circle Committees for the

expeditions disposal of work arising out of War, yet remained to be recognised. The Military men who proceeded on Field service, submitted a large number of petitions for the redress of their grievances and for looking after their families in Poonoh and for the settlement of their cases in which they or their relatives were concerned. This was no doubt, a difficult task, but it is a matter of congratulation to all concerned that this work has been well done. As the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident in Kashmir and his special Assistant Captain C. H. Gabriel, were fully aware of the interest shown and trouble taken in this work, they advised Raja Sahib Bahadur to recognize their services on the Dussara Darbar and our noble Ralah Sahib agreed to this proposal and issued orders to arrange this Darbar and sanctioned a handsome amount for purchased of *Lungies* and watches for presentation to the deserving officials and non-officials.

I must assure you, gentlemen, that nothing would have afforded greater pleasure to His Highness than to be present at this Darbar, but circumstances have made his absence unavoidable. Let us all pray to God for the health and prosperity of Raja Sahib Bahadur and his family. It must, however, be a great relief to us all that this Darbar is being held under the presidency of his worthy son and heir-apparent Sri Tika Sahib Bahadur who has taken so much trouble in coming over here from Ajmer, as already remarked, for the noble and sacred task of distributing *Sanads*, watches and *Lungies* to those of his officials and people of Poonoh who are known to have, so far, acquitted themselves well and done the work entrusted to them conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

I trust and hope that there will soon arise an occasion to hold another Darbar at the end of the present War in which complete victory will be totally vouchsafed to us and our enemies will be totally annihilated. May the Almighty Father bring this day soon to the greatest joy of us all. The Poonoh State will certainly be proud of the part it has taken and assistance it has rendered in this terrible struggle.

Sabadar Jafar Ali Khan is present to-day in the Darbar. He has secured the Indian Order of Merit through his gallantry and the entire Poonoh is proud of his achievement. There are certain other Military officers here who have returned after having performed honourable services and I trust that many of the brave Sahibans and others who are now fighting for their King will come back full of honours. You would perhaps like to know what splendid work the Circle Committees and the Tahsildars and other officers have done in connection with the business arising out of the war, and in recognition of which work we are here assembled to-day, 4,323 applications from those at the front sent him of Poonoh were entered. From

were received either direct or through their commanding Officers. The disposal of such an immense number of petitions was not an easy task. The burden of this work has fallen on the Sadhnatti Tehsil, and Bagh Tehsil has also begun to send a large number of recruits. This will explain the cause of the increase of work. You will all be glad to learn that the recruiting has also begun in Tehsil Haveli and let us hope that very soon a fairly large number of recruits will join the Army from this Tehsil.

With these remarks I now conclude my speech and beg to request that Sir Tika Sahib Bahadur may be pleased to distribute *sanads* and *lungies* to his officials and zamindars who will be called out individually to be present before him.

Tribune.

The Small State of Poonch which under the energetic and patriotic lead of His Highness the Raja Sahib has covered itself with glory in placing all its resources at the disposal of that King-Emperor, utilized the Dargah Durbar for the purpose of presenting *sanads* and rewards to officials and non-officials who have rendered assistance in the war. In the unavoidable absence of His Highness, Sri Tika Sahib, who had taken the trouble to come over from Ajmer for the purpose, presided and gave away the rewards. Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, Wazir of the State in course of his speech referred to the services rendered in the war by the State under the inspiration and guidance of His Highness the Raja Sahib. He mentioned the noteworthy fact that the Raja Sahib has already sent close upon 5,000 men to the various units of the British army in addition to thousands of military men who were already in service at the outbreak of war, whose families have been carefully looked after and helped and exempted from forced labour. A special officer has been going round to decide disputes as to female relatives of the military men. A durbar was held at the outbreak of war under the presidency of the Raja Sahib, as the outcome of which money is still being regularly remitted in aid of the Imperial Relief Fund, the money already contributed being Rs. 19,747 which is no small thing considering the limited resources of the State.

BARWANI.

Pioneer.

His Highness the Rana of Barwani has generously offered to defray all expenses connected with 50 beds in the King Edward Hospital at Indore reserved for the treatment of sick and wounded Indian soldiers. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

MYSORE.

Leader.

"The above brief review of the work done by the State for the training of the rural population in the art of self-Government, for the protection of their health, for providing intellectual recreation in villages and for the preservation of tanks will amply show the admirable manner in which the State is serving the people. The beneficial results of such a progressive administration will soon be felt in economic development, in a healthy, active and enterprising population and in the development of average intelligence.

Hindu Patriot.

Mysore, is forging ahead and no mistake. While the question of separation of executive and judicial functions is still in the stage of academic discussion in British India, the Mysore Government has already formulated a scheme to make this much desired reform an accomplished fact. We find again that an influential movement is set on foot for the promotion of social and civic welfare under the auspices of the State. It is a gratifying evidence of the growth of advanced ideals in Mysore that an institution with such a comprehensive plan of work and having such liberal and far-reaching objects to secure, should have come into being, and that both officials and non-officials have shown themselves ready to co-operate in making the movement a success. Would that there were more of such organisations in the different parts of British India!

Maharatta.

"To us in British India Mysore, like Baroda, is a state to be proud of. It will be noted that the Memorandum of R forms makes mention of the ability shown by Indian administrators in Native States as an argument for demanding opportunities for showing administrative ability in British India. Home Rulers are supplied by the Progressive Native States with strong arguments for their demand and must, therefore, be thankful to these States."

Parsi.

The progressive state of Mysore is well-known for its keen and enthusiastic support of the cause of industrial development. Its Economic Conference with its Industries and Agricultural Committees is doing its best for initiating new industries in the State and creating a passion among the people for trade and industry. This is specially needed in a state like Mysore where the people were hitherto obsessed by the craze for Government service. Sir M. Visveswarayya, the talented Dewan is trying to change all this and to get for manual work its legitimate and respect reverence from the public at large.

People's Opinion.

The address with which Sir M. Visveswariah, the Dewan of Mysore, opened the Dasara Representative Assembly, is of more than ordinary interest. Besides giving an account of the Administration during the last year, his address contains a programme of reforms designed to improve the tone of life in Mysore, and to raise the general level of prosperity in the State. Such statements do not ordinarily find a place in Administration reports, and are a peculiar feature of Sir Visveswariah's addresses. Sir Visveswariah is a great and intense patriot, with a personal knowledge of the conditions of life in the best advanced countries of the world and with a burning zeal for reform. He is also ambitious, and in the Yuva Raja who is his personal friend and who has also seen life in Europe and whom he has succeeded in influencing to bear a personal share in the work of administration, he has a strong supporter of his measures of reform. We may, therefore, hope that Mysore will get the benefit of his brilliant gifts and experience.

Express.

We have had occasions to refer to the marvellous progress made by the States of Baroda and Mysore in various departments of administration. They are ahead of many parts of this country in education and local self-Government. In industrial and agricultural advancement also they stand foremost in India. The co-operative movement in British India though of recent growth is no doubt improving the condition of the agricultural classes, but in Baroda the agricultural banks and co-operative societies have already placed the riyats above the clutches of the money-lenders. The present enlightened Ruler of the State has always been happy in the selection of his Ministers and leading officials and with their help he has been able to make Baroda a model State in India. The achievements of the State in every department are highly creditable. The progressive policy of Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharaja of Mysore should be followed by their brother Chiefs if they sincerely desire to improve the condition of their subjects.

BHOPAL.

Indian Patriot.

Mr. Hyderi, speaking at the Moslem Education Conference said:—In this connection, I would draw attention to the efforts of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, to whom so much is due, and who has invited a public discussion of a curriculum for girls published by her—an invitation which I am sorry to say has not met with sufficient response.

JIND.

Civil and Military Gazette.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jind held a Darbar on the 9th instant at which representatives (Iambardars, retired civil and military officers, etc.), of all the subjects of the State attended in large numbers. His Highness delivered a speech exhorting the people to assist the Government with men, money and material in this great war to secure ultimate glorious victory for the British arms. The result was that a large number came forward voluntarily, out of whom 305 darwans and mule-drivers, after medical examination, were enlisted and sent to Ambala on the 18th instant. His Highness in his speech said :—

My beloved subjects,—It has given me the greatest pleasure to see before me to-day the leading men of my beloved subjects. I have to deliver to you a very sacred message and trust you will convey it to every quarter of the Jind State.

You are already aware that Great Britain entered the war theatre only to uphold the truth and to defend the weak from the aggressor, and made great sacrifices to uphold the glory and honour of the British Empire. It is needless to say how loyally and eagerly India rallied to the standard of the British Empire and how generously she contributed in men and money in this worldwide crisis. My State, nay, you all, have also helped to a large extent in this war. You have not only supplied 810 men (combatants and followers) in the form of Imperial Service Infantry, but also have sent about one thousand three hundred (1,300) recruits for the Indian Army from the commencement of the war up to this date and have also contributed handsome sum, to almost all the Relief Funds. But I must tell you that this is a war of endurance and fortitude. Whoever will be able to prolong the war will win. Great Britain is sure to win in the end as she possesses such a vast Empire where the sun never sets. The resources of this Great Empire are such as can never be exhausted. On the other hand Germany is nearly exhausted. All her colonies have been won by the British Empire and her Allies. Germany is only confined to the resources of her fatherland and is tightly encircled by the mighty navy of our Empire, and she is sure to be starved ere long.

I have already said that whoever will be able to prolong the war shall win. So we should help with all our might in the prolongation of this conflict, and should keep on strengthening our army in all the theatres of war. We should strain every nerve to find out men to keep up that strength and this is the true loyalty. We do not want lip loyalty, we want loyalty in action. I wish every able-bodied man to come forward to

fight for his Emperor and the Empire. Such chances do not come often in one's life. One should make the most of the time. This is the time to do one's duty towards the King and one should not lose it. This is the sacred message which I wanted to give, it is sacred because every religion enjoins loyalty to the King. In helping our King we are obeying the laws of our religion, nay, the Commandments of God.

For the present we want camel darwans and mule-drivers and the greater the number we will be able to supply the more it will be appreciated by the Imperial Government. I trust men will come forward in swarming numbers. The terms offered by the Government for the darwans and mule-drivers are very liberal. Every one of you is a man of influence in your village, and that influence should now be exercised in the right direction towards doing your duty to your Emperor and the Empire. Much is expected of you in this direction and now it rests with you to come up to the expectations, and I feel you will not fail to show that you are the worthy sons of the Empire and the Jind State.

TRAVANCORE.

Indian Patriot.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Speaking in one of his tour said:—

In the public meeting held in honour of the occasion, Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Deputy Director of Public Instruction in Travancore, spoke tracing and reviewing the growth of literacy in Travancore. There was already cent per cent of the school-going population in schools in six taluks of the State, taking 15% of the total population as the school-going part of it. In certain taluks, the proportion has risen even higher. There was much congestion and want of room in schools last year. But the system of Relief Schools which the present administration devised, has completely remedied the defect, and he was proud to say that not a boy seeking admission has been refused admission in any one of the State schools this year. The people also have readily co-operated with the state, voluntarily and willingly. But there was a danger that started them in the face. Higher Vernacular Education was good; but those who came out of schools showed a distinct aversion towards going in for mechanical and industrial pursuits and there was great hankering after Government service. Of course, the number turned out every year was something enormous and this itself was going up year after year. The great majority of such young men went away,

disappointed and discontented without having any profession to follow to earn an honest living. As a remedy, they had tried separate Industrial Schools, but the boys would not go to these schools. The scheme now devised and sanctioned by the Government as a tentative measure was to attach particular industries to the curriculum of studies in particular vernacular schools, and give them the status of optional subjects. In this matter, consideration was given to industries special to particular places. In Nagercoil and its neighbourhood there are a large number of weavers, and it was thought proper that a Weaving Institute and demonstration school should be attached to the existing Vernacular School. So also in Chowers situated near the backwater in the heart of a large coconut producing district, rope making and coir matting have been introduced as optional subjects for the benefit of the students. In the same way in the Karunagapalli school they have introduced a course of training in ordinary mat making, for those Taluks in Central Travancore were, from very ancient times, famous for their excellent mats and the hereditary handicraftsmen were languishing for want of support and fresh ideas. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer said that the weaving machines that were proposed to be exhibited to the Assembly were valuable contrivances, which would considerably save labour and time. They were the inventions of a very able mechanic who had been plodding in the dark for many years. The Government have now come forward and are encouraging him.

The Dewan thanked the people for their ready help and co-operation. Nowhere else has he seen such enthusiasm to send the children to school, and Travancore with Cochin easily headed the Indian States in point of literacy. Nobody in Travancore felt it strange that almost every child of school-going age was really going to school. They were trying various means to give a start in life to the large mass of those who came out of the school year after year. The problem was a very big one, and vitally important. They were making attempts according to their lights and growing wiser by every failure. They would gratefully thank and welcome any person who would help them by his brains or labour. He felt it immensely creditable that a citizen of Travancore should have invented the two useful and labour saving contrivances in the domain of weaving industry, that were on view in the adjoining room. Being a layman, he would pronounce no opinion on them but congratulated the inventor and hoped that the machines would stand the tests that they would be subjected to and be of immense help and benefit to weaving industry.

DEWAS JUNIOR.

Times of India.

We have received the report on the working of village Panchayats in the State of Dewas Junior. The Dewas Darbar passed an Act in 1913 authorising the establishment and defining the powers of these Panchayats and appointed a special officer to supervise them. There were 73 Panchayats last year, and the report shows that their work on the whole was satisfactory.

Hindu.

We would invite attention to a very instructive and illuminating report of the work of the panchayats in the Dewas State. The report for 1914-15, a copy of which we have received, contains no record of any remarkable achievement which cannot be had anywhere else. It is an ordinary human document stating how the movement was started, what progress has been made and how many difficulties have to be faced in the introduction of the system. The panchas are elected by villagers and hold office for three years. They try civil and criminal cases, the jurisdiction in the former case being exclusive. Besides, they have to look after the village school, control village cattle compounds and the village market, and look after sanitation. It would appear that nearly 60 per cent. of the villagers record their votes and that the best men are chosen to serve on the panchayats. Persons belonging to all classes compete for the honour, men of the depressed classes also receiving votes. At present there are seventy-three panchayats in the State and there is evidence that in most of them the people are showing a desire to provide education for their children. It appears that the finances of the State do not allow the establishment of a school in every village. During the year 438 civil suits were filed in panchayats out of which 404 were decided, most of them being money suits and the rest being in connection with damages for cattle trespass, for the price of goods delivered or for the breach of

contracts relating to immovable property. Of these cases, the claim was admitted in 216 cases, and nearly 70 per cent. of the cases were uncontested. Mr. B. V. Samarth, second Member of the Council and Panchayat officer, states, what is certainly an interesting fact, that "the Panchas go much deeper into things and deal with the pleas much more carefully and thoroughly than one would be inclined to suppose. And it is further noticeable that shrewdness and commonsense play a large part in the decisions even in case of panchas that are illiterate. The influence of panchayats in preventing people from disowning civil obligations is stated to be appreciable, and it is also recorded that the average man in the village is afraid to tell a lie before the tribunal, the members of which belong to the village and are likely to know the truth. There were 331 criminal complaints—181 of intentional insult, 32 of assault, 6 of trespass, 40 of theft, 6 of drunkenness, 11 of mischief, 48 of simple hurt and 7 of contempt of court. In 57 cases the accused were convicted on admission and in 58 the parties came to a compromise. In 50 cases the accused were acquitted after trial and in 166 cases they were convicted. Criminal work of these tribunals is stated to be improving and it is said that they are learning to suit the punishment to the offence. Jurisdiction is, of course, sometimes exceeded, and other defects exist, but departmental instructions are effecting an improvement. Sanitary work was generally carefully done, while cattle pounds were efficiently looked after. The total income of the panchayats was Rs. 2,100 nearly, of which Rs. 424 came from fees in civil and criminal cases, Rs. 217 from fines and Rs. 1,450 from cattle compounds. The officer is able to report—that there are comparatively very few villages or panchayats in which there are factions or in which the relations of the panchas with the villagers are not such as they ought to be.

"In judging of infant institutions like these the standard must not be pitched too high. There are bound to be factions.

here and there; there are bound to be complaints now and then of highhandedness or partiality; and human nature being what it is, in the absence of the fortifying and refining influences of a better education and a broader and nobler outlook on life, the villages cannot be expected to be so many Utopias merely because they have had their Panchayats. The tendency observable in not a few responsible quarters, to set a very high standard for the Panchayats and then to condemn the system because in its actual working it falls short of that standard, is strongly to be deprecated as being ungenerous as well as unjust."

HYDERABAD.

Indian Patriot.

Mr. Hydari speaking at the Moslem Education Conference said :— I am glad to say that His Highness the Nizam, to whom the Mussalmans of India in all parts of the country are under so many obligations, had added yet another by ordering His Government to undertake a solution of this problem with the resources at their command and they have decided upon giving currency to a beautiful Naskh type, on the ground that it is much better for the eyes and also because it is practically identical with the Arabic script with which every Mahomedan boy is familiar through the reading of the Koran. More over it presents the fewest difficulties to the type founder. It must not thereby be understood that the Nastaliq calligraphy will in any way be given up.

SACHIN.

Advocate of India.

His Highness the Nawab of Sachin has received a telegram as under from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon who are now at Shrinagar (Cashmere) regarding his brother, Lieutenant-Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, who is now in the "Lady Hardinge War Hospital" suffering from the effects of a serious riding accident that took place in Egypt on September 2nd. "We are much concerned to hear of your brother's accident and illness. Please inform us of his progress".

PATIALA.

Advocate of India.

The speech made by the Maharaja of Patiala at a Durbar calling for recruits chiefly for the Imperial Transport Service affords an interesting peep into the texture of the Indian mind which is essentially formed on the tenets of Oriental philosophy. The Indian, who has received western education, is not so completely subject to its influence as to put unquestioning faith in all its transcendental doctrines. The Maharaja of Patiala has also profited by western enlightenment, but he seems, nevertheless, to have a more whole-hearted faith in this philosophy. He boldly introduced in his discourse the question of fate and Divine Ordination as an argument calculated to make a powerful appeal to the people whom he was calling upon to enlist in the service of the Empire. His unsophisticated sentiments were expressed in these terms: "Now you must always bear this in mind that he whose days are not yet numbered shall come out unscathed from under the heavy fire of the enemy. But he whom it is the will of God to call away can never escape from death, even in the midst of home comforts, or the medical men pouring the elixir of life down his throat." But the Maharaja seems to have a lingering doubt about it in his own mind, as he threw out just a hint of compulsory service, should the opportunity now afforded to people for winning honour and glory on the battlefield, dead or alive, be not availed of by his subjects to the full extent desired by their ruler. As the first reference made in India about compulsion, and that, too, by an Indian Prince it is a remarkable pronouncement. It is also a gratifying proof of the Maharaja's zeal and eagerness to serve the Empire which is cordially shared by all his brethren. We should take his sentiment, however, as the generous impulse of the passing moment, and not the result of well-considered opinion. Should the problem ever come within the domain of practical politics.

in the remote future, it will have to be primarily considered by the Paramount Power, and not by any of the chiefs who are enjoying its protection. We hope that the earnest appeal addressed by His Highness to his people will be attended by complete success. Such a result will be in harmony with the splendid spirit animating the whole Indian empire, and it will also be in agreement with the valour and manliness of such virile races as the Sikhs and the Rajputs.

PUDUKOTTAH.

West Coast Spectator.

Notwithstanding an absentee Ruler, however, Pudukottah, to judge from the administration report for the last year, is continuing to make fair progress, in spite of its far from ideal climatic and physical conditions. We are sorry to find that the people are still awaiting the long expected boon of railway communication.

Madras Mail.

Pudukottah, Oct. 27.—The Durbar notifies as follows:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the Court Fees Regulation No. III of 1895, the State Council hereby remits the fees leviable under articles 9 and 10 of the first schedule of the said regulation on the property of any person subject to military law either under the British Army Act or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, who is killed, or died of wounds inflicted, accident occurring of disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active services in the present war.

The State Council, in exercise of the same powers further remits the fees chargeable, under article (a) and (b) of the second Schedule of the said regulation on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person.

NABHA.

Civil and Military Gazette.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha was "At Home" at the Rink Muree on Tuesday last in a novel sort of way. A children's fancy dress skating carnival was held, to which a charge for admission was made, the sum realised to be presented to some war fund by His Highness. But every child received a present, and in addition prizes were given for costumes and also for races and other competitions. Then His Highness was lavish in his hospitality, not only the children, but everyone present being welcome to tea. There was a great attendance of spectators, and the Rink has not presented this season a prettier spectacle, great trouble having been taken with the fancy dresses, of which there was a very great variety, the whole making a brilliant display of colour. Afghan and frontier men costumes seem to be very popular with young folk; Albanian Serbians and Rumanians were there Persian, Turkish and Dutch Girls; Charles I and a Red Knight were very striking. A prize was given for the best Oriental costumes and those worn by some of the girls were extremely attractive. His Highness seemed to be delighted with the success of his entertainment, and the happy faces of the children were a sufficient indication of how much they enjoyed the party.

FARIDKOT.

Khalsa Advocate.

Owing to the engines having become old and unworkable and the difficulty of getting carbon terminales which are not procurable in India and without which the arc lamps are useless, the electric light in the Golden Temple, Amritsar, has been suspended for some time. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Faridkot, whose generous gift the electric light has been was communicated with and it has been arranged that the current will in future be taken from the municipal mains, for which purpose changes in lamps, etc., are being made, and the temple and its precincts will be lit once more by electric light on or about the Diwali day.

KALSIA.

Punjabee.

During his recent visit to Chachrauli, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Atkins, I. C. S., Commissioner and Political Agent, was pleased to preside over the annual prize giving of the M. K. High School, Chachrauli on the 10th instant. The school was testefully decorated.

Exactly at 10-30 A.M., the Political Agent accompanied by His Highness the young raja of Kalsia and the Council of Regency motored to the school.

The Political Agent, in a few but well-chosen words, appreciated the work of the school. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh, the worthy President of Council, commended the work of the Headmaster.

Some of the remarks of the Commissioner recorded in the log book are :—

"The Raja and the Council have kindly founded a medal in my name and honour to be awarded annually to the boy who comes out first in English in the Matriculation examination.

DATIA.

Patrika.

Among the many States in Rajputana, Datia has not loomed inconsiderably in political importance, although its income is perhaps not quite large. But even two or three years back it was sunk in the depths of inefficiency and administrative chaos.

It is a positive relief to turn from this dark picture to what has been achieved since 1st August 1914 by His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur, on his assuming the reins of Government after his return from Africa where the young Prince had been shooting big game. It is not possible to note all the reforms that have been inaugurated within the space at our command.

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

Madras Mail.

Viceroy's Camp, Oct. 30.—The Conference of Native Princes and Chiefs opened this morning in the Imperial Council Chamber which was attended by over 40 Princes and Chiefs among whom were from Madras H. H. the Raja of Cochin, from Bombay Their Highnesses the Pant Sahib of Bhor, Rao of Cutch, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, the Maharaja of Idar, the Maharaja of Kolahpur, the Thakur Sahib of Morvi the Jam of Navnagar and the Nawab of Pulanpur, from Bengal H. H. the Maharaja of Coosh-Behar; from the United Provinces H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, from Punjab Their Highness the Raja of Faridkot, Maharaja of Kapurthala the Nawab of Malerkola, the Maharaja of Nabha, the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Sirmour, from Central India Their Highnesses the Begum of Bhopal the Maharaja of Datta the Raja of Dewas (senior branch) the Raja of Dhar, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Raja of Jhabua, the Raja of Rajareth, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Raja of Sillan and the Raja of Silaman, from Rajputana Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Alwar, Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Jaisalmera, the Raja of Jhalawar, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Kishengarh and the Maharaja of Kotah; Their Highnesses the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kashmir and Maharaja Kunwar of Sirhoi.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Viceroy in his opening speech said :—

I welcome Your Highnesses very heartily to this Chamber which is to be the scene of your deliberations for the next few days. Princes and Chiefs have gathered at Delhi many a time in pomp to celebrate some splendid moment in the history of the empire, but it is only of late years that Delhi has witnessed such an assemblage as this of rulers from all parts of India met without formality or ceremonial to deliberate upon matters affecting the interests of their order and to assist the Government of India in the solution of important problems of administration. I am aware that to many of Your Highnesses the moment which we have been compelled to choose for holding this Conference is not entirely suitable, that your presence here to-day has involved the laying aside of pressing duties and that, apart from the inconvenience of the long train journey to Delhi, your residence in such cramped quarters as are available here is attended with much discomfort. All this involved considerable self-denial, but I am convinced that you have rightly counted the cost and I look forward to the time when Your Highnesses will be received on terms

visits with the ceremonial befitting the occasion while in the mansions, which many of Your Highnesses are proposing to build upon the plains of the new Delhi and in the Guest House, which we are planning, you will find accommodation suitable to your dignity.

The great war in which the Empire is engaged is still proceeding and though the ultimate issue is certain, there is still much to be done before a settlement can be secured which will meet the vast demands of Great Britain and her Allies and ensure for the world a firm and lasting peace. In this war Your Highnesses have stood forth as true pillars of the Empire and both by personal service in the field and lavish contributions in men, money and materials, you have earned for yourselves a place in the hearts of the British people which will remain for all time. I am glad to say that the value of the work rendered in the field by the Imperial Service Troops has been recognized by the declaration recently communicated to me of their eligibility for the Victoria Cross. I know that I may count on you not to relax your efforts until the struggle is ended and final victory is won, but even in the midst of this great upheaval of nations and with the din of battle still ringing in our ears, the ordinary business of life cannot be entirely left undone. While therefore, our main aim must still be to put forth our whole strength in supporting our brave Armies in the field, Your Highnesses may well turn aside for a moment to discuss your own affairs and to seek every means for adding to the well-being of your states and of your people.

Before, however, I embark on an explanation of the agenda to be placed before Your Highnesses, I think it may be convenient for me to define more precisely the scope of this Conference and its meaning. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior in replying to Lord Hardinge's opening address in 1913, spoke of an identity of interest between the Ruling Princes and the Government of his Imperial Majesty and expressed a hope that such Conferences as that on the question of a higher college, might be frequently repeated. The Maharaja of Bikanir, on a similar occasion in 1914, spoke in plainer terms of the organized connection between the Ruling Princes and the Government of India which the partnership involves. His Highness prognosticated, that the deliberation of the Conference would not only be of great advantage to yourselves, your States and your people, but also of value to the Imperial Government. Finally, His Highness suggested that the Conference should be convened at stated intervals and that its business should be placed on a regular and proper basis. Lord Hardinge in reply assured the Conference that the ideas expressed by the Maharaja of Bikanir had his warm sympathy and with that assurance I desire to associate myself without reservation. With regard to this Conference then, let me say

Your Highnesses have been invited to meet together to-day to advise the Government of India on certain matters concerning yourselves, your States and your people.

There have been so many rumours with regard to the scope and meaning of this Conference that I think it well to define them in clear and unmistakable terms. There are questions constantly arising in respect of your States, your people and yourselves, on which the Government of India would like your free and frank advice. I have asked you, therefore, to meet together and give us that advice, and I hope that Your Highnesses will consider it worth your while, at the cost of some inconvenience, to help us in this way. As to the meaning of this Conference, if Your Highnesses, after your experience of this meeting, regard it as of value to come together again and discuss such matters as I have indicated, for my part I shall be delighted to renew my invitation. It may be that in time to come, some constitutional assemblage may grow out of these Conferences. It will take its place in the Government of this great empire, but for the moment I would ask you to content yourselves with the prosaic but useful task of advising the Government of India on certain special matters. I believe I am not far strong in thinking that this course will commend itself to the majority of Your Highnesses. You are jealous and rightly jealous of your position as Ruling Princes and Chiefs owing allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor and there is, I hope, no need for me to assure you that I have no desire to interfere on that position or to interfere in your domestic concerns. Your Highnesses will, I am sure, not be desirous of intervening in the domestic affairs of British India. With this agreement in essentials between Your Highnesses and the Government of India we may, I think, leave the future to decide for itself the question of constitutional development as it arises. The existence of harmonious relations between Your Highnesses and the Government of India is a matter of supreme importance and it behoves us to seek every means by which such harmony may be preserved. With this object in view, then, I have invited you to be present to-day, but I shall be only too glad to receive from Your Highnesses any suggestion which you may offer to make these conferences both practical and fruitful in good results.

His Excellency then proceeded to refer to the agenda and concluded as follows:—

May I add a personal note to what I have said? Nothing struck me more, on my arrival in India, than the clear manifestations of the goodwill which had existed between my predecessor and many of Your Highnesses during his Viceroyalty. I would wish to maintain and if possible, im-

prove that tradition of good-will. Your Highnesses would be the first to acknowledge that the questions of business which have to be transacted between yourselves and the Government of India must be carried through the medium of that distinguished body of men which form the Political Department of the Government of India, and I feel sure that you would also acknowledge that no body of men had done more faithful service, not only on behalf of their own Government, but in the real interests of Your Highnesses and your States. But rare cases do sometimes arise where there is a difference of opinion and, as to those, I should like to inform Your Highnesses that I hold myself bound to investigate personally the issues at stake and endeavour to act as an impartial judge. There are for the most part treaties between the British Crown and Your States. These treaties are sacred and I can assure you that it will be my earnest desire to maintain them, not only in the letter, but in the spirit in which they were framed. With this brief personal reference, which I have allowed myself on this the first occasion of my meeting the majority of Your Highnesses, I invite you to commence your deliberations. I shall await the result with keen interest and am confident will have reason to be grateful for your advice which will not only redound to the interests of your States but give me more proof, not that that is necessary, of your abiding loyalty to the King-Emperor and His Crown.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency's speech was received with loud applause after which His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in thanking the Viceroy on behalf of the Princes and Chiefs said:—"Your Excellency, at the request of the ruling Princes present at the Conference I rise to offer to Your Excellency on our united behalf our grateful thanks for the kind welcome which you have given and for the courteous and gratifying terms in which you have alluded to us and to the principles and policy guiding the relations of Your Excellency and the Government of India in matters affecting the ruling Princes and the Indian States. In regard to the generous terms in which Your Excellency has spoken of the share which we feel proud to think it has been our privilege to have taken in the great war, we need only say that, as in the past so in the future, it shall be our effort to do everything that lies in our power for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the great British Empire with which our destinies are indissolubly linked. The announcement which Your Excellency has just made regarding the eligibility for the Victoria Cross of our troops which we maintained for the defence of the Empire will be hailed with great satisfaction. We are indeed happy to hear all that Your Excellency has said in regard to these Conferences and specially with reference to Your Excellency'

staunch sympathy with our aspirations. As to the future outcome of such assemblies with the identity of interests which undoubtedly exists between the British Government and the ruling Princes and the position which we enjoy, it will at all times not only be of advantage to us but also be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to be of what assistance we can in the way of advising and perhaps assisting Your Excellency and your Government in important problems concerning the affairs of ourselves our States and our people. Apart from the imperial conceptions of duties and obligations, it is no less in our own interests that we welcome such Conferences and cherish the hope of their future development on constitutional lines. For with the march of the times, no man can put back the hand of the clock, it is, in our opinion, of the utmost importance to ourselves, our State and our people that we should have a regularly assigned and definite place in the constitution of the Empire and indeed that there should at an early date come into existence an institution which we have consistently advocated such as a Council or Assembly of Princes, formed on proper lines, where important questions concerning ourselves can be discussed and settled. The great importance which we attach to the meetings of this kind is fully demonstrated, if further proofs were needed by the fact that such a large and representative number of Ruling Princes have assembled here from each and every province in India including far away Madras and Bengal.

We have no desire to encroach upon the affairs of British India any more than we want any body outside our States to interfere with the affairs of our own States and ourselves and all that we aspire to is that apart from our having a recognised and constitutional means of bringing before the distinguished representative in India of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, the questions affecting our States, ourselves and our people, we should also, representing as we do in area, one third of the Indian Empire and one fourth of its entire population, have a voice in the settlement thereof. Your Excellency have yourself been pleased to lay stress on the supreme importance of the existence of harmonious relations between the Government of India and ourselves and of seeking every means by which to preserve and improve them, and we would venture to express the opinion that nothing will be more productive of such results than the establishment of a Council of Princes which will meet at regular intervals. We do not wish to take up any more time of Your Excellency and of this Conference by lengthening our reply, and, therefore, it only remains for us to offer our warmest and most grateful thanks to Your Excellency for your emphatic assurances on three important points *viz* you desires to maintain and if possible to improve the very cordial relations which existed between the ruling Princes and that great Viceroy and statesman Lord Hardinge, of

your determination to investigate personally and impartially to judge in cases where differences of opinion may arise and of our earnest desire to maintain and to treat as sacred the treaties between the British Crown and our States and to interpret them, not only in the letter but also in the spirit in which they were framed. In conclusion, we feel we cannot allow an unique occasion like the present to pass without once more giving expression to our sense of unflinching loyalty and deep attachment to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and we beg Your Excellency to convey to His Imperial Majesty the respect of the Rulers and the assurances of our readiness to make all possible sacrifices to further the cause of the great Empire to which we have the pride and privilege to belong."

After the Viceroy had left, the Conference proceeded to transact the business of the day.

AUNDH.

Indian Patriot.

On the 20th of October 1916, the Chief of Aundh opened the above named exhibition which proved to be a real success. The Chief in his opening speech pointed out the necessity of such a show at a time when education that is given to a youth is all one sided. Every Indian Student has to go through the same routine—English Sanskrit Algebra, History &c., for some of which subjects he has neither liking nor grasping power. The Chief then explained that the result of all this kind of education is that many persons are now a days found to be following occupations in which they have no capacity to succeed, simply because they got no proper training which developed and cultivated their innate capacities. He further suggested if a proper career be picked out for a youth besitting his special aptitude and training be given in that particular branch the boy would certainly shine in the world and would help the further advancement of his country and it was with a view of so testing the abilities of his students that this exhibition was started this year and he hoped to continue it every year. The Chief concluded his address by strongly advising the students to try and find out the peculiar field for which they were fitted in life.

The exhibits were many and variously interesting and some showed possibilities of what are termed "Cottage Industries". The Exhibition was open to the public for two days and all sorts of classes crowded the hall through out the days and admired the work of students. Various prizes were awarded to the most ingenious and useful articles. On the whole it was a grand success and many more and better exhibits are expected to be shown every year as the Exhibition is to be an annual function.

THE COCHIN TOUR.

Indian Patriot.

Delhi, Oct. 26.—At 8 A. M. on the 20th instant H. H. and party inspected the state jewels kept at the ground floor of the Nazarbagg Palace where H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda resides as a guest. There were 2 gold guns, each of which costs about 2 lakhs. The gun is solid gold on a case of steel. There are also 2 silver guns likewise, costing each about 3000. There is the golden carpet set with the diamonds, pearls and rubies costing about 5 lakhs, besides several diamond and pearl necklaces, that were shown to His Highness,

H. H. and party next motored to the stables where H. H.'s state horses, coaches and palanquins are kept. The stables were built with an accommodation for 65 horses, besides that for coaches broughams, palanquins etc. The construction is of the newest type iron-barred on the rear side and a verandah about 8 ft. wide. There are horses of different breeds, English, Australian, American, Kathiawar, Scottish etc; the cost of each ranges from 2000 to 500. There is the Golden Ambari in which the Maharaja rides in the Dasara festival costing about 1,25,000. The golden Reckia about 55,000, silver chariot a relic of by gone days, the gold carriage costing 75,000 used on high ceremonial occasions and several other English landolletts, phaetons, palanquin etc. The healthy condition of the horses kept at the stables, and the keen interest His Highness takes to look to their welfare in building stables of the best sanitary methods was well appreciated by the Cochin party.

After inspecting these H. H. and party paid a visit to the Kala Bhavan workshops which was founded in 1890. This is a school of industries. Mechanical engineering, weaving, dyeing and carpentry, drawing etc., are some of the subjects at which students from all quarters are being trained. All furniture required for state use are manufactured here. The details of the working and its usefulness were enquired into and noted. The interest which H. H. takes in minutely understanding the full working of the institution, whatever it may be, the occasional questionings of H. H. to understand the details quite surprised even the experts and these, mingled with H. H.'s simple manners are highly admired in every town H. H. passed through. In the camp itself everybody enjoys the same privilege whoever he may be, without any distinction. H. H. returned home at 11-30 A. M.

At 3-30 P. M. H. H. consort, children and party accompanied by the Dewan and Sarvadhikarikhar visited the training school for women where the Director of Public Instruction, and the Lady Superintendent were ready waiting to receive the guests. After taking rest in a neatly decorated

hall for a few minutes, H. H. and party were taken round and shown every class room at work when the students sang songs specially composed for H. H.'s reception. H. H. put suitable questions to the girls of every class which they readily answered in Hindustani, English, Kanarees, Telugu, Gujarati etc., which really surprised them. After the inspection of all the classes, H. H. and party were conducted to the big hall on the eastern side which was specially decorated for H. H.'s reception with a neatly decorated platform with seats arranged. Songs were sung by the young girls with kolattam, dancing, etc., praising H. H.'s qualities and wishing long life etc., The programme specially drawn up for the occasion was as follows:—(1) Garaba (Gujarati), (2) Dr. Puff Stuff (English), (3) Garaba (Gujarati); (4) Shloka (Sanskrit.) H. H. and party well appreciated the working of the institution and the entertainment was closed by garlanding H. H. and party at 5-30 p. m. After this the guests were next conducted to the Lakshmi Vilas Palace and shown round.

At every place H.H. visited, the importance of the visit was well displayed by Nature herself. Heavy rains in these unusual days of the year. It is often said that the visit of a Maharaja to a place is often attended with rains as a sign of pleasure and delight of the people. During H. H.'s visit there is not a halting place which was not frequented by rains during H. H.'s visit. At Baroda this went to the extreme and the evening party, though sadly disturbed by the rain this evening, was conducted on the grandest scale possible inside the Lakshmi Vilas Palace. The structure of this palace is unique in its kind. The building was designed by Major Mant and the foundation stone laid in 1880, cost about 40 lakhs. The Palace is sumptuously furnished in the latest European style, to the value of about 4 lakhs. H. H. and party were shown the Durbar Hall where all ceremonial durbars are held, and where big state dinners are given. The drawing room was tastefully decorated in the oriental style, as also the Maharanee's drawing room, Her Highness's Durbar Hall, the splendid large marble paved fountain to the west, the Hati Hall, the Library Rustle Bridge, Artificial Mountain, the water fall and other beautiful sights.

Next came the garden party which had to be converted into an evening party inside the palace due to rains, which the hosts remarked a blessing in disguise, was conducted on a grand scale. There were present about 500 officials for the occasion. Even with this increased number several seats were left unoccupied without being able to do full justice to the arrangements made there. A group photo was arranged on the occasion which had to be dropped out of the programme. After H. H. and party were seated in the spacious hall at 6-45 p. m. a magic performance was held for 15 minutes. After this, the hosts were introduced to H. H. by the Dewan

of Baroda one by one, such as the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction, the commandant, the Puisne Judges, the Chief Medical Officer, the Peishkars etc. After this, the guests were taken to a hall arranged with 2 tables and chairs. Round these H.H. and his son with the Prince Dhairya Shilrao were seated at one of these and the Dewan, the Chief Justice of Baroda, the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Menon on the other. After the party H. H. took leave of them all and returned to the Nazrabad Palace for the night at 9.30 P.M. On the 21st instant at 8.30 A.M., H. H. and party visited the Makarpura Palace which was originally constructed by Maharaja Kande Rao, father of the present ruler, which is considerably extended, improved and altered. The promenade is paved with marbles and has trellis worked sides covered over by creepers. There is a lovely garden laid out by Mr. Goldring with some lovely walks—a swan pond with a Japanese bridge and a tea house adjoining. The new palace, constructed in a similar type as the old one with similar gardens, statues, fountains, etc., trellis work around it simply adds grandeur to the whole structure. H. H. returned home at 11 A.M.

At 1.45 P.M. H. H. and party accompanied by the Dewan and Sarvadhikarika started to the Railway Station. H. H. was taken in coach and four the others in coach and pairs. At the station H. H. was received by about 500 Sepoys and 200 Cavalry Regiments. H. H. with the Prince inspected the guard of honour and H. H. and party were next conducted to the neatly decorated platform arranged with seats. After taking rest for a few minutes H. H. was led to the special saloon kept ready at 2 P.M. and the special left amidst cheers at 2.2 P.M. A salute of 17 guns was also fired at H. H.'s departure.

H. H.'s visit to Baroda is of a unique kind. Though H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda was out of the capital, the whole arrangement made for H. H.'s reception and the willing hospitality shown towards one and all of H. H. and party by the hosts very well display the sincerity of H. H.'s subjects and the mutual friendship existing between the two Ruling Chiefs. On the whole, the reception, the stay and the arrangements made at Baroda for the short stay and the grand send off given in honour of H. H. all go to prove the generous and kind feeling which exist between the two sovereigns. His Highness was also highly pleased.

At 5.30 P.M. H. H.'s special reached the next halting Station, 'Ahmedabad' the platform of which was also very crowded with British officials as usual. H. H. and party motored to the spacious bungalow about 2 miles off the station. The next day the 22nd at 8.30 A.M. H. H. and party motored to visit the lake, a regular polygon of 36 sides, the only important sight in the city. Several fishes and tortoises are bred in this.

At 4-30 P. M. H. H. and party visited the Provincial Conference pandal, where the Conference is held nowadays. After driving through the city H. H. returned home at 6-10 P. M.

At 7-30 P. M. H. H. and party motored to the Railway Station and his special left the platform at 8 P. M.

H. H.'s special steamed up at 7-50 A. M. on the 23rd at Ajmere Railway Station which was thickly crowded with spectators to have a glimpse of the Ruler who is spoken of as highly educated and renowned as of unassuming, simple manners. The Tahsildar, the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate were also present. H. H. and party motored to the beautiful little bungalow, "The Blue Havoc", a furlong from the station.

At 4-30 P. M. H. H. and party went on a drive to the beautiful marble lake as it is called, which gives a clear view of the hills (Vindya). On one side it is built up with marble, with a highly polished marble parapet and a marble path adjoining about 5ft. wide and about a furlong long, near the road side, which is shaded with trees and green turfing. There is also a lovely park and a fountain adjacent to this. There are also some ancient historic marble houses picturesquely constructed at the lake side near the road by Shah jahan. After this H. H. and party returned to his residence after a drive through the town at 8 P. M.

On the 24th at 9 A. M. H. H. accompanied by the consort and party visited the ancient Jain Temple where several mythical stories of Jains are represented. The temple is undergoing some improvements in the front portion according to the method suggested by the late Lord Kitchener. These mythical stories are represented by real golden images and monuments inside the temple.

H. H. and party returned home at 10-30.

At 3-30 P. M. H. H. and party accompanied by the Dewan and Sarvadikarika visited the Rajkumar College at Ajmere, where Mr. Waddington, the Principal of the College was ready to receive them. After showing the enlarged painted photos of the distinguished Ruling Chiefs who are really responsible for that institution, H. H. was taken to the different classes at work. The working of the whole institution was explained to H. H. There are about 150 students at the institution and the Princes of the Rajput family, Ruling Chiefs and sons of aristocratic families are admitted. The expenditure is met with from an endowment of 12 lakhs besides a grant of 50,000 every year. Princes are admitted according to the status and each Prince is charged Rs. 2,000 a year if his income is above 20 lakhs. H. H. also visited the hostel attached to it. Administration, such as political economy, land revenue, surveying and settlement etc,

though not compulsory, are also taught. The building is very spacious with a compound of 50 acres. Surrounding the building are hostels, plays grounds, etc. The standard of the College appears to be a little lower than the schools in the Cochin State, though the cost of education is much dearer. H. H. returned home at 5 P. M. H. H. and party left Ajmere at 8 P. M. The camp is quite healthy.

On the 26th instant H. H.'s special reached the destination, Delhi at 7-15 A. M. Lieut.-Colonel Law, C.S.I., was ready at the station platform which was covered with red ba'z. The usual salute 17 guns was fired on the arrival of H. H.'s special at the platform.

BARODA.

Hindu Patriot.

It was a nice little speech, which His Highness the Gaekwar made in connection with his visit to the Kanya Mahavidyalya of Jullundnr, embodying his lofty ideal of popular education. For thirty years, he has striven hard and ceaselessly to see to it that every child in Baroda is literate. The Gaekwar believed that the watchword of every Indian should be "to educate—that is the cornerstone of all progress, social, moral and religious." There can be indeed, no higher ideal than that of dispelling the gloom of ignorance and superstition. With the Gaekwar, the carrying out of this ideal involved years of unremitting activity and indefatigable labour and it was no case of "let there be light and there was light." The crying need of the age is to bring cheap education to the doors of all, even the lowliest, so that none may go through life without having enjoyed at least to a certain extent, its blessings. In this connection, we notice with pleasure that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has just appointed an educationist of note to frame a scheme for making primary education compulsory and free in the State. Verily, the schoolmaster is abroad in our Feudatory States and this is true not in a conventional but thoroughly real, sense.

PANNA.

Times of India.

The news of the birth of the second Kumar to the Maharani of Panna has resulted in great rejoicings in Bhavanagar. The wounded soldiers in the war hospital were given a feast and sugar and sweets were distributed among the members of their Highness' private staff.

BIKANER.

Message

Among the Native States in India, Bikaner occupies to-day a foremost place. During the last half a century, under the late and present Maharajas, the State has made vast progress in several directions. No less important among these is the political advance of the people, to which the creation of a Representative Assembly about 5 years ago so unerringly testifies. The late Maharaja Shri Dungar Singh Babadur, with great foresight and that "native" intuition for Government, which is still so largely to be found in the Indian States, introduced all-round reforms in the administration. Perhaps, a pioneer among political reformers, he had very considerable difficulties to overcome and a large amount of ignorance, prejudice and conservatism to surmount. It must be recognized that at the period we are referring to there were not the same facilities for effecting far-reaching reforms and successfully carrying through important schemes. In spite of all this, the late Maharaja effected many an improvement, to the greatest prosperity and lasting benefit of the State and the people. The State and Government of Bikaner has rendered its tribute by raising a college to the memory of the late Maharaja and the present memorial raised by the people is an unqualified expression of their love and affection for a ruler always solicitous of their welfare. It is an everlasting monument to his high sense of duty, his genuine sympathy and solicitude for the well being of the people. His beneficent though short-lived rule was succeeded by a council of regency during the minority of the present ruler, who appears to have well maintained the glorious traditions of his distinguished predecessor. The State is rapidly advancing in all directions, moral, material and political. The revenues have improved by leaps and bounds and to-day stand at over 60 lakhs, while the expenditure comes to about 44 lakhs. The State treasury is not debt-ridden, although many works of great public utility have been undertaken and completed. The Government of the State has really been progressive and reflects great credit on the administrative genius of Indian Rulers, who, when left a free hand, could achieve wonders which it is impossible for others to do. Any how, the uniform success which has attended the Government of Bikaner is a lesson which those who glibly condemn the capacity of Indians for self-Government should not forget.

SARANGARH.

Hitawadi.

This year, as usual, the Dasara festivities were enjoyed on a greater scale. The Teachers' Conference was held during Dasara so that they may have at the same time entertainments and amusements to refresh themselves. Sports were also held and prizes were distributed to the winners. The holding of such a large assembly extending over above 10,000 men once a year at the head-quarters town enables the Hon'ble Raja Jawahar Singh to discern what improvements the State has made during the year and how far the civilization has advanced. The heir-apparent of Bhabgaon Zemindari and the Zemindar Sahib of Phelghar and several other distinguished visitors had graced the occasion with their presence. There were entertainments daily from 6th to 17th October accompanied with music. The Nandgaon band was in attendance which played different tunes of music. It was very pleasing to the village people. At the end of the festivities, a Durbar was held on the 15th October. Zemindars and Gaontias were invited after going through the usual ceremonies. Poshaks were presented to the Zemindars of Dongri-patli and Karanpalli and khillats and prizes to the deserving officials.

The Hon'ble Raja Jawahar Singh feudatory chief then read the following speech :—

"Zemindars and Thekadars,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to meet you all here this day in connection with this, the annual functions of my state. You, Zemindars and Thekadars have attended this function in the previous years and I am gratified to observe that you have all of you continued to prosper. In these days we cannot but turn our thoughts at such functions to the terrible war that has been raging over the European Continent. As you all know, this unprecedented conflict of world-wide importance has arisen from the burning ambition of a single nation, Germany, which in its attempts to secure for itself a dominating position over the whole world is shaking the present day civilisation from its very foundations. This nation has drawn into its net two or three other nations known as the Central European Powers and with military preparations of several decades and with scientific knowledge used for its own unhallowed purposes, has been fighting tooth and nail for these two years and over with our King-Emperor and his valiant allies, France, Russia, Belgium, Servia, Italy, and now happily Roumania also. Let us hope that before many weeks have passed Greece may also be counted amongst their numbers. During the past two years the Allies had to be more or less on the defensive but they are now in a position to continue vigorously the great offensive movements successfully commenced several months ago. We Indians, both in British

Territories and the States have contributed our mite most joyfully and I feel bound on this occasion to tender my grateful thanks to my subjects for the readiness they have shown in responding to the call of Lady Robertson for contributions to the War Fund inaugurated by her in these provinces by making substantial contributions. We devoutly hope that this devastating war in which such great sacrifices in men as well as in money have been made by all will come to a speedy termination with triumphant success to the arms of the Allies.

Another matter of an exceptional character which demands a reference is my visit to Kashmir last summer. You are doubtless aware that with a view to recruiting my health and enlarging the sphere of my knowledge of the various parts of the country I had visited during the summer the Kashmir State and various other places of historical and administrative importance. I had there the opportunity of observing various systems with a view to acquiring such knowledge as is bound to prove profitable. This year weather prophets had prophesied a weak monsoon. I hastened to return to my state from my journey, but it is a matter of congratulation that the disheartening prophecies have not come true and that we have had a timely and well-distributed rainfall. I find that all standing crops are healthy, and flourishing and that a rich harvest is in store for us.

At the outset of my remarks on administrative matters, I would refer to the subject of education. It has all along been my earnest desire to spread education among my people as widely as possible. You are aware that schools for primary education exist at principal centres in my state so as to bring education within the reach of every group of villages. The expenditure on education in my state is larger than that of any other department of the state. With a view to providing further facilities to my people for the education of their children and in order that no one should hesitate to avail himself of those, I am contemplating to do away with the nominal fee now charged in primary schools and to give free education. I hope that the response of my people to my call for the spread of education will be enthusiastic. In this connection I feel I must publicly acknowledge the liberality displayed by Kalia Gaoutia in constructing at a cost of Rs. 1000 a decent school building at Pihra for the advancement of education among the people. He is now being granted a Sanad in appreciation of his generous act. The hope is entertained that others will soon follow his example. Turning now to our land revenue and tenancy system, you Zamindars and Thakdars know fully well that your status and rights are sufficiently assured and that the ryots enjoy similar stability of tenure and protection against arbitrary eviction. Indeed you have the further security from attachment of your agricultural estates for debts through the intervention of Civil

Courts. I have no desire to enter into the details of other administrative matters, but it seems necessary to refer to one which has come upon me as a surprise. I have observed that there have been cases wherein the village Chawkidars were implicated in the commissions of crimes. These village officials have had their status and emoluments improved at the recent settlement. They invariably enjoy rent free lands. They receive other remunerations besides and are provided with uniforms. It is intolerable that they should resort to such evil methods instead of preventing and detecting them which is a part of their duty. I trust that such cases will not recur in future. Before concluding my speech I would like to acknowledge here publicly my appreciation of the valuable assistance I have received from my Diwan Khan Sahib Munshi Akbar Khan and other officers in the administration of my state. Zamindars and Thakodars, you have my best wishes and I invoke the aid of God Almighty to shower His choicest blessings upon you.

MANIPUR.

Pioneer.

The Native State of Manipur in Assam has suffered heavily in the floods. The Chief Secretary to Assam Government referred to it thus at the last meeting of the Assam Legislative Council: The greatest damage of all seems to have been done in Manipur, and I feel sure that the Council will feel much sympathy with His Highness the Raja in the very heavy loss incurred by his State and in the sufferings of himself, his family and his people. The greatest damage of all seems to have been done in Manipur and the Chief Commissioner's expressions of sympathy with His Highness the Raja in the very heavy loss incurred by his State and in the sufferings of himself, his family and his people, will be widely endorsed. The Assam administration has lost almost a lakh of rupees in damage done in Manipur.

PUDUKOTTAH.

Hindu Patriot.

All would seem to be going on well in Pudukottai. The State, however, appears to be well administered by a Council, which is entrusted with the charge of its government.

TRAVANCORE.

Madras Times.

In Travancore "almost every child of school-going age is really going to school." This is the remarkable statement that the Dewan was able to make in a meeting the other day in the course of a tour.

HYDERABAD.

Hindu Patriot.

It is worthy of note that in the forward movement that is at present in evidence in our Feudatory States, Hyderabad, that was so long content to run in the old groove, would now seem to be keen on taking its proper part.

MYSORE.

Beharee.

The sittings continued for seven days and the address of the Dewan Sir M. Visveswaraya was worthy of the advanced State which he represented. It was highly interesting, showing the grate progress made by the State during recent years.

DHRAGANDHRA.

Times of India.

A durbar was held in Dhragandhra on the Hindu New Year Day at which the Dewan Sahib announced several donations for charitable institutions. Some arrears were remitted to the farmers and many mendicants were given alms and widows were pensioned.

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