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AND

THE PRINCES OF INDIA.

Volume Second

By

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His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE PRINCES OF INDIA.

VOLUME II.

THE PRINCE IN RAJPUTANA.

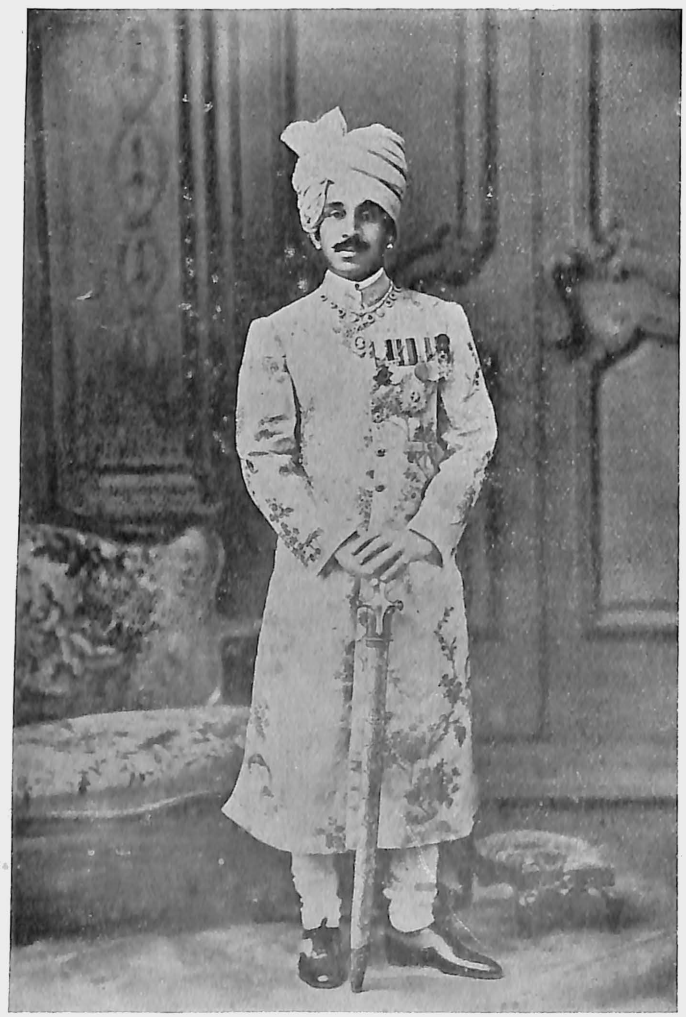
24th November 1921.

Leaving Baroda, in the evening His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales broke his journey at Ratlam, where he left his broad gauge "special" and changed to a smaller Royal train for the journey to Udaipur. When the Royal train arrived at Ratlam at night the Prince was given a warm welcome by the Maharajah Saheb of Ratlam, who took him & his personal staff to dine quietly, at the Palace. Despite the fact that he was only staying a couple of hours for a private dinner at the palace, the route from the station was illuminated in a magnificent manner, while the palace was one mass of golden glory, its beautiful dome showing up in its luminant dress, with great effect. As the Prince's car drove tor the gateway, not only did he receive a hearty cheer from the little crowd of Europeans gathered, but he met the plaudits of many, conspicuous among whom were a very large number of ladies with their children, all dressed up in their best. The whole affair lasted but a few seconds, but the affectionately careful preparation of the decorations, the fact that the crowds had been waiting patiently for some time in the coolness of the evening air, showed that the demonstration was no casual affair and it provided in miniature, a touching reflection of the loyalty already displayed by all classes and communities during his triumphal progress.

Ratlam.

HISTORY—Ratlam is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Political charge of the Central India Agency. It covers an area of 902 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kusalgarh Chiefship, which pay an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar and a population of 85,496. It was founded in 1652 by Ratan Singh, a great grandson of Udai Singh, the first Raja of Marwar

(Jodhpur). When still a youth, Ratan Singh had a gallant adventure with a mad elephant that had broken loose and was killing people in the thronged streets of Delhi. He happened to have only a katar (dagger) in his hand when he encountered the ferocious beast and stopped its destructive career. This gallant deed was done in front of the Palace, while the Emperor Shah Jehan was looking on from a balcony. The undoubted courage of Ratan Singh, combined with the dignity of his clan, Rathore, and the conspicuous services he had rendered (1637-47) against Persians in Khurasan and the Uzbeks in Bukhara, who had attacked Balkh and Kandhar, then frontier provinces of the MughalEmpire, decided Shah Jehan in his choice of the young Rajput noble-man as the head of the Rajput principality he desired to create on the west of Malwa to guard against any hostile advances of the Subehdars of the Deccan and Gujarat with whom Aurangzeb was then intriguing. Thus Ratan Singh became the founder of the Ratlam State, then worth 53 lacs of rupees including 12 large pargannahs. The title of Maharaja and the royal insignia of Mahi Maratib were also conferred on him by the Emperor.



COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, MAHARAJA SAHEB OF RATLAM.

PRESENT RULER.—Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the present Ruler of Ratlam. He is also Regent of the important State of Rewa, the first in Central India in respect of area, the Maharaja of Rewa being a minor. His Highness undertook the responsibilities of this office, in spite of the extra work it threw upon him, in October

1918, in deference to the dying wish of the late Maharaja of Rewa and with the concurrence of the Government of India.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh of Ratlam was born in 1880. He was educated at the Daly [Rajkumar] College at Indore. He succeeded his father, His late Highness Raja Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E, to the gadi as a minor in 1893 and was invested with ruling powers in 1898. He was the first Ruling Prince to join the Imperial Cadet Corps on its constitution in 1901. In February 1908 he was granted a captaincy in the British Army. In June 1909 His Imperial Majesty created him a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In December 1911 at the Coronation Darbar His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George V promoted His Highness to the honorary rank of Major in His Majesty's Indian Forces.

His Highness is one of the best all round sportsmen in India and is a keen polo player, being the only Indian to be appointed as a Steward of the Indian Polo Association. In 1911 he won the Coronation Polo Tournament Gold Cup in Calcutta and had the good fortune of receiving it from the hands of his Sovereign, King George V, Emperor of India. In November 1921 in Bombay he won the Prince of Wales Commemoration Polo Tournament Cup and had the privilege of receiving it from the hands of His Royal Highness.

His Highness is kind and considerate and has proved a very successful and popular Ruler. Out of several appreciations from highly placed British Political Officers, the following from the Hon'ble Mr. (afterwards Sir) Michael O'dwyer, Agent to the Governor General in Central India, who visited the Ratlam State in 1911, may appropriately be quoted as a happy characterization of His Highness:—

> "In His Highness we all recognise the best type of a Rajput gentlemen,—as high a type as can be found; a thorough sportsman, who has never failed to play the game; a capable Ruler, who works steadily and unostentatiously for the good of his people; a loyal Chief, second to none in devotion to the Crown; and a brave soldier, who, if occasion arose, would not hesitate to show in the name of the King-Emperor the same splendid valour and self-sacrifice, that won for his great ancestor, Ratan Singh, undying glory on the fatal field of Fatehabad."

WAR SERVICES—When the great European War broke out in August 1914, His Highness was one of the Indian Rulers, who were foremost in offering all the resources of their States and their personal services in the field against the British Empire's foes. Of all those Ruling Princes that went to the front, the Maharaja of Ratlam remained by far the longest on active service, 3 years and 2 months continuously.

His Highness Sir Sajjan Singh was a Major when he joined the Indian Expeditionary in France in April 1915. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1916 in recognition of his very valuable services in connection with the war. In January 1918 he was granted the rank of Colonel in the army by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, who also sanctioned an addition of two guns, increasing his salute to 13 guns permanently. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France, mentioned his name in dispatches, bringing him to notice 'for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field'. The President of the French Republic, M. Poincare, presented His Highness with the "Croix d'officier" of the Legion d'Honneur for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

When the Maharaja Saheb returned home on 29th May 1918 after over three years continued active service he was the recipient of hearty congratulations not only from his own people but his

many friends among highly placed British Officers and his brother Rulers.

Notwithstanding these long years of warfare in France and Egypt, His Highness readily proceeded to the North-West Frontier on the outbreak of the Indo-Afghan War, and took part in the campaign, sharing the hardships and trials of the troops during the hot weather operations of 1919.

Besides the honours enumerated above, which marked the recognition by the British Crown of His Highness' eminent services to the Empire, his jurisdiction was made plenary in April 1920, and the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction and his local salute was raised to 15 guns permanently in January 1921.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam was attached to the Royal Staff as an Aide-de-camp, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty.

On the 17th March 1922, at Karachi just before his departure, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorial Order and graciously intimated to him his desire to make the Maharaja a permanent A.D.C. to His Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE IN UDAIPUR.

25th November 1921.

The reception of His Royal Highness at Udaipur this morning was marked by simplicity, free from all the pomp and grandeur which are usually seen at such functions, as His Highness the Maharana was ill.

Udaipur.

Udaipur or the city of Sunrise, the capital of the second State visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the most romantic and fascinating city in India. It has pecular beauties of its own which makes it one of the most picturesque and renowned places in India. The city stands on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by the Maharana's palace, and to the north and west the houses extend to the bank of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola lake. The view from the embankment across to the dark background of wooded hills, which close in round the western sides of this lake and supply the water, is as fine as anything in India. The palace is a most imposing pile of a regular form, built of granite and marble rising at least, 100 feet from the ground, and flanked with octagonal towers, crowned with cupolas. Although built at various periods, uniformity of design has been very well preserved, nor is there in the East a more striking or majestic structure. It stands upon the very crest of a ridge running parallel to, but considerably elevated above, the margin of the lake. The terrace, which is at the east, and is the chief front of the palace, extends throughout its length and is supported by a row of arches from the declivity of the ridge. The Pichola lake is said to have been constructed by a Banjara at the end of the fourteenth century, and the embankment was raised by Rana Udai Singh. The lake is about 2¼ miles long by 1½ broad, and has an area of over one square mile. In the middle stand the two island palaces, the Jagmandir and the Jagniwas, the former built by Rana Jagat Singh I in the first half of the seventeenth century and the latter by Jagat Singh II about a hundred years later. Another fine lake, connected by a small cannal with, and lying to the north of Pichola, is the Fatch Sagar, constructed by, and named after, the present Maharana. It is about 1½ miles long by one mile broad; and the embankment 2,800 feet long, is named after His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who laid the foundation-stone in 1889.

Among other objects of interest are the Sajjan Niwas gardens, well laid out and kept up; the Victoria Hall, a handsome building used as a library, reading-room, and museum, in front of which stands a statue of Her late Majesty; and the cenotaphs of the chiefs of Mewar in the old village of Ahar. Of places of interest in the neighbourhood of Udaipur may be mentioned Eklingji, situated in a narrow defile 12 miles to the north. A picturesque lake lies in the vicinity, and numerous other temples stand close by that built in the sixteenth century by Miran Bai, the wife of Bhoj Raj, son of Sangram Singh, being of singular elegance. Close to Eklingji is Nagda or Nagahrida, one of the most ancient places in Mewar. Here the Maharana's ancestors ruled for seven generations till the time of Bapa. The principal temples are the Sas Bahu pair, said to be as old as the eleventh century, and dedicated to Vishnu. The Jain Temple known as Adbudji's is remarkable only for the great size of the images it contains, the largest, that of Santinath, being 6½ feet by 4 feet.

H.H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana Saheb of Udaipur.

Udaipur State (also called Mewar), is situated in the south of Rajputana, with an area of 12,753 square miles. The Maharanas of Mewar are the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput chiefs of India, claiming descent from Kusa, the elder son of Rama, king of Ajodhya and the hero of the Ramayana. No State made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans; and

it is the pride of this house that it never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Musalman emperors, and for many years ceased to intermarry with the other Rajput families who had formed such alliances. According to the chronicles, the last of the descendants of Kusa to rule over Oudh was Sumitra, and some generations later Kanak Sen founded the kingdom of Vallabhi in Kathiawar. The rulers of Vallabhi fell before barbarian invaders, and Siladitya, the chief was killed. His posthumous son Gohaditya, ruled in Idar and the hilly country in the south-west of Mewar, and from him the clan took the name of Gohelot or Gahlot. The sixth chief after Gohaditya was Mahendraji II, better known as Bapa, about whose wildness in his youthful days many tales are told. He was succeeded by his son Aprajeet, and he by Khalbhoj; then followed Khoman, who came to the throne in the begining of the ninth century. He was a great warrior. There were fifteen princes who reigned between Khoman and Samarsi, during about four centuries. In 1201, Rahup was in possession of Chittor, and changed the name of his family and tribe from Gehlot to Sesodia, and the title of its ruler from Rawal to Rana. Rahup was thus the first Rana of Mewar.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

Between Rahup and Lakumsi nine princes came to the throne, and during the reign of the last monarch (from 1275 to 1290), Chittor was twice besieged by the Pathan Emperor, Ala Uddin, and finally taken and sacked; but was shortly afterwards recovered by Hamir, the only Hindu prince then left in India, and to whom the princes of Marwar (Jodhpur) and Jeypore paid homage. Mewar

was now at the height of her prosperity, and her ruler one of the wisest and most noble of princes. He was succeeded in 1365 by his son Khaitsi, who rivalled his father in power and wisdom. He conquered the Emperor of Delhi and gained vast territories as his ransom. His successor was Rana Lakha Singh who ascended the throne in 1373. During his reign tin and silver mines were discovered at Jawura (near the present capital), the profits of which were expended upon rebuilding the palaces and temple destroyed by Ala-ud-din. Rana Kumbha (1433–68) defeated Mahmud Khilji of Malwa and kept him prisoner at Chittor for six months; he also gained victories over Kutb-ud-din of Gujrat and the Musalman governor of Nagpur in Marwar; and he erected the triumphal piller (Jai Stambh) at Chittor and numerous forts, the chief of them being Kumbhalgarh. We now come to the time of Rana Sangram Singh I, or Sanga, when Mewar reached the summit of its prosperity and is said to have yielded a revenue of ten crores. His son, Ratan Singh II, after ruling for four years, was succeeded by Vikramaditya, who was assassinated in 1535 by Banbir, the natural son of Rana Sanga's brother. Banbir ruled for about two years, when he was dispossessed by Udai Singh (1537–72). He founded Udaipur city in 1559, Udai Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh I (1572–97). Shelted in the hills, he caused the plains of Mewar to be disolated with the view of impending the imperial forces; but he suffered a severe defeat at Haldighat in 1576, and being hemmed in by the numerous armies of the emperor, fled towards Sind, and had actually descended the Aravallis when his minister, Bhim Shah, offered his accumulated wealth. Collecting his straggling adherents, the Rana suddenly returned and surprising the imperial forces at Dewair, cut them to pieces; and he followed up his advantage with such celerity and energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all his territory. He was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh I. Amar Singh died in 1620; and throughout the rule of his son, Karan Singh (1620–8), and his grandson, Jagat Singh I (1628–52), Mewar enjoyed perfect tranquillity. He was followed by his son Rana Raj Singh ("the loyal lion"), and the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne of Delhi was the beginning of an unhappy time for the Rajputs, for his ambition was insatiable, and Rana Raj Singh died in 1681, and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh, who ruled for twenty years. The next ruler was Rana Amar Singh II, who died in 1710, and was succeeded by Sangram Singh. Next came Jagat Singh II. The successors of Jagat Singh were Pratap Singh II (1751-4), Raj Singh II (1754-61), Ari Singh II (1761-73), and Hamir Singh II (1773-8). Bhim Singh II was Rana from 1778 to 1828; and for the greater part of this period his territory was laid waste by the armies of Scindhia, Holkar and Amir Khan, and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers, while his own nobles were not slow in usurping crown lands. The distractions were increased by a ruinous war between the chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of the Rana's daughter, Krishna Kunwari. At length, in 1817, the British Government resolved to extend its influence and protection over the States of Rajputana, and Bhim Singh eagerly embraced the opportunity, and treaty was made in 1818. Next Jawan Singh ruled for only four years, and was followed by his younger brother Sarup Singh, who hospitably sheltered several English families during the Mutiny and died in 1861. Maharana Shambhu Singh ruled from 1861 to 1874. Shambhu Singh's liberality and good management during the famine of 1868-9 met with the cordial approval of Government, and he was created a G.C.S.I. in 1871. His successor was his first cousin, Sajjan Singh. As he was a Minor, the State was managed for about two years, by a Council aided by the Political Agent; but he was invested with ruling powers in 1875, and in 1881 was created a G.C.S.I. In 1884, on the death of Sajjan Singh without issue, the unanimous choice of the family and leading men fell on Fateh Singh, a descendant of the fourth son of Rana Sangram Singh II; and the selection having been confirmed by Government, he was installed in 1885. For a few months he carried on his duties with the assistance of the Resident, and was then

MR. MANGAL SINGH,
PERSONAL ASSISTANT.

invested with full powers. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1887; and in the same year, in commemoration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, he abolished transit dues within his State on all articles except opium. In 1897 his personal salute was raised to 21 guns. Among other important events of his rule are the construction of the railway from Chittor to the capital, the introduction of a settlement, and the disastrous famine of 1899-1900. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., though 74 years of age is still very active and egile. He commands universal and unqualified respect of the Hindus. His venerable appearance, his erect bearing, his spare and dignified figure are an index of his lofty and stainless character. As His Majesty the King Emperor remarked on the occasion of his visit to Udaipur, the Maharana has greatly maintained the great traditions of his famous house.

The Arrival.

The State Artillery from Eklingarh fired the salute and the Prince on alighting from the train was received by the Maharaj Kumar Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Wilkinson, Resident; the twelve principal Sirdars and Officers of the Udaipur State.

After the presentations His Royal Highness inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Maharana's troops who presented arms, the bands striking up the National Anthem. The Royal procession was escorted by the Imperial Service Troops headed by the Deora Lancers. The country round about was hilly and the scenery was attractive. Clusters of people gathered at places, who cheered the Prince, and the crowd was thick outside the city gate. The children from the Maharana's High School made a pretty picture in yellow turbans and Rajput costume. Some elephants,

brightly caparisoned, could be seen at one place on the route. On arrival at the Residency the Prince inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Mewar Bhil Corps and a second Royal salute was fired from Chojan Artillery intimating the conclusion of the arrival ceremony and the Royal standard was hoisted at the Residency.

The Prince at Pichola Lake.

After H. H. the Maharanah, somewhat restored, had paid a call on the Prince, went out on the Pichola Lake, on a water picnic. He travelled by motor boat from its northern extremity to the island known as the Jagmandir, where tea was served. The journey thither was one of incomparable loveliness. The lake's eastern side, fringed with buildings, which, however they may look at closer quarters, gained from the distance and the

THE PRINCE ON JAGMANDIR.

Photo by] [Central News.

bright sun at least the semblance of beauty. In unbroken line they rise gradually above the level of the lake and culminate in the vast and imposing pile of the Maharanah's Palace. Built of granite and marble, the Palace stands upon the crest of the ridge running along the margin of the laked, an

towers at least a hundred feet above the ground. From the lake one may discern the terraces which lead, one to another, by flights of steps up to the Palace courtyard. Beyond the Palace the buildings are few and finally give way altogether before the jungle. At places the lake narrows almost to a meeting point. At such places it is spanned by the pretty arches of ornamental bridges and every now and again there occur little islands, each a beautiful sylvan retreat, crowded with palace or pavilion of glittering white stone. It was to one of these, historically the most famous, if not the most beautiful, to which the boats of the picnickers were steered. How many of these, as they landed at the edge of the pavilion's courtyard and paced its worn and stained flagstones, recalled that it was this domed pavilion which sheltered Prince Khurram, later Shah Jehan, when he fled in revolt against his father Jehangir, or, to come to a later century, was it remembered that when the regiment at Neemuch revolted the European ladies found refuge and hospitality within the precincts of this same pavilion.

By the time that tea was finished, the sun was near its setting. There was still one thing to do before the light failed, so no time was lost in crossing the lake to its southern end where stands, high upon the tree-covered banks Khas Odi built originally by Maharana Sangram Singhji but repaired & entended during the present regime to serve as a shooting box. Here was seen a strange sight. Hundreds of wild pig, attracted by the peculiar call, gathered at the foot of the rocky scarp, on which the Khas Odi stands, and bags and baskets full of grain were emptied upon the rocks. With grunts and squeals savagely opposing any neighbour which seemed to be making for a particular spot the hogs greedily made their evening meal.

The State Banquet.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Palace. His Highness, who speaks no English, and who will have nothing to do with Western habits and customs, did not appear till the end of the dinner. Refusing to take his Doctor's advice, which prescribed for him rest, he came into the Banquetting Hall, attended by his Ministers and the Chief Sirdars, in time for the King's toast and to propose the health of His Royal Highness. This he did by proxy of his Private Secretary who read a simple and dignified speech in English as follows:—

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Since the time it was announced that Your Royal Highness will visit India in the cold weather of 1920, I was anxious to have the pleasure of welcoming Your Royal Highness at the capital of my State. I say this not because Your Royal Highness is the heir-apparent of the mightiest empire in the world, but because Your Royal Highness is the worthy son of Their Imperial Majesties the King–Emperor and Queen–Empress whose friendship and kindness I have the honour to treasure above all.

During the past years I have been hearing of Your Royal Highness getting distinction both in war and peace, Your Royal Highness has been well and truly described as "messenger of peace and good will" and I am sure Your Royal Highness' popularity will exercise a soothing and healing effect on the present situation of India.

Owing to ill-health Your Royal Highness could not carry out your projected visit to India last year for which I felt really sorry because my long-cherished wish was not fulfilled. At that time His Imperial Majesty deputed my esteemed friend H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate the new reforms in India but owing to limited time Udaipur was kept out of the programme. Now my pleasure knows no bound when I see that I have been able to get the opportunity of offering my warmest thanks to Your Royal Highness for the kindness which you have shown me in visiting Udaipur.

It is more gratifying to me that on the happy occasion of Your Royal Highness' visit all the lakes are full and such ought to be the case on an auspicious occasion like this and thus the natural beauty of Udaipur has become more attractive and charming.

I had expressed my wish that Your Royal Highness' stay at Udaipur be prolonged to four days instead of two, as it is just the beginning of sporting season for Shikar and pigsticking and because I know that Your Royal Highness takes keen interest in the sports of all kinds. I don't mean that Your Royal Highness should take part in pigsticking but simply witness the exciting sport. I have seen in the Illustrated English papers Your Royal Highness' pictures in different games of horsemanship. Sometimes I found them dangerous and risky hence I request Your Royal Highness not to take such risks in future for the safety of persons of exalted personages like Your Royal Highness is most important. When H.I.M. the King-Emperor visited Udaipur as Prince of Wales in 1905, His Imperial Majesty himself spoke to me that had His Imperial Majesty been fully aware of the place he might have stayed here for a week but the programme was already drawn out and I was deeply disappointed. Now I request Your Royal Highness that if Your Royal Highness visits India again soon, I hope Udaipur will not be forgotten and it will have the honour of a longer stay than at present.

It gives me utmost pleasure to announce that since the conclusion of the Treaty in 1818, with the Paramount Power, the Government has always taken deep interest in the prosperity and advancement of my state and the British Government has always entertained the greatest possible regard to maintain the dignity and privileges of my State. For this, ancestors and I myself owe a deep debt of gratitude. In return my predecessors and myself have never failed to show our sincere loyalty and devotion to the crown. The pledge of the words "Dosti London" friendship with London inscribed on the coin of my state has been preserved.

I shall not be able to get a more suitable oppartunity of tendering a tribute of my personal thanks for the honours and title that have been conferred on me from time to time by the gracious hands of the Royal House of England for my loyalty and for what I have done for the well-being of my people and state. I request Your Royal Highness to accept the expressions of my sense of gratitude and convey the same to H.I.M. the King–Emperor.

I have strong hopes that relations of cordiality between the British Government and my State will continue as they are now.

In conclusion I gladly take the opportunity of tendering to Your Royal Highness the assurance of my unflinching Loyalty and devotion and through you to the person and throne of H.I M. the King Emperor.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose the health of my Royal and illustrious guest His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to whom I offer the most sincere wishes of myself and of my people for his long life, prosperity and success.

The Prince in reply said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am full of gratitude to Your Highness for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health, and for the princely hospitality which you have extended to me and my staff at Udaipur.

My father, the King Emperor, and my uncles the Duke of Connaught and Prince Albert Victor were in turns Your Highness' guests; and I have taken an early opportunity in the course of my Indian tour to renew this tradition and to make the acquaintance of Your Highness at Udaipur.

I have been amply rewarded by the warmth of Your Highness' welcome, and by a glimpse of the beauties with which Nature and Art have endowed the capital of Mewar.

It is a source of pride to me to feel that I am on the soil where the flower of chivalry sprang to life and that I am tonight a guest of the successor of Bappa Rawal and of Rana Partap to mention only two of the many heroes of Rajput chivalry. I know enough of history to appreciate the significance of the battlements which crown your rocky hills, from the fortress of Chittor which I passed this morning, to the walls encircling your ancient city. They tell silently of many grim and glorious deeds. They are a monument to the patriotism, the fortitude and the magnanimity which made Your Highness' ancestors leaders of men. Further I meet for the first time in a Rajput State the acknowledged leader of those loyal Rajput States who, since 1818, have repeatedly proved themselves staunch friends and allies under the protection of the British Crown.

During this long connection with the British Government, the Rulers of Mewar have responded to the calls of friendship, whenever occasion demanded, in a manner worthy of their traditions and their race. In sight of the hall, in which we are now banqueting, lies the island where, in the days of the mutiny, the Maharana of Udaipur kept a number of my fellow countrymen in safety and preserved them from an imminent death. I need not recount in detail the services rendered by Your Highness during the Great War, which has recently been brought to a victorious issue; but I cannot forego the mention of a contribution by Your State of over 21 lakhs of rupees, of which Your Highness may justly be proud. For the rest Your Highness bears on your breast the token of what your services have been, and of the esteem in which the King Emperor has held them.

I will not detain you longer. I must again thank Your Highness for your warm welcome. I shall carry away with me the most pleasant recollections of Mewar, so abundantly embellished by Nature and Art and so rich in history and tradition. I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the speedy restoration to health, long life and prosperity of our host His Highness the Maharana Sir Fatch Singh Bahadur.

After Dinner.

After dinner the guests all repaired to one of the wide balconies of the Palace and therefrom watched the display of fireworks and the illuminations.

These, especially the latter, were magnificent. Each one of the buildings on the islands of the lake was lined in light. Every dome, every cupola, every tower, every projecting wall was picked out in flaming outline against the velvety star-spangled sky and it was not the fixed glare of electric lamps which lit the sky, but the soft twinkling glow of oil-burning fairly lamps. The beauty was enhanced by the water. The reflected glow of the lamps stabbed deep into the lake's depths, lighting up the ripples and the tiny waves and drawn out in refraction till the outline of the building above, grotesquely lengthened, disappeared in dancing points of light. Art and nature combined had produced in actual being a scene from the history of Prince Camaralqaman, in the Arabian Nights, and it was with reluctance that the guests, after the last rocket had rent the skies and the last giant Catherine wheels had swung themselves to fiery extinction, took their leave of this glowing fairyland to exchange it for mundane sleeping quarters.

26th November 1921.

H.R.H.'s Tramp with a Gun.

The Prince to-day was given over completely to rest or more active enjoyment, as he should desire. He plumped for activity, and rose in the early morning for a ride and after breakfast tramped for 2½ hours with a gun, and two others similarly equipped. He was after snipe, but there seemed to be an entire and inexplicable lack of that nourishing bird. Still it was pleasant to learn that the tenacity and endurance of the shooting party did not go entirely unrewarded. There were three guns and the bag was eleven snipe. After luncheon H.R.H. played tennis.

27th November 1921.

A Quiet Sunday.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had absolutely a quiet day to-day. He only attended divine service at the Mission Church at 11 and afterwards inspected 200 pensioners and ex-soldiers at the Residency.

His Royal Highness to-day observed the ceremony of receiving Maha Pershad with Puja offerings which were sent by Gosainji Maharaj from the temple of Shree Nathji. It was a pretty custom and the Prince was delighted to receive the offerings.

Late in the afternoon His Royal Highness said good bye to the Maharana, the Maharaj Kumar and other Sardars, and left Udaipur at 5–30.

THE NATIVE STATES IN MEWAR RESIDENCY.

Banswara.

Banswara the southernmost State of Rajputana, has an area of 1946 square miles. It is now in regard to both size and revenue eleventh among the States of Rajputana.

The ruling family of Banswara belongs to a junior branch of the Dungarpur house, which in its turn has descended from an elder branch of the family now ruling at Udaipur. Rawal Jagmal was the first ruler of the State, as in 1527 the country known as Bagar was divided up between himself and his brother Prithi Raj sons of Rawal Udai Singh, the former receiving eastern portion called Banswara and the latter retaining the western part Dungarpur. The seventh in descent from Jagmal, Samar Singh considerably extended his territory. His son Kushal Singh, is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south east and founded Kushalgarh in the south and Kushalpura in the north east. The next chief worthy of mention is Prithi Singh who plundered the neighbouring State of Sunth and seized its district of Chilkha i which he bestowed upon one of his nobles, Udai Singh of Garhi, as a reward for his services during the campaign. He also considerably enlarged the town of Banswara. In 1818, in the time of Maharawal Umed Singh, the 16th ruler of the house, a treaty was concluded with the British Government by which the State came under British protection. Maharawal Lachhman Singh, grand father of the present Chief, was adopted by Maharawal Bahadur Singh the 18th descendant, and ruled for 61 years. He died in the year 1905 and was succeeded by his son Shambhu Singh. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by the present Chief His Highness Maharawal Rai Rayan Shri Prithi Singh Bahadur, born on 15th July 1888. His Highness' eldest son Maharaj Raj Kumar Chandra Veer Singhji is the heir apparent.

Dungarpur.

The State of Dungarpur in Rajputana has an area of 1,447 square miles. In old days, the territory now styled Dungarpur and Banswara comprised the country called the Bagar.

The Ruling house of Dungarpur is the eldest branch of the illustrious Sisodhyias. Samant Singh on being driven from Chittorgarh migrated to these parts in the later half of the 12th Century of the Christian era. Later on Duda Rawal took Galiakote, while his successor Bir Singh, seized the Bhil Pal on the site of which he founded Dungarpur. About 1529 Banswara separated from the parent State, and shortly after, when Akbar was fairly established of his throne, Dungarpur, along with many other Rajput States, accepted his suzerainty. With the downfall of the Moghals the State, with the rest of Rajputana acknowledged British Supremacy in 1818. The family is related by blood with the houses of Udaipur, Banswara and Partabgarh and by ties of marriage with Sailana, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Ratlam and Sumar in Gujrat. The late Maharawal Shri Sir Bijey Sinhaji K.C.I.E. was born in 1887 and ascended the Gadi in 1898 on the demise of his grand-father, the late Maharawal Shri Udai Sinhaji Bahadur. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1909 and created a K.C.I.E. in 1912. On the outbreak of the hostilities he wired his unflinching loyalty to the Empire, and placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government and offered his personal services on the front. He died in November 1918 and was succeeded by the present Chief His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji who was born on 7th March 1908. His Highness being minor the administration is carried on by the Executive Council of the State under the supervision of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

Partabgarh.

The Partabgarh State is one of the three Sisodiya States in the Political charge of the Political Agent Southern Rajputana States. It covers an area of 886 Square miles. The territory was formerly called the Kanthal, meaning the 'border' or 'boundary' between Malwa and Gujarat.

The founder of the State was one Bikaji, a descendant of Rana Mokalji of Mewar, who founded the town of Deolia or Deogarh in 1561, and subsequently he overpowered the Rajputs living farther to the south and east. About sixty-five years later, one of his successors, Jaswant Singh, being considered very powerful, was invited to Udaipur and treacherously murdered with his eldest son. Jaswant Singh's second son, Hari Singh, proceeded to Delhi about 1634, where he was recognised as an independent chief by the Emperor Shah Jahan. On his return he gradually brought into subjection the whole tract which is now known as Partabgarh. His son, Partap Singh, who succeeded in 1674, founded the town of Partabgarh. In the time of Sawant Singh (1775–1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,720 in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The treaty, by which the State was taken under the British protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,360 British currency. The chiefs subsequent to Sawant Singh have been Dalpat Singh, Udai Singh and the present chief His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawat Shree Sir Raghunath Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He was born in 1859 and succeeded in 1890. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of Dewan and in judicial matters of the Raj Sabha or State Council.

28th November 1921.

THE PRINCE AT AJMERE.

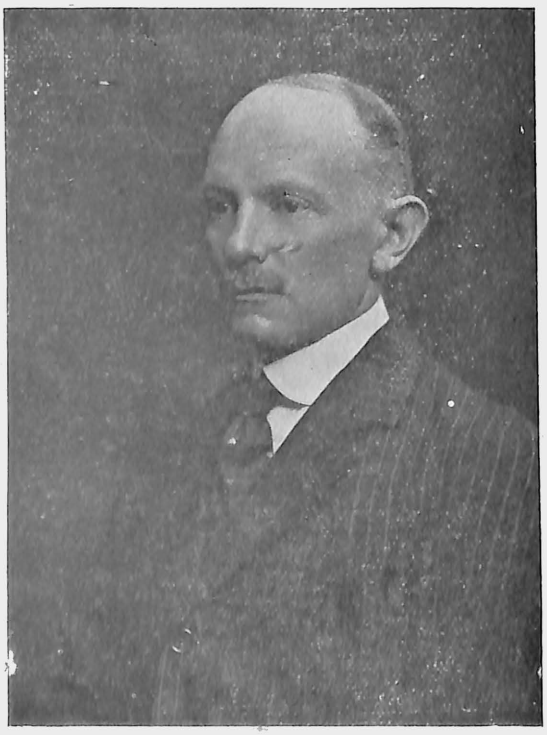
Ajmere, which His Royal Highness visited next, is on the lower slopes of the Hill of Taragarh whose summit is 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is an ancient city of great historic importance. It was founded as far back as 145 A.D. and is celebrated for its shrines which are held in great reverence throughout India. It contains a mausoleum of a great saint, Chisti, which even Emperor Akbar visited. One of the most interesting places in Ajmere is the Durgah which attracts both Mahomedan and Hindu votaries. It is chiefly noted as the burial place of Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti, a saint who was one of a family of notable saints. The tomb of the saint is a rare building of white marble, one of the entrances having a silver arch. Near by are the tombs of the saint's daughter and that of Shah Jahan. One of the most interesting modern buildings in Ajmere is the Mayo College which was opened by Lord Dufferin as far back as 1875 for the education of young Rajput Princes. The College is playing an important part in imparting education to sons of Indian Princes from various parts of the country. One of the most interesting sights at Ajmere is Ana-Sagar, a beautiful artificial lake constructed in the middle of the eleventh century by Raja Ana and therefore, named after him. The marble pavilions on the embankment were erected by Shah Jahan. Ajmere is the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor General in the Rajputana and possesses one of the largest and finest Railway workshops in India.

The Prince Arrival.

After 14 hours' journey from Udaipur the Prince of Wales arrived at Ajmere at 8-30 A.M. on the 28th November 1921. The city turned out en

masse to welcome him at the railway station, which was decked with flags and festoons and presented a pretty scene. The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent to the Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere–Merwara, and a number of political and military officers were present.

The reception within the railway station was strictly official and formal, and was marked by the presence of a large number of officials, both civil and military. Alighting from the train the Prince was received by Mr. Holland, who introduced the other officers. A guard of honour was furnished by the 113th Infantry and the second battalion of the B.B.&C.I. Railway Auxiliary Force, while a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Auxiliary Force parade ground. After the inspection of the Guard of honour, the Colonel-Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade, presented Lt.-Col. J. C. M. Hoskyn, Officer Commanding the Indian Infantry, and Sir Henry Freeland presented five officers of the B.B.&C.I. Railway, who are stationed at Ajmere.



THE HON'BLE MR. R. E. HOLLAND,
C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Leaving the station, His Royal Highness drove in procession to the Ana Sagar Bund, attended by his personal staff, which included the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

The Prince at the Bara Dari.

No place with a more picturesque back-ground, could have been selected for the public reception of His Royal Highness at Ajmere, than the Bara Dari, on the historical Ana Sagar Bund, named after the famous Anaji, son of

Ajaidera, founder of the State of Ajmere. The beautiful garden on the embankment presented a charming picture in the cool morning, crowds of people clustered at different places on the grounds opposite to the Bara Dari, whose white marble walls glistened in the morning sun. There were a dozen ruling princes, fourteen Tazimi Istimrardars (hereditary landlords) of Ajmere-Merwara, a number of landlords, whose rights are not hereditary, members' of the Municipal Committee, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides the leading citizens, and the principal Officers of the place.

The Prince, who was escorted by the 118th battery of the Royal Field Artillery, passed along the decorated route, which lay through the outskirts

THE PRINCE AT BARA DARI.

Photo by] [Central News.

of the city, past the Trevor Town Hall, the Nascan Temple and along Upper Road to the Bund. As soon as the cortege arrived, the guard of honour furnished by the first battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, presented the Royal salute, the band playing the National Anthem. On alighting from the carriage, he was received by Mr. R. E. Holland and Major Ogilvie and proceeded to inspect the guard of honour. Coming inside the Bara Dari,

he was welcomed by the ruling princes, who were all bejewelled and splendidly dressed. They included the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharawal of Jaisalmere, the Maharajah of Kisengarh, the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharawal of Banswara, the Maharao of Sirohi, the Maharawal of Partabgarh, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharajah of Bharatpur, the Mehtar of Chitral, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura and the Rao of Kushalgarh. The Prince shook hands with every one of the princes, with whom he also chatted. Then the Prince received the address of welcome from the Ajmere Municipal Committee.

The Municipality Address.

Dewan Bahadur Govindrao Chanderkar President of the Municipality read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness.

"We, the members of the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, beg to tender to Your Royal Highness on behalf of its inhabitants our most dutiful and loyal welcome to this city of historical renown. The great disappointment of all classes in 1905, when the honour of a visit from Your Royal Highness' illustrious parents was denied to us owing to the unfortunate scarcity then prevailing, was subsequently in 1911 redeemed by the visit which Her Majesty the Queen Empress was graciously pleased to pay us.

"Ajmere, at present the capital of the British Province of Ajmere-Merwara, in the heart of Rajputana, serving as 'common ground' for the surrounding Indian States, was in ancient times for some twelve centuries the capital and stronghold of the Chohans, the most valiant of the valiant Rajput races. The Fort of Taragarh, which towers over the city was, according to tradition, built in the year 145 A.D. by Raja Aja. One of his descendants Anadeva built the embankment of the Anasagar tank on which the Moghal Emperor Shah Jahan built these beautiful white terraces and marble pavilions. The fourth in descent from Anadeva was the famous Prithvi Raj, the last king of the Chohans, who became king of Delhi and Ajmere.

"On the downfall of Prithvi Raj, Ajmere along with Delhi passed into the hands of the Mohamedan kings of Delhi. But our city of Ajmere has something more than a great name in past history. It is held in great reverence as a place of sanctify by both Hindus and Mohamedans, to whom it has been a holy place of pilgrimage for many centuries. For the Hindus there is the sacred Pushkar Lake, some seven miles to the west of the city, with the temple of Brahma, the creative deity of Hindu Mythology, distinguished as being the only temple in India to Brahma. In the city itself at the foot of the Taragarh hill there is the Dargah of the Mohamedan Saint, Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti who emigrated from Ghor to India in 1143 A.D. The Dargah commands the veneration of all Mohamedans in India as a holy place of pilgrimage. Both these places Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to visit. When the Moghal Empire began to break up, the Rathors took possession of Ajmere in 1731, and after that year either the Rathor kings of Marwar or the Mahrattas ruled the District until 1818 when it was ceded by Daulat Rao Scindhia to the British Government. From that time forward, under the peace and security of British rule, Ajmere has made steady growth and

progress as the Political, Educational and Commercial centre of Rajputana. For a century now Providence has bound the fortunes of the District in a close tie with those of the Imperial Government, and therefore it is in the fitness of things that the people of this city should be eager to offer their humble and loyal welcome to the Heir to the Throne of that vast Empire in which India is now a partner along with the other overseas Dominions. India has secured this status as a result of the great world war into which the Empire was drawn in defence of the noble cause of righteousness, liberty and justice. It would be a reproach to ourselves if we were to omit to mention here the fact that Your Royal Highness, regardless of the hardships, discomforts and privations to which a soldier has to submit when on active service, went forth at the call of country and duty with spontaneous cheerfulness to take an active part at the front in this War, and the noble example of Your Royal Highness stood as a constant inspiration to all ranks of the Indian Army.

"In recent years the citizens of Ajmere have shown themselves not unworthy of the high traditions handed down to them by their forefathers. Although situated far from the actual scenes of conflict, Ajmere bore her share in furnishing men, money and material during the Great War. Here was situated the Head Recruiting Office for Ajmere-Merwara and through its agency 6,600 combatants and 811 non-combatants were enrolled for active service. It is estimated that out of 12,000 Mers and Merats of a fighting age in this district 5,029 Mer and Merat recruits were enrolled, i.e., a percentage of 41, constituting a class record for all India. Here in the Locomotive Workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, 71,000 shells were manufactured, the maximum weekly output once reaching as high as 3,800. From the same workshops large quantities of equipment and other necessaries were despatched to the seat of War. The Carriage and Wagon Workshops of the Railway also manufactured a large number of shells and in addition built and fully equipped three complete hospital trains.

"We do not desire to treaspass too long on Your Royal Highness' time, but we may be permitted to express a hope that Your Royal Highness' sojourn in India will be as enjoyable to yourself as it is bound to be beneficial to the people of India, and that you will be able to carry home with you such agreeable memories and such favourable impressions of this country and its inhabitants as must tend to bring Great Britain and India into a closer bond of mutual esteem, regard and good-will both now and in the days to come.

"In conclusion we fervently pray that God Almighty in His benign dispensation may grant Your Royal Highness years of perfect health and constant happiness to enable you to accomplish all that your heart may desire for the good of Your Royal House and for the greater glory and happiness of the British Empire and its peoples."

The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket and was presented to the Prince.

H.R.H. the Prince in reply said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"I thank you very heartily for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your interesting address.

"My beloved Mother, the Queen Empress, retains vivid recollections of her visit to you in 1911 and of the historic charm and beauty of your ancient city. I have been looking forward to my visit; and my only regret is that the length of my tour does not permit me to stay more than one day in Ajmere where there is so much to appreciate and admire.

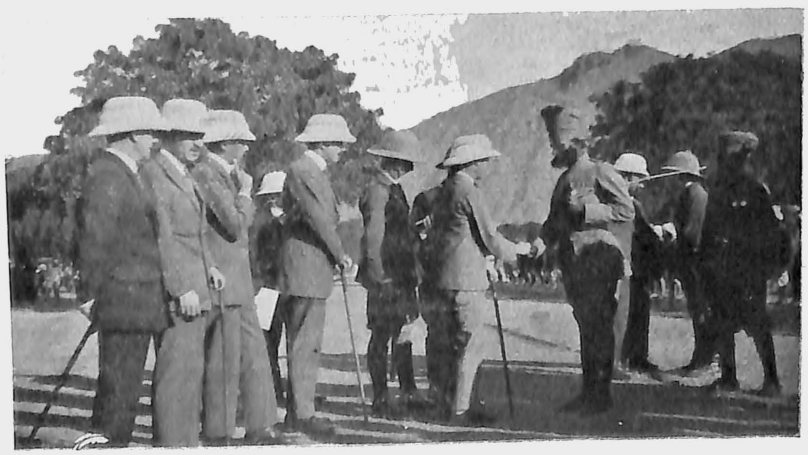
"It is a great pleasure to me to be able to express my thanks today to those who helped in the noble effort which Ajmere Merwara made in the Great War. I see before me some of those who devoted their energies to secure its success; and I look forward to meeting this afternoon, the pensioned Indian Officers and men who played their part in the great struggle. I shall gladly renew my acquaintance with those whom I saw helping us to victory on many fronts.

"I hope that my visit, brief as it is, will assure you of my interest in your city and province as the British centre of Rajputana, and will tend to strengthen the bond of mutual esteem, regard and goodwill between India and Great Britain."

After the function the Prince shook hands with the commissioners and walked across the lawn, where he inspected the Boy Scouts, who heartily greeted him. The Prince then left the Bund and went to the Residency, where the Royal standard was immediately hoisted.

The Prince with Ex-service Men.

A couple of hours before lunch, were devoted by His Royal Highness to lawn tennis, which in view of a fairly well occupied afternoon, must be regarded as a considerable tribute to his energy. Barely an hour had elapsed after lunch, when the Prince was up and doing again. He motored to the camp of the pensioners and ex-service men of Ajmere, who had paraded for inspection. Some 500 men drawn up in double line were on parade, exclusive of 32 Officers. The Prince, on arrival was received by Colonel Commandant R. H. Hare, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. M. Hoskyn, commanding the 1-113th Infantry, and the staff of the Nasirabad Brigade. Khan Bahadur



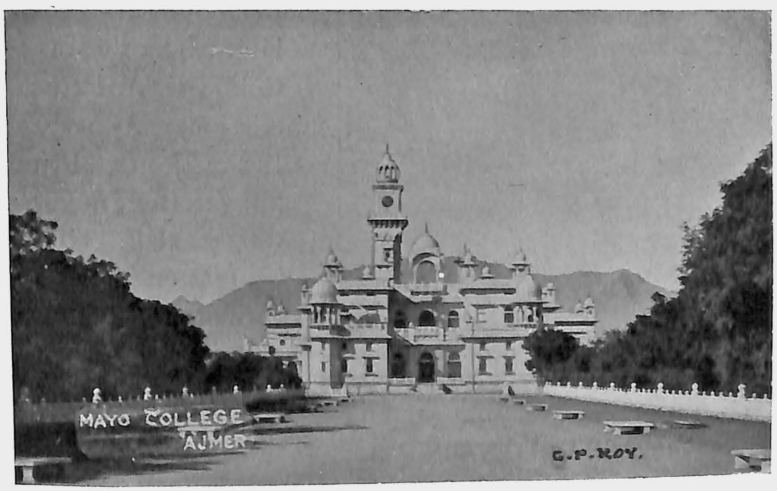
THE PRINCE AT PENSIONERS' CAMP.

Photo by] [Gyan Prakash Roy.

Zamin Ali Khan, a retired Subadar Major of the 44th Merwar Infantry, presented an illuminated address in English and Urdu on behalf of the pensioners, and the Prince shook hands and chatted with all the officers afterwards, walking slowly round the whole of the two ranks drawn up behind, talking here with a man and asking questions about him from the officers in command, and when the Prince drove off, very hearty cheering hailed the solicitude which he had shown once more for the welfare of ex-service men.

Prize-Distribution at Mayo College.

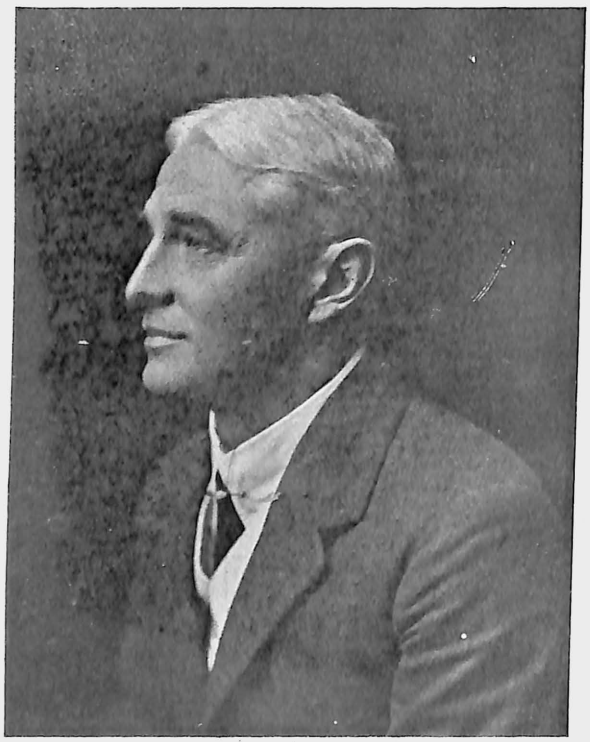
The Prince then went to the Mayo College to distribute the prizes to the students. This College was founded in 1870 on the initiative of Lord



MAYO COLLEGE.

Photo by] **[Gyan Prakash Roy.**

Mayo by the Princes of Rajputana for the education of their sons. From the very inception it received liberal support from the Government of India. It was opened in 1875 with 23 pupils, and has now achieved a great reputation. The Government of India from time to time has made liberal contributions by way of lump grants. Several Indian Princes have also made handsome donations for particular purposes, like the building of the cricket pavilion and science laboratories, the extension of College Park, providing of a sanitarium and nurses' quarters, residential quarters for students, etc. This evening, when the Prince of Wales came to the College, the authorities were



MR. F. A. LESLIE-JONES, M.A., C.B.E.,
PRINCIPAL MAYO COLLEGE.

able to present to him an educational institution, which, in an eminent degree, fulfilled the object of its founder.

On arriving at the main gate of the College, the Prince was met by the riding troop of the College, who, in every respect, looked a highly efficient lot of boys. They escorted the Royal guest to the College Hall where he was met by Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, Commissioner, Ajmere, Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, Principal, and the gazetted members of the College staff. The Prince took his seat on the dais, and the Principal, in inviting him to distribute the prizes, said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"It would be difficult for Your Royal Highness to realise how much eager anticipation your promised visit to the Mayo College—a promise fulfilled to-day—has aroused in our little community. On behalf of the Mayo College I offer to Your Royal Highness a most cordial greeting and beg you to believe that to whatever part of the Empire your high duties may call you—you will never be in an assembly, that contains more devotion to yourself and your illustrious house than this. That one who has done so much for the Empire, for which we in the Mayo College claim a loyalty second to no community in the world, should visit our institution, is a cause for us of intense pride. This by way of welcome—and if any thing in words has been left unsaid we trust that the spirit of our greeting may atone for our halting utterance.

"As regards our history: the idea of founding the Mayo College for the education of the nobility of Rajputana was originated in 1869 by the late Colonel Walter who was at the time Political Agent at Bharatpur and it received the whole hearted approval of the then Viceroy—the late Lord Mayo whose statue fittingly stands in front of the College, and the generous support of the Princes of Rajputana. Work on this building in which we are now assembled was begun in 1877 but long before its completion most of the other buildings of the College were already in use and 1877 may be taken as the

date of the commencement of the educational work of the Mayo College. The boarding houses which were built and are supported by the States whose names they bear are ten in number. The generosity of the Princes of Rajputana has added from time to time other essential buildings, the Colvin House for the smaller boys, an excellent hospital, a magnificent Cricket pavilion and extra houses for the accommodation of the English Staff, and with generous assistance from the Government of India, the new wing of the main building through which Your Royal Highness will shortly pass. In 1902 Lord Curzon turned his attention to the Chiefs' Colleges with the result that the Mayo College benefited greatly by receiving a fuller English and Indian Staff and by the strengthening of its financial position.

"The interest which Your Royal Highness has shown in the work of the College by your gracious presence here to-day cannot but kindle a new enthusiasm in our many supporters. As regards our aims: we endeavour to create here in India, the public school spirit which has never failed the Empire in any part of its wide spread territories. Courage, purity, honesty, self reliance, initiative, industry. these are the virtues we endeavour to cultivate. At the same time we encourage all kinds of manly games in which many of our boys have attained a high state of proficiency.

"Eton looks back to her ancestors, her traditions are all powerful and they are for good: here in Ajmere we are the ancestors: there is but a little distance for us to look back, still we can say that we have produced men, some of whom support Your Royal Highness to-day, more of whom in humbler walks of life are serving the Empire in India, carrying the lessons learned here to support and strengthen them. I may here mention that thirty five Ruling Princes or their direct heirs have received their education at the Mayo College.

"There are other Chiefs' Colleges in India. At Rajkot, Lahore, Indore, Raipur flourish our sister Colleges but we claim to be 'prima inter pares'. We are in complete sympathy with our sisters and in visiting us Your Royal Highness visits them, for they are one with us in their efferts, aims, and ideals.

"I cannot close without acknowledging how inspiring an influence the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, Your Royal Highness and all your illustrious family exercised over us during the dark days of our struggle for world liberty.

"Your Royal Highness we are rightly grateful: we have nothing to give in return except our devoted loyalty, and it is our prayer that you will accept that our offering and lay it at the feet of our Imperial Sovereigns."

After distributing the prizes, which were for various subjects in the eight main classes, the Prince replying said:—

"I am very grateful for the enthusiastic and loyal welcome which the Mayo College has extended to me. I have been looking forward particularly to my visit to Ajmere because I knew I should catch a glimpse of the Eton of India, of which I have so often heard. I have met several of your old boys during the past few years in England; and I have felt that I should like some day to see the College of which they speak with such affection and pride.

I can well imagine the lasting impression which school life in these fine buildings and among these beautiful surroundings must produce on the boys who are privileged to come here; and the states which have founded and endowed this institution with the help of the Government of India may well be proud of what has been done.

"It is true, as your principal has said, that your College lacks the antiquity and inherited standards of Eton; but its life has been long enough to build up a sound tradition and high ideals of

its own. Nobility of birth is a qualification for entrance to the College; and each one of you come here with your duty marked out to play a part worthy of your ancestry. Rajputana is the home of chivalry and has splendid pages in its history; everyone of you here cannot only make, your College worthy of your own family annals, but can also inspire its life with the influence of those glorious Rajput traditions which surround you and in which you have been brought up.

"I wish the College and its staff all success and prosperity in the future."

An inspection of the buildings followed, after which the whole of the guests made their way into the delightful gardens, where a garden party was held. Before tea was served the Prince, with heroic courtesy, shook hands with all the guests. Many of these were interested, as was the Prince himself, in an antiquated railway carriage which was on exhibition. It was the carriage in which the Prince's grandfather, Edward the Peace-maker, travelled in India during his tour of the country in 1875.

In the evening there was a dinner party at the Residency, the Prince departing for Jodhpur at eleven o'clock.

THE PRINCE AT JODHPUR.

Jodhpur or as it is also called, 'Marwar', which signifies 'Region of Death', is by far the largest State in Rajputana. It covers an area of 35,016 square miles, and has a population of 18,41,642 souls. The yearly revenue is about 130 lakhs of rupees.

Jodhpur City was founded by Rao Jodhaji. The fort is the most striking feature of Jodhpur. The principal buildings in the fort are a series of apartments forming in the palace, the most noteworthy being the Moti Mahal, the Fateh Mahal. The City also contains many handsome buildings, including ten old palaces, some town residences of the Thakurs, and eleven temples the most beautiful architecturally being the Kunj Bihari ka Mandar. The principal buildings in the suburbs are the late Maharaja's palace at Raika Bag, the fine new palace at Ratanada the Imperial Service cavalry lines, the handsome public offices, the Residency the Girdikot market and clock tower, the Rajput and Nobles School at Chopasni and other official buildings.

HISTORY.—The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ajodhya. He holds an unique position in India. The clan is mentioned in some of Asoka's edicts as rulers of the Deccan, but their earliest known king is Abhimanyu of the fifth or sixth century A.D. from which time onward their history is clear. For nearly four centuries preceding 973 they gave nineteen kings to the Deccan but in that year (i.e 973) they were driven out of the Deccan and they sought shelter in Kanauj, where they settled and founded a new dynasty under the name Gahadawala. There were seven kings of this line and the last was Jayachandra who suffered a defeat in a desperately fought battle at Etawa and was slain in A.D. 1194. His nephew, Siaji, abandoned the land of his birth and after many bold adventures, conquered the land of Kher in Mallani and the neighbouring tracts from the Gohel Rajputs in 1210, and established the future Rathore sovereignty in Marwar. The nine immediate successors of Siaji were engaged in perpetual broils with the people among whom they had settled. In 1381 the tenth, Rao Chonda, accomplished what his predecessors had been unable to do. He took Mandor from the

Captain H. H. Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir UMED SINGHJI BAHADUR, K. C. V. O., Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

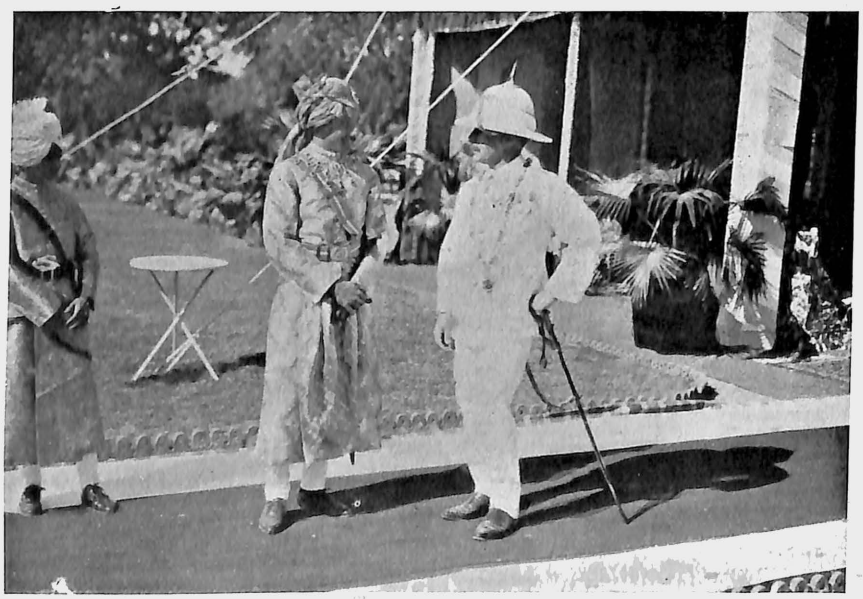
Parihar Chief and made it his capital. His son and successor Rirmal, spent a great part of his life in interfering in Mewar politics, where he was eventually assassinated while attempting to usurp the throne of the infant Rana Kumbha. The next chief was Rao Jodha who laid the foundation of Jodhpur City in 1459. He had fourteen or seventeen sons, of whom the eldest Satal, succeeded him about 1489, but was killed three years latter in a battle with the Subahdar of Ajmer. The sixth Bika was the founder of the Bikaner State, Satal was followed by his brother Suja. Next ruler was Rao Gangji who helped Rana Sanga of Mewar against Babar. His son, Rao Maldeoji, acquired lasting renown as warrior and statesman. He was, in the words of Farishta, 'the most powerful prince in Hindustan, and during his time Jodhpur was at the Zenith of its power, extent and position. Rao Maldeo died in 1562 and was succeeded by Chandra Sen about whom very little is known. He died in 1581 or 1583 and was succeeded by his elder brother Udai Singh, who was the first to hold the title of Raja. Kishen Singh was one of his sons who founded the State of Kishengadh. Sur Singh and Gaj Singh, the two successors of Udai Singh, were warriors of great note. They acquired large territories for the Moghul Emperor in the Gujrat and the Deccan, and received several grants from him as rewards, besides which the first was conferred the title of 'Sawai Raja' and the latter was styled Dalthamna and Dalbhanjan. Next Jaswant Singh was the first ruler of Marwar to receive the title of Maharaja. His career was a remarkable one. Maharaja Ajit Singh was his posthumous son. Aurangzeb during his minority over ran Marwar. But on the Emperor's death, he recovered all his possessions, including Ajmer. He was murdered by his son Bakhat Singh and was succeeded by Maharaja Abhey Singh who was Viceroy of Gujarat. His impetuous son, Ram Singh, was expelled by his uncle, Bakhat Singh. He was a man of noble presence, of herculean frame, and well-versed in the literature of his country. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Bijey Singh. He conquered Umarkot and took the province of Godwar from the Rana of Mewar. His grand son Bhim Singh, usurped the Gadi. During his reign there was no famine nor was tribute paid to the Maharattas. Maharaja Man Singh succeeded him. His reign was full of thrilling incidents. His only son Chattar Singh sent envoys to Delhi to seek alliance with the British Government, and in 1818, a treaty was concluded by which Jodhpur was taken under British protection. Chhatar Singh died soon after the treaty. Maharaja Man Singh died in 1843 without issue and Maharaja Sir Takhat Singhji G.C.S.I. was adopted from Ahmednagar. He rendered loyal services during the Mutiny and saved the lives of many Europeans giving them a safe refuge in his Fort at Jodhpur. He was succeeded by Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singhji II, G.C.S.I., who was the most enlightened ruler of his time. His rule was characterised by a progressive policy. He is remembered by all for his generosity largeness of heart and sympathy with all classes. He was succeeded in 1895 by his only son Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji G.C.S.I., who continued the progressive policy of his father. He had the distinction of being the first Rajput prince to pay homage to His Majesty the King in London. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Summair Singhji who served in France in the Great War and was created a K.B.E., and his Imperial Service Troops were in the field throughout the war under the distinguished command of his grand-uncle late Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. He died in 1918 and was succeeded by his brother the present Ruler H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji. He was born in July 1903 and has received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was invested with full ruling powers in January 1923, holds the honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army and has been created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victoria Order.

29th November 1921.

Arrival.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Jodhpur at 8-30 this morning and was warmly welcomed by the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh Regent, Maharaj Ajit Singh younger brother of the Maharajah, Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent Rajputana, Mr. L. W. Reynolds the Resident, Sir Henry Watson Inspector–General Imperial Service Troops, and a number of sardars and other officers of State. A large number of ladies were also present.

The State artillery fired the Royal Salute announcing the Prince's arrival. All those at the station were presented to the Prince who after



H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR WITH THE RESIDENT.
Photo by] [Central News.

inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the State Infantry drove in state to the Palace. A well ordered crowd cheered him throughout. The Prince was also lustily cheered by the pensioners who were gathered at a prominent position on the route.

The ceremonies which took place to-day were strictly of a formal character and began with the customary enquiry after the health of the Prince by a deputation of sardars of the State and the Exchange of greetings between His Royal Highness, the Maharajah and the Maharajah Regent. His Royal Highness received his hosts in a beautiful durbar 'shamiana' very prettily decorated.

30th November 1921.

The Prince's First Pig.

The Prince killed his first pig this morning in Jodhpur. Dining quietly at the Palace, the Prince was up betimes in the darkness of 6 o'clock of a cold weather morning, and with a few of his staff, made his way to the rendezvous. The Maharaja and Sir Pratap Singhji were of course out. The Prince speared and killed a fine boar; others falling to Lord Cromer and Colonel Harvey, while a fourth was speared by Colonel Worgan and Mr. de Mont-morency, the fifth falling in a heat, in which the Prince took part, to the spear of Captain Metcalfe.

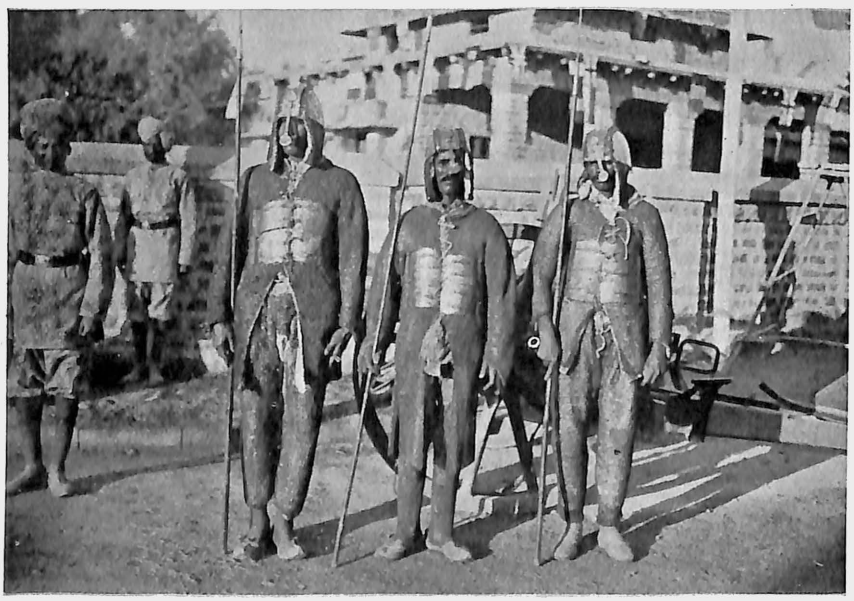
Review of the Jodhpur Lancers.

The Prince of Wales reviewed in the afternoon the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers on the parade ground. A large number of people attended, including all the civil and military officers and some sardars of the State. The Prince rode from the palace on a fine country-bred pony of the Army Remount Department. When he arrived at the flag staff the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the band played the National Anthem.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur rode up to the Prince and saluted him and gave the order for the march past. The Prince took the salute, when, after the march past, the Lancers trotted and then galloped. The Prince, riding up to the officers, thanked them for the smart bearing of the men and congratulated them on their heroic deeds in the European War.

After the review, the Prince presented the following medals:—Hony. Lt. Thakur Jhoda Bhagawan Singh, 20th Cavalry,—second class Indian Order of Merit; Risaldar Shailan Singh, Jodhpur Lancers—second class, Indian Order of Merit; Sowar Bhagawan Singh—Indian Distinguished Service Order; Kot Daffadar Kahn Singh Jodhpur Lancers—Indian Meritorious Service Medal; Daffadar Suraj Baksh Singh,—Indian Meritorious Service, and Sowar Bakhu Khan, Indian Meritorious Service medal.

This regiment, which the Prince reviewed to-day and which made an admirable impression on the spectators, has a long history behind it. It



NATIVE WARRIORS IN CHAIN ARMOUR.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

traced its origin to the offer in 1888 by Maharajah Jaswant Singh of six hundred Imperial Service Cavalry. As a result the regiment of Jodhpur Lancers were raised. Throughout the European war, this regiment played a gallant part, worthy of the high traditions of the Rathores. Their achievements at Haifa, which have been mentioned in despatches, are now a matter of history.

At the State Banquet.

The State banquet to-night was the most brilliant of all the functions held at Jodhpur in honour of the Prince of Wales. Jodhpur has entertained many distinguished visitors in the past, but its splendour never shone more brilliantly than it did to-night. The Prince shook hands with a number of guests before going into the banquetting hall with the Maharaja. On the conclusion of the dinner the Maharajah giving the loyal toast said:—

"Your Royal Highness, Your Highness the Maharaja Regent, ladies and gentlemen,—It is now more than 30 years since Jodhpur had the honour of entertaining a member of the Royal House of Windsor, in the person of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence. Your Royal Highness will therefore realise how greatly I was disappointed when I learnt last year, that, owing to the shortness of time available, a visit to my state could not be included in the tour then contemplated. Happily our long cherished wish has now been realised, and I regard myself as singularly fortunate in having, so early in my career, the privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness to Jodhpur. I am also fortunate in having at my side, on this memorable occasion, one whose personality and loyal services are so well known to Your Royal Highness, as His Highness the Maharaja Regent. In his memory the Royal visit of the late Duke of Clarence is still green, and he has been anxiously looking forward to the opportunity of drawing closer the ties of friendship which have bound him for so many years to the Royal Family, and of showing once more to an heir to the Throne of Great Britain, the sport which Jodhpur can provide and the love of which is shared by Rajputs and Englishmen alike.

"I cannot help, regretting that my age did not allow me to go to the front with my brother, the late Maharaja, and his Highness the Maharajah Regent, but I am naturally proud to remember that Jodhpur men were among the first to reach France from India and that Your Royal Highness personally, saw them at the front. I speak for every officer and man of my 'Risala,' when I say that they are deeply sensible of the honour Your Royal Highness has done them in reviewing them this evening. Both they and the pensioners, who, at Your Royal Highness' special request have assembled here, appreciate most warmly this recognition of their services. We in India, who have followed in silent admiration Your Royal Highness' career, have anxiously awaited the moment when we could express our personal devotion to one who has sacrificed himself with such untiring zeal and courage to a high conception of public duty, and who, in his tours in other parts of the Empire, has won the title of the Most Honoured Ambassador of Britain.

"Standing as I do, young and inexperienced at the commencement of my life's work, Your Royal Highness' example will inspire and encourage me in the discharge of my duty to my state and people.

"I am confident that in any difficulty I may meet, I shall find in Your Royal Highness a friend, on whose sympathy and advice I can always rely. The manly qualities which have endeared Your Royal Highness to all classes in the Empire will be no less admired by the Rajputs, who are ever ready to honour a soldier and a sportsman. Elsewhere the magnificence of Your Royal Highness' reception will doubtless surpass our humble efforts here, but I venture to say that in no hearts will Your Royal Highness find a more genuine and lively affection than in those of the nobles and people of Jodhpur. May I hope that the friendship now begun, will long continue; and that among Your Royal Highness' first impressions of India, the memory of Jodhpur will not be the least happy and enduring.

"Lastly, I have one request to make, that Your Royal Highness, on your return to England, will convey to His Majesty the King Emperor an expression of earnest and loyal devotion to the Throne from myself, His Highness the Maharaja Regent and the people of my state.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our guest this evening, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I must thank Your Highness very cordially for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health.

"Before I came here, I began to study the history of Jodhpur in the Imperial Gazetteer. I have a quarrel with the author of that work who records that "Jodhpur as its other name Marwar or the region of death implies, is an inhospitable tract." Your Highness has however taken care that I should see a good deal of life at Jodhpur and enjoy the most unbounded hospitality; and, whatever the learned author of the volume in question may say, I shall take away with me from Marwar nothing but the kindliest recollections.

"It has been a great pleasure to me to visit the premier Rathor State in Rajputana. The Rathore from the days of Asoka have never been among those who are content to sit still and wait on opportunities and events. Through the centuries they have acted on the belief, that men with stout hearts, strong swords and swift steeds can make history and have carved their names, in characters which can never be effaced, in the annals of the Deccan and of Rajputana.

"In 1818 the Jodhpur State concluded a treaty with the British Government; and from that year the State and its rulers have honoured that tie with the most unswerving loyalty and devotion. To a fine record of assistance in the Indian Mutiny and of fighting for us on the North West Frontier of India in 1897–98 and in China in 1901, the state have now added the glorious chapter of their work in the Great War.

"The late Ruler of the State His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh threw himself with enthusiasm into the cause. Needs in men, money and other contributions, were not only met, but he forestalled, ere they arose. He proceeded to the Front himself, I had the pleasure of meeting him in France. After his lamented death the Council of Regency carried on the work with similar vigour. For five years the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers served at the Front in many fields with honour and distinction. I had the honour of inspecting this gallant regiment early in 1915. Among many brave exploits I will recall but one, the charge at Haifa, where Major Thakur Dalpat Singh M. C. met his death at the head of his regiment. I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the men of the Jodhpur State who fought and died for the great cause. True to the Rathor tradition these men held honour and bravery to be dearer than life itself. Years will pass away, but the memory of their brave deeds will never fade.

"I am deeply gratified to have Your Highness, the Ruler of this State and the heir to those great traditions, attached to my staff during my Indian tour. I congratulate Your Highness on your recent Gazette as an honorary Captain in our forces. I much enjoyed seeing your famous 'Risala' with you this afternoon. I know that they will keep up their reputation under Your Highness' leadership. I also meet here to-night an old and trusted friend of my family His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh. His Highness gave up his own 'gaddi' to watch and guide the fortunes of Jodhpur during successive Minorities and to lead its Rulers in those traditions of Rajput loyalty and gallantry in which he holds so high a place himself. Few men can hope to place behind them so many years honourably spent in the exercise of those high qualities. I need not assure you, Sir Partap, what a very real pleasure it is to meet you once more.

"I trust I have not taxed your patience too long. I give Your Highness my most sincere good wishes for a long and prosperous career as ruler of your splendid heritage which I shall watch with the keenest interest.

"I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh and also the health of Maharaja Sir Partap Singh."

1st December 1921.

Much enamoured of the sport of Pig-sticking H.R.H. the Prince went out again after pig this morning. There were a good many likeminded with himself. Other haunts of the wild hog than those of yesterday were explored, haunts which unusually yield a rich harvest to the hunter. This morning however, in spite of religiously early rising, thorough preparation and assiduous beating, the bag, was a thin one only three pigs being killed. None of them fell to the Princes spear, who throughout a strenuous three hours was dogged by ill luck. The Prince played polo in the afternoon. H. H. the Maharaja being "At home" on the polo ground to numerous guests. After a quiet dinner His Royal Highness left Jodhpur at eleven o'clock.

The Prince in Bikaner.

Bikaner is the second largest State in Rajputana. It was founded in the fifteenth century by Rao Bika, a son of Rao Jodha ruler of Jodhpur. The population of the State is 6,59,685. The Revenues of the State are over eighty lacs of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system. Unlike anything else in India it is more Arabic or Saracenic than Hindu, the dessicated red-coated walls suggesting modern Damascus or Asia Minor rather than Hindustan. Bikaner is surrounded by a fine wall crowned with battlements and possessing many lofty houses and temples, and a massive fort. The wall four and a half miles in circuit is built wholly of stone and has five gates and 8 sally-ports. The old fort built by Rao Bikaji three years before he founded the City is picturesquely situated on high rocky ground close to the wall on the south-west. Near it are the cenotaphs of Rao Bikaji. and two or three of his successors. The present fort is more modern having been built by Raja Rai Singh between 1588 and 1593. It contains the old Palaces and is situated about 300 yards from the Kot-Gate of the City.

The Palace buildings some of which are handsomely decorated with coloured plaster are the work of successive Maharajahs, nearly every one of whom has contributed something. Among the finest are the Chaubara erected by Raja Rai Singh, the Phool Mahal, the Chandra Mahal, the Guj Mundir, all built by Maharaja Guj Singh, the Anup Mahal, perhaps, the best of them all and dating from Maharaja Surat Singh's time. The latest addition is the spacious Darbar Hall called Ganga Niwas after the present Maharajah. A fine library of rare Sanskrit and Persian books as also the Armoury which are well worth a visit are situated in the Fort. A number of fine buildings have entirely changed the face of the City and afford pleasing sights to lovers of Indian architecture.

HISTORY.—The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur) and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Bika died in 1504 A.D., and his successors gradually extended and consolidated their possessions until in 1541 A.D. Maldeo, chief of Jodhpur (Marwar), invaded the country, slew the Rao Jet Singh, captured the fort and the capital, and possessed himself of about half the territory. The fort was, however, retaken by Bikaner troops in 1544 A.D.; and in the same year. Kalyan Singh, son and successor of Jet Singh, joined the Imperial army near Delhi,

marched with it to Ajmer, and was present at the battle near that city, in which Maldeo was defeated. Kalyan Singh was succeeded by his son Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Raja was "one of the Akbar's most distinguished Generals". The next chief of note was Karan Singh (1631-69 A.D.), who in the contest between the sons of Shah Jahan for the Imperial throne, threw in his lot with Aurangzeb. Karan Singh's eldest son, Anup Singh (1669-98 A.D.), served the Mogul Emperor with distinction in the Deccan, took a prominent part in the capture of Golconda, and was made a Maharaja —a title since held by his successors.

Throughout the eighteenth century there was constant fighting between Bikaner and Jodhpur, and much land was alternately lost and won. In 1788 A.D. Surat Singh succeeded to the chiefship, and twenty years later, the eighth invasion of Bikaner was undertaken by Jodhpur. Surat Singh died in 1828 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who in violation of his treaty engagements invaded Jaisalmer to revenge some injuries committed by the subjects of the latter. Jaisalmer had prepared an army to repel the invasion and both parties had applied to the neighbouring States for assistance, when the British Government interfered, and through the arbitration of the Maharana of Udaipur the dispute was settled. In 1842 A.D. the Maharaja supplied to the British 200 camels for the Afgan expedition; in 1844 A.D. he agreed to a reduced scale of duties on goods on transit through his country, and assisted the British Government in both the Sikh campaigns. Ratan Singh died in 1851 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Sardar Singh. He did good service during the Mutiny and co-operated with the British against the rebels of Hansi and Hissar; and as a reward he received in 1861 A.D. a grant of the Tibi pargana consisting of forty-one villages in Sirsa district. Sardar Singh died in 1872 A.D. He had received a 'sanad' of adoption in 1862 A.D.; and, his widow and the principal persons of the State selected Dungar Singh as his successor. The choice was confirmed by the British Government, and Dungar Singh was invested with full powers in 1873 A.D. He died in 1887 A.D. without issue, having shortly before his death adopted his brother Ganga Singh.

The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 3rd October 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and the K.C.S.I. At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment, which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also the honour of having been elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1921, a post which he still fills.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SIROMANI SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., MAHARAJA SAHEB OF BIKANER.

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by the State Council consisting of 5 Members under the Heir-Apparent as Chief Minister and President of the Council. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, consisting of 45 Members, 15 out of whom are elected Members, and which meets twice a year.

2nd December 1922.

The Prince's Arrival.

Bikaner gave a hearty and loyal welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when he arrived at ten this morning. Enthusiasm for his Royal Highness was in evidence everywhere. From the decorations, it was easy to see that tremendous pains had been taken by the State to give a splendid welcome to the Prince. He was received by H.H. the Maharaja, the Maharaj Kumar, Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent, the principal Sardars, and other political officers. After the inspection of the guard of honour, the Prince left the station, escorted by Bikaner Camel Corps. A royal salute was fired, and the band played the National Anthem.

The fine buildings along the route were crowded with people, some of whom sang weird songs as the Royal procession passed, others uttering a groanlike sound of deep obeisance, while others remained in that impassive attitude of respect, so prevalent in the real east. The Prince's arrival at the station was accompanied by the usual ceremonies, but he found a new feature in the Camel Corps escort, which drawn up in a huge semi-circle, over a hundred strong, formed up in front and behind the Royal carriages with stately precision. The horses admirably stood the test of the strangeness of association with such unusual colleagues. As the procession made its way to the palace it aroused special enthusiasm from hundreds of school children grouped at different points of vantage, but the almost endless lines of Sirdars and their retainers were second only to a big crowd of some two thousand ex-Service men who had come in specially to greet the Prince.

The triumphal arches on the way were well designed, the most effective one being made entirely of old rifles, bayonets and swords, just near the Camel Corps line and guarded by a detachment of that famous corps. Elephants and the inevitable drummers on horseback, with their gaily clothed 'Nagara' added their glory to the bewildering line of colour marking out the procession's course.

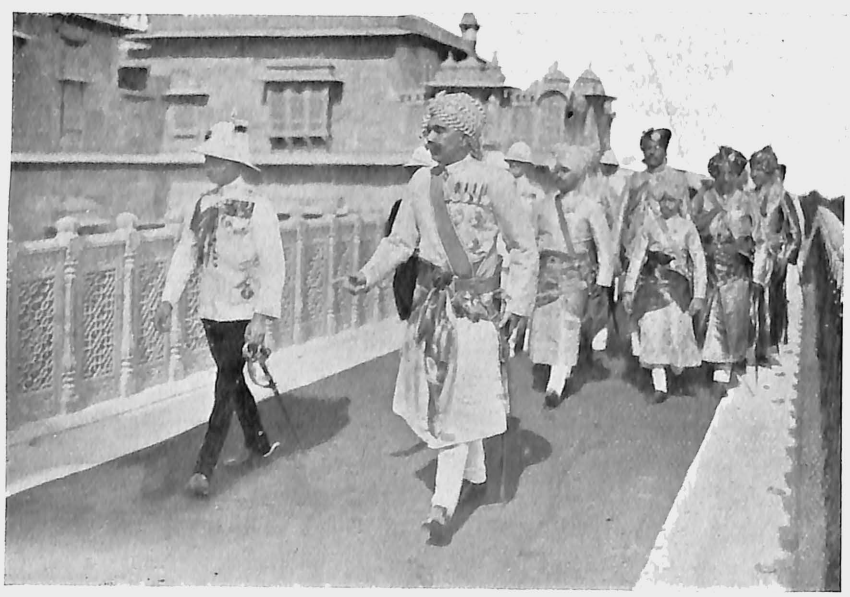
Quickly on arrival at the palace, the ceremony of 'Mizaj Purs' was performed and in the Lalgarh Palace, where the Prince was staying, the

Maharaja paid the customary state visit. The Durbar on the Prince's return visit took place at the Ganga Nivas Palace.

The Durbar.

Long before noon, which was the hour for his Royal Highness' arrival, the Durbar Hall was filled with the Durbaris of the State, a large number of whom included the Seths and Sahookars, the big moneylenders, retired army officers and ex-service men and military officers of various regiments of cavalry and infantry, whose brilliant uniforms blazing with gold lace and colour added not a little to the lustre of the Durbar. The Members of the Executive Council of the State sat on the left and the right. Behind them were the powerful Thakurs, Mutasaddis, and various other dignitaries of the State. The two sons of the Maharaja sat on two chairs a little behind the Maharaja and the members of the Royal family were sitting opposite.

Punctually at noon the booming of the Royal salute heralded the arrival of the distinguished guest, who, accompanied by the Maharaja and his own staff, entered the Durbar Hall amid a chorus of welcome from the



THE PRINCE WITH THE MAHARAJA PROCEEDING TO THE DURBAR HALL.

Photo by] [Central News.

Durbaris. It reminded one of the old days of India's glory when the great Moghul used to receive homage in a similar way from the warrior chieftains of Rajastan, and his Royal Highness was evidently much impressed by it, as was evident from his serene and sober face.

After their Highnesses had taken their seats on chairs of gold, and the Chhobadars carrying massive morchhals and gold sticks had taken their places behind them, the master of ceremonies stepped forward and announced the name of the Rawat of Rawatsar. The Rawat is one of the biggest chiefs of the State, owning a Jagir of one lakh annual income. All the principal Jagirdars of the State presented their Nuzzer to the Prince, and one could see that H.R.H. was profoundly interested in the ceremony.

The chief thing that struck the audience was the royal grace and unembarrassed manner of the Prince so that an old courtier exclaimed, "He is every inch a Prince." Nuzzers over, three chobdars entered with trays in their hands carrying the itar and pan, without which no Oriental Durbar is complete. They made three Salaams in the oriental fashion which were graciously acknowledged by the Prince with his hand. The Maharaja stood up and so did the Prince, one to present and the other to receive the garland and pan and itar. As the Prince was garlanded he looked said a courtier, like a "doolaha" (bridegroom).

Inspection of State Troops.

Bikaner in the afternoon gave a military display well in keeping with the magnificent achievements of her celebrated Ganga Risala—the Bikaner Camel Corps—in Egypt and Palestine. With the energy that no heat or change of climate seems to daunt, the Prince after the ceremonies of the morning and a light 'tiffin', played a few sets of tennis and by five o'clock he was in Service Dress riding on to the parade ground for the review of the Bikaner troops. The Ganga Risala is named after the present Maharajah, while the other units on parade were the Camel Corps, Artillery, in green; the Dungar Lancers, named after the late Maharaja, in dark blue; the Body Guard in French grey and silver, and the Sadul Light Infantry named after their Colonel-in-Chief, the Maharajah's Heir-Apparent, in the scarlet tunics, blue trousers and white leggings of Indian Infantry. The Maharaja was in the white full dress of his own corps, while the little Maharaj Bijey Singh was in the uniform of the Dungar Lancers, as their Colonel-in-Chief.

After the inspection and the return of the Prince to the flag-staff, the march past began. First came the green coated Artillery. The Body Guard followed with the smartness that such a favoured band of men must always display; the Dungar Lancers no less proudly succeeded and then came the Risala in half a dozen companies in line. A few minutes later the Artillery and Ganga Risala came past at the trot and finally they formed up with the rest of the regiments in a long line facing the Prince. Cheers for the King-Emperor and for his son were then called for by the Maharaja waving his sword for each beat of the six volleys of "hurrahs" which went ringing down the line and were carried off weirdly into the desert spaces beyond. With the extraordinarily good stage management, characterising the whole show, Boy Scouts rapidly took the stage, spelt out a message of welcome to the Prince in signal flags—they were extraordinarily efficient and no one would have thought they had been only three months at the game—were inspected and gave way to the officers of the reviewed regiments who were all presented to the Prince. Now the 1,600 hundred ex-soldiers—some from the Indian Army from the Risala—formed up in three sides of a square and two lines face to face. The Prince walked between, and finally paid much attention to a crippled man in a chair who had found in his war service permanent disablement. With hearty cheers a most impressive and yet very unaffected meeting of the Prince with comrades of the war, came to an end.

The State Banquet.

The State Banquet, an imposing ceremony, was held in the Durbar Hall, which was very attractive in all its simplicity, especially the Indian entertainments held after the dinner.

H.H. the Maharaja, speaking at the State Banquet in honour of the Prince said:–

"Your Royal Highness, Your Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is with genuine pride to-night that I offer Your Royal Highness the warmest and most loyal of welcomes to Bikaner. The pleasure at the honour conferred on me and my people by Your Royal Highness in sparing some days out of your arduous tour to visit us here is deeper than I am able to express and is perhaps rendered even greater to-day by the fact that considerations of health, necessitated a disappointment to us last year, so that the delights of anticipation were prolonged for a further twelve months.

"Sixteen years ago, almost to a day, their Imperial Majesties, Your Royal Highness's august parents and our beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, did me the supreme honour of a visit to my State. I then had the privilege, in this very hall, of proposing their Imperial Majesties' health

and of giving assurances of the steadfast and staunch loyalty of myself and my house and of my people to the British and the Crown.

"Sir, there have been many changes in the world since then. The transformations that have taken place in India are no less important and far-reaching than elsewhere, and no man can think for a moment that we are in sight of the end of them yet. But I want to assure Your Royal Highness and to request you, Sir, on Your Royal Highness's return to England, to convey with my humble duty my assurances to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor that one thing has not altered and will never alter, and that is the loyalty and affection of myself and of all Bikaner to His Imperial Majesty's person and Throne.

"It is my pleasant duty to submit for Your Royal Highness's gracious acceptance a humble resolution of loyal welcome, passed by the Legislative Assembly of my State during their recent autumn session, which runs thus:—

"That the members of this Assembly, representing all classes and creeds of His Highness's subjects and as echoing the sentiments pervading throughout the State, most respectfully beg His Highness the Maharaja to be graciously pleased to convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a message of their loyal, cordial and respectful welcome on the occasion of His Royal Highness's forthcoming visit to Bikaner and to assure his Royal Highness of their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the person and Throne of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Imperial Family."

"I also beg to tender on behalf of my troops their respectful thanks to Your Royal Highness for the honour that you have done them by reviewing them to-day. They always remember with delight that Your Royal Highness rode on Bikaner camels with some of them on several occasions during their 4½ years' active campaigning in Egypt and Palestine and they treasure the thought that their future Emperor has thus some first-hand knowledge of their work. Those others of my subjects, who, too, have had the distinction of fighting under the British flag in the Great War will also be very proud of the gracious interest evinced in them by Your Royal Highness inspecting them to-day.

"The policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States to-day is, we rejoice to feel, one of greater sympathy and trust. One of its happy results is that for the future, instead of only a certain proportion of our troops being trained on modern lines, under the misleading name of Imperial Service Troops, all our State forces, which together with our own personal services and the entire resources of our States are and have always been at his Imperial Majesty's command, will be maintained and equipped in such a manner as to enable them to serve the Empire to their fullest extent, by some of them directly proceeding to the field and by the rest who remain behind maintaining internal security within the confines of our borders, and if need be, also going to the assistance of adjoining territories.

"The traditional loyalty and devoted attachment that so closely bind the Princes of India to the British Crown, which have endured through many a crisis for well over a hundred years, are so well known that there is no need to dwell on them on this occasion. The visit, therefore, to our States of any member of the Imperial House of Windsor is necessarily a matter of special gratification at all times, but when the exalted guest is the heir himself to the mighty Empire, of which, I pray, we shall always remain integral parts, the occasion is one of great historical importance to us and naturally of exceptional rejoicing.

"For nearly 20 years, I have had the high honour of being an honorary Aide-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty, during the first eight years of which, prior to your King-Emperor's accession,

I was privileged to be the only Indian Prince on his staff. I have thus had the honour of knowing Your Royal Highness and the other Princes from early days. During this period what stands out in my memory is the unfailing kindness and consideration displayed by their Imperial Majesties for those around them, and that human touch of real sympathy which cheers and encourages one even under the most adverse circumstances and secures for all time the devoted attachment of those brought under the spell of such magnetic charm. The welcome which I tender to Your Royal Highness to-day is, therefore, not only from the Maharaja of Bikaner, but also from an old and devoted member of the Imperial Household. I rejoice to feel that my son has been choosen to be on Your Royal Highness's staff in India. From the ever memorable days of the great Queen Victoria the one abiding hope of the Princes of India, their lasting consolation in all times of difficulty and disappointment, has lain in the knowledge of the deep sympathy and interest for them and their States and the gracious solicitude for their dignity and rights and prerogatives displayed by the Crown which were specially manifested in such a remarkable degree by the present Sovereign and his gracious consort during the course of their two memorable visits to India, and to-day when the Chamber of Princes, is a living reality, and I, in common with my brother Princes, firmly believe also is an Imperial asset in the best and fullest sense of the term, we can never forget that the proposal for some such institution was advocated by his Imperial Majesty 16 years ago. India thrilled with pride and overflowed with loyal gratitude when her present Emperor, at the conclusion of his first Indian tour, championed her cause and advocated with such transparent earnestness the never-to-be-forgotten plea for greater sympathy. The gracious watchword of hope vouchsafed to her by his Imperial Majesty, early in 1912, served as a beacon light through the dark days, which she had subsequently to face and now by the hand of Your Royal Highness the Sovereign has been pleased to send yet another inspiring message to his Princes and peoples, emphasising once more his gracious sympathy in all that gives us hope and promise of our welfare and enshrining him still further in our hearts with the words, "Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own."

"His Royal Highness, who 20 years ago captivated the hearts of the people in the capital of the Empire, as he drove hand at the salute at King Edward's Coronation, has since, by sharing the hardships of his soldiers in the field and the pleasures and joys of his people in his travels, as our greatest Ambassador gained a world-wide popularity which has never been surpassed. What specially appeals to us, Orientals, firmly wedded as we are to the monarchical form of Government, is that his Royal Highness has by his personal charm and sympathy strengthened and cemented firmer than ever the ties of loyalty and affection to the Imperial Crown, which alone bind and hold together the whole Empire, for, in spite of the misguided activities of a relatively small number, Your Royal Highness will no doubt already have realised that India's heart is as loyal to her King-Emperor and as sound as ever.

"Your Royal Highness's visit is going to do us all a world of good. We, all of us in India, are, I think, inclined at times to take a gloomy view of some of the problems which face us, which will really only become dangerous if we sit meditating over them. What is wanted to-day is a mutual warming of hearts, a spirit of optimism and a more cheerful atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. The charm of Your Royal Highness's personality, we are confident, can and will bring this about. Your Royal Highness, besides being the Heir to the greatest Throne in the world, comes to us, above all, as the embodiment of friendliness and goodwill, and India only needs innoculation with these feelings for its difficulties to be seen in their true proportions and to disappear.

"Sir, your frank appeal, "I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations, and I want you to know me and I want to know you," went straight to our hearts and is in itself a happy augury for the unqualified success of Your Royal Highness's tour in India and of the lasting good, which we devoutely hope will result therefrom both to India as well as to the Empire.

"Your Royal Highness, we all sincerely hope that this is only the first of many visits by you to India; that the next time you honour Bikaner you will also be able to see the northern portion of my State. I am happy to be able to say that yesterday the actual construction of the great Sutlej Valley project to irrigate that part of Bikaner may be considered to have really commenced. It is a remarkable coincidence that this scheme first took practical shape in the same year, which marked the visit of their Imperial Majesties to our State, and the fact that the work should be taken in hand as Your Royal Highness turned your footsteps towards us is a good omen for the future of the scheme. We hope, on Your Royal Highness's next visit, to be able to show that Bikaner is not a desert only, but that it contains some of the finest and most productive lands in India, which have hitherto only lacked water, and with that now, through the favour of his Imperial Majesty and the kind assistance of his Government, they are at last to be blessed. We trust that Your Royal Highness will carry away pleasant memories of your visit to Bikaner and sincerely pray that your tour through the rest of India will be blessed with all happiness and enjoyment, and that everywhere you go, you will leave behind some of your own spirit of cheerfulness and sympathy. May God bless Your Royal Highness is my fervent prayer.

"Your Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and to his long life and happiness."

H.R.H. the Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank Your Highness very warmly for the kind and eloquent words in which you have proposed my health and for your lavish hospitality. I shall gladly convey Your Highness' loyal message to the King Emperor. I must ask Your Highness to be so good as to thank your Legislative Assembly for their kind resolution of welcome. I need not assure Your Highness that I have been looking forward keenly to my visit to Bikaner from many motives. In the first place I desired to renew and strengthen my deep personal friendship, for Your Highness by a visit to you in your home; and in the second place I wished to have the privilege of seeing the capital of this Rathor State and to try to judge for myself what is the magic of this desert environment which makes loyalty to my House flourish here like a green bay tree and stimulates a friendly rivalry with other States to stand first in the service of the Empire.

"The services rendered by the Bikaner State and its Rulers are too well known to you all to need embellishment at my hands. Time disintegrates most things; but, while the treaty which began our connection has passed its centenary, the friendly relations which it established defy time, and still flourish with the pulse of a vigorous and lively youth; and thank God, as the years go on, the ties which bind us show no signs of slackening but draw us closer together.

"Even before Your Highness' time, the British Government had ample proof of the loyalty of your State; and the help given in the Afghan War and the Sikh campaigns, and the gallant conduct of Maharaja Sirdar Singh, who sheltered British in the Mutiny and co-operated against the rebels in Hansi and Hissar, stood out to show the construction which the Bikaner State placed on their treaty obligations.

"After your accession, Your Highness let no opportunity pass of showing that the British Government might rely implicitly on the traditional loyalty of your State and on your personal attachment to the Crown and the Empire. Your Highness' camel corps served with distinction in China and Somaliland. It again took the field, strengthened by three extra companies, at the outbreak of the Great War, and worthily maintained the Rajput tradition of staunchness and fidelity. Your Highness' speech and my inspection this afternoon have recalled to me my pleasant associations with this corps on the Suez Canal during the War when they were helping to guard the "highway to our Eastern Empire." Your Highness served in person in the China campaign and in three continents in the Great War; and only the request of the Viceroy, who required Your Highness' advice and assistance in weighty matters in India, prevented Your Highness from following our fortunes in the field to the finish. I need hardly say that your generous contributions to every kind of War purpose have proved that in no empty phrase the resources of Bikaner had been placed at the disposal of the King Emperor. Your Highness' services to the War Cabinet are part of history; and it was a fitting conclusion to a splendid record that you were chosen as one of the signatories to a peace after victory which Your Highness had sacrificed so much to secure. It is indeed a pleasure to me to be able to offer in person tonight my congratulations on this splendid tale of unwearied service and loyalty.

"We are now passing through a period when the problems of resettlement seem almost as complex and dangerous as those of the struggle from which we have successfully emerged. At such a time I am happy in the thought that we may place our trust in Your Highness' support and rely unfailingly on the high qualities which you possess as a statesman and an administrator.

"Your Highness has been untiring in the expansion of the resources of your State and in the establishment of those amenities which tend to promote the welfare of your subjects. In Bikaner the foundations of representative institutions have been laid; and Your Highness' wise hand guides a wholesome and gradual development. I cannot close without a reference to Your Highness' services to your order and your efforts to enhance the welfare and position of the Indian States generally.

"Your Highness may look with satisfaction in the part which you played in the establishment of the Chamber of Princes, of which you were the first Chancellor, and on your work on the Princes Committee for the codification of political practice and the improvement of our relations with the States. In these matters Your Highness has characteristically taken the long view and is alive to the immense importance of our identity of interests. Each of us has a single aim—the improvement of our country, the strengthening of the Empire and the progress of humanity and civilization in the World. The War has taught us that no unit in modern conditions can hope to stand alone and that it is only by close association in a united effort to promote these aims that we can hope for their realization.

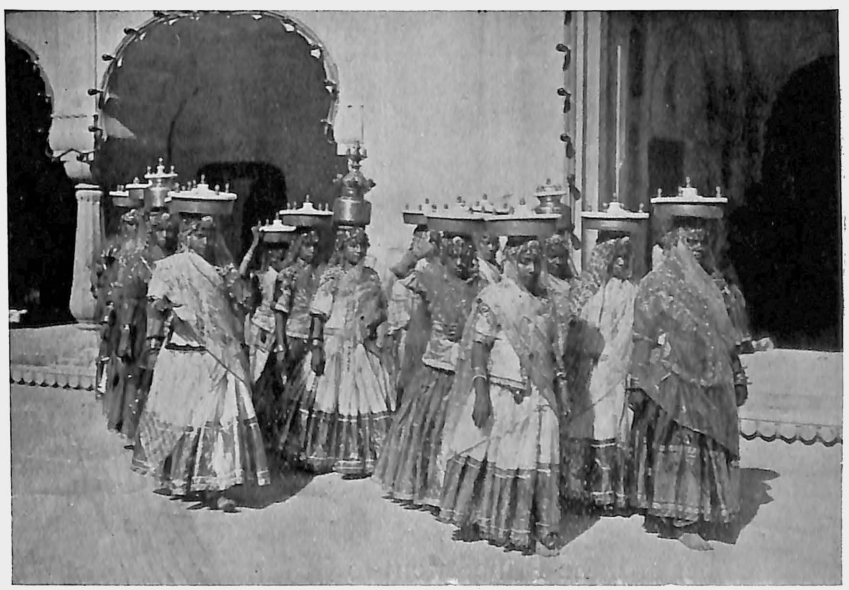
"I need not tell Your Highness what a very great pleasure it is to have your eldest son, the Maharaj Kumar, attached to my staff.

"I have dwelt on the public aspects only of Your Highness' life; but my account would be incomplete without a reference to Your Highness as a sportsman and a host. The polo ground has known you; and amid your numerous preoccupations you have found time to score a century against the tiger; your own grouse and duck can testify to a keenness of eye, which no swiftness of flight can elude. As a host Your Highness is an expert in all that hospitality can do to interest and entertain.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of the State, Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur."

The Entertainment.

The entertainment following the banquet provided the Prince with the opportunity of seeing for the first time an Indian evening 'Tamasha'. The weird fire dance wherein dark figures leapt on the top of a vast mass of red hot cinders, kicking the glowing embers about into showers of fiery rain and indulging in horseplay with extraordinary immunity was watched to the end, and then the company was taken into another palace courtyard well paved and flanked by balconies for spectators. Soon the yard below was filled with



THE BIKANER DANCING GIRLS.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

the many coloured dresses of some forty dancing girls, who in two long lines, subsequently broken up into circles and curves prepared to show their skill to the assembled audience. In between the singing and dancing a sword dancer gave bloodcurdling examples of his skill, a trick musician played on bowls of water in the manner of the xylophone of the modern music hall performer at home.

The dancing girls were only uniform in the shrill, tunelessness of their voices and the fashion of their voluminous dresses. The dances included a

A Native Orchestra which Provided Music for the Prince.

Photo by] [Central News.

special figure by a dozen girls carrying on their heads electric lights, but the climax came in their singing a verse of the British National Anthem specially translated into Marwari.

A Quiet Week-End.

On December 3rd, the Prince went to Gujner, one of the Maharaja's palaces, 20 miles from Bikaner, and remained three days shooting imperial sand grouse.

On 6th December the Prince of Wales' stay at Bikaner came to an end and everyone was loud in thanking His Highness the Maharaja for the splendid hospitality the Royal party enjoyed here. The outstanding feature of His Royal Highness' visit here was a four days' shoot at Gujner. He received here that princely hospitality not only worthy of his position, but also testifying the deep affection and respect which the Maharaja of Bikaner entertains for the Royal House of England. Wherever His Royal Highness went, he was received with that courteous affection for which Bikaner is justly proud. The Prince returned from Gujner to-day after breakfast

MR. A. W. E. STANDLEY,
CHIEF ENGINEER & SECRETARY,
P.W.D. BIKANER.

and had launch at the palace, after which he motored to the station with His Highness and the Maharaj Kumar amidst scenes of subdued enthusiasm and saying good-bye to his hosts the Prince left for Bharatpur this afternoon.

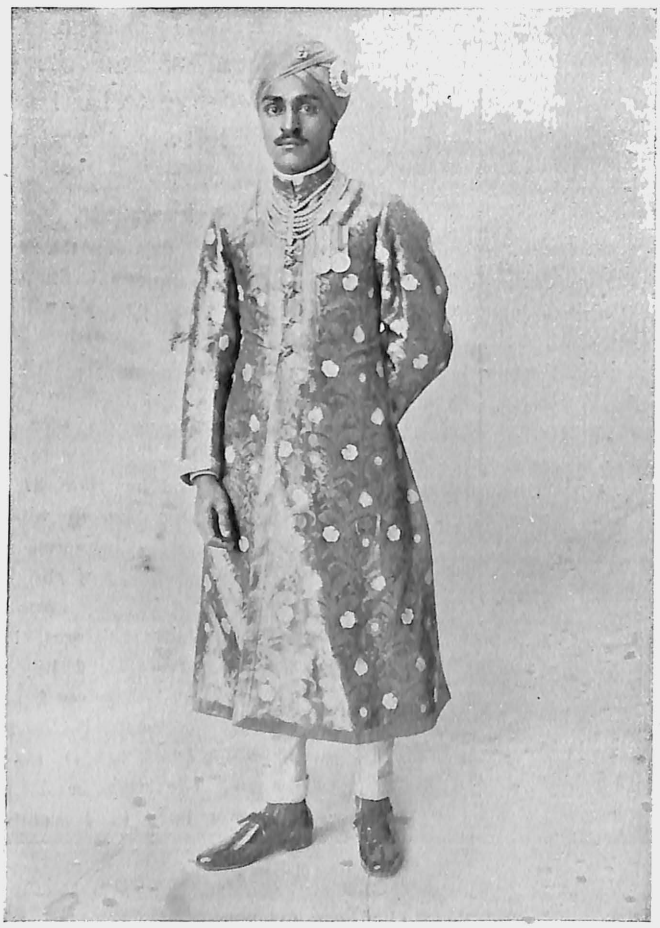
The Prince at Bharatpur.

BHARATPUR, capital of the State of Bharatpur, in Rajputana, is the city of the 'Chauris'. These are fly whisks made of ivory or sandalwood. The manufacture of these articles, besides comprising the only important industry of the inhabitants (if one excludes the making of wire bangles) is also a secret industry, the tricks of the trade being confined to a few families in which they have remained for generations. A building which is worthy of the inspection of anyone in Bharatpur is the Victoria Hospital which was, but a few years ago, pronounced by experts to be the best equipped and most thoroughly up-to-date institution as regards medical and scientific details in India. The area of the State is about 1,993 square miles, and it has a population of 4,96,437 (Census 1921). The Gross revenue amounts to thirty-six Lakhs. The Heir apparent is Maharaj Kumar Shri Brijendra Singh Bahadur, who was born in November 1918.

HISTORY.—The Present ruling House of Bharatpur are Jats of the Sinsinwar Clan, and claim descent from Madan Pal, a Yadaw Rajput. They take the name Sinsinwar after their paternal village of Sinsini, near Dig. The first of this House to attain to celebrity was Brij, a contemporary of Aurangzeb. He was killed in action against an Imperial Army. Churaman succeeded his father Brij, and made himself very powerful. He invaded the Moghul territory, but when hard pressed, made an honourable peace. Badan Singh succeeded Churaman, and made allegiance with Delhi in 1722 A.D., the year which marks the recognition of Bharatpur as a separate State.

Badan Singh ruled only in name, while his capable son, Suraj Mal, was really at the helm of affairs. It was Suraj Mal who laid the foundation of Jat power and eminence. He was however killed in a skirmish with a Mughal squadron while hunting in the Imperial domains. Suraj Mal was succeeded

by his son Jawahar Singh, who, during a short rule, extended the Jat possessions to their utmost limit. It was Jawahar Mal who sacked Delhi, to avenge the death of his father. He lived chiefly in Agra Palace, where it was his great hobby to sit on the black marble throne of Jehangir, and it was here that he was murdered in June 1768. In 1803, Maharaja Ranjit Singh made an alliance with the British, who were assisted by Bharatpur troops in the capture of Agra, and in the battle of Laswari. In 1804, however, a War broke out between the British and Holkar, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh joined the latter. The Maharattas and the Jats had to fall back upon Bharatpur, and in January, 1805, the memorable siege of Bharatpur began. Three months later Ranjit Singh sued for peace, and a treaty was concluded.



LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI KISHEN SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, MAHARAJA SAHEB OF BHARATPUR.

The next most important Ruler was Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who came to the Gadi in 1853. He was then a minor, and a Regency Council was established. During the Mutiny Bharatpur rendered very valuable assistance to the British, which was gratefully acknowledged. Maharaja Jaswant Singh assumed full powers in 1871, and in 1877 was made a G.C.S.I. In 1890, his personal salute was raised from 17 to 19 guns. He died in 1893, and was succeeded by his elder son Ram Singh. The latter was deprived of his powers in 1895, in consequence of his intemperate habits, and was finally deposed in 1900. Maharaja Ram Singh was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Kishen Singh, born in October 1899.

The present Ruler of Bharatpur, Col. His Highness Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Shri Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, assumed full powers in November 1918. He received his education at the Mayo College Ajmer, and Wellington, England. His Highness is one of the greatest sportsman in India, a very enlightened ruler, extremely entertaining host, and a most charming gentleman. He

is a great lover of horses, and of all things Indian and old. During the late Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave most valuable help to the Imperial Government, both in men and in money, and the famous Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry fought for the King and Country throughout the War in East Africa, and the still more famous Mule Transport Corps saw service in all the theatres of War, except in Africa. In recognition of these services, His Highness received a permanent local salute of 19 Guns, and the honorary rank of Major in the British Army. He has now been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Immediately upon their return from Europe the Bharatpur Transport Corps was sent to the North-West Frontier, and remained on active service there during the Afghan War. The Corps returned to Bharatpur at the conclusion of peace in February, 1920.

7th December 1921.

The Prince's Arrival.

Though the scene at Bharatpur station this morning was free from the display of the splendour characteristic of an Indian State yet the reception given to His Royal Highness was marked by simplicity and quiet dignity, set in the sober colours of Bharatpur, blue and white. Exactly at 9-40 the Royal train entered the station. The Prince alighted on the platform and was received by His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. R. E. Holland. The Maharaja introduced the members of his council and the military and private secretaries to the Prince. Outside the station the State troops, in a uniform of blue and white, were waiting to escort the Prince during the drive to the palace. The Ram Risala, the Brajender Lancers and the State Artillery were all grouped together and made a striking spectacle. Two drummers on horseback, caparisoned in cloth of gold, sounded the first note of welcome. The escort was then formed and His Royal Highness left, driving through well decorated streets lined by State troops. Inside the city, which was entered through the big iron gates, the Prince received a great ovation from the people. Both sides of the road were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. Several stalls were erected, by jewellers, the boys' and girls' schools, and the members of the Bar.

Ladies Welcome.

It must not be imagined however that the men of Bharatpur were alone in giving such a rousing reception to the Prince. The ladies insisted upon taking their part and a picturesque and prominent part it proved to be too. On the verandah of a temple of the fort was stationed her Highness Shreemati Maji Sahiba, a point of vantage from which she could view the greater

part of the route. She was not there out of idle curiosity, but as the leader of the women of the State, who under her guidance did much useful work in the war in preparing clothes and comforts for the troops. Beneath her Highness, grouped on the steps of the fort, was a large band of ladies of the State, who on the approach of the Prince chanted songs of welcome.

Thus it was amidst scenes of great enthusiasm that His Royal Highness drove in State to the Moti Mahal Palace, welcomed by the crowd with cheers and with an aeroplane hovering above him. On his arrival at the palace, the trumpets sounded and the band played the National Anthem. His Royal Highness, after inspecting the guard of honour, crossed the lawn, accompanied by his Highness the Maharaja and shook hands with their Highnesses, the Maharana of Dholpur, and the Maharaja of Panna, who were waiting to meet the Prince. The Prince first shook hands with the Young Maharaj Kumar, who is only about two years' old, and gently patted him. Some of the officers of the State were introduced to the Prince here. He next inspected the veterans, who gave him a rousing welcome.

The Prince at Deeg.

H.H. the Maharaja had dispensed with the observance of such customs as Mizaz Pursi and the exchange of State visits and thus H.R.H. was afforded an opportunity to motor to the old and historic town of Deeg, renowned for its palaces, gardens, fountains and peacocks. Although the drive was nearly thirty miles long, the Prince immediately enjoyed it. An interesting view of the surrounding country, with the old forts commanding the scene, was obtained from the palace, called the Bhawans. To the west of the fort, are the beautiful palaces built by the Great Suraj Mall, much improved by the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh. It was here that the late Marquis of Dufferin presented the late Maharaja with his own portrait, which still adorns the wall of the Gopal Bhawan.

On the Polo Ground.

Polo in India is a sure attraction, and although the ground at Bharatpur is some considerable distance from the city, by the time the Prince arrived at 4 o'clock, there was a great concourse of spectators present. Despite his already busy day, the Prince was eager to get mounted and he played with extreme vigour until dusk, appearing in six pucca chukkers in all. The

game over, the Prince had tea in the 'Shamiana' where Mrs. Jelt, the wife of the Political Agent, was "At home".

Military Pageant.

The pageant at Akhad, where the Prince motored after a quiet dinner at the Moti Mahal, could not be said to range under the ordinary conceptions inspired by such a term, as it proved to be at once both a pageant and a review, a pageant which provided a wonderful massing of movement and colour and a review which must be unique, in as much as it was held at night time, from out of the darkness of which, the different formations would suddenly appear with the crashing of bands and the clashing of cymbals, to pass with wonderful precision through the strip of carefully shaded light, immediately in front of the Royal saluting box, wherein sat the Prince with the Maharaja. The scene might easily have found a counter-part in the Arabian Nights, had the authors of that historic work had the power and imagination to so happily blend the ancient and the modern.

8th December 1921.

Duckshoot at Keoladeo Jheels.

The Jheels at Keoladeo, some three miles from the city, where the Prince and a large party shot this morning, are famous for their large bags. Lord Hardinge in 1914 obtained 4,082 birds with 49 guns, a record which has yet to be beaten. Lord Chelmsford had a very successful day last year when nearly 4,000 birds were bagged with 50 guns. These Jheels are also known to Mr. Montagu, for he shot here when he was in India and had quite an average day. Firing this morning commenced at 10 o'clock and continued for three hours. The birds, however, were flying high and the bag although quite good, did not come up to the expectations of those who were anxious to see Lord Hardinge's record beaten. As firing was confined to the morning, the total of 1,557 was regarded as being quite up to the average. The Maharaja accounted for 117 birds and the Prince for 64.

The State Banquet.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended the State banquet, in the old palace in the fort, where a brilliant assemblage of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen sat with him in the historic hall.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur, proposing the Prince of Wales' health, said:—

"Your Royal Highness, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is with feelings of deep joy and gratitude that I rise to offer to Your Royal Highness our most sincere thanks for the very great honour which Your Royal Highness has done to us by coming to Bharatpur. Though I can never adequately thank Your Royal Highness yet I trust that you will graciously accept the spirit of cordiality and affection which has prompted our greetings and welcome.

"I recall, with great pride, the occasions, when members of your Royal Highness's most illustrious house have honoured Bharatpur by their visits.

"It is a most happy coincidence that 45 years ago, my grandfather had the honour of welcoming to Bharatpur your Royal Highness's grandfather, his Majesty the late King Edward VII of blessed memory, as Prince of Wales, and to-day it is my privilege to welcome your Royal Highness to my State. Your Royal Highness, I need scarcely say that your visit to Bharatpur will form the brightest page in the history of the State of my time. The Princes and peoples of India have been eagerly awaiting your Royal Highness's visit now for two years. Happily, they have at last been afforded the long looked for opportunity of demonstrating to the Heir to the Throne how deeply and loyally attached they are to their sovereign. The devotion and loyalty of India to the Throne has stood the severest tests of mutinies wars and revolts, and to-day they are stronger than ever before. Your Royal Highness may rightly be regarded as a Royal messenger of goodwill and sympathy for India, and your visit is, yet another proof, if proof were needed, of his Majesty the King-Emperor's great affection and solicitude for the welfare of its princes and peoples.

"Your Royal Highness, the Ruling Princes of India may perhaps be allowed to claim for themselves that they are second to none in their devotion and attachment to the person of the King-Emperor. As for my own State, it is now about a century and a quarter since my house first joined hands with the British, and I am very proud to be able to say to-day that throughout the years that have followed, our friendship and alliance have gained in strength and stability. We have fought for each other, helped each other, and to-day work together for the common good of our glorious Empire.

"I do not propose on this occasion to record in detail what Bharatpur State was able to do during the Great War, but I may perhaps be permitted to recall that in winning laurels on the battlefields of Europe and Africa, my forces were second to none in India. I am very proud of them, and they are proud of having done their little bit in the cause of the Empire and humanity at large.

"We in India fully appreciate the very large share in the work of peace and construction in the Empire achieved by the Royal House of Windsor. To us, nothing appeals more strongly than a personal touch, and in this respect India owes a very deep debt of gratitude to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to your Royal Highness, who have contributed more than any Acts of Parliament towards the consolidation and closer unity of the Empire.

"We have done our best to ensure your Royal Highness's comfort during your all too brief visit to us. There have been many shortcomings in our arrangements, but it is some satisfaction to feel that the sport provided by our ever-loyal duck will at least in part atone for these shortcomings. I specially regret that your Royal Highness could not spare us one more day, as in that case I had hoped to provide a panther, which would, I am sure, have greatly appreciated your Royal Highness's attentions from a machan.

"I hope that on your return to England, your Royal Highness will very kindly convey my renewed assurance of staunch devotion and loyalty to his most gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and also keep in your own heart a small corner for Bharatpur, in whose affection your Royal Highness has

a very large and loving place. In conclusion, I wish your Royal Highness a most enjoyable and successful tour through India.

"May I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me most enthusiastically in drinking to the health, happiness and prosperity of our most illustrious guest, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

H.R.H. the Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I must thank Your Highness for the Kind manner in which you have proposed my health. I count myself fortunate to have been able to pay a visit to Your Highness and to enjoy the princely hospitality and unrivalled sport which you have provided for me and my staff. I had often been told of the warm welcome which awaited me at Bharatpur, but my expectations have been more than fulfilled.

"The Jats of Bharatpur have won a fair name in past centuries for tenacity and valour. I recollect that one of our first encounters with them was when Lord Lake, after successfully carrying the fortress of Deeg, assaulted Your Highness' present capital in vain. Equally fierce was the resistance when twenty years later, the capital fell before Lord Combermere's attacks. These events were however of happy augury for Bharatpur as they resulted in the installation of Your Highness' ancestor Maharaja Balwant Singh, on the gaddi.

"Since then I rejoice to think that the relations of Your Highness' State with the British Government have been of the friendliest nature. While Bharatpur has enjoyed the protection and assistance of the British Government, the latter has been able on all occasions to rely implicity on the unswerving loyalty of Bharatpur.

"In the Great War Your Highness' State lost no time in coming forward with help in men, money and other directions to the utmost of its resources. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and Transport Corps won a fine reputation at the Front and the State took a very high place in the recruiting records for Rajputana. Your Highness' Infantry sailed with the first expeditionary force to British East Africa and did not return till that campaign ended in victory 4 years later. They earned the special thanks of the Army Council. The Transport Corps served in France, Gallipoli, Salonika and Mesopotamia. I have heard that amid the terrible carnage on the Gallipoli beaches this corps brought up the ammunition to the firing line as coolly as if they were executing a ceremonial parade. True to their tradition your Jats have once more shown where the way to valour lies; and though many a foe to his cost has found them slow to leave the field, none have found them laggard to seek it.

"Though Your Highness was only invested with powers in November 1918, I have heard of the keen interest which you took in the direction and details of all that Bharatpur did throughout the War. The services of Your Highness and your State have been recognized on several occasions but I must add my meed of congratulation on the very high reputation which Bharatpur has achieved.

"I should also like to refer to the magnificent work carried out by Your Highness' Mother, the Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur, whose noble efforts have been recognized by His Majesty the King-Emperor by the high distinction of the order of the Crown of India.

"I take away from Bharatpur the most pleasant recollections. I shall long remember Your Highness' historic capital and your martial people. It has been most gratifying to me to make Your Highness' acquaintance and I thank you once again for your hospitality and the splendid sport which you have shown me.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking long life, health and prosperity to Major His Highness Kishen Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Bharatpur."

After the dinner, the Prince motored to the railway station, where he said goodbye to the Maharaja, Mr. Holland and other Officials who came to see him off.

OTHER STATES IN RAJPUTANA.

Alwar.

The State of Alwar is a hilly tract of land in the East Rajputana with an area of 3,024 square miles. The Rulers of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of Kshatrias, Solar Dynasty. This ruling family is descended from Raja Udai Karanji, who was the common ancestor of both Alwar and Jaipur. The State was founded by Pratap Singh, who was a man of great vigour, courage and address. He distinguished himself by his valour and tact, and succeeded in establishing an independent State for himself in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He defeated the Jats at Barsana and Dig, and for his gallant services received the title of 'Rao Raja' from the Emperor Shah Alam II. He conquered the fort of Alwar in 1775 and established his capital there. Pratap Singh died in 1791 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, who completed the conquest of the remaining territories about Alwar. At the commencement of the Maharatta war, he allied himself with the British, and co-operated with Lord Lake. After the famous battle of Laswari (Nov. 1st, 1803), in which the Maharattas were practically annihilated, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with Bakhtawar Singh on the 14th November 1803. Disputes about successions mark the history of the State during the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The present Ruler, H H. Veerendra Shiromani Dev Col. Shri Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1882, succeeded his father late Maharaja Mangal Singh in 1892, and was invested with powers in 1903. His Highness carries on the administration of the State, with the assistance of four Ministers, Members of his Highness' Council and various heads of departments. The normal revenue and expenditure are about Rs. 40 lakhs a year. The State besides maintaining other forces, maintains also the Imperial Service Troops which his Highness the late Maharaja was the first prince in Rajputana to offer (in 1888) in the defence of the Empire. Alwar stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War.

Bundi.

The State of Bundi is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hada sept of the great clan of Chawan Rajputs, who came from Northern India to Sambhar about the beginning of the 8th century. After ruling at Sambhar and at Ajmer they gained the kingdom of Delhi. The last Hindu King of Delhi was the famous Prithwi Raj Chawan. Towards the end of the 10th century one Lachhman Raj, the younger son of Wakpati Rai alias Manik Rai 1, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded to Nadol in the south-west. Here his descendants ruled for about 200 years when Manik Raj II migrated with some of his clan, and settled in the south-east corner of Mewar. The seventh in descent from Manik Raj II was Rao Dewa, who took the town now called Bundi from the Minas. He may be aptly considered to be the founder of the State of Bundi. The next Chief of note was Rao Surjan, who came to the throne in 1554. The Bundi Chiefs were looked upon as reliable friends by the Emperor of Delhi. Several of the successors

H.H. Maharao Raja Sir Rvghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
Maharaja Saheb of Bundi.

of Surjan obtained high ranks and received large grants of land, and were often entrusted with important missions by the Mogul Emperors.

In the beginning of the 17th century, Rao Raja Chhatra Sal, grandson of Rao Surjan, took leading part in the battles in the Deccan, and met his death in 1658, while leading the vanguard of

the army of Dara against Aurangzeb. The new Emperor gave to Bhao Singh, the son of Chhatra Sal, the government of Aurangabad. In the struggle for the Mogul throne after the death of Aurangzeb, the Raja of Bundi played an important part, and by his courage contributed largely on the victory which left Shah Alum without a rival. For these services Budh Singh, the son and successor of Bhao Singh, was made Maharao Raja—a title borne by his successors to this day. Budh Singh was succeeded by his son Umed Singh, who abdicated in favour of his son Ajit Singh. He died soon after, and was succeeded by Bhisan Singh, who rendered most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat before the army of Holkar in 1804. Bhisan Singh died in 1821 and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh, then ten years of age. In 1862 the Maharao obtained a Sanad of adoption, and was created a G.C.S.I. He was made a Counsellor of the Empire in 1877, and a C.I.E. in 1878. His rule was popular and remarkable for the strict integrity he evinced in all his actions. He died full of honours and years in 1889, having ruled for nearly 68 years, and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. He was born in 1869 and was invested with full powers in 1890. His Highness takes a close interest in the welfare of his State and of his people and during his reign many reforms of vast importance to the public welfare have been carried out.

Dholpur.

The Easternmost State of Rajputana has an area of about 1200 square miles. The ruling family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamraolia clan, the latter name being derived from Bamraoli near Agra, where an ancestor of the family is said to have held lands about 1195. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Johad, and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. At Gohad these Jat Ranas remained for eleven generations, and held fifty-six mahals or districts, with a revenue of 66 lacs. After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Maharattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In 1806 there was a re-arrangement of territory, and Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, granted Gohad to Scindia, and gave to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh, in exchange the territories of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera. Kirat Singh was the direct ancestor of the present Maharaj Rana and was succeeded by Bhagwant Singh who reigned many years and displayed conspicious gallantry and loyalty during the Mutiny. For this he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His son married a daughter of the Ruling Raja of Patiala, but died in early life leaving a son, who was His Highness Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh. His Highness Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh had a singularly captivating personality and was an Honorary Major in the Central India Horse and received the C.B. and Frontier Medal in the Tirah Compaign. He died at Mashobara in 1901 after a rule of about 28 years, and was succeeded by his elder son Maharaj Rana Ram Singh who was granted the Honorary title of Captain in His Majesty's Army and was a K.C.I.E. His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh died in March 1911 without leaving a son and his younger brother, the present Maharaj Rana, succeeded to his gadi. Lt. Col. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler was born on the 12th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a

short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913.

Jaipur.

Jaipur State is situated in the north-east and east of the Province of Rajputana. It is named Dhundhar by early chroniclers, an appellation which it still retains. The area of the State is 15,579 square miles. The rulers of Jaipur are descended from Kush, son of Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. Rama, or Ramachandra, is said to have sprung from the sun. His descendants are, therefore, known as Suryavansi, or "of the family of Surya" (solar line). It is said that the Kachhawas, having left Ajodhya, at first settled at Rohtas, on the Sone river. Some time afterwards, Nala, the hero of the famous Sanskrit epic, NALA AND DAMYANTI, founded the city of Narwar in A.D. 294, where he built a fort. In the twenty-first generation after Nala came Sodha-deva, who had his capital at Gwalior, which subsequently fell into the hands of Tawars. Dulha Rai, or Dula Rai, son of Sodha-deva managed, with the co-operation of his Chauhan relations, to take possession of Dausa, and thus laid the foundation of the present principality of Jaipur. At this time the Dhundhar country, now known as the Jaipur State, was for the most part in the hands of powerful Mina Chiefs, as well as Rajput princes. The Rajputs had in the Minas very troublesome neighbours, and Sodhadeva and his son, Dulha Rai, finding Dausa too small for them, they therefore contemplated taking all the Mina strongholds in the vicinity. Kakil Jee, also named Maidal Rao, the grandson of Dulha Rai, obtained possession of Amber from the Susawat Minas in 1037. During the reigns of his successors the Minas continued to give trouble. One of these Rulers, Pujwan, or Pajun, whose death took place about 1192, is well known to the readers of PRITHVIRAJ RASSA, the famous ballads of Chand Bardai. Seventh in descent from Pujwan was Udai Karan (1367-88). He had five sons, one of whom succeeded to the GADI. Bharmal (1548-74), successor to Prithviraj, flourished during the time of the Emperors Baber and Humayun. His son, Bhagwandas (1574-90), strengthened his alliance with the Delhi throne, and was an intimate friend of the great Akbar. Man Singh (1590-1615) was nephew of, and successor to, Bhagwandas. In the Indian military history of his time, he is regarded as one of the most conspicuous and brilliant characters. Another most noteworthy military ruler who followed Man Singh was Jai Singh I (1622-68), his grandson, popularly, known in the annals of Rajputana as Mirza Raja, the title which he received from the Emperor Aurangzeb. Fifth in descent from Mirza Jai Singh was Sawai Jai Singh (1700-44), who ruled for 44 years. He laid out the new capital, and named it Jaipur, after himself. He is entitled to be deemed the first great "planner" of towns in Hindustan, who carried out his work on a regular and geometrical plan. Sawai Jai Singh was really a remarkable man of his age, and the State reached the zenith of its power and fame during his reign. He was a great patron of science and art, and being a famous mathematician, astronomer, and engineer, he constructed astronomical observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Benares, Mathura, and Ujjain, where he erected scientific instruments of his own design. Isri Singh (1744-51), eldest son of Sawai Jai Singh, succeeded him. His brother Madho Singh I (1751-68) was a valiant Prince, who inherited his father's learning and talents. During the reigns of succeeding rulers from 1768 to 1835 Jaipur, and Rajputana as a whole, was the scene of plunder and devastation by the lawless hordes of the Mahrattas and Pindaris. In the year 1818, when Jagat Singh II was ruler, an alliance was formed between the Jaipur Durbar and the British Government. Ram Singh II (1835-80) was only an infant when he came to the throne, and the period of minority lasted until 1851, when he was invested with powers of Government. He was regarded as one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time. He earned a great

reputation for his encouragement of art and learning, as well as for his conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the British throne. He placed at the disposal of the Government, during the Mutiny, all his troops, which punished the Mewatis, and rescued several Europeans, and conveyed them safely to the Agra Fort. Maharaja Ram Singh was a very wise and intelligent ruler, who rendered immense service to the State and its people by improving the administration and by promoting the material condition of the Principality. Jai Singh built the city, but it was actually adorned by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. For the English and Sanskrit Colleges, the Girl's School, the School of Arts, the Mayo Hospital, and the Ram Newas Gardens, the metalled roads, and the gas and water works installation the people are indebted to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. The gift of pure drinking water to a dry and thirsty country is an invaluable blessing. He died on September 18, 1880.

H.H. Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj-Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja Saheb of Jaipur.

Next Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II came to the throne. He was born in 1861. Ever since he assumed the reins of government it had been his policy to maintain and steadily improve all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja. Those reforms had not only been maintained but had been considerably expanded, and, in addition to these, several new developments, calculated to advance the general welfare of the State and the well-being of the people, had been initiated. His administration was characterized by great liberality, catholicity, and a broad outlook on affairs. The present ruler His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj-Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur,

Maharaja of Jaipur was born on 21st August 1911 (Bhadun Budi 12th/13th Sambat 1968). He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singhji of Isarda. The Isarda family from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji Bahadur was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachawa clan of Rajputs of which the Ruler of Jaipur is the head. His Highness was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March, 1921 and ascended the Gadi on the demise of His late Highness on the 7th September 1922.

Jaisalmer.

The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Chandrabansa or the lunar race of which Budha was the founder at a very remote period of the world's history, and which subsequently expended into fifty-six branches and became famous throughout India. The clan to which the Jaisalmer family belongs is called Yadava or Jadon, after Yadu or Jadu, who was the fourth in descent from Buddha, and among whose successors was the defied hero, Shri Krishna. One of the most venerable and highly prized heir-looms of the House of Jaisalmer is the "Meghadamber" (an umbrella) which, according to tradition, Shri Krishna used on occasions of State, and which is being similarly used up to the present day by his successors. The Ruler of Jaisalmer is therefore styled "Chhatrala Yadava Pati", i.e. the canopied Lord of Yadavas.

On the death of Shri Krishna, the tribe dispersed, and many of its members, including two of Shri Krishna's sons, proceeded northwards beyond the Indus and settled there. One of their descendents, Gaj or Gajpat, was killed in a battle with the King of Khorasan, and his followers came back southward into the Punjab where, several generations later, Salivahan established a new capital, which he called Salbahanpur after himself and which is generally indentified with Sialkot. This Ruler conquered the whole of the Punjab and regained Gazni. He had fifteen sons, "all of whom by the strength of their own arms established themselves in independence"; but in the time of his successor, Baland, "the Turks (i.e. the rages from Central Asia) began rapidly to increase and subjugate all beneath their sway and the lands around Gazni were again in their power". Baland's son Bhati was a renowned warrior who conquered many of the neighbouring chiefs, and it is from him that the tribe takes its name of Bhati or Jadon Bhati. He was succeeded by his son Mangal Rao, whose fortune was not equal to his father's. He crossed the Sutlej and carved out a principality for himself in the Indian desert, which has since been the home of his descendents. His successor, Majam Rao, was recognised by all the neighbouring princes and he married the daughter of the Sodha ruler of Umerkot (now in Sind). His son, Kehar I, was renowned for his daring exploits. He married the daughter of Alhansingh, the Deora ruler of Jalor (a fort now in Jodhpur State). In the times of his successors, Tano or Tanuji and Bijai Raj I, wars with the Brahas continued. The third in succession from Keharji was Sidh Deoraj. He was one of the most distinguished rulers of the clan. He is held to be the real founder of the Jaisalmer family. He was the first to assume the title of Rawal. His son and successor, Munda, married the daughter of Vallabharaj Solanki of Anhilwara Patan (now in Baroda State). Bijai Raj, one of his successors, was the contemporary of Sidhraj Jai Singh Solanki of Patan (1093-1143), whose daughter he had married. Early in the twelth century Rawal Bhojdeo, son of Bijai Raj by Solanki Rani, occupied the gadi of Lodarva. His uncle Jaisal beseiged and captured Lodarva from him. Lodarva being ill-adapted for defence, Jaisal sought for a stronger place and found it ten miles to the south-east, where he laid the foundation of the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156 A.D. He survived the change of the capital only twelve years and was succeeded by his younger son, Salivahan II, who was as valiant and successful in battles as his predecessor bearing the same name. The next

ruler was Kailan, the elder brother of Salivahan, who had been expelled from the State in the time of his father Jaisal, but was now recalled and installed at the age of fifty. He defeated Khizrakhan Baloch and ruled the State for nineteen years. His successors Chachikdeo I, and Karan Singh I, were engaged in constant broils with their neighbours. Jetsingh I, elder grandson and heir-apparent of Chachickdeo reigned from 1276 to 1294. On Jaitsiji death Moolraj I was proclaimed Maharawal. Next ruled Duda, son of Jetsingh, one of his sons, Tilaksingh was renowned for exploits. The next ruler was Gharsiji. a nephew of Moolraj I. He was succeeded by his brother Kehar II who reigned in peace for about sixty years. The next thirteen rulers were:— [1] Lachhman, [2] Bersi, [3] Chachikdeo II, [4] Deodas, [5] Jetsingh II, [6] Karansingh, [7] Lunkaran, [8] Maldeo or Baldeo, [9] Harraj, [10] Bhim, [11] Kalyandas, [12] Manohardas,and [13] Ramchandra. We now come to Sabal Singh, a great grandson of Rawal Maldeo and a contemporary of Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. During his reign the State reached the height of its power. He was succeeded by his son Amarsingh. He was an intelligent ruler and a fearless soldier. Amar's death brought Jaswantsingh to the gadi. He was a week ruler. The next two rulers were Budhsingh, and Akhaisingh. Maharawal Akhaisingh reigned from 1722 to 1762 and established a mint at his capital in 1756 (the currency being called after him Akhaishahi). Maharawal Moolraj II succeeded Akhaisingh in 1762 and reigned for 58 years. The State, by his time, owing to internal anarchy, had declined. In the

H.H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sri Sir Jawahir Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawal Saheb of Jaisalmer.

year 1818 Maharawal Moolraj concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance and amity and unity of interests, with the British Government. He died in 1820 and was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, who ruled the State with considerable ability. In 1838-39 the first Afghan War necessitated the despatch of British troops to join the main army by the way of Indus, and Gaj Singh's exertions to supply camels for transport purposes were such as to elicit the special thanks of the Government. Gaj Singh died in 1846 and was succeeded by Ranjitsingh, Berisal and Salivahan II, respectively. The present Ruler His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sri Sir Jawahir Singhji Bahadur K.C.S.I. succeeded to the Gadi in 1914 after the demise of His late Highness Maharawal Salivahan.

His Highness is the son of Thakur Sirdar Singh and was born on the 18th November 1882. Prior to his succession, he had been adopted by Thakur Mansingh of Eta, a premier Rajvi Sirdar. On Maharawal Salivahan dying heir-less, the right of succession to gadi of Kunwer, Raj Sri Jawahir Singhji Sahib (present Ruling Prince) was recognised by the British Government; and he was handed over the reins of Government as a Full Power Sovereign Ruling Prince on the 26th of June 1914. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and he was one of the first princes selected and sent to the Imperial Cadet Corps from that institution. The order of the Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness by the Imperial Government in 1918. In November 1919, His Highness married a daughter of the Ruling House of Bundi. Prior to his succession to gadi, he had married a daughter of the Sodha family of Umerkot, and another from another Sodha family, by whom a son and heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Sri Girdhar Singhji Sahib was born on the 13th November 1907. His Highness takes a keen interest in the internal and foreign affairs of the State. During the Great War, His Highness was one of the first Ruling Princes of India in offering his personal services as well as the resources of his State in support of the British Government. The contributions and loans given during the war by the State and its subjects residing in or out of Jaisalmer amounted roughly to ten lakhs. His Highness and the Maharanijis are life-members of St. John Ambulance society.

The State of Jaisalmer has always maintained independence, even in the dark days of Moghul period. Its historic fort has resounded with the boom of cannons of invading armies, and it, on one occasion, withstood a seize of eight years. The Ruler of Jaisalmer is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The House is connected by marriage with most of the leading Ruling Houses of Rajputana. The State of Jaisalmer does not pay any tribute to the British Government, and it has, during its long history, never done so to any foreign or internal power.

Rao Bahadur Murarji Raoji Sapat of Kherho, is the Dewan of the Jaisalmer State, and is at the head of the Administration. His valuable services to the State have been recognised by the Durbar by the presentation of gold and a Jagir-Tejsi-ro-Kherho and he has also been given the izzat of "Ekori Tazim". The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1922.

Jhalawar.

The State of Jhalawar consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present ruler of Jhalawar, is of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. His famous ancestor, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, was a great Statesman and the services that he rendered to the Kotah State and the British are matters of history. In recognition of these services the British Government made a provision for his decendants and assigned to his grandson Madan Singh and his heirs and descendants seventeen districts

taken from Kotah, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees. This was the origin of the State of Jhalawar, which by the treaty of 1834 was taken under British protection. The present Maharaj Rana was born in 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. His Highness was selected by the Government to succeed the ex-Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh and was placed on the Gadi in 1899. No sooner had he been invested then he had to cope with the terrible famine of 1899-1900. He at once opened relief works and poor houses and saved the lives of many thousands of his subjects. These acts made him beloved throughout the State, and ever since his popularity has increased for his constant endeavour is to improve the condition of his people. In 1904, he visited England and was received by the King-Emperor. His Highness is a lover of books and possesses an up-to-date library. In education he takes a profound interest, and the School for both boys and girls in Jhalawar are quite up-to-date. He has introduced many useful reforms into his State, raised the salaries of officials, and remitted a number of petty taxes that were a burden to ryats. He was created a Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the Insignia at the investiture held in Calcutta in February 1909.

Karauli.

The Ruler of Karauli is the head of all the Jadon Rajputs in direct descent from Shri Krishna of God in carnate, and is called Chandrabansi (in the line of the Moon) to distinguish him from the descendents of Ram who are called Surya Banshi (the children of the Sun).

His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Maharajah Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Maharajah of Karauli was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the Gaddi August 14th 1886. He was educated at Mayo College, and knows English, Urdu and Sanskrit; has especial aptitude for the last which he speaks very fluently. He has taken special interest in spreading Education throughout the State by opening several Schools for boys and a Girl School at the Capital wherein education is imparted free. Sufiastic ideas have been imbibed in him and fast rooted of late; a crack shot, had many adventures and hair-breadth escape which have all won him laurels. Bagged since his succession to the Gaddi some 250 tigers which is a record. Was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on June 22nd 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Empress Victoria.

His Highness has married four wives, one from Rajputana, one from Mewar, one from Central India and the fourth from the United Provinces. All of them are alive. Since the first treaty with the British Government in 1817, the house has been always loyal and faithful to the British Government. He and his subjects did very meritorious work during the last Great War. The State pays no tribute to the Government and enjoys equality with all the neighbouring States.

Kishangarh.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 77,806). The Ruling family of Kishangarh is one of the Chiefs of the great Rathor clan of Rajputs, and belongs to Kishensinghat Sept or sub-clan, named after Kishen Singh, who was the founder of the State of Kishangarh, and of the city of the same name. Kishen Singh was the second of the twelve sons of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. In Akbar's time Kishen Singh was styled Raja, but according to the State records Jhangir gave him the title of Maharaja. He died in 1615 and has been followed by sixteen Successors. The fourth of these, Rup Singh (1644-58) was a favourite of the emperor Shah Jahan, for whom he fought well and gained several victories. Raj Singh, the seventh chief of Kishangarh (1706-48),

fought in the battle of Jajau on the side of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah against Azam Shah. The thirteenth chief was Kalyan Singh (1797-1832), and in his time (1818) Kishangarh was brought under British protection. In 1832 Kalyan Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Mohkam Singh. The latter was succeeded in 1840 by his adopted son, Prithwi Singh, who carried on the administration with prudence and more than average ability. Maharaja Prithwi Singh died in 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardul Singh, who continued the enlightened policy of his father. During his rule many valuable reforms in almost every department were introduced and carried to a successful issue, and in 1892 he was created a G.C.I.E. On his death in 1900 his only son, Madan Singh, the present Maharaja, succeeded. Lt. Col. H. H. Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja Saheb, was born in 1884 and was invested with powers in 1905. He administers the State with the help of a Council. His Highness served in France in 1914-15 and was mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord French. During the long reign of His Highness, large sum of money have been spent in the Public Works Department, on roads, bridges and irrigation works, and on other works of public utility; whilst long strides forward have also been made with the question of Education of which His Highness is, personally, a great supporter.

Kotah.

The State of Kotah with an area of 5,684 square miles is situated on the south-east of Rajputana. In common with his Highness the Maharao Rajah of Bundi, His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Kotah is one of the chiefs of the Hara Sept of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs which has made history in Rajputana and Central India for many centuries past. Jaitsi, one of the descendants of the rulers of Bundi, encountered a band of Koteah Bhils in a ravine on the banks of the river Chambal. The place where he killed them was walled by his son and named Kotah after the bhils who had been destroyed by his father. Kotah came into existence as a separate State in 1625, on account of its having been granted by Shah Jahan along with 360 townships yielding a revenue of two lacs of rupees to Madho Singh, a scion of the Bundi family. He was followed by his eldest son Mukand Singh, who, with his four brothers, fought gallantly at the battle of Fatehabad near Ujjain in 1658 against Aurangzeb. The third and fourth chiefs of Kotah were Jagat Singh (1658-70) who served in the Deccan and died without issue, and Prem (or Pem) Singh, who ruled for six months, Kishor Singh I, who ruled from 1670 to 1686, was one of the most conspicuous of Aurangzeb's commanders in the South, distinguished himself at Bijapur, and was killed at the siege of Arkot. Bhim Singh, the fourth in descent from Jagat Singh, was permitted by the Mogul Emperor to style himself 'Maharao'. He was succeeded by his eldest son Arjun Singh in 1719, who in turn was followed by his son Durjan Sal in 1724. He added several tracts to his dominions. Having had no issue he adopted the eldest son of his cousin Ajit Singh who came to the gadi in 1756. Ajit Singh died after a short rule and Chhatar Sal, the adopted son of Durjan Sal, was proclaimed Maharao in 1759. Chattar Sal died childless in 1765, and was succeeded by his brother Guman Singh, in whose time the Maharattas attacked Kotah. Guman Singh died in 1776 and before his death had declared Zalim Singh as Regent during the minority of his son Umed Singh. During the reign of Maharao Umed Singh, the administration of the State was carried on by the Regent in his name. Zalim Singh was known for his justice and uprightness. It was under him that for the first time in the history of Kotah a settled form of Government was introduced. European arms and methods of drill were adopted, and a definite land revenue system was introduced in the State which has very materially contributed to its prosperity. His contact with the British began in 1804, and in 1817 a treaty was concluded by which

Kotah was placed under British protection. Maharao Umed Singh died in 1819 and was succeeded by his son Kishor Singh. He died in 1828, and was succeeded by his nephew Ram Singh II. He died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son Chhatar Sal. He died in 1889 and was succeeded by his adopted son, present ruler H. H. Lt. Col. Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,G.C.I.E.,G.B.E., who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896.

Shahpura.

The founder of the Shahpura Chiefship was Sujan Singh, son of Surajmal the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur, who received in 1629 from the Emperor of Delhi a grant in jagir of the Phulia Pargana, and the title of "Commander of two thousand troops". Daulat Singh succeeded him, and was followed in turn by his son Bharatsingh who received from the Emperor the titles of Raja and "Commander of three thousand five hundred troops". Then came his son Umaid Singh who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Arsi of Udaipur against Madhava Rao Sindhia. Umaid Singh's grandson RunSingh succeeded to the Gadi and received from the Maharaja of Udaipur the Parganah of Kachhola. Bhim Singh, who came after him was followed by his son Amar Singh who received from Udaipur the title of Raja-Dhiraja. Madhava Singh came next followed by Jagat Singh, who received from the British Government a Sanad continuing to

RAJA-DHIRAJA SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K.C.I.E.,
RAJA SAHEB OF SHAHPURA.

him the Phulia Parganah and a Khilat. He was succeeded by his adopted son Lachhman Singh, who received the Sanad granting him the right of adoption. On his death the present chief, Raja-Dhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji K.C.I.E. came to the Gadi. The Chiefship consists of two Pargnahas Phulia and Kachhola. The total area of the state is 705 sq. miles, with a population of 65,142. The gross revenue of the Chiefship is Rs. 5,02,078.

The present Chief was born on the 7th November 1855, and succeeded to the Gadi of Shahpura on the 11th June 1870. During his long and successful rule vast improvements have been made in almost all the departments of the Chiefship. Courts, Schools, Boarding Houses and a Hospital have been established on modern lines. For the good services rendered to the Government he was created a K.C.I.E. in January 1903, and was granted a salute of 9 guns in July 1921.

When the great War broke out the Raja-Dhiraja placed all his resources at the disposal of the Government of India, and also offered the services of Rajkumar Umaid Singh, his eldest son. His cooperation was useful in securing recruits for the War, and he was appointed a member of the Rajputana Provincial Committee of the Imperial India Relief Fund. Rajkumar Sar Dar Singh, second son of the Raja Dhiraja was on active service in France for over three years. The financial Assistance rendered by the state consisted of (a) a contribution of Rs. 5,500 per annum during the War from the Chiefship and the officials; (b) Investment of Rs. 50,000 by the Chiefship in the War Loan of 1929-47 (the interest accruing from this investment was also offerred to His Excellency the Viceroy to be used for War purposes as long as the original sum of Rs. 50,000 remained); (c) Loans and subscriptions, including those of the Chief and the members of his family and of the general public amounting to Rs. 1,06,401. The Chiefship furnished recruits to the best of its resources and stood 11th in supplying recruits amongst all the Rajputana States from the commencement of the War to cessation of recruiting. Shahpura also offered 17 camels for the Afghan War.

Sirohi.

The present reigning Chief of Sirohi is a Deara Rajput and is descended from one Deo Raj, who may be considered as the founder of the Sirohi house. His son, Agrasen, is said to have taken Chandravati, the ancient capital of the Parmars in 1302 A.D. He had constructed the Extensive fortifications on Mt. Abu which rendered it an impregnable stronghold.

In 1405 Rao Sobhaji built the town of Sirohi situated in a bay of the hills near the side of the present capital. He was succeeded by his son Rao Saius Mall who in 1425 A.D. built a new city on the slope of the hills, which was also called Sirohi and is the present capital of the state. The Chiefs of the Marwar repeatedly attacked Sirohi, but the natural defence of the country and the inherent heroism of its valiant defenders, baffled their attemps for a long time. One of the most famous rulers of Sirohi was Rao Sartan Singh. He was installed on the Gadi in 1572 and died in 1610. He was a great patron of learning, well skilled in the art of war and very generous. He loved liberty like his contemporary the famous Rana Partap and spent his life in perpetual warfare. He is said to have fought fifty battles in a reign of fifty one years. After Rao Surtan's death the undaunted bravery and chivalrous pride of the Sirohi Princes were gradually fading away and at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in the time of Rao Udai Bhan, Sirohi suffered much from wars with Marwar and marauding of the wild Minas. It was under these circumstances that in 1817 A.D. Rao Shiv Singh sought the protection of the British Government, which was readily granted and Captain Tod concluded a treaty with Sirohi in 1823 A.D. The State was thus saved from its utter ruin. In 1843 A.D by consent of the Rao of Sirohi, Government established a sanitarium on Mount Abu. In 1865 A.D.

Rao Umed Singh was invested with full authority under the sanction of the Government of India, who carried on the administration till his death on the 16th September 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Maharao Kesrisingh who was invested with full ruling powers on the 24th November 1875 A.D. For his meritorious work, he received from the British Government the hereditory title of Maharao and "Maharajadhiraj" and was made a K.C.S.I. in 1895 A.D. and a G.C.I.E. in 1901 A.D. He is entitled to a personal salute of 17 guns. The Maharao granted on a permanant lease, a certain piece of land on the famous hill of Abu to the British Government. The station of Abu is the most important place in the State from the sanitory point of view. The Jain Temples at Delwara are of extraordinary workmanship and architectural beauty. By his tact and ability the Maharao made many improvements for the prosperity of the State, raising its income from a little above a Lac to about 9 Lacs of rupees. After a memorable reign of 45 years he took to religious life and abdicated in 1921 A.D. in favour of his son. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur who was born on 27th September 1888 and installed on Gadi on 29th April 1920. By working as Musahib Ala for about 9 years during the reign of his illustrious father, he has gained a thorough experience of Administration. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State rendered the Imperial Government all possible assistance for the successful prosecution of the Great War. A few of the chief contributions are:—

A lac of rupees was placed at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. Rs. 50,000 were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy and a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 approximately in cash and kind was contributed towards various funds and comforts of the Field Service Troops.

The area of the State is approximately 1964 Sq. Miles with a population according to the census of 1921, of 188,639 souls and a revenue of over 9 lacs of rupees.

Tonk.

This State is situated partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India and consists of six parganas that are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles. The State has an area of 2,573 Sq. miles and a population of 287,688, the revenue is 22 lacs.

The founder of the State was Nawab Amir Khan, a pathan of the Buner tribe. Early in the 17th Centry, one Taleh Khan left his home in the Buner country and took service in Rohilkhand with Ali Mohammad Khan a Rohilla of distinction. His son Hayat Khan acquired some land in the Moradabad district and he was the father of Amir Khan, who was born in 1768. When 20 years of age, he left his home to carve out a career for himself. He first offered his services to De Boigne but the latter thought him too young for enlistment. He served as a mercenary leader during the next 10 years and in 1798 he assumed command of the forces of Jaswant Rao Holkar. He fought with distinction in the campaign against Scindhia and the British and he took no small part in levying the indemnities imposed on Rajputana and Malwa. Holkar appreciated his qualities and shared all conquered territory with him. Sironj accordingly made over to Amir Khan by Holkar in 1798 and Tonk and Pirawa fell to his share in 1806. Nimbahera was added in 1809 and Chhabra in 1806. In 1817 he made a treaty with the British by which the British guaranteed him all the lands he had been granted by Holkar on condition that he abondoned the predatory system, disbanded his army and surrendered his artillary with the exception of 40 guns to the British at valuation. The fort and Pargana of Rampura (Aligarh) were handed over to him by the British Government and a sum of Rs. 3 lacs was also given him to enable him to finance his State. He administered his State till his

H. H. Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Tonk.

death in 1834 when he was succeeded by his son Nawab Wazir Mohd Khan who during the Indian mutiny remained faithful and loyal to the British Crown, and distinguished himself by holding the Tonk fort against the forces of Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. In acknowledgement of these services the British Government in 1862 raised his salute from 15 to 17 guns. He died in 1864. He was succeeded by his son Nawab Mohd Ali Khan who ruled for 3 years only and was then removed from the throne. He was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Hafiz Mohd Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlali Jung, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. His Highness maintains a State force of cavalry, infantry and artillary and receives a salute of 19 guns. His Highness gave every possible help to the British Government in men and money during the great war. The total amount of subscriptions and donations to the various war funds and the Indian War Loans comes to about 10 lacs of rupees. His Highness enjoys full and unrestricted powers of civil and criminal Jurisdiction in the State and carries on the administration with the assistance of a council of four members. The finances of the State have much improved during His Highness's rule and various improvements have been made in all departments.

9th December 1921.

The Prince At Lucknow.

Leaving Bharatpur His Royal Highness arrived at Lucknow, the capital of the United Provinces, on the 9th December.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India. Exclusive of Indian States (5,049 square miles) they cover 106,295 square miles and include four distinct tracts of country. The total population is 46,510,668. Up to 1833 the province was part of the presidency of Bengal. In 1833 the presidency of Agra was formed under the administration of a Governor and three Councillors; in 1835 the new territories were given the name of the North-Western Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor, with his capital at Agra. In 1856 Oudh was annexed and placed under a Chief Commissioner, the first being Sir James Outram. In 1877 the two provinces were placed under the same administrator, who was known as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the first officer to hold the double post being Sir George Couper. Finally the title of Chief Commissioner was dropped and the province became known by the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902, when Sir James La Touche was in office. From 1877 to 1890 the supreme revenue jurisdiction in Oudh remained in the hands of the Chief Commissioner; in the latter year the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue was extended to Oudh. With the introduction of the Reforms in January, 1921, the Lieutenant-Governor became a Governor, and an Executive Council was created to assist him. Sir Harcourt Butler was the first Governor.

Lucknow situated on the river Gumti, is said to derive its name from Likhna, the reputed architect of the Fort, but little is known of its early history. In 1526 Lucknow was occupied by Humayun, who abandoned it, but it was taken by Babar in 1528, and rose to considerable prominence during the reign of Akbar. During the decline of the Moghul Empire Lucknow became the capital of the kingdom of Oudh, but the grandeur of the city dates from the reign of Asaf-ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab of Oudh. He built the Imambara (in 1784), the chief architectural glory of Lucknow, in which he lies buried; the Jumma Mosque hard-by, the Rumi Durwaza or "Turkish Gate," and the splendid palace which afterwards became the Residency. The present-day appearance of magnificence, which Lucknow presents from the outside, is not borne out on closer inspection from within. The

H.E. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor U. P.

huge palaces of Chatter Manzil, Kaisar Bagh, Farat Baksh, and an observatory, which was the headquarters of the rebels during the Mutiny, are the most noteworthy of the remaining public buildings, though the palaces, debased in style and gaudily decorated, are remarkable only for their great size. Besides the relics of the Mutiny, there are the Juma Musjid, the mosque of Mohomed Ali Shah, the Moorish designed clock tower, 220 feet in height. Macchi Bawan or "fish palace" and Wingfield Park, one of the most beautiful in India. The city covers a large area on the south of the river Gumti, with suburbs extending across the river. The civil station, which adjoins the eastern side of the city, has a fine thoroughfare called Hasratganj, lined with the shops of European tradesmen, at the end of which is the Lucknow residence of the Governor of the Provinces. The cantonments, which are the largest in the United Provinces are well laid out and are garrisoned by British and Indian regiments of both cavalry and infantry and by garrison and field artillery.

During the journey from Bharatpur to Lucknow the Prince awoke this morning to find himself at Cawnpore, now, a great commercial centre and the hub of industry in Northern India, but which in 1857 was but an outpost of the East India Company. The Prince crossed the mighty Ganges

and travelled on through smiling fields of richly-cultivated land and on into the station at Lucknow.

Welcome at the Railway Station.

As the clock struck 10 the Royal train steamed slowly into the Charbagh station where His Royal Highness was met on the splendidly decorated platform by His Excellency the Governor. As the Prince alighted the band of the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment played the National Anthem. The Guards of Honour call for some comment, especially that furnished by the local Railway volunteers under Captain Cardew. They were obviously picked men. The other Guard of Honour was furnished by the 82nd Punjabis, under Captain A. J. Lunn, M.C., another band of picked men whose breasts bore many decorations won in the recent war.

CAPT. A. BATTY, M.V.O.,
OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY DURING H.R.H.'S VISIT TO U.P., A.D.C. TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor presented to H. R. H. the Prince, General Sir Havelock Hudson, Sir Ludovic Porter, the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Nawab of Rampur, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Jagat Narayan and the President of the Council. When the Guards of Honour had been inspected a number of other presentations were made and then his Royal Highness proceeded to the entrance hall of the station which had been decorated by the railway as an exhibition of the manufactures from their workshops.

Receives Municipal Address.

It was here that the members of the Municipal Board presented their address of welcome as follows:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the members of the Municipal Board as representatives of the Citizens of Lucknow desire to offer Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to our beautiful City for more than a hundred years the capital of Oudh, around which cling so many traditions of the past and which today plays so prominent a part in the life of these provinces. It is not possible to express how deeply we appreciate the honour Your Royal Highness is conferring upon our city today. We have noted the enthusiastic and loyal manner in which Your Royal Highness has been received in other parts of the Empire and we are anxious that your reception here should be worthy of our great city. We assure your Royal Highness that we shall do all in our power to make your visit here a pleasant and interesting one and hope Your Royal Highness will carry away memories of our beloved City that will never fade.

"We have had the proud privilege of welcoming your illustrious grand-father the late King Edward and your no less illustrious father the present King Emperor, and we respectfully beg that Your Royal Highness will assure His Majesty of the continuance of our most earnest loyalty to his throne and person. We crave permission to present your Royal Highness with this address."

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in reply said:—

"Mr. Chairman and members of the Lucknow Municipal Board,

"I thank you for your loyal address. I will convey to His Majesty the King Emperor your expressions of devotion to his Throne and Person.

"It is a great pleasure to me to visit Lucknow. I have heard much of your city from my grandfather King Edward and my father. The associations connected with this city are of no ordinary nature. Your city can claim to have been a focus of interest at all the important periods of India's history. Legend ascribes its foundation to the brother of the renowned Ramachandra; it was occupied by all the great Muhammadan dynasties in succession ending with the Mughals; it grew into prominence as the splendid capital of the Nawabs of Oudh; it is now one of the headquarters of an important British Province and our Indian Empire. There is hardly a quarter of the town where some building does not supply a link with the great men and events of the past. Lucknow is indeed rich in tradition and interest and Nature and Art have also combined to embellish it with no niggardly hand. Further, as the largest city in the United Provinces, as one of the largest cities in British India and as a University centre, Lucknow has an additional claim to attention.

"Gentlemen, I envy your task in the care of the civic amenities of this city. You have wisely taken up the question of town development in time. Future generations will reap the fruits of your labours. I feel sure that you will spare no effort to render this city worthy of the proud past and of the great position it now occupies in India or to secure the well-being and comfort of your fellow-citizens.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your warm welcome. I know that I shall take away with me the most pleasant recollections of your ancient city."

After the presentation of the member of the Board the Prince set out in a state procession, for Government house, pausing for some minutes, at

the council chamber, in the Kaiser Bagh, where the Prince received an address of welcome from the Council.

The Council's Welcome.

Alighting from his carriage His Royal Highness, after he had been met by the President, Mr. Keane, inspected the Guard of Honour, and proceeded in procession to the Council Chamber. As soon as he had taken his seat, the Hon. Mr. M. Keane, C.I.E., I.C.S., President of the United Provinces Legislative Council, said:–

"Your Royal Highness,

"When it was announced that Your Royal Highness had decided to visit India, this Legislative Council of the Province of Agra and Oudh, whose members are assembled in special session here to-day, took immediate opportunity to place on the records of our House a message of dutiful and warm welcome in these words:– "That this Council requests His Excellency the Governor to convey on its behalf to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a message of hearty and respectful welcome to India and the United Provinces on the occasion of his forthcoming visit."

THE HON. PANDIT JAGAT NARAYAN., B.A., MINISTER U.P.

"To-day the members of the Council have been allowed this happiest of opportunities to see Your Royal Highness in their midst, and they desire me now in repeating their message of welcome to say further that the words are all too brief and cold to express the great warmth of their feelings to Your Royal Highness personally and through Your Royal Highness, to the Throne.

"The members gathered in this one Council Chamber, to welcome Your Royal Highness, are the elected representatives of over 45 millions of people. Their country is the very heart of ancient Hindustan, and to-day is one of the most populous provinces in His Imperial Majesty's dominions. In loyalty it is second to none. Political differences there are–the stirrings of the new life and spirit animating a re-born India–changes there must be,

marking the growth and development of a nation, but through it all, in one thing there is and will be unity, founded on a consciousness, growing with the people's growth, of a common devotion to Your Royal and Imperial House, and a common claim on its care and protection. While giving prominent place to the expression of these feelings the Council is further desirous of making it abundantly clear that their welcome to Your Royal Highness personally is no less warm. They know that Your Royal Highness has been foremost in sharing the dangers of war, and in peace has put aside ease, and undertaken world-wide journeys to knit together the bonds of Empire. And now in the same spirit you have come to your people in India.

"Last winter we looked forward to Your Royal Highness opening this Council, and inaugurating the present Constitution. To-day we are in a position to look back and measure results, and can claim that the results are not unworthy. The Council has established a natural place, without abruptness or friction, in the governing system of the country. Its deliberations have been conducted with dignity and the fullest sense of responsibility, and it has placed on the Statute Book measures of far-reaching consequence. If I refer to these things, it is only because we believe that a record of work done will add weight to our words of welcome. In conclusion I wish only to add that this visit of Your Royal Highness to our Chamber will be enshrined in the records of this House and will be held in ever grateful remembrance."

The Prince in reply said:–

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,

"I am glad on the day of my arrival in this Province to have this opportunity of meeting you the chosen representatives of the people. I thank you for your resolution and for the appreciation of my work which you have expressed.

"I have learnt that, though your life as a Council has been a short one, yet in its brief span, you have given abundant promise of great performance. These are times in which we cannot afford to stand still. We must let no occasion pass for the improvement of the conditions under which we live. You are here to watch and further the interests of all classes in this Province; the people of the towns and the people of the rural areas alike look towards you to promote their welfare and study their needs. In thanking you for your loyal welcome I can wish you no better wish than this, that you may be successful in advancing the lot of the millions of your fellow-citizens whose well-being and happiness are, under Providence, entrusted to your care."

The procession was then reformed and proceeded via Hazratganj to Government House. In the beautiful grounds surrounding the Chamber were further dense masses of people. Here also were strong parades of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, both European and Indian, who stood to attention as the Royal carriage passed. An exceedingly picturesque note was presented by the long lines of elephants with golden hangings and immense howdahs of gold and silver which flanked each side of the great hall.

Through the European Quarter.

From the Council Chamber the procession slowly wended its way through the European quarter. Here also those lining the route gave place to the police and pensioners, the latter especially presenting a memorable

MR. HENRY NELSON WRIGHT, I.C.S.,
JUDGE, BAREILLY.

sight with their array of varied and ancient uniforms which, however, still retained to a remarkable degree their old time brightness and smartness.

On the Polo Ground.

In the afternoon the Prince played polo on the La Martiniere Polo Ground. An American Polo Tournament had been arranged for the occasion, and four teams entered for it.

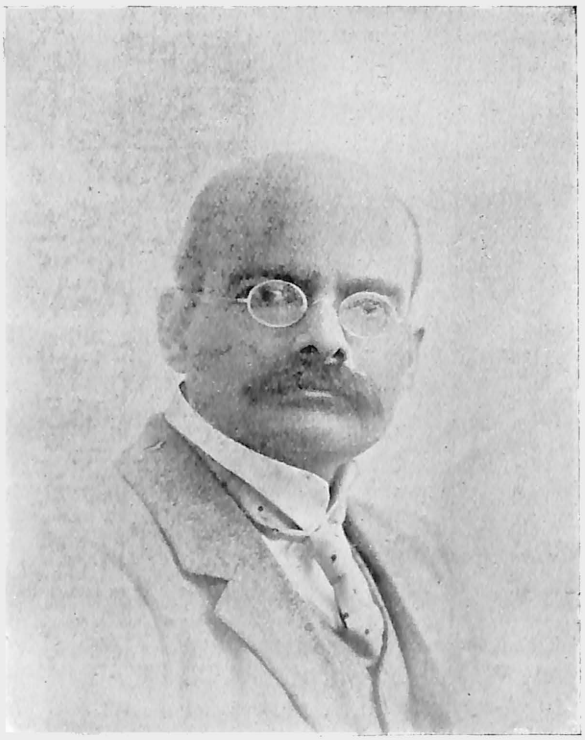
Large crowds were present to witness the tournament, and interesting play was witnessed. His Royal Highness played an excellent game and scored for his side which won the tournament.

After the polo the Prince withdrew from the public gaze of Lucknow for a short time and only a small party dined at Government House. Later, however, a dance was held.

10th December 1921.

Review of Garrison Troops.

Ten o'clock this morning the Prince was on the parade ground, reviewing the garrison troops. It was not a large parade, only two Brigades taking part, but it lost none of its impressiveness. The Prince's appearance on the ground was the signal for a great outburst of cheering from the crowd of thousands which had assembled to witness the scene. His Royal Highness after the inspection, which took but a brief period, returned to the saluting base for the march past, which was to immediately follow.



RAI BAHADUR RADHA RAMAN, M.A.,
COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE, ORAI U.P.

The parade was over in about an hour and the Prince hurried off to the King George's Medical College where he had to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the University Sports.

The Prince at the University.

A distinguished gathering assembled in a specially erected shamiana at the King George's Medical College grounds to witness the final of the University Sports and the presentation of prizes by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Students of various institutions thronged the ground in large numbers and gave a hearty welcome to the Prince.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, and the leading Indians and Europeans were present at the function. The Vice-Chancellor, Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, Major O'Donnell, the Registrar, and the deans of the University were presented to the Prince by his Excellency the Governor. After the presentations, the Prince was taken to his seat in the shamiana from where he witnessed the finals of the University sports.

Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, Vice-Chancellor, in welcoming the Prince, read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"It is indeed a piece of rare good luck that the infant University of Lucknow should have the priceless privilege of welcoming the Heir to the Throne of the British Empire within the first year of its birth. A study of history is bringing home to the students of the University the fact that the Empire

to which their ancient and loved country is now admitted as an equal partner is unquestionably the most magnificent within human memory, and in analysing the factors that have contributed towards this greatness, they are led irresistably to the conclusion that it is great because it is beneficient, and that it is mighty because its foundations have been laid on rock of right and justice, and not on the quicks and of physical force. It is a work of supererogation on my part to mention that the intensity of this conviction is in no small measure due to the never failing help and support India has received from Your Royal House in her struggle to breathe the same air of freedom, which has made England pre-eminently the home of liberty in this world. The various messages sent from time to time by its Sovereigns, beginning with the one sent by Empress Victoria of revered memory, amply bring out the love and sympathy which Your Royal House have ever felt for the people of this holy land, who although separated by wide seas have yet been so near to their hearts. And your personal visit will make you realise in what reverence and affection the people cherish the numerous evidences, which your honoured father and our Gracious Emperor-King George V has given of His Majesty's personal solicitude for the welfare of the complex country committed to his care, so that he may, with the help of God and loyal support of the British nation guard its holy traditions and its national honour. Twice

THE PRINCE PRESENTS PRIZES TO SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS IN THE COLLEGE SPORTS.

has he taken the trouble to cross the seas in order to see the people he loves, and it will, no doubt, be of interest to you to know that the foundation stone of this institution, where we welcome you today and which is now a part of the Lucknow University, was laid by him when he visited this place as Prince of Wales. It is but in the fitness of things that a new generation should now have the privilege of seeing and coming into contact with the new Prince of Wales. It is the aim of this University

that the young men who are receiving their education here should all go out into the world as gentlemen—gentlemen in the real sense of the word, which implies the possession of all the moral and spiritual gifts which man is heir to, and I am sure we all appreciate greatly the inspiration and stimulus we have received in working up to this idea by the august presence amongst us of the first Gentleman of the Empire. Your determination to meet the young students of our University has brought home to them not only the kindly interest you have evinced in their welfare, but also the fact that in the hearts of the truly great the claims of a common humanity break through the barriers of birth and position, however, exalted they might happen to be. And as such, a feeling of 'Camaraderie' manifests itself most in the playing of games, we have presumed to ask Your Royal Highness to witness a few events in the University Tournament and to bestow with gracious hands the prizes won in competition. To commemorate this auspicious event, the University has instituted a Shield, which will be called the Prince of Wales Shield and will be given every year to the most successful competitor in the Tournament. I now humbly beg Your Royal Highness to give away the prizes."

After the distribution of the prizes, the Prince said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you very warmly for having afforded me an opportunity of meeting the students of the Lucknow University today. It gives me pleasure to be able to distribute the prizes to those who have won events in the sports.

"As I explained at Bombay, I take a great interest in the rising generation in the Empire. I want to know all about the influences which guide their upbringing, the lines on which they receive education and the games and sports and other conditions which help to mould their character. It is therefore in accordance with my special desire that my meeting with you today is taking place.

"You rightly dwell, Mr. Vice Chancellor, on the importance of sport in the formation of a gentleman. Games played in the right way develop those very qualities which we most closely associate with the term. No one will succeed at games unless he works hard; no one can play games properly if he is selfish or jealous or inconsiderate or as not prepared to join with others and to sink his own preferences in order to bring success, to his side. Lastly the delicate combination of points in the character of the true sportsman must be seasoned with the spice of determination and courage. These qualities produce an esprit-de corps—a spirit which helped the Empire to win the war and which will carry us through many of the difficulties of life. For this reason I gladly consent to the association of my name with the shield for sports by which you are kindly commemorating my visit.

"I need not remind you that Lucknow University is not only an important centre of learning. It is in addition a crucible in which the character of a nation is receiving its alloy.

"I pray that all the metal, which your University sends forth into the world, may ring true. I wish the students of the University all success in work and play."

Race Course Triumph.

Sport has in fact been one of the dominant factors of the Prince's visit to Lucknow, which culminated this afternoon in unrivalled scenes of enthusiasm at the racecourse where His Royal Highness rode some very close races and twice led the field past the winning post. The Prince appeared first in the second race and as he entered the course riding Rajah Sripal

Singh's Rainbow, the crowd surged to the rails to get a closer view of the Royal jockey.

The Prince had a rest during the third race and then appeared riding Major N. A. H. Campbell's Smiling Morn. There was quite a big field which remained well bunched right to the bend where the Prince with Diana Middleton and Capricorn forged ahead more or less in line and commenced a great struggle down the straight. Middleton appeared the likely winner and even when the Prince applied the whip no one thought that he could possibly win, but he did so by less than half a length. The spectators watched the struggle of the last few yards with bated breath, the silence being intense, but the moment it was realised that the Prince had won, the crowd shouted itself hoarse, waving hats, parasols, handkerchiefs in one great manifestation of delight. In the last two races the Prince appeared again and secured second place in each. He was given a great ovation when the cups were presented and when he left the course for Government House.

There was a large dinner party at Government House in the evening and immediately after dinner H.R.H. accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the Baradari, where the Taluqdars were holding a fete.

Oudh Taluqdars' Address.

The Kaiserbagh, the largest and costliest of all the buildings of Lucknow, where the Begums of Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh, famed for his extravagances and pleasures, gloried in their beauty, presented an unforgettable sight when the Taluqdars, the "Barons of Oudh", accorded a fete in honour of the Prince. The whole square was magnificently illuminated, not with electric lights, so frequently used in these days, but with thousands of oil lamps. Inside the Bardari, the home of the British Indian Association, which deliberates to safeguard the interests of these chieftains, were assembled the taluqdars from the different parts of the province and their guests, including all the leading members of the civil and military population of the city and the cantonment. When, at about 10 o'clock, his Royal Highness arrived with the Governor, he was received by Raja Sir Rampal Singh, president of the British Indian Association and other prominent members of the association, and taken to a special seat, where Raja Rampal Singh read the following address of welcome:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the Taluqdars of Oudh, beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness—with all due respect and with every manifestation of homage—with this address of welcome on the occasion of your gracious visit to the capital city of our Province. We hail you as the son and heir of the greatest Sovereign on earth, as the great-grandson of Queen-Empress Victoria (of blessed and revered memory), and as our future Emperor. This auspicious day recalls to our memory that in this historic hall we or our predecessors have had the great honour and privilege of welcoming and entertaining various members of the Royal House of England, notably, your Royal Highness' late lamented grand-father (of happy memory), and your illustrious parents, when, they visited Lucknow in December 1905.

"Your winning personality, your exquisite charm of manner, your unfailing tact, urbanity, and graciousness, have carried by storm the hearts of all men who have had the privilege of coming into contact with you. Your memorable visit to Canada and Australia assumed, before long, the character of a triumphal progress; and the remarkable manner in which you acquitted yourself, and the statesmanlike qualities which you revealed in your speeches at public functions, evoked feelings of enthusiastic admiration on all sides; and you were acclaimed by public opinion as an unaccredited Ambassador of the British Empire who had done more than any other man, in the course of his tours, to strengthen the ties of affection and allegiance which bind the Dominions to the United Kingdom. These are happy auguries for the future of the Empire, and for the well-being of the many millions of people who, in the fullness of time, will be committed by an overruling Providence to your fostering care.

"Renowned in history, legend, and song, Oudh has been from time immemorial the most celebrated province of India—the cradle of ancient Aryan civilization—the nursery of warriors and of famous men—the garden of India. Its pre-eminence is due no less to the glorious traditions and ineffaceable memories of its storied past, to its favourable geographical position, to its fine climate, to the fertility of its soil,—than to the distinguished loyalty and innate good sense of its people.

"As representatives of the landed aristocracy and of the "ancient Taluqdari system of Oudh", we are deeply indebted to the British Government for the recognition, restoration and maintenance of our rights and privileges. Convinced as we are of the beneficence of the British connexion with India, we sincerely feel and recognise that the best interests of our order and of the Indian people are bound up with the continued stability of that connection.

"We believe that Your Royal Highness is animated by the same keen solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people of India as were your illustrious predecessors. We venture to beg of Your Royal Highness to be so kind and gracious as to convey, on our behalf, to His Imperial Majesty an expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's person and Throne.

"May we be permitted to make short extract from the address of welcome which was presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh in this very hall, on the 7th January 1876, to your late grand-father (of blessed memory), His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, when he visited Lucknow:—

" "Nay more, Your Royal Highness we know that your loyalty to the British Government is both reasonable and right; for it is to the benign rule of your Royal Mother that we owe the security of our rights and vested interests, as well as the permanence of our position, dignity, and rank, as the landed aristocracy of Oudh".

"We sincerely pray to God to grant you long life, attended with every happiness and prosperity in the world, and to shower his choicest blessings on you.

"With sentiments of profound respect and devotion."

The address was enclosed in a silver casket with drawings of the various educational institutions, which have been established through contributions made by the taluqdars.

The Prince in reply said:–

"Taluqdars of Oudh,

"I thank you most warmly for your address of welcome and for your expressions of devotion to the person and Throne of His Majesty the King Emperor to whom I shall convey your message. I had long ago heard of the loyalty of the Taluqdars. I am gratified to find that time has brought no change to those feelings; and you have again given voice to them tonight with a nobility of sentiment characteristic of the high position occupied by your class in these Provinces. I must also thank you for the beautiful entertainment which you are giving me in this Palace of Lights which rivals the wonders of the Arabian Nights. The splendours, which pass before my eyes, cannot easily be forgotten.

"On a memorable occasion Lord Canning, to whom your Order owes so much, observed that a generous and trusting rule was the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people. It is in this spirit that the British Empire has been built up; and it is in this spirit that, I trust and pray, it will be maintained.

"Your class has a great position and great responsibilities. May what the future has in store for you in no way fall short of your glorious past. I am convinced that you will discharge the burden of your obligations in a manner worthy of your status and of your class. I trust that you will devote yourselves with increasing energy to the development of your resources and to the promotion of the welfare of your tenantry and the people of your estates on whose prosperity your position, wealth and influence depend.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for all your kind wishes and for your splendid hospitality. May the years to come, bring you nothing but happiness."

The Prince was presented a beautiful garland, made of gold and set with emeralds, rubies and pearls, a production of fine Indian workmanship. After further formalities, his Royal Highness witnessed a pyrotechnic display and a torch-light tattoo by Boy Scouts. He passed through magnificently illuminated routes, both on his way from and return to Government House.

11th December 1921.

Presentation of Colours.

The only actual function to-day was the presentation of new colours to the 3rd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment. When His Royal Highness arrived soon after breakfast, the Worcesters were drawn up in line on the great parade ground, where, to assist to form the hollow square in which the new colours were consecrated, were stationed the rest of the troops forming the garrison. Away to the left of the line were old colours, which

eighteen years ago were presented to the Worcesters by the Duke of Connaught at Tipperary.

The stately farewell to the moving strains of "Auld Lang Syne" must have been a sorrowful farewell indeed, preceded by the band playing the Grenadier slow march and followed by the regimental slow march, which, by the way, was composed by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. The old colours were taken slowly along the line of troops, who saluted with the present. Again, in quick time, the colours were carried the length of the line to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and saluted for the last time and handed over to two non-commissioned officers and encased. In three sides of a hollow square, the new colours were then produced and placed against the piled drums where they were consecrated and afterwards presented to the regiment by His Royal Highness. The Prince then addressing the parade in clear ringing tones said:—

"I feel it an honour to present these colours to this battalion. It is now 18 years ago since the old colours were presented to you by my uncle, the Duke of Connaught. I know that the colours now entrusted to your care will be kept and guarded as jealously as those old colours. You are a battalion of the old 29th Regiment whose glorious traditions are part of history, and much of whose service was associated with India. Your Regiment is one of those old country regiments which have justly been described as the backbone of the British Army. You first saw service in the Great War, going out to France in August 1914, and throughout four years of that war, you gloriously upheld the traditions of your regiment, and many men of this battalion fought, won, and died in the cause of liberty. In days to come I know you will continue to uphold these traditions, and I hope and feel that these colours will be to you all a help and an inspiration."

In thanking H.R.H. for kindly performing the presentation, Brevet Colonel Morgan, Commanding the Battalion, said:—

"The Worcestershire Regiment is very proud of the signal honour that they have just received at your hands. The old colours to which we have now said farewell were given us 18 years ago by Your Royal Highness' uncle, the Duke of Connaught. They stand for a record gained in the Great War of which we may be justly proud. As soldiers, entrusted anew with such an honourable charge by a fellow-soldier, who is also their Royal Prince, you may rest assured, Sir, that we shall ever strive with all our might to make the future history of the colours we now carry, as glorious as those of the past, and worthy of the great distinction you have conferred on us today."

Thence the Prince went on to a parade of pensioners, more than 2,000 of whom were inspected by him. The most interesting figures on parade were an old woman and a man, each of whom, the former as a nurse, the latter as a combatant, had taken part in the glorious defence of the Lucknow Residency.

During the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the ruins of the famous Residency, where he spent some considerable time showing the greatest interest in the marvellous old structure. He visited the room where Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded. Prior to his visit to the Residency the Prince motored to the Imambara where he saw the Husainabad Trustees and witnessed the feeding of the poor in Victoria Park.

His Royal Highness spent a quiet evening on Sunday & left Lucknow for Allahabad at 11 o'clock. The Prince accompanied by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at the Charbagh Railway Station a few minutes before 11 and spent some time admiring the beautifully arranged Exhibits of the O. & R. Railway in the Station Hall. Before getting into his carriage His Royal Highness insisted on walking the length of the platform in order to see the engine of his train which was outlined in electric lights. Shortly after 11 the Prince's train steamed out of the station amid the ringing cheers of the few privileged to be on the platform led by the Governor.

INDIAN STATES IN U. P.

Rampur.

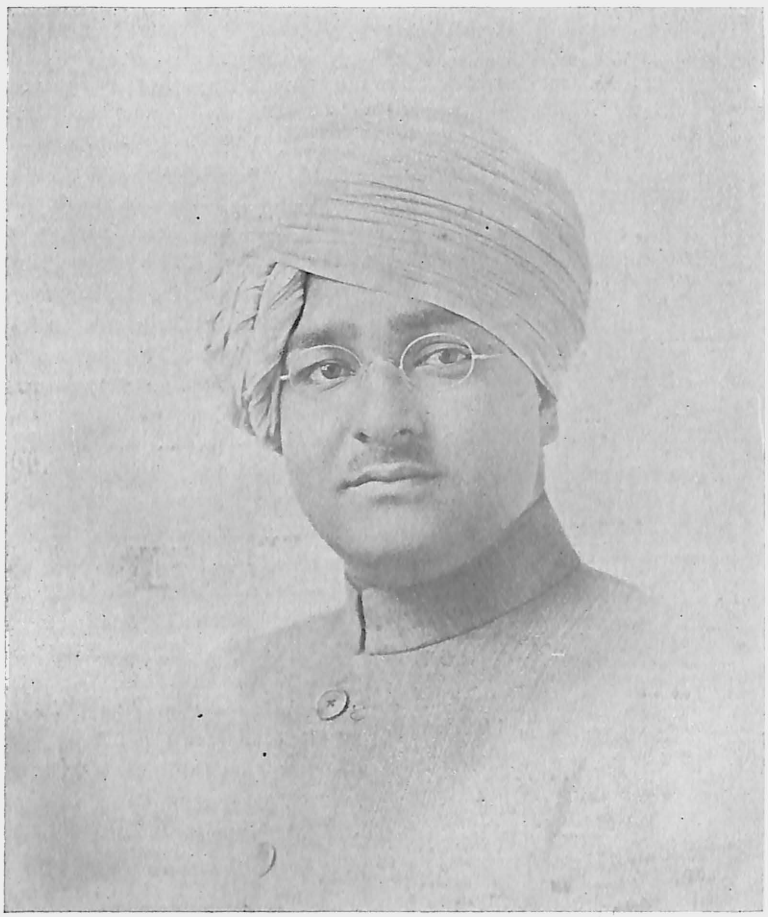
Rampur the most important Native State in the United Provinces, is the sole representative of the once great Rohilla power in India. It owes its origin to an Afghan, named Sirdar Daud Khan, who came during the reign of Mohammad Moazzim Shah to seek his fortune in India. Being a brave and ambitious man, he very soon established himself in the Katehr country which he conquered for himself. This is the land now known as Rohilkhand. After the death of Sirdar Daud Khan, his adopted son, Ali Mohammad Khan, was acknowledged as the Chief of the Rohillas. The new Chief, was a Syed by descent, and the founder of the ruling dynasty of Rampur, possessed remarkable valour and ability. He rendered valuable services to the Mogul Emperor, from whom he received the grant of the Katehr country as a jahagir with full sovereign rights in 1719. The Emperor conferred on Nawab Mohammad Khan various insignias and high titles, which are highly prized and enjoyed by the rulers of Rampur to this day. When in 1748 Nawab Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur died at Aonla, his elder sons Abdulla Khan and Faizulla Khan, happened to be in Afghanistan, and in their absence, their younger brother, Sadulla Khan, was declared Nawab and was acknowledged as the ruler of the dominions left by his father. On the return of the elder brothers, Nawab Sadulla Khan retired, and Nawab Faizulla Khan became the recognised head of the Rohillas. On the death of Faizulla Khan in 1793 dissensions broke out in the family, the eldest son was murdered, and the estate usurped by a younger son. As it was held under British guarantee, the aid of British troops was given to the Nawab of Oudh in ejecting the usurper and installing Ahmad Ali Khan, son of the murdered chieftain. On his death in 1840 he was succeeded by his cousin Nawab Mohammad Syed Khan Bahadur, son of Nawab Ghulam Mohammad Khan Bahadur. The new ruler introduced several reforms, organized the various departments of the State, and inaugurated a fresh era of prosperity for his country. Under his able administration, the revenue of the State greatly increased. On his death in 1855 his eldest

son Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur came to the Gadi. An opportunity soon presented itself to give proof of his to demonstrate his allegiance to the Paramount Power. Situated almost Half-way between Lucknow and Delhi, Rampur was in the very centre of the activities of the Mutineers. The wise and far-sighted Nawab of Rampur, from the commencement of the rebellion to its final suppression, exhibited unswerving loyalty to the British Government, by rendering military and pecuniary aid, by protecting the lives and providing for the comforts of the Europeans, and by maintaining order in the adjoining districts, at much personal risk. His valuable services were rewarded with a grant of land, additional titles and increase of guns in his salute. Nawab Sir Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, who was an Original scholar of considerable repute and a born statesman. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and enjoyed other personal distinctions. His beneficent and popular rule came to an end in 1887. His son and successor Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan Bahadur, who was of a delicate constitution, did not live over two years, to reign after his father. His son the present ruler Col. H.H. Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mukhlis-ud-daula Nasir-ul-mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Nawab Sir Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Hon. A.D.C. to the King Emperor born 31st August 1875, descended from the famous Sadats of Bahera. Succeeded in February 1889, His Highness is the sole surviving representative of the once great Rohilla power in India. He is the premier ruler in the United Provinces, and rules over a territory of 892 square miles with a population of 4,53,607. His Highness is an enlightened Prince and is well educated in Arabic, Persian, and English languages. He is a keen supporter of education for Mohammedans, and has travelled extensively in America and Europe. This State contributed towards the defence of the Indian Empire by maintaining a well-equipped and well trained Infantry battalion called Rampur Infantry and a cavalry unit consisting of two squadrons called Rampur Lancers. During the great War the Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa where it rendered valuable services to the Imperial cause and returned to Rampur after a stay of about four years. A detachment of Rampur Lancers trained Government Horses at the Remount Depots of Bellary and Aurangabad while another escorted Government horses to Europe. During the Afghan War the two Regiments were sent on garrison duty in British India. His Highness has three sons, the eldest Nawab Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur being the heir-apparent. The State has an income of over fifty lakhs of rupees a year. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Tehri–Garhwal.

Tehri–Garhwal State is a native Himalayan Hill State under the political relationship with the Government of India; the Governor of U.P. of Agra and Oudh being the Agent. Its area is 4,500 square miles, and it has a population of 3,18,482. The capital town is Tehri situated on the left bank of the river Ganges at the junction of the Bhillangna and the Bhagirathi rivers and has a population of nearly 3,500. In this States, are situated also the great Pilgirm shrine of Gangotri and Jamnotari on the Himalayan Mountains.

The Ruler is Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Shah Bahadur C.S.I. He was born on the 3rd Aug. 1898. He has had liberal education in Mayo College, Ajmer (Rajputana). He passed diploma and read up to the post diploma class, distinguishing himself in Science and riding. He had been made a Lieutenant in 1916 and promoted to the rank of Captain in 1919, before he took the reins of the State into his hands. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 4th October 1919. He was created a C.S.I. in 1922 in recognition of his good administration. He exercises full powers.



CAPTAIN H.H. RAJA NARENDRA SHAH, BAHADUR C.S.I.,
RAJA SAHEB OF TEHRI.

H.H. the Raja married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal, Simla. A son and heir was born to him by Her Highness, the junior Maharani Sahiba on the 28th May 1921.

The Raja pays no tribute and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and by a Sanad granted in 1862, the Rulers of Tehri-Garhwal were given the power of adoption.

Tirwa Estate.

Lieutenant Raja Durga Narayan Singh Jee is the owner and proprietor of the Estate called Tirwa which comprises 181 villages in Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Etawah districts. The gross income of the estate is nearly Rs. 3,63,000 and the revenue paid to the Government is about Rs. 1,89,000. The Raja is a Baghel Rajput and belongs to a branch of clan which came from Madhogarh in Rewah in the days of Jaichand of Kanauj. The founder of the family was one Bhairon Pratap, whose descendants occupied a large portion of Pargana Kanauj and held it for many centuries. One of these Baghels, Harhar Deo or Harhar Das, left the old family home and settled at Tusabari near Tirwa about 1700. His son Dharam Das moved to Tera Khati and founded Dharampur, but the family did not acquire any prominence till the time of his grandson, Pratap Singh. About 1770 one Nanda Ram Agnihotri a Kanaujia Brahman was Governor of Kanauj on behalf of the Maharatas and during his five years occupation he ejected many of the old Rajputs landholders, his agent being Pratap Singh. When the Maharattas were expelled, and Nanda Ram

was forced to fly, he obtained refuge by granting thirty five villages to Pratap Singh. The latter subsequently gained the favour of Oudh Governor, Almas Ali Khan and acquired the title of Rao. Pratap Singh had six sons, of whom the eldest was Sumer Singh, who fought in the army of Shuja Uddaula at Bahsar and afterwards received from the Emperor Shah Alam the title of Raja and a mansab of 3000. His property was known as Tirwa Taluka and consisted of 87 villages. Sumer Singh died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Raja Damar Singh. A younger, Laik Singh, obtained as his share the Taluka of Thathia. He also obtained the title of Raja and held Seventy one villages which he left to his son Chhattrasal, the latter resisted the British Government in 1805, and the fort of Thathia was taken by storm; the property was confiscated, but eventually two villages were restored to his adopted son, Sheo Raj Singh. During the mutiny Pohkar Singh the grand son of Sheo Raj, rebelled and the estate was once more forefeited. Raja Damber Singh of Tirwa, was succeeded by his son Raja Anurudha Singh who died in 1803. His eldest son, Raja Jaswant Singh, died in 1815 and the title and the estate passed to his brother Raja Pitam Singh. This man was succeeded in 1835 by his son, Jagat Singh, who died without issue in 1857. He had adopted Udet Narayan Singh, a descendant of Dhaunkal Singh, a younger brother of Raja Anurudha Singh. The Raja was only two years old at the time of mutiny, and the estate was managed on his behalf by his mother, who assumed an independent attitude during the disturbances and refused to pay the Revenue to the rebel Leaders. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards

Lt. Raja Durga Narayan Singh Jee,
Raja Saheb of Tirwa.

after the restoration of orders and was released when the Raja attained his majority. Raja Udet Narayan Singh died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Durga Narayan Singh who was then 12 years old. During the minority of Raja Durga Narayan Singh, the Estate was managed by the Court of Wards and was released in June 1917.

During the late war the young Raja Durga Narayan Singh applied his heart and soul to rendering useful services to the British Government. The Estate had supplied nearly 300 recruits both combatants and non-combatants each of whom was granted Muafi-Land. The young Raja's money gifts and donations for motor ambulance and Red Cross etc. amounted to about Rs. 25,000. He invested Rupees 2,47,500 in War loans. Finding him very energetic and keen in his war services the Government appointed him District Recruiting Officer with the Military title of 2nd Lieutenant. As he entertained a desire of rendering active Field Service, he received military training at Lucknow for three months, but the War came to an end with Victory to the British Government. Raja Durga Narayan Singh has been honoured with a certificate, a medal and Sword of Honour.

12th December 1921.

THE PRINCE AT ALLAHABAD.

From Lucknow, His Royal Highness paid a visit to Allahabad. Just where the sacred rivers Ganges, Jumna and Saraswati meet, stands the ancient and honourable city of Prayag rendering it a much-frequented place of pilgrimage. The celebrated 'Magh Mela' festival which takes place annually, attracts religious devoties from all parts of India; the pilgrims on such occasions numbering hundreds of thousands.

The picturesque and historical city of Allahabad is still known to Hindus as Prayag, which means "the place of sacrifice" and it is held in great reverence by members of this race. The most interesting sight, apart from the sacred bathing baghs, is the fort, which stands less than a hundred yards from where the Ganges joins the Jumna. It was built by the Emperor Akbar in the year 1575. In 1801 it was ceded to the British, but during the Mutiny of 1857, a number of native soldiers stationed there massacred its officers, as well as a number of Europeans, prior to the arrival of General Neill, who succeeded in restoring order and regaining possession of the stronghold. The Fort contains the famous pillar about thirty feet in height, which was erected by the Buddhist king, Asoka about 240 B.C. Near by is the temple which is said to communicate with the sacred city of Benares. Since Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India took up his residence at Allahabad, after assuming office as the first representative of the Queen, the city has developed considerably, commercially and socially. Many imposing private and public buildings mark the periods of prosperity through which the city has passed. In close proximity to the railway station is Khusru Bagh, a garden which contains the tomb of Khusru, the son of Jehangir, and in the centre of the residential quarter of the city is the Alfred Park, made in 1870 in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Edinburgh.

Arrival.

The Prince's entry into Allahabad this morning was quite informal and attended by the minimum of ceremony. As he said in his reply to the address of welcome tendered by the members of the Municipal Board, he

was naturally greatly interested in viewing the scene where, more than fifty years ago, Queen Victoria's famous proclamation, the Magna Charta of India, was announced, the principles of which are now being realised in the present Reforms Scheme.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by his staff was at the station to meet the Prince with the Chief Justice, who was presented together with the Commissioner and the other members of the Reception Committee. Although the station of Prayag is some considerable distance from Allahabad itself, there was quite a large crowd assembled outside to raise a hearty cheer as His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Governor, motored to the University. The streets throughout were gaily decorated.

THE HON. MR. MUHAMMAD RAFIQ,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
JUDGE HIGH COURT, ALLAHABAD.

University's Welcome.

The ceremony at the University was a brief, but a happy one. Here the Prince was met by the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Rai Gokal Prasad Bahadur and conducted through the beautiful marble hall to the grounds beyond, where his appearance was greeted with ringing hurrahs by the students and guests assembled there. A short informal address of welcome as follows was read:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the representatives of the University of Allahabad, consider it a high privilege to be permitted to welcome you with this humble tribute of our loyalty and devotion to Your Royal Highness, and through you, to our Gracious Sovereign, the King Emperor. We esteem it a special honour conferred upon us that your Royal Highness should have paid us this brief visit which we regard as an eloquent expression of your sympathy for and encouragement of the aims and ideals which University

life represents. We embrace this opportunity of placing upon record the deep sense of gratitude which in common with all Indians we feel at the beneficial results which this visit of your Royal Highness is bound to produce throughout the whole length and breadth of India. It will tighten the bond of Union between Great Britain and India, and to us especially the occasion is most auspicious. This University stands at this moment on the threshold of momentous changes; the old order is about to give place to a new state of things. The future, however, is closed from view; but we humbly request permission to assure you that it shall be our endeavour now, as in the past, to create within the University an active and verile life with all the equipments from the Culture and Science of the West working in Union with what the ancient civilisation of our Motherland affords us, and of which we are deservedly proud. We are all votaries in the temple of Truth, and, we believe, that in order to reach her the avenues of knowledge must be kept free and unblocked so as to enable an unbroken stream of light from all quarters to penetrate into every nook and corner of the edifice which is about to be erected and thus to make of it a centre of the intellectual activity of this Province. Inspired by these ideals and animated by your benign presence. We venture to hope that the new University will arise out of the ashes of the old, greater and stronger, that it will under Providence, be fruitful in the cause of the moral and material advancement of the people of this Province and contribute, its share towards making the progress consistent with law, order and freedom."

In reply the Prince said:—

"Gentlemen,

"Although this is only an informal meeting, I cannot leave it without thanking you for your kind welcome and for the album of photographs which you are giving me. I like to have pictures of the place where so many India's rising generation are receiving their education. I think, you know my deep interest in Indian students and all that concerns their life. I wish the University all success in this important work of providing for the education and of moulding the character of the young men who are to make India's future."

A Visit to the High Court.

A few minutes later saw the Prince at the High Court, where the Judges and the leading members of the bar, who were subsequently presented, for the moment quite forget their dignified role and contented themselves with roaring a welcome to the Prince. After being conducted round the principal places of interest in the courts, the Prince proceeded to Government House. On the way, he passed through Alfred Park, where the Allahabad school children were drawn up, some five or six thousand in number.

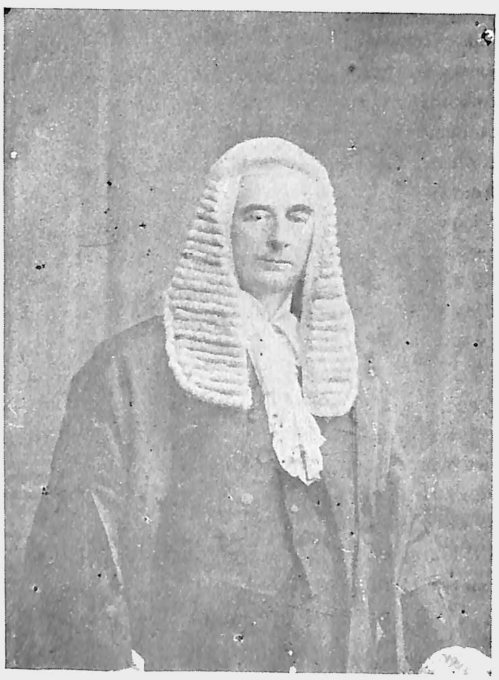
Municipal Board's Address.

When the Prince arrived at Government House His Royal Highness marched in procession to the durbar tent where the members of the Municipal Board were waiting to present their address of welcome. The Vice-Chairman of the Board, Lala Kamta Prasad Kakkar read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the members of the Allahabad Municipal Board, beg to approach Your Royal Highness with our most respectful welcome to this ancient and historic city.

"As a holy centre of pilgrimage since immemorial ages, as an important town during the mediæval period, and as the capital of the modern United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad has always held a unique position among the cities of this country. This, however, is the first occasion on which the Heir to the British Throne has graced it with his visit. We gratefully appreciate the honour and shall remember Your Royal Highness' brief sojourn in our midst with feelings of deep pleasure and pride.



THE HON. MR. CECIL WALSH., K.C.,
BAR.-AT-LAW, M.A.,
JUDGE HIGH COURT ALLAHABAD.

"We have referred above to the unique position of the city. May we take the liberty of drawing Your Royal Highness' attention to its religious and historical importance. To a devout Hindu, Prayag is Tirtharaj, the chief centre of pilgrimage. It was here that King Harsha came every third year to give-away in charity all his riches, and it is here that the mystic river Saraswati is believed to join the confluence of Ganga and Jumna. It is here that we have the prehistoric Banyan Tree, the Akshayavat. Asoka had his famous edicts inscribed on a stone pillar here. Kalidas has immortalised it in his play "Vikramorvashiya". Coming next to the Muhammadan period, Akbar built here the Fort which is one of the greatest Forts in India. And it was here that Lord Canning read the Proclamation of 1858, in which Your Royal Highness' Great-Grandmother, Queen Victoria the good, proclaimed the principles on which the country was to be administered.

"Your Grandfather of blessed memory, visited India in 1875, and the two memorable visits of His Majesty the present King-Emperor in 1905 and 1911 brought him into close contact with India and her peoples. The messages of Sympathy and hope which our Gracious King-Emperor conveyed to us on these two occasions convinced us that His Majesty would take a keen interest in our affairs. May we trust that in years to come Your Royal Highness will evince a similar solicitude for the ever-increasing well-being and prosperity of this brightest jewel of the British Crown.

"We hope that Your Royal Highness will take back with you pleasant memories of your visit to our beloved land, and will assure His Imperial Majesty of our deep attachment to His Throne and Person."

The Prince in reply said:-

"Mr. Chairman and members of the Municipal Board of Allahabad,

"I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your address.

"There are many reasons why I would not willingly have missed a visit to Allahabad. The traditions, which gather round this city make a strong appeal to the imagination. I look with reverence on the spot which the junction of the great rivers has for centuries consecrated as a holy place for the Hindu Community, and to which millions from all parts of India make pilgrimage. It is with no common interest that I see a town where Asoka 23 centuries ago gave forth his edicts, where Akbar created the centre of a provincial government and built his great fort, and where Jehangir lived before he ascended the imperial throne of the Moguls.

"More than 50 years ago this was the scene of Queen Victoria's famous proclamation, the Magna Charta of India. The principles, then announced, have been repeatedly affirmed in the messages of my grandfather and of my father to their people in India; and the policy, then inaugurated, is now bearing its harvest in the realization by India of progressive advance to self government in the Empire.

"To-day Allahabad occupies the proud position of being the head-quarters of the civil administration of the United Provinces and the centre of many aspects of the life of these Provinces. These facts contribute to make the work of your Municipal Board responsible and onerous and to extend and multiply your activities. You have not only to serve the civic interests of the permanent residents of your city, but also to watch the needs of the many travellers from all parts who visit the headquarters of their province on business. I feel sure that you work together harmoniously to secure the well-being of all who have a claim on your ministrations.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. I know that I shall not be disappointed in what I see at Allahabad."

MR. K. N. KNOX, M.A.,
MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR.

Then the members of the Board were presented, followed by a number of the leading landowners of Agra. As His Royal Highness was leaving, he noticed some pensioned officers and he sent an A.D.C. to them and they were one by one presented, to the Prince.

At the Polo and Departure.

In the afternoon the polo ground was thronged with several thousands of people who cheered His Royal Highness to the echo when he arrived and also quite ignoring the difficulties which a man must experience in manipulating at one and the same time a pony, a polo-stick and an acknowledgment to cheers, they applauded him and cheered him and surrounded him on each one of his entrances to and exits from the ground between the chukkers. The Prince played polo for a couple of hours. In the evening, after a quiet dinner at Government House he left for Benares.

13th December 1921.

THE PRINCE AT BENARES.

On Tuesday the Royal party arrived at Benares, the most sacred city of the Hindus.

It is the second largest city in the United Provinces. "What Rome is to the Roman Catholics, or what Mecca is to Mohammedans, that, or more, is Benares to Hindus. It is the most sacred city of Hinduism, the stronghold of Brahmanism, the seat of Sanskrit learning, the home of Indian philosophy." Situated on the right bank of the Ganges, Benares from time immemorial, has been the centre of Hindu faith. The city counts 1450 Hindu temples and some 300 Mohammedan mosques. From a religious viewpoint the Bisheshwar or Golden Temple of Siva, is the most important. The god in the form of Bisheshwar is regarded as the spiritual monarch of the city, and this is the holiest of all the holy places in Benares. The temple was built by Ayalya Bai, the Maratha regent of Indore, and the Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore had the dome and spire gilded with copper. Near the Manikarnika ghat is the famous well which Vishnu dug with his discuss and filled with his sweet. Among other chief buildings are the Nepalese Temple; Aurangzeb's Mosque; Raja Jai Singh's Observatory; the Gopal Mandir; and the famous Monkey Temple. The modern buildings are mostly to be found in the civil station. These include the old mint house, the Government College, the Prince of Wales' Hospital, built by the inhabitants of Benares in commemoration of the visit of the late king to the city in 1876, and the town hall. Some members of the ex-royal family of Delhi, it is interesting to note, reside at Benares. Until recently they occupied a large and ancient building called the Shivala, which was once the residence of Chet Singh. The Dufferin Bridge over the Ganges, opened in 1887 and 3,518 feet long is an imposing structure. Sarnath, one of the places most sacred to the memory of Budha, is some four miles from Benares. Here Budha is said to have preached his first sermon.

The Arrival.

The Prince arrived at Benares station this morning at 8 o'clock, a time when most of the Hindu population are on the banks of the Ganges bathing at the several ghats, but even so, there were many there to greet him and to cheer him on his way, as he motored to Nandesar house for breakfast. The Prince was met at the station by the Commissioner of the Benares Division,

Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, the Maharaja of Benares, and the Maharaj Kumar Sahib. As in Allahabad it was quite an informal arrival, and only a few of the principal officials were on the station accompanying the Commissioner.

At the Benares University.

After formal visits had been exchanged between His Royal Highness and the Maharaja, the Prince set out for his State drive to the newly constructed Benares University. Here in a specially constructed ampitheatre was assembled a great concourse of spectators. The sight that was presented as the State Procession entered the University grounds was indeed a striking one, with the Prince in the Maharaja's silver State coach, escorted by the scarlet coated Benares State Cavalry. The Prince who was dressed in a grey morning coat was received as he alighted by the Maharaja of Mysore, who is Chancellor of the University and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the Vice-Chancellor and was then conducted to the decorated platform.

The proceedings were opened by a short prayer and then His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore welcomed His Royal Highness, in the following speech:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"It is my proud privilege, as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, to preside at this important function when the University is honouring itself by conferring its highest degree on the illustrious heir to the British Throne, and to extend on behalf of the University which represents in a special degree the whole of Hindu India, a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to your Royal Highness.

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—It is a time-honoured custom, as well as a valued privilege, for a University to honour by the conferment of degrees, royal personages, and men of eminent learning or distinction in public life. But this special Convocation for conferring the Doctor's Degree of the University on his Royal Highness has even a deeper meaning, for it is a token of love and homage, offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and to her future Emperor, by a Hindu University in the holy city of the Hindus. Benares was a seat of learning when the ancient Kingdom of Taxila was young, and now 25 centuries later, a University in the same city, is striving to establish that intellectual bond between the East and West which Taxila initiated, and on which depend to-day the hopes of the future of the Indian race. From early Buddhist times onwards, Benares has received the visits of Princes and members of Royal Houses, who came as students and departed as doctors, but the present visit of a Prince, in whom is centred the devotion of the many peoples and nations of the greatest Empire in history, is the most memorable of all in the annals of this venerable city.

"It is but fitting that this University as the repository of Hindu tradition, in the religious capital of the Hindus, should accord its loyal welcome and its tribute of affection to the Prince who comes as the representative of his august father, and whose visit at this critical juncture in the evolution of India's national life is a touching token of our beloved King-Emperor's genuine love for his Indian people, of his solicitude for their well-being, and of his deep sympathy with their constitutional

advance and progress, a proof of, "that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin", and is the golden link which binds man to man and nation to nation.

"And here your Royal Highness, I recall with pride and admiration what is written large in the annals of your tour through different continents and among peoples of various races, that gift of true sympathy and comradeship, which has enabled your Royal Highness, with perfect ease and naturalness, to be a Canadian to Canadians, and an Australian to Australians—fit representative of a world-Empire which is in truth a League of many Dominions and Nations. It is for this reason that your Royal Highness's tours have evoked a universal welcome, like that which we offer to the sun and winds, a welcome springing from the human heart which never fails to be touched by those manly and generous qualities which are so conspicuous in your Royal Highness.

"Your Royal Highness has not only consented to receive an honorary degree from this University, but has graciously undertaken to open the University buildings. I need not go into the history of the inauguration of the Benares Hindu University, but I would like to emphasize that the object with which it was founded was to preserve and popularize the best thought and culture of the Hindus, and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India, as well as to diffuse the highest teaching of the progressive West, in art and science, among the youth of this country; in other words, to combine the best of the West with the best of the East, and we regard it as a happy augury for the fulfilment of this object, that Your Royal Highness should come as a noble representative of the West to co-operate with us in starting the University in its new home and becoming one of its honoured alumni. Your Royal Highness is familiar with the renowned Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and with other great modern Universities of Europe and America. Although our infant University can bear no comparison with these, its elder sisters, in its endowments, equipment and record of achievements, nevertheless, for the very reason that it is young, it yields to none of them in its passionate desire to provide itself with the means of promoting the highest learning and research and as the child is father to the man, even so, we hope that the Benares Hindu University will, under divine Providence, develop in time into an institution worthy of the educational history and traditions of this ancient land.

"I now request your Royal Highness to declare these buildings open."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for asking me to this ceremony to-day and for the high honour which you are about to confer on me by giving me a degree of your University and making me one of yourselves. I might enlarge on the theme of the great responsibilities of those who are entrusted with the good government of this University and of the staff whose teaching will mould future generations in India; but not so many years have passed since I was at the University myself as one of the taught and not as one of the teaching. So it is to the students in particular of this great foundation that I will address my remarks.

"This city has an honoured name for learning; but your University differs from the older Universities like Oxford and Cambridge because they have centuries of fair traditions behind them. The latter can claim, despite the changes of time and fashion, to have established an atmosphere which still attracts the young men of Great Britain and the Empire in each succeeding generation and which is justly regarded as setting a special stamp on the mind and character.

"If I can communicate to you to-day something of what I felt, as an undergraduate about my

University, it may help you in your careers and make you still prouder of your University, of which I am sure you are already proud.

"I think all English University men look back on their time at the University as the happiest years of their lives. When they go up, they have left behind them, for the first time, the sheltered care of home and the narrow discipline and limited experiences of school life. They are for the first time out in the world. It is a world full of interest; full of splendid possibilities; everything is fresh; there has been no time to get tired of anything or to be disillusioned. The mind and spirits are in their most enthusiastic and receptive stage. Unhampered by doubts, they can definitely pronounce each thing as good or bad and take or leave it. They readily receive the direct appeal to the imagination of fine ideas or of high standards of character and conduct. They have a delightful intimacy with hundreds of young men similarly situated out of which life-long friend-ships spring up.

"As the terms went by, we undergraduates began to feel the unseen presence of those who had left our college and made good in the world. Their influence was with us in our daily round—hundreds of them—men who had been undergraduates like ourselves, who had played in the same parks, who had rowed on the same river, who had attended the same lecture halls, who had worshipped in the same chapel. They had left the college and the University. They had gone out into the world to become great statesmen or soldiers, poets or painters, writers or divines, men of science or learning, pioneers in industry or commerce. These were the men who had helped to make the Empire and helped to make us proud of it. This goodly company spurred us on. We made up our minds that no act or omission of ours should lower those great traditions. We knew that not everyone can be good at books or good at games or popular as a leader in the college; but we also knew that everyone can try his best to be or do all or some of these things; and we resolved that one who tried should be honoured and respected by his fellows, whatever their tastes, because he was keeping up the traditions of the college and the University. We went further and determined that men who did not try, were of no use to their college or the University. I think that this self imposed standard, which we had inherited from countless previous generations of undergraduates, enabled us to get the best out of University life. I believe that it is these influences which give a distinction defying time or change to a training at the older Universities.

"Out in the world or the Empire a University degree commands respect; but taken alone, its value is only relative; for there are other ways of acquiring knowledge and other tests of efficiency than a degree. If, however, a degree is coupled with the certainty that a man has had a university life of the right kind as well, its value is infinitely enhanced. Then whatever your attainments may be, your fellow men feel certain that you have a standard of character and conduct which wins through in any walk of life. In danger or difficulty, whether in private life or the larger life of a citizen of the Empire, they can rely on you to apply the clean tests and not to shirk the issue.

"You students of this University are today making the traditions of tomorrow. I trust that you may be able to feel about your University, what I felt about mine; and that this feeling may be a source of strength and comfort to you in your lives and help to place your University among the great Universities of the world."

When the Prince had concluded his address the Chancellor declared the special convocation open and, with appropriate ceremony, conferred upon His Royal Highness the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters of the University.

The Chancellor in declaring the Degree of Doctor of Letters to His Royal Highness said:—

"By virtue of authority vested in me as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, I confer upon you Your Royal Highness the Degree of Doctor of Letters of this University and in token therefore, I present this diploma and authorise you to wear the hood ordained as the insignia of your degree. I hope this degree will be a silken tie which will bind Your Royal Highness in sympathy with the youth of India, in all their national aspiration and will strengthen your interest in the civilisation and culture and the progress and prosperity of the peole of this ancient land."

When after placing upon the Prince's shoulders the rich red and yellow robe of the degree, the Maharaja of Mysore placed a turban of golden cloth upon His Royal Highness' head, a roar of applause went up from the spectators, especially the Indian section, whose delight at seeing the Prince garbed as one of themselves, was most marked.

At Ramnagar.

From the university the Prince drove straight to Nagwa Ghat where he crossed the river and proceeded to Ramnagar, the Capital of the State of Benares, where a state lunch was given by the Maharaja in honour of the Prince.

Benares.

The State of Benares is situated in the United Provinces, with an area of 875 square miles and a population of 359,574. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 22,00,000. The present Ruling Family of Benares belongs to the Sarwariya (Sarjupari) branch of the Brahmin family being a Misra of Madhubani. They are also Trikarma and do not follow priestly avocation. The first member of the family who achieved some distinction was Babu Manoranjan Singh who became possessed of some Zamindari in village Tetaria, now named Gangapur, in early teens of the 18th century. His son Mansa Ram enlarged his possessions and obtained the title of Raja from Emperor Farrukh Siar and a grant of the Zamindari of Gangapur. Out of the confusion that followed the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, Benares emerged as the recognized fief of Sadaat Ali, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who in return for a small rent leased it along with two neighbouring sircars to one of his friends, Mir Rustam Ali. The latter being too week to administer his affairs gave up the practical management of the then called province of Benares to Raja Mansa Ram, who although professing allegiance to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh had already begun to chalk out measures of his own independence. On the fall of Rustam Ali from the good graces of the Nawab Wazir, Mansa Ram took his place as the de facto ruler of the province of Benares. On his death his son Balwant Singh, a man of exceptional ability and political sagacity, obtained from the then Emperor Alamgir II (who though only a nominal ruler

LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR PARBHU NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., MAHARAJA SAHEB OF BENARES.

was nevertheless the source of honour) a confirmation of the title of Raja and of the lease of the three sircars he held from his immediate superior Sadaat Ali. Balwant Singh gradually consolidated his possessions and built a series of fortresses at Gangapur, Ramnagar, Patihata, Bijaigarh and other places and when he found time ripe for taking the bold measure threw off his nominal allegiance toOudh and after conquering the neighbouring chieftains set himself up as an independent ruler. The Nawab Wazir sent many expeditions against him but to no effect. In the struggle between the British and the trio Mohammedan potentates Shah Alam, Sujauddaulah and Mir Kasim which led to English paramountcy in Bengal, Balwant Singh sided with the English. Although under the treaty of Allahabad Benares was again given over to Oudh, it was on the clear understanding that Balwant Singh should be left undisturbed in possession of his fief. Balwant Singh removed his capital from Gangapur to Ramnagar and built a fort at that place and founded a small city. Later on the Oudh sovereigns made many attempts to oust Balwant Singh but strong in the support of the English Balwant Singh held his own till his death in 1770. After his death there arose a dispute as to succession. Chet Singh, a natural son of Balwant Singh claimed the Raj as the only male issue of Balwant Singh while Mahip Narain claimed it as the son of Balwant Singh's daughter (who was married to Drigvijai Singh of Narhan in Tirhut) who was the only legitimate issue of Balwant Singh. Warren Hastings, the then Governor–

MAHARAJ KUMAR ADITYA NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR.

General of India, favoured Chet Sing's claim and he was installed on the gaddi, but eleven years later he (Warren Hasting) fell out with him and he was deposed. Mahip Narain was then sent for from his home and was installed as the ruler of Benares. Mahip Narain being a week ruler could not control the various turbulent elements residing in his vast dominion. He therefore with the advice of Mr. Duncan, the then Resident of Benares, gave over nearly all his possessions (together with full jurisdiction over them) to the British Government to be managed and administered by them retaining only his family property of Bhadohi, Gangapur and Kera Mangraur (Chakia) under his own management with certain special privileges in Taluka Karnadani. The three parganas of Bhadohi, Gangapur and Kera Mangraur were since then till the 31st of March, 1911, known by the distinctive name of Family Domains, and were administered by the Rajas of Benares.

When the province of Benares was thus ceded to the British Government it was stipulated by the Raja that he (1) shall receive from the Government all surplus revenues after meeting administrative and other charges and (2) shall also be authorised to examine all revenue papers of the province of Benares and sign all receipts and farighkhatis. To carry into effect the first stipulation and in order to facilitate account the amount of this surplus revenue was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. The second arrangement was afterwards found very inconvenient and embarrassing and it was agreed to in 1853 that the Raja shall forego his right to examine revenue accounts and sign receipts and farighkhatis and the British Government on their part shall pay him Rs. 14,856 being the cost of the offices of the four Diwan Nizamats whether he (the Raja)

entertained any such office or not. His Highness therefore receives from the Government under the treaty, Rs. 1,00,000 as the surplus revenue of the territory ceded; Rs. 14,856 being the cost of the office of Diwan Nizamats; and Rs. 4,562 being the compensation for the abkari (excise) of the city of Benares (which the Government took in their own hands after the cession of the province). Besides this he receives about Rs. 1,000 per annum being 10 per cent on the gross receipt of taluqa Karnadani. Although from 1794 the province of Benares passed into the hands of the British Government they, in subsequent Sanads granted to Raja Udit Narain Singh and Ishwari Prasad Narain Singh (successors of Mahip Narain Singh), reiterated the agreement concluded with Raja Mahip Narain Singh accepting the position of the Rajas of Benares as real proprietors of the province of Benares subject to the provisions of the Agreement of 1794. The Rajas therefore continued to be and are still styled Rajas of Benares although they ceased to have anything to do with the city of Benares or with the district. To resume the thread of the narrative, Raja Mahip Narain died in the year 1795 and was succeeded by his son Udit Narain. Raja Udit Narain Singh, being shrewd financier and capable manager, succeeded in acquiring a big zamindari in the province of Benares, and also in the adjoining districts of Allahabad and Shahabad to which his successors also contributed later on.

Raja Udit Narain Singh was succeeded by his adopted son Raja Ishwari Prasad Narain Singh in 1835, who rendered conspicuous services to the Government during the days of the Indian Mutiny and received the hereditary salute of 13 guns and the Sanad of adoption He also received the title of Maharaja. He died in 1889 and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Maharaja Lt. Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1892 and a G.C.I.E. in 1896. The Government of India with the concurrence of the Home Government decided in November 1910, to regrant full ruling power to the Rajas of Benares and recreate a State of Benares comprising the parganas of Bhadohi and Keramangraur (Chakia) and the Fort of Ramnagar and a number of villages adjacent to it. Effect was given to this decision on the 1st of April, 1911.

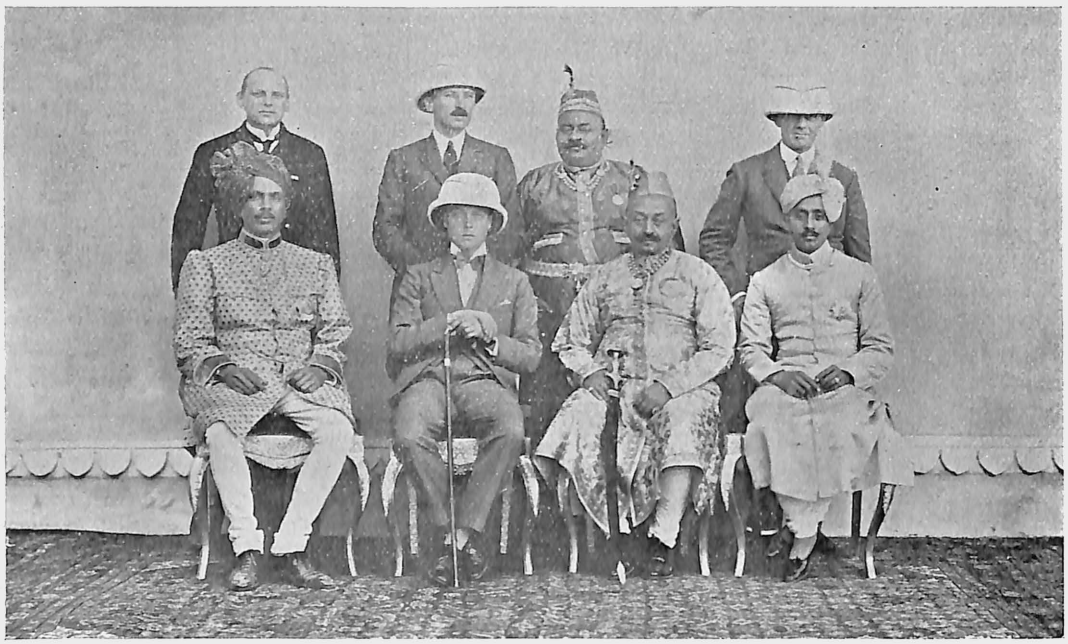
The total number of zamindari villages in the possession of His Highness at the present day including the pargana of Gangapur (which at the time of the creation of the State was excluded from it and included in the zamindari possession of His Highness) is 1,172 villages and 333 pattis. In recognition of His Highness' services during the Great European War, the Government have been pleased to raise his salute from 13 to 15 guns, to grant him the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and to make the title of Maharaja hereditary in the family. He was made a G.C.S.I. in 1921.

The State has rendered the Imperial Government unstinted assistance in connection with the Great War. A War Hospital throughout the period of the war was maintained by the State at its own cost. The State raised and equipped 2 sections of Ambulance Transport Corps which served in Mesopotamia and Aden. The total contribution by the State in men was 981, and in material and money amounted to Rs. 7,24,70. Besides the above the Maharaja contributed Rs. 7,00,000 to the two War Loans.

Ramnagar which has a long history, overlooks the river and commands a magnificent panoramic view of Benares. Here, in the stately old mansion, the Prince came to lunch with a hundred other guests of the Maharaja who, after the feast was over, proposing the Prince's health, said:—

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Today is a red letter day in the annals of my house when the heir to the Imperial throne of



THE PRINCE WITH THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

India graciously condescends to accept my hospitality. Few houses in India can show such an unbroken record of Royal favour as my own, which has been fortunate in entertaining, without exception, every member of the royal family of England who has never visited this country. To-day my pride knows no bounds when the heir to the throne once more graces this old hall and helps a faithful ally and vassal of the house of Windsor to keep intact this valued privilege of his house.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, our Prince comes to India not simply to see the vast Empire over which, in fulness of time, he will have to rule but also to make our personal aquaintance.

"He wants to know us and he wants us to know him."

"We, however, already know him as the grandson of Victoria the Good, and the love which the late Queen bore for India and for its people has been transmitted in full measure to her descendants. India can never forget the blessings of peace, prosperity and progress which have continuously showered upon her since the Great Queen took the administration of this country into her own hands.

"The fame of our prince as a gifted ambassador of the Empire has preceded him. We knew him long before we saw him. We knew that he was equally at home in the Courts of Europe and in the trenches sharing the privations of the soldiers of the Empire. A combination of prince, soldiers, sportsman diplomat and statesman is rare; but our Prince is all these and we are proud of him.

"As for His Royal Highness knowing us, I would unhesitatingly say that he has been enough

of India to get an insight into the real state of the mind of the people. In spite of an occasional show of discontent which no country will be found without, the heart of India is sound and beats with real gratitude and devotion to His Imperial Majesty. I, both as a ruling prince and as an Indian, assure him that we are whole-heartedly attached to the throne and person of His Majesty. We are his most loyal, faithful and devoted allies and subjects. We greatly value and appreciate the blessings he and his ancestors have bestowed upon us and we confidently look forward to the greater blessings which in the fullness of time will be ours.

"I would respectfully request Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty our King Emperor the assurance of my devotion and fidelity and to convince him that he may always rely upon the loyality of the House of Benares, whose members will always be found ready to shed their last drop of blood for the King who is, and shall always be, the Emperor of India.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, let us now drink to the health and prosperity of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our future King Emperor and our ideal of a Prince and man. May his stay amongst us be pleasant and may he carry away a good impression of this country and of his people. God bless the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I am very grateful for the kind terms in which Your Highness has alluded to me and I thank you for the hospitality which you have shown me during my visit to Benares.

"My tour in India would indeed have been incomplete without this visit. I feel myself highly privileged to have been able to see this ancient and beautiful city and to set foot in this spot held so sacred by generations of Hindu orthodoxy. I regard with deep interests the streets and ghats to which millions of the Hindu subjects of the King Emperor from every Province and district of India make pilgrimage. I am stimulated by the thought that this is the centre of that ancient religion which is the guide and stay of so important a portion of the people of the Empire, and that from this city and the sacred waters, which wash it, millions can take away a feeling of reverence and of peace of mind to strengthen them in their lives. May this influence continue to prove an inspiration to the Hindu community and aid them to set a mark on the future of India worthy of her ancient traditions and history; may it enable them to strive ever to make her nobler and greater and to keep for her a high and honoured place in the British Empire.

"Your Highness has wide responsibilities as a Ruler and a great land owner. It is a pleasure to me to hear with what scrupulous efficiency they have been discharged. The British Crown has no more loyal adherent than Your Highness. In Benares itself the foundation and endowment of many of the public institutions are the direct result of Your Highness' benevolence and charity. In your own state and estates Your Highness has ever kept in mind the welfare of your subjects and the material progress and prosperity of your tenants. I take this opportunity of thanking Your Highness for the assistance given to the British Government in the Great War. I note with pleasure that part of your efforts was directed towards the alleviation of the suffering which that terrible struggle inevitably involved. Your Highness shared in the scheme for the hospital ship, which was so appropriately called "Loyalty", and raised two sections of an Imperial Service Ambulance Corps. Further, you equipped and maintained the Mint House as a War Hospital. There can be no nobler work than the care of those who were disabled in so just a cause; and I can assure Your Highness that these services have won for you the approbation of the King Emperor and the thanks of the Empire.

"I will not detain you longer.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Lieutenant-Colonel, His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Benares."

After the lunch, the Prince proceeded in a motor launch along the famous ghats where thousands of peoples were assembled to see him pass. At Rajghat bridge of boats, where he disembarked, a large crowd was assembled, they cheered the Prince as he motored back to Nandesar House. After tea and tennis at the Commissioner's residence, he motored to the Pensioners' Camp, where about a thousand ex-service men awaited the Prince. His Royal Highness saw these men and talked with some of their officers. His Royal Highness returned to Nandesar House and inspected an exhibition of local manufactures. The Prince left for Nepal at 7-30 in the evening.

RAJA MUNSHI MADHO LAL SAHEB, C.S.I.

Raja MunshiMadhoLal.

The next largest landed proprietor of Benares after the Maharaja is Raja Munshi Madho Lal C. S. I. He belongs to an ancient and distinguished family of Sipahi Nagars, who in the 18th Century migrated from Ahmedabad to Delhi and thence to Lucknow, where they were in the

service of the Kings of Oudh. The first to settle in Benares was Munshi Bhavani Lal, whose sons entered Government service, and one of them being a Government Pleader. The members of the family took to banking, which rapidly let to the acquisition of wealth and landed property. They were conspicous for their public spirit and their interest in local affairs. Bhavani Lal had three sons Girdhar Lal, Lakshmi Lal and Govind Lal, all of whom were in Government service, the second being a Government Pleader at Benares, where he made a large fortune and added much to the family estates. He died without issue, and of the two sons of Govind Lal one left no son to succeed him, while the line of Munshi Govind Lal is now represented by his great-grand-daughter Musammat Basant Kuar. Girdhar Lal was succeeded by Munshi Beni Lal, who served as Munsif in Benares and Ballia and was the father of Munshi Madho Lal and Munshi Sadho Lal. The latter was engaged in family business while Munshi Madho Lal entered Government service, and after a distinguished career retired as a Judge of the Small Cause Court. In 1900 he became a member of the Provincial Legislative Council and in 1906 a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Besides his family residence in Chawkhamba, he has a fine garden house in Chaitgang and a country mansion at Bhulanpur now called Balapur, 4 miles west of the city. Besides extensive properties in the Districts of Ballia, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Mirzapur, he owns 67 villages and parts of four other in this district, paying revenue of Rs. 21,310. The estate comprises 5477 acres in the Benares Tahsil, situated in the Parganas of Dehat Amanat, Jalhupur, Katesar; 7865 acres in Ralhupur, Barhwal, Dhus, Mawai and Narwan Parganas of Tahsil Chandauli. Some of his public benefactions:— Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Sarasvati Bhavan Library whose chief organiser he was; Rs. 40,000 for award of Scholarship in the name of his late brother Munshi Sadho Lal, for higher study of Sanskrit; War Loan Rs. 1,08,000; Rs. 7,000 for a Motor Ambulance during the Great War; entire cost of the Sadho Lal Ward in the King Edward VII Hospital, Benares; Rs. 5,000 to Lucknow Fountain; Rs.2,000 to Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. In 1905 he invited the Indian National Congress to Benares and being the chairman of the Reception Committee spent about fifty thousand rupees on it. During the Great War he supplied through his grand-son about 300 recruits (combatents and non-com.) to the Government.

Rai Bahadur, Hony. 2nd Lt. Kumar Munshi Nand Lal, M.L.C., F.R.A.S. (London), Honorary Magistrate.

He is now 83 years of age and lives a retired life in his Balapur country house, practically leaving the entire management of his estate in the hands of his grand-son and heir, Rai Bahadur Hony. 2nd Lieut. Kumar Munshi Nand Lal, M.L.C., F.R.A.S. (London), Hony. Magistrate.

14th December 1921.

THE PRINCE IN NEPAL.

From Benares the Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Bhikna Thori on the Nepal border for a big game to which His Royal Highness had been anxiously looking forward ever since he landed in India. The prospect of good shooting has always loomed large in the Prince's mind and wherever he went he made the most of the opportunities of a shoot.

Nepal.

Beyond the outskirts of India, nestling at the foot of the hoary Himalayas, on the southern slopes of that majestic range, lies the Hindu Kingdom of Nepal. More than two thirds of its area of about 56,000 square miles are covered with high hill-ranges. Geographically, Nepal is divided into four distinct regions; the Tarai, which is on a level with the adjoining plains of India; the stone foot-hills averaging from two thousand to three thousand feet in height, what is known as the hill region at an altitude of from five thousand to ten thousand feet; and finally the mountain ranges of the Himalayas. Much of the Tarai is nothing but impenetrable jungle composed of dense forests of 'Sal' trees tangled with luxuriant undergrowth and creepers of giant proportions; and, in places, vast areas of elephant grass which grow to a height of ten or fifteen feet. Yet, for all that, a considerable area of the Tarai is cultivated with rice, wheat, sugar cane, poppy and tobacco, and large herds of cattle find excellent grazing wherever the land is cleared, The sandstone hills are almost entirely covered by jungle, but, the valleys of the hill region a little higher up are highly cultivated and many of them thickly populated. With the exception of the Valley of Katmandu, however, these oasis are very small. Still higher the mountain slopes are cultivated in some places upon the " terrace" system which is so familiar throughout the length and breadth of India, but generally speaking the country is so precipitous that hardly a goat can find a perch on which to plant its four little feet at once. Thus upwards to the snow-capped peaks of the majestic. Himalayas and crowning all, just outside the Nepalese frontier, the noble form of Everest, which Colonel Howard Bury and his gallant band of mountaineers have striven to conquer during the past few months.

Of all the valleys in the hill region the largest is that of Katmandu, commonly known as the Valley of Nepal, in which is situated the city of Katmandu, the Capital of the Kingdom. This valley is oval in shape, about twenty miles in length and fourteen in width, and it is encircled by mountains to such an extent that although it contains numerous rivers and streams they all have to unite and leave the valley through one narrow gorge, which is the only break in the ring of solid rock.

The climate in the valley approximates to that of the south of France, except that the moisture of the atmosphere is greater during the rainy season and all kinds of European vegetables and fruits grow luxuriantly. The Valley of Katmandu is, indeed, the wonder-spot of Nepal, for seemingly there is hardly a food-producing plant which does not grow either there or in the tiny, hot little valleys which abound in the surrounding hills, and with an abundant supply of water, famine is entirely unknown. The favourite amusement upon occasions of State is an elephant hunt. Elephants are not shot, their

capture being one of the great sports of the country. The Nepalese system of capturing the animals differs from the Khedda operations in other parts of India. It consists of driving the wild herd, by means of tame elephants and an army of beaters, into some well-known narrow valley from which it is difficult for them to escape, an undertaking that often occupies weeks. The big tuskers, who generally remain more or less apart from the herd, are then singled out, and each is separately chased by tame elephants until it is brought to bay, when special fighting elephants are brought up. As soon as these sight and scent the wild elephant they rush with fury upon him, and them ensues a battle of Titans. Head down they charge and charge again with a crash as of ironclads colliding, belabour each other with their trunks and prod one another with their tusks. When the wild animal can no longer offer any resistance, his hind legs are securely bound together with ropes and he is hustled into camp or secured to some large tree close by. Most of the wild animals known in India are to be found in the Tarai in large numbers, notably rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, sloth bear and wild buffalo. In the lower hills, too, there is plently of smaller game such as hog deer, 'Sambar' and 'Chital' and in the mountainous districts, we are told, are all the game common to such localities. The country enjoys complete independence. Its relation with the British Indian Government is regulated by the Treaty of Segowlie in accordance with the terms of which, an accredited minister of each resides at the court of the other; and that with Tibet by the Treaty of 1856 by virtue of which a Nepalese Resident lives at Lhassa and trade agents are located at various trade centres. The Government of the country is peculiar. The Prime Minister carries it on in the name of the King and is practically supreme in all matters of Government, either political, administrative, executive or military. He takes in matters of importance the opinion of ordinary and an extraordinary council, betokening the rudiments of representation. Laws are based on Hindu Shastras, with modifications through custom and usage. The Revenue amount is variously estimated at between 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. At a very early period of the country's history, the Karnali basin is found divided into 22 principalities known as the Baisi Rajas and the Gandak basin into 24 principalities, which went by the name of the Chowbisi Rajas, all of whom claimed descent from either the Somabansi or the Surya Bansi Rajputs. A branch of one of those Rajput families, claiming descent from a Chitor stock, took possession of Gorkha, a principality to the North-West of Nepal valley, named after the presiding Dicty Sri Gorakhnath. One of their Kings, Prithvi Narain Shah is the founder of the present reigning family of Nepal. At this time, the valley was divided into 3 kingdoms, oftener at war with each other than not, and fell in 1768-69 A.D. before the advance of Prithvi Narain who extended his conquest east and west of the valley to some distance. This was followed up by his successors till in the the reign of Ran Bahadur Shah by the year 1795, the Gorkhalis extended their dominions from Sutlej in the west to Teesta in the east and from borders of Tibet on the north to the dominions of Nawab Wazir of Oudh and the British provinces in the Gangetic valley in the south. Much of this passed into the hands of the British at the conclusion of the Nepal war which broke out in 1814 and was waged for two years with varying fortune. Ran Bahadur Shah having succeeded to the throne while an infant, the affairs of the Government were creditably conducted by Bahadur Shah, his uncle who acted as regent. In 1795, Ran Bahadur Shah removed his uncle from regency and took his reins of government in his own hands. Thereafter followed a scene of the most Barbarous outrages which greatly exasperated the people and the Bharders, as the nobility is called, of the country. So when after some years Rana Bahadur Shah abdicated in favour of his infant son Grivan Yudha Bikram Shah and placed him on the throne, the people heaved a sigh of relief. After some-time, however, Runa Bahadur 'Shah returned and acted as the regent till he was cut into two by his half brother Shere Bahadur Shah in a public court. Bhim Sen

Thapa, who was appointed sole Minister by him, then stepped into regency, laying the foundation stone of the peculiar system of Government which obtains to this day. Girvan Yudha Bikram Shah died young in 1816 and was succeeded by Rajendra Bikram Shah who was an infant two years old, Bhim Sen Thapa continuing as Prime-Minister and ruling the country in the name of the King. Rajendra Bikram Shah, in his attempt to free himself from the tutelage of the regent and minister, again stirred up intrigue and faction which ended in his abdication in favour of his son Surendra Bikram Shah and in Jung Bahadur becoming the Prime-Minister i.e. de-facto ruler of Nepal. Thus, step by step, came into existence an unique form of Government which resembled, though remotely, that of the Shogunate in Japan under the early Mikados or the Mayoralty under the Merovingians in Netherlands. A succession of weak kings, of party quarrels and of Palace intrigues had so tried and disgusted the people that, though suffering the kings to continue on the throne, they would not again entrust them with real powers, which, with their consent and concurrence of successive Kings, have come to be vested in perpetuity in the Prime-Ministers. Jung Bahadur soon reduced the country to order and having consolidated his power, by his skill and able management, could leave the country on a visit to England in 1850. In 1857, when Mutiny broke out in India, he helped the British Government with troops, in recognition of which a part of the Terai which was wrested from Nepal during the Nepal war was restored to her. On his death, he was succeeded by his brother Ranodip Singh who was killed in a political revolution in 1885, when Bir Shum Shere Jang, a nephew of Jang Bahadur, succeeded to the Premiership in which he continued till his death in 1901. The next Premier, Deb Shum Shere, was in office for only a few months when another political revolution, the first bloodless one in the annals of Nepal, followed by which the present Prime-Minister, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Thong-lin-pimma-Kokang-Wang-Syan (Highest honour in the Chinese military order) and Honorary General in the British Army came to power. Even as a boy, he was the most promising among his brothers and sons of nobility of the time and of all the seventeen brothers, he alone obtained university qualification. He began his military career as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Nepal Army, but very soon rose to a high command, that of the Senior-Commanding General in which post he did immense good to the army and improved it vastly Studious by habit, keen and intelligent he very soon mastered the political archives of the Nepal Foreign Office and for his hold in diplomatic matters was placed at the head of that office quite early. The military books which he edited in Nepalese for the benefit of officers and men under him, though result of his early authorship, are yet the best of their kind in Nepal. Active and alert, a strict disciplinarian, the army under him reached a much higher efficiency and his love of military science has enabled him to keep it at that standard all throughout. No wonder then that when in 1892 Lord Roberts paid a visit to Nepal he should have characterised the present Maharaja as a red-hot soldier. The political and Education Departments both bear indelible impress of his work as much as his army. His immaculate character, suave manners, cultured conversations and sympathetic nature made him extremely popular with all classes of people, so that his assumption of the post of Prime Minister and Marshal on 26th June 1901, was hailed with a spontaneous outburst of delight by the nobility, army and people alike. His has been the most busy administration that could ever have afallen to the lot of any Prime Minister in Nepal, crowded as it was with important political events and no less important reforms in every department of it. In 1906, Lord Kitchener, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, paid a visit to Nepal and in admiration of that great Soldier-Statesman, he was created an Honorary General in the Nepalese Army while on the Maharaja was conferred the rank of Hon. Major General in the British Army and the Hon. Colonelship of the 4th Gorkha Rifles.

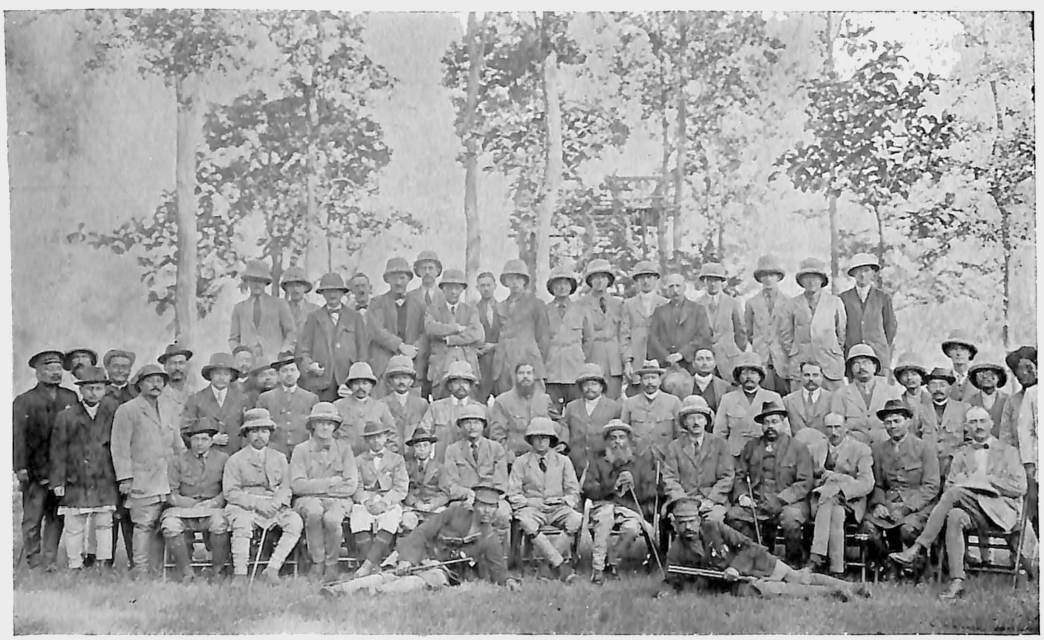
General H. H. Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Shere Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Marshal, Prime Minister of Nepal.

In 1908, the Maharaja, with a selected suits of officers went on a visit to England. The steamer by which he went was specially chartered, provisioned and equipped in keeping with strict needs of religion. It called at Malta on his way where H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught accorded him a right royal welcome. London was reached on the 9th May and the distinguished guest was lodged and treated by the British Government and people in a way befitting such a high personage. He was invited to every important social and military functions, at naval and military tournaments, at races, was accorded military honours on his visit to H.M. King Edward VII and on the French War Ship. A field day was held at Aldershot followed by a grand review. The impression created was very remarkably marked and Lord Morley in his reminiscences, has characterised the Maharaja as no ordinary man. In 1910, when it was known that Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary would grace the Delhi Durbar, a cordial invitation was sent by the Maharaja to His Majesty for shooting trip in the Nepal Terai. The preparations were complete in 1910 when unluckily the then King of Nepal, His Majesty Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah, who had long been ailing breathed last, leaving a solemn injunction on the Maharaja to see the shoot through. The period of mourning being over His Majesty King George decided to fulfil the engagement and the shoot was the greatest success. The present ruler, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister, who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. In 1914, when the Political horizen in Europe was overcast with lowering clouds of war soon to burst forth in such fury and cause such devastation as has never been witnessed before, the Maharaja, with his usual forethought and clear conviction of ultimate result, offered, a few days before the news of outbreak of hostility reached Nepal, the resources of his country to the British Government to help in the war, should that eventuate. The splendid help in men and material has surpassed even the most sanguine expectation that could have been formed. A new era of progress has dawned on Nepal during the enlightened administration of the present minister. Education has spread; public services has been largely reorganised on advanced and better lines; roads and communications have vastly improved; corruption and highhandedness had been regorously put down; new and wholesome laws have been framed; charitable institutions have multiplied over the country; and hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses had been established throughout the kingdom. The conclusion of a new treaty of friendship between the Governments of Nepal and Great Britain which was signed in Katmandu on the 21st Dec. 1923, by the present Prime-Minister and Marshal on behalf of the Government of Nepal is splendid testimony of the wise administration and successful rule of the Maharaja and shows further how very dearly he cherishes the cause of his country in his great heart.

The progress of the Royal train this morning was through a picturesque country rising slowly higher and higher, until the train stopped at the foot of the hill, where the small station of Bhikna Thori is situated. Crowds of people assembled at small villages along the railway line to see the Royal train pass. His Royal Highness arrived at Bhikna Thori a little before 10, and was received by H.H. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Lt. Colonel F. W. T. O'Connor, British Envoy to the Court of Nepal, General Baber Shamsher Jung, General Kaisher Shamsher Jung and other

officers of the Maharaja's household. After the introduction of the officials, the Prince left in a motor and slowly driving on the newly made road, crossed the British border into the territory of Nepal.

On the border line the Prince's car passed beneath the triumphal arch, decorated with banana leaves and skins of tigers, bears, black buck and



THE PRINCE WITH THE MAHARAJA OF NEPAL AND THEIR STAFFS.

other trophies of shikar. On the entrance side of the arch were words in gold "Hearty Welcome to Britain's Sporting Prince," and the reverse side bore "God Bless the Kaiser-i-Hind's Soldier Son". Crossing into the territory of Nepal, the Prince was given an absolutely orthodox Hindu welcome. Men stood on both sides with brass and copper plates in their hands containing flowers, fried rice, incense and abir (vermilion powder). These they showered at the Prince, who acknowledged this warm welcome in that frank cordial manner which had already made him the idol of the people. The Prince stopped his car, got down and salaamed the men who were overjoyed

at this show of politeness. Here then inspected two guards of honour furnished by the Nepalese Army and by the British Envoy's escort, while the Maharaja's band played their own anthem and British guards presented arms. The Prince then motored to the shooting camp, pitched on a high ground, commanding a view, picturesque for its wildness, surrounded by low hills. The Prince shot his first tiger in the Nepal Terai on that day. It measured nine feet six inches. His staff also enjoyed good sport, accounting for three tigers. During the seven days spent in Nepal, the Royal party totalled a bag of eighteen tigers, eight rhinoceroses, two bears and two leopords. The Prince went out four days after big games and two days to shoot jungle fowl. The only day in which the party remained in camp was Sunday, December 18, when the Prime Minister made a few presents to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales according to the old custom of Nepal, which is still in force. Every guest receives some kind of present before he leaves the State. The presents generally are of live animals, for which Nepal is famous and which best illustrate the richness of the country for shikar.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Generals of the State and his staff, came to the Royal camps at half past two and was received by Lord Cromer and the other members of the Prince's staff. His Royal Highness was then taken round by the Maharaja and shown the animals, which included a baby elephant, a rhinocalf, a blach leopard, Himalayan black bears, a clouded leopard, two sambhars, musk deer, horned sheep, Tibetan shawl goat, a python, two Tibetan mastiff, and a good collection of birds, which are only found in the Nepal forest. His Royal Highness evinced great interest in the animals and thanked the Maharaja for the presents and greatly appreciated the courtesy shown to him as the guest of the Nepal Durbar. While in camp the Prince was entertained by a Gurkha brass band which played the latest popular airs, and by Nepalese dances given under the trees by the light of oil lamps. His Royal Highness received many curious and valuable presents from the Maharaja including ivory and gold mounted 'Kukris', embroidery and jade ornaments.

The visit to Nepal ended on Wednesday, December 21st, when his Royal Highness returned to Bikhan Thori, and in the evening the Prince left for Patna. The Maharaja and his staff were present at the railway station to wish the Prince good-bye.

Bhutan.

Bhutan is a mountainous country, lying in the heart of the Himalayas. About two hundred years ago, a band of Tibetan soldiers subjugated the Tephus, and settled down in the country. At the head of the Bhutan Government there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharm Raja, the spiritual head, and the Deb Raja, the temporal ruler, who is elected by the Penlops every three years from their own number. To aid these Rajas in administrating the country, was a council of permanent ministers, called the Lenehen. Practically, however, there was no government at all. Subordinate officers and rapacious governors of forts wielded all the power of the State and oppression and anarchy reigned over the whole country. The Dharm Raja is regarded as an incarnation of the diety.

Bhutan was governed by a dual administration of Dharm Raja and the Deb Raja and had no recognised head down to the year 1906. But in 1907, all the Lamas, Lopons, Councillors, and Chiolas of different districts with the Subjects, having discussed and unanimously agreed to elect "Sir Ugyen Wangchuk" the Tongsa Penlop, the Prime Minister of Bhutan as "Hereditary Maharaja of the State." At his installation to the Gaddy of Bhutan, the King-Emperor's representative handed over to His Highness the Kharita or Complimentary Letter of His Excellency the Viceroy. Thus the country has now recognised head unanimously chosen by the people as their hereditary Maharaja. The authority of the Dharm Raja still exists but since the installation of the Maharaja to the Gaddy, he administers over the spiritual line only. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas. Its area is 18,000 square miles and population consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 3,00,000. British relation with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India was satisfactory regulated. The State formerly received an allowence of half a lac a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowence was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government was bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhutias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey on a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I E. and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I E.

22nd December 1921.

THE PRINCE AT PATNA.

Looking quite bronzed and perfectly fit after his holiday in Nepal, His Royal Highness arrived this morning at Patna, the capital of the province of Bihar & Orissa.

The area of the British territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa is

83,181 square miles inclusive of the area of large rivers. In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule, there are two groups of petty States which lie to the south and south-west of the Province and which under the names of the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur are governed each by its own Chief under the superintendence and with the advice of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. The area of these territories is 28,648 square miles and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bihar and Orissa the area of the whole Province may be stated

H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor, Bihar & Orissa.

at 111,829 square miles. Two of the provinces of the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, viz., Bihar and Orissa, consist of great river valleys, the third, Chota Nagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east and walled in on the north-west by the hilly country of the Tributary States. Bihar lies on the north of the Province and comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. Between Bihar and Orissa lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are five Civil Divisions with

head-quarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur, Cuttack (for Orissa) and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur).

Situated on the southern Bank of the river Ganges, at an elevation of 185 feet above sea level, lies Patna or Pataliputra the modern capital of Bihar & Orissa, one of the most ancient cities of India. To the students of Indian History it is sacred as a spot visited and blessed by the great Buddha and as the Capital of the first All Indian Empire under the Mayurian Kings. References to this city of historic fame, are still to be found in the rocks and edicts of Asoka the Great. Its unique position near the confluence of the great rivers of Mid India—the Ganges, the Sone, the Gandak and the Saraju played an important part in the subsequent growth of the town. Patna was the centre from which Buddhism set out on its mission to conquer the world for its own good; it was the centre of Hindu revival under the Guptas in the 4th and 5th centuries of the Christian era and it figured as the last battlefield between the Pathans and the Moguls, between the English and the Padishah of Delhi for the lordship of northern India. Its early history is to be found in the writings of Megasthenes, the envoy of Selukos Nikoter who resided in the city for a considerable time during the reign of the Mayurian dynasty. The pious Asoka held his Buddhistic Councils at Patna and adorned the city with fine buildings of stone. About 27 B.C. Pataliputra's history merges into oblivion. It is said that Kanishka conquered this city. In the 4th century A.D. it rose again into importance under the Gupta Kings, but was again neglected in favour of Ajodhya towards the latter end of the reign of Chandra Gupta.

The Hun invasions of the 6th century effected the complete destruction of the ancient town. After the fall of Patna, the town of Bihar became the provincial Capital of Magadha and Nalanda the educational and religious centre. The city again rose to its original splendour under the Muhammedan Emperor Sher Shah who made it his provincial Capital. Finally it attained the zenith of its splendour in 1704 under Azim-us-Shan the grandson of Aurangzeb who named the city as Azimabad after himself. The city was constantly attacked by the Maharattas and the Afgans during the time of Ali Vardi Khan and improvements to the fortifications of Patna were then made on an elaborate scale. Under the British rule Mir Qasim was made Nawab of Patna. Owing to Mir Qasim's rebellion in 1763, a British force under Major Adams laid seige to Patna and the citadel was taken by storm. Mir Qasim again attacked the city but the decisive battle of Buxar left the British undisputed master of the lower provinces of Bengal.

It would thus appear that this historic city has passed through many vicissitudes but it has phoenix-like risen again and again from its ashes. Its latest revival is that which we witness in Patna to-day, the Capital of Bihar and Orissa, the seat of the highest tribunal in the land and the abode of a University which combines all that is best in the East and the West.

The Prince's Arrival.

His Royal Highness arrived at the Commissioner's Ghat by the special steamer, at 10 o'clock this morning and a salute of thirty-one guns heralded his arrival. The Hon'ble Mr. Havilland Le Mesurior, who was officiating as Governor, owing to the unfortunate illness and resignation of Lord Sinha, boarded the steamer, and greeted the Prince who soon afterwards disembarked and proceeded to the reception pandal on the Bankipur maidan, acompanied by an escort of the Bihar Light Horse, one section Royal Field Artillery and the Governor's escort.

The Durbar.

The durbar was the principal feature of to-day's functions in connection with the royal visit. Here, in a big amphitheatre, were gathered the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the leading landholders of the province, members of the bar and nearly 3,000 people of all nationalities. On arrival at the Reception Pandal His Royal Highness was received by the Governor. After inspecting the guard of honour, the Prince came up to the dais, followed by his staff and accompanied by the Governor.

THE HON. MR. SACHCHIDANAND SINHA, BAR.-AT-LAW, MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Hammond, Chief Secretary, obtaining Royal permission, declared the durbar open. The Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, a member of the Executive Council, leading the Reception Committee, then read the address of welcome to the Prince as follows:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"On behalf of the people of Bihar and Orissa, we offer Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome on this, the most auspicious, occasion of your first visit to the metropolis of our ancient and historic province. The ancient city of Pataliputra, now known as Patna, which was once the capital of the great Empire of Chandra Gupta and his world-famous grandson—Asoka the Great—most heartily welcomes to-day the heir to the throne of the greatest commonwealth of the modern world. It is a truism that the political history of India opens, in the fourth century before the Christian era, in this very city of Patna as the metropolis of the great Mauryan Empire of Chandra Gupta, who had at his court Megasthenes, as the famous Ambassador of Selukos Nikator, the Greek King of Bactria. As regards the still existing monuments of Asoka's beneficent rule, Your Royal Highness will, in the course of your tour, no doubt, see some of the magnificent monoliths reared by that great Beharee

Emperor, on which he inscribed his famous Royal edicts laying down golden rules of conduct, which even we of the twentieth century would do well to constantly keep in mind. Not far from here—in the neighbouring district of Gaya—there is the ancient Buddhist temple at Budh Gaya, which is traditionally associated with the name of Asoka the Great. It is not only a unique object of antiquarian and architectural interest, but is admittedly the most sacred spot in the Buddhist world, as marking the site where Lord Buddha attained 'Nirvana', that is became "enlightened" and is, as such, the point of convergence to the votaries of the Master throughout the world. The Province of Orissa, which is now joined to Bihar, for administrative purposes, has been for ages out of mind the sacred land of the Hindus and contains, besides many glorious monuments of Hindu architecture, the well-known temple of Jaggannath at Puri, which annually draws large congregations of pilgrims from all parts of the country.

"We recall with gratification the fact that at this identical spot, where Your Royal Highness is receiving our address of welcome, your august grandfather Edward VII—the first Emperor of a truly unified India—held a Darbar, when he came to this country as the Prince of Wales, in 1875. Your Royal father—our gracious King-Emperor—came here in 1911 and inspected the whole length of the river-view of this city which he, by his Royal Command announced but a few days before at Delhi, had raised to the dignity of the capital of Bihar and Orissa. With the example of the great interest displayed by Your Royal grandfather and father in our fortunes, it was in the fitness of things that Your Royal Highness should be in our midst to-day to see for yourself the progress made by the metropolis of this Royal Province.

"Ten years have now elapsed since your august father, our beloved King-Emperor, made the momentous announcement at the Delhi Darbar of 1911, of his intention to establish the new province of Bihar and Orissa under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Since the inception of British dominion in 1765, we formed, till then part of the old historic provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The intention of His Majesty the King-Emperor, in sanctioning the creation of our province was to give the Beharees and the Uriyas much greater facilities than existed before for furthering their advancement educationally, economically and politically. As the people of Bihar and Orissa had long been desirous of having a separate self-contained administration of their own, they received the gracious Royal message with hope, rejoicing and a sense of profound gratefulness. We are glad to assure Your Royal Highness that our high expectations have been already, to a large extent, fulfilled. Though handicapped by a lack of financial resources, the province of Bihar and Orissa has made during the last ten years sure and steady progress. In point of population it stands fourth among the provinces of the Indian Empire. It is now equipped with almost all the political and legal institutions of a major province; and those still required to make it completely self-contained are for the teaching of the higher branches of medicine, engineering and technology. Thus our people are at last enjoying the benefits of a very nearly, self-contained and progressive administration, which with its seat of Government at Patna is fully and equally in touch with all parts of the territories under its control. Though much has been done in the first decade of the life of Bihar and Orissa as a province, we are aware that very much more yet remains to be done. But we feel sure that our Local Government, even more so in future than in the past, will be unremitting in their efforts, so far as financial resources will permit them, in advancing education, especially technical and industrial, and in promoting measures tending to improve public health; as also in providing greater facilities for trade by opening communications throughout the province, and in developing the ports in Orissa for the expansion of commerce.

"Since the 29th of December last, the status of our province has been raised by its elevation to a Governorship, and we take it as an expression of His Majesty the King-Emperor's gracious sympathy with the struggles of his people, in this Royal province, for a higher civic life, that ours is the only province in the Indian Empire to have had the unique and signal honour conferred upon it of being administered by an Indian Governor. The appointment of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Sinha of Raipur as the first Indian representative of His Majesty gave our people unbounded satisfaction and genuine gratification, and it is to us a matter of profound regret that owing to ill-health His Excellency Lord Sinha could not be present here to-day to accord to Your Royal Highness welcome in the name and on behalf of the Province, which we know he had been looking forward to with keen interest. The elevation of the status of our province is the direct result of the introduction into the Government of this country of the Reforms associated with the names of the Right Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montagu—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India—and the late Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. We may take this occasion to inform Your Royal Highness that the Reforms scheme has been welcomed throughout this province as giving the people opportunities, which they lacked so far, of qualifying themselves, as soon as practicable, for full responsible Government. We desire to assure Your Royal Highness that our people have fully availed themselves of the opportunities now opened to them and they are working in a spirit of conciliation and good will, so that by making the Reforms scheme—which is admittedly meant for a period of transition—a thorough success, they may be able to justify their claims, at an early date, to a very much greater measure of civic freedom and political responsibility.

"It will interest Your Royal Highness to know that Bihar and Orissa is the wealthiest province, in the Indian Empire, in mineral resources. But it is only during recent years that efforts have been made to develop them. Lately the Local Government have directed their especial attention to the development of our provincial industries and it is to be hoped that, in the near future, this province will have made sufficient progress in the expansion of its cottage industries as also in the establishment of large concerns worked by power. Of the many industries now established in the province, we may especially mention the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur which are justly associated with the honoured and revered name of that greatest Captain of Indian Industry—the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. This large and important concern, which to a large extent utilities the iron ores of Orissa, is noteworthy for its being purely Swadeshi, in the sense that the whole of its large capital was raised in the country and the whole organization bears emphatic testimony to the enterprise of educated Indians and their capacity for carrying on important industrial concerns.

"In conclusion, we beg of Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our fervent loyalty to his Person and Throne and our deep-seated and earnest conviction that the realisation by the people of India, in the near future, of Swaraj, as an integral part of the Great Britain Commonwealth, is indissolubly bound up with the continuance of the beneficent sway of Your Royal House over the Indian Empire. We also desire to assure Your Royal Highness that the people of this Province have felt sincerely gratified at the visit which you have been pleased to pay to their metropolis, as they believe that the experience gained by you of the realities of life in the India of to-day will enable Your Royal Highness to appreciate more keenly than before their many pressing and crucial problems, as also to realize more vividly the trend of those political, social and economic forces, that have come into play in their midst, as the result of the everwidening influence of education through the medium of English, and are now daily moulding for the better the destinies of this ancient and magnificent land. We hope Your Royal Highness will carry away with you pleasant

recollections of your short stay in the capital of our Province and will continue to take a sympathetic and an abiding interest in the fortunes of its people."

The address was enclosed in a silver casket on the model of the famous temple at Budha Gya and was presented to His Royal Highness.

The Prince in reply said:–

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most warmly for the kind address which your Committee, representing so many varied interests and communities in this Province, has presented to me. I shall convey to His Majesty the King Emperor the expression of your loyal devotion.

"I am very glad to have been able to visit Patna. Though your Province is the youngest Province in India, Patna and Rajgir are connected with the mists of ancient history and the dawn of old civilizations and Empires. The sacred places of Budh Gaya and Jagannath recall association with two of the dominating systems of religious belief in the East, while in the Public Library at Patna is stored a treasure of literature dealing with the religion and history of the Moslem peoples of the world. On historical and religious grounds therefore, your Province occupies a position of more than common interest.

'Apart from these features, my visit makes a special appeal to me because Patna was visited by my grandfather and by my father; and it is by my father's command that this Province took its present shape as a separate entity and that Patna became the metropolis of a Local Government.

"In addition to this I am gratified to visit a Province where till recently an Indian, after a distinguished career in India and in England, and after rendering conspicuous service to the Empire in the War, held the high position of Governor. I am proud to think that Lord Sinha stood, marked out by the confidence of His Majesty's Government, as head of a Local Administration in the ranks of those who are next to and only below His Majesty the King Emperor's Viceroy and Governor-General in India. It is with deep regret that I have heard of Lord Sinha's illness and resignation; and it is a great disappointment to me not to have been able to see him here in his own Administration and at the head of his own Province. I deem your Province fortunate to have been the first to receive the most signal proof of that trust in the people of India and that desire to associate Indians more closely with the Government in India, which has been repeatedly announced and affirmed by His Majesty the King Emperor.

"This Province is possessed of vast resources and wealth. I need only mention a few of its products, the output of white sugar, the lac industry, the mineral deposits in iron, steel, coal, copper and mica and the manufacture of country cloth. Under the reformed constitution the future of this fair Province lies to a large extent in the hands of the enlightened classes among the people themselves. It is my prayer that you may be rightly inspired to develop and improve your resources and to promote the well-being of your fellow-citizens in Bihar and Orissa.

"I know that I shall take away the most pleasant recollections of my visit to Patna; and you may count on the warm interest with which I shall always watch and follow the future history and fortunes of your Province."

The members of the Reception Committee, among whom were the nobility of the province, some members of the Legislative Council, and other citizens were introduced to the Prince. The durbar having been declared

closed, the Prince left the Pandal and driving round the flagstaff he halted in front of the enclosure of school children and students and received a great ovation from them. His Royal Highness, then proceeded to Government House via Fraser Road, Dak Bungalow Road, Baley Road and King George's avenue. The entire route was superbly decorated. At Government House the Acting Governor received his Royal Highness, who, after the formal ceremony was over, retired to his chambers.

At the Polo Ground.

A huge crowd gathered round the polo ground in the afternoon to see the Prince of Wales play in two scratch matches. A large number of people, both European and Indian, were specially invited and were entertained by the officers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the local civilians. The Prince's team won two matches, the first against the Behar Light Horse, by three to two, and the second against the Patna team, the score being the same as in the first.

When the Prince left the Polo ground at 5-30 he was given a tremendous ovation by the soldiers and the Indian crowd.

The Reception.

A brilliant reception was held to-night at Government House, when several hundreds of people were presented to his Royal Highness. The spacious grounds of Government House were beautifully illuminated. At the landing of the grand stair case, His Royal Highness supported by the Acting Governor, and his own staff, received each guest who was presented. It took the Prince nearly two hours to shake hands with all the guests, who were treated to a sumptuous supper after the reception.

Moulavi Syed Abul 'Aas,
Honorary Magistrate.

23rd December 1921.

The Prince Reviews Police Force.

In the morning at Government House his Royal Highness formally received the feudatory Chiefs of Orissa, including the Chiefs of Kharswan, Hindol, Talcher, Bonai, Gangpur, Rairakol, Sonepur, Kalahandi and Patna.

Punctually at 9-50 His Royal Highness left Government House with his staff and the Governor. On arrival on the parade ground he was taken round by the Inspector-General of Police, Behar and Orissa. The Prince inspected, one by one, the Mounted Military Police, the Military Police Detachment and a District Police contingent. He then inspected a band of retired Indian non-commissioned officers of the Army and two companies of Boy Scouts. He presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. R. J. Ashby, Officiating Superintendent of Police. A Royal salute was then given, and the ceremony concluded with three hearty cheers for the Prince.

THE PRINCE BEING DECORATED WITH A GARLAND AT THE GARDEN-PARTY BY THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

Photo by] [Central News,

As the Prince motored back to Government House he was greeted with an ovation by the scouts, and further on he was cheered by the crowd.

The Garden Party.

In the evening at the Hardinge Park, the landholders of Bihar and Orissa, headed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Maharaja of Gidhour, the Maharaja of Dumraon, and several other leading men gave a garden party to the Prince which was attended by more than 500 people.

The Prince, at the eastern gate, was received by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who introduced his brother zemindars and conducted the Prince to the shamiana, where a golden canopy had been erected. His Royal Highness taking his seat crowds of people passed him making obeisance. This lasted for some time, after which the Prince was taken to a special shamiana, where he had tea with the landholders. Afterwards he was taken over the entire park, mixing with the crowd all the time and acknowledging greetings from hundreds of men and women. When he drove back to Government House a vast concourse of people, lining the roads, gave him a hearty welcome.

The Prince left Patna to night at ten for Calcutta, after dinner, from the Hardinge Park station, which was beautifully decorated and lighted.

STATES & ESTATES IN BIHAR & ORISSA.

Kalahandi.

Feudatory State in Bihar and Orissa, with an area of 3,745 square miles and a population of 4,63,296. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 4,50,000. The Ruling family are Nagvansi Rajputs and are said to be connected with the Satrangarh Rajas of Chota Nagpur. In 1878 the Chief, Udit Pratap Deo obtained an hereditary salute of 9 guns. The present Chief is Raja Brij Mohan Deo, O.B.E., who was born in 1896 and succeeded to the Gadi in 1897.

Mayurbhanj.

Mayurbhanj or Mourbhanj is the most northerly of the Tributary States of Orissa It is by far the largest of the Orissa States, and has an area of 4,243 square miles. It presents every variety of soil and scenery. It is related in native chronicles that the principality of Mayurbhanj was founded about 1300 years ago by a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana. The family title "Bhanja" (breaker) was, it is said, assumed after the overthrow of a chieftain named Mayurdhwaja, an event which is also believed to account for the present name of the State. The Chief's emblem is a "peacock" (Mayur), and there is another tardition which alleges that his family originally sprang from a peafowl's eyes. The killing of this bird is strictly prohibited throughout the State. The present ruler Lt. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, was born in 1899 and succeeded the Gadi in 1912. He belongs to a very ancient Hindu family, being descended from Adhibhanj, who came to Orissa from Rajputana.

Patna.

A feudatory State in Bihar and Orissa. The Maharajas of Patna formerly dominated a large extent of territory to the east of Ratanpur kingdom, and were the head of a cluster of States known as the Athara Garhjat or 'eighteen forts . The present rulers are Chauhan Rajputs, and claim for their family an antiquity of 600 years in Patna, with a pedigree of twentynine generations. Accordingly to their traditions, their ancestor was a Rajput prince who lived near Mainpuri and was expelled from his territories by the Muhammadans. The present minor chief, Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh, was born in 1911 and succeeded to the Gadi in 1924.

Sonepur.

The Feudatory State of Sonepur is the South eastern most part of the Sambalpur tract in Orissa. It covers an area of 906 square miles and a population of 2,75,601. Being favourably situated, the State of Sonepur yield more revenue than some neighbouring States of larger area. The ruling chiefs of Sonepur trace their descent from illustrious Chohan Rajput rulers, of whom the glorious Prithwiraj was the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. As early as the beginning of the 12th century, Rama Deb, a seion 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. Narasingh 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 Sri Madan Gopal Sing Deo, 15th in descent from Balaram Sing Deo, after conquering the State from the aboriginal tribes. Maharaja Sri Sir Bir Mitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the 12th ruler from Raja Sri Madan Gopal Sing Deo. 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 Sri Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur, the grandfather of the present Maharaja. The British recognised the rulers of Sonepur 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 Sri Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur was very popular and was noted for his loyalty. The chiefs of Sonepur have since then maintained the justly earned reputation of being loyal to the British throne. Raja Sri Prataprudra Sing Deo Bahadur who succeeded his father Raja Niladhur Sing Deo Bahadur 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 Sir Bir Mitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He was born in 1874 and succeeded to the Gadi in 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, Bikramorvasi and Ratnavali. These translations have been selected as text books in Oriya by the Madras University. The Maharaja was 28 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 all over India. He was present at the Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and in 1911 as a guest of the Government of India and obtained medals on both the occasions from the Government. In the past few years marked progress has been made in the department of education and besides one High English School and two Middle English Schools many primary Schools have been established by the Maharaja in the various towns and villages

MAHARAJA SRI SIR BIR MITRODAYA SING DEO DHARMANIDHI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJA OF SONEPUR.

scattered throughout the State, for girls as well as boys. In recognition of his service to the cause of Hinduism the Huktamandap, the Premier Brahmin Sabha of Orissa has confered on the Maharaja Bahadur the title of "Dharmanidhi". He is the President of the Bengal Kshettriya Upakarini Mahasabha. The Maharaja has published some Sanskrit classes with Oriya translation of his own. His aid in the publication of a typical selection from Oriya literature for the M.A. classes of the University of Calcutta and his contribution for it have been gratefully accepted by the Senate of the Calcutta University. He is also the Vice-patron of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society and has contributed Rs. 6,000 to the Patna museum for encouragement of valuable research in the Indian antiquity. The Maharaja Bahadur is closely associated with various movements towards progress and healthy reformation both within and outside the Sonepur State.

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 one of the first chiefs to offer the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Supreme Government. He contributed Rs. 36,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund, Rs. 23,011 to the Indian

Relief Fund, and 1,111 maunds of rice for the Indian soldiers at the front. The Maharani Sahiba also generously subscribed Rs. 3,000 to the St. John Ambulance Fund. The Maharaja and the late Yubaraj Sahib of Sonepur together contributed Rs. 9,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund besides giving a donation of Rs. 12.000 for the second time for further prosecution of War. Liberal Subscription were also raised by the people of the State. The Maharaja subscribed Rs. 5,45,000 in the Indian War Loan. The British Government in the recognition of his services in connection with the great war created him a K.C.I.E. with a permanent salute of 9 guns, in 1918.

The Maharaja is blessed with two sons. But the eldest the late Yubaraj Sahib Sri Somabhusan Sing Deo passed away in the prime of his life in 1918, when the second son of the Maharaja Sahib, Sri Sudhansusekher Sing Deo became the heir-apparent of the State. The late Yubaraj Sahib's help to the British Government for raising war loans and labour recruitment was unique and he was granted a certificate by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of his services. The present heir-apparent Sri Sudhansusekher Sing Deo has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. The title of Maharaja has recently been made hereditary. The Maharaja has been elected as a representative member in the chamber of Princes, Delhi.

Chainpur.

The history of the Chainpur family narrates its origin from the Surwar family of the Chamargour Rajputs of the Lunar race. Their primitive home is said to be at Surpur situated at a distance of 300 miles, to the south west of Delhi. Raja Dussasan Singha, a distinguished member of the said family went over to Delhi, took service under the then ruling Emperor, and became the Commander of the Imperial Forces. He by his military skill made several conquests and endeared himself to the then ruling Emperor. The Emperor granted him the whole of the Kirat Pargana, along with other jagirs. He, in his old age, retired to Benares, the holy pilgrimage of the Hindus, to lead a retired life, while his son Raja Sarangdhar migrated to the district of Shahabad, and managed to secure the Royal grant of the Talukas of Dhaudanda and Tilauthu and possessed of the strong fortress of Rohtas. He built a fort at Dhaudanda where he settled. He was succeeded by his son Raja Mohkam Sinha alias Deva Sahi. He had two sons viz:- Raja Hema Sahi and Thakurai Puran Malla, of whom the eldest Raja Hema Sahi was recognised as the Raja of Tilauthu by the then Emperor of Delhi.

During the time of Raja Deva Sahi the Chero chief Raja Bhagvata Ray rebelled against the Kshatriya Prince of Champaran, who sought protection of the then Emperor of Delhi. The royal army defeated the Chero chief at Bhojpore. Raja Bhagvata Ray sought protection of Raja Deva Sahi, who with a view to help the Chero chief, sent his younger son Thakurai Puran Malla, along with the chero Chief, to the District of Palamau, which was then ruled by the Raksel Rajputs. Raja Bhagvanta Ray, with the assistance of Thakurai Puran Malla succeeded in the conquests of Palamau and deprived the Raksels of their possessions, the Thakurai managed to install the Chero Chief on the throne, and from him secured an oath to the effect of an agreement that from the date, it would rest with him and his descendants to select the future chief from the descendants of the Chero chiefs and that henceforth the Thakuraies only would be the General managers i.e. the Sarbarakhars of his Raj. Accordingly the Thakuraies continued to select Rajas from the descendants of the Chero Chief and act with them as their Sarbarakhars, till the time of the Chero Chief Raja Churaman Rai. The Thakuraies, generally used to go to Delhi, to represent their masters and it was on account of their good deeds and loyalty that they were bestowed with various grants of jagirs. Thakurai Puran Malla settled himself at Chainpur and up to now it represents the seat of the family of the elder branch of the family. His

THE LATE RAJA BHAGVAT DAYAL SINGHA, CHAINPUR.

descendants Kirat Singha, Hemant Singha, Netlal Singha and others pleased the Emperors of Delhi by their general proficiencies, military skill and faithfull discharge of duties, and they were allowed the special previlege of attending the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, a high distinction, at that time, enjoyed only by the few ruling Chiefs. The Thakuraies received several jagirs under several Firmans, which are still preserved in the Chainpur family.

In 1721 Thakurai Amar Singha, son of Thakurai Kirat Singha headed a rebellion against the then ruling chief Ranjit Ray of Palamau, defeated him and set up Raja Jai Krisna Ray instead. He also defeated the Pindaries, in their raids, on the Palamau border. His eldest son Bakhtawar Singha died during his life time and he was succeeded by his grand son Thakurai Jainath Singha. Dissensions broke out in the Royal family and one Thakurai Sanath Singha, a nephew of Bakhtawar Singha, was treacherously murdered by the Raja. Thakurai Jainath Singha assisted by the elder cousin of the murdered, collected an army and defeated Raja Jai Krishna Ray at the Chetua hill, and placed Raja Chitrajit on the gaddi in 1764.

Soon after the district of Palamau came into the possession of the British Empire. Since then the Thakuraies have been loyal to the British throne, though deprived of their high position the "Sarbarakhars" of the Palamau Rajas. During the early period of the British rule in Palamau, Jainath Singh's son, Thakurai Rambaksa Singha rendered valuable assistance to the Government to quell the

RAJA BRAHMADEO NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR,
CHAINPUR.

rebel, headed by the then Horil Singha.

In recognition of these services, the villages of Harunda Kanchana were granted to him with the Royal Parwana. His son Thakurai Chatradhari Singha also rendered help to the Government at the time of the Kol rebellion, and himself went to take part in the battle-field at Lateahar. He was succeeded by his son Thakurai Raghubar Dayal Singha, who in recognition of his loyal services to the Government, during the Mutiny of 1857-58, got a jagir of twenty six villages, and a title of "Ray Bahadur". Ray Thakurai Raghubar Dayal Singha Bahadur was succeeded by his son Thakurai Jagannath Dayal Singha. He rendered valuable help at the time of the great famine of 1877 and received the certificate of Honour. His son Raja Thakurai Bhagvat Dayal Singha, was honoured with the title of "Raja". He has done several works of "Public Utility", established a school and founded a Hospital at Chainpur. In his early life he personally went to Sirguja, three times, to quell the rebellion and the rising of the Korwas. He had the honour of being invited at the Delhi Durbar as representative of the Chotanagpur division and had been awarded with several medals. He died on 18th of June, 1918, and was succeeded by his son Raja Brahmadeo Narayan Singh the present ruler of Chainpur estate and the head of the Surwar family. He is held in high esteem by the general public. It is with his generosity that Daltoganj has been equipped with a Zanana Hospital, to which noble and magnanimous work he has placed a sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of Government. The Government

has been pleased to invest him with the title of "Raja" in 1922. He is blessed with a son on the 30th November 1922 who is named Kumar Brijdeo Narayansingha.

Darbhanga.

Darbhanga is the richest Zamindari Estate in Bihar & Orissa, comprising lands situated in the Districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Monghyr, Purnea and Bhagalpur with a total area of more than 2,410 square miles. The Darbhanga Raj family traces its origin to one Mahesh Thakur, who is said to have come from Jubbulpore about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He obtained the rank of Raja and the grant of the Darbhanga Raj from Akbar, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. The honours and lands thus conferred were continued by the Mughal Emperors on the following conditions that the Rajas of Darbhanga should do justice, relieve distress and put their country in a flourishing condition. These stipulations have been faithfully carried out from generation to generation and have, in fact, become watchwords with the Rajas of Darbhanga who have always shown themselves to be lovers of Justice and friends of the poor and the distressed, not only in their own Raj but also throughout Bengal. During the first half of the 19th century misarrangement and litigation beset the estate with considerable difficulties

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SIR RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, K.B.E., DARBHANGA.

but they only resulted in the decided impartibility of the estate and the regulations of the inheritance by primogeniture; and owing to a long minority over twenty years from 1860 A.D. onwards during which the estate was under the Court of Wards, it is now in a flourishing condition. The late Maharaja Lachmeshwar Singh, who died in 1898 A.D. was a loyal supporter of Government, who wielded great influence among the landed aristocracy of Bengal, while the whole Hindu population regarded him with affection and veneration. He is succeeded by his younger brother, the Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, K.B.E., a man of learning and accomplishment like his late lamented and honoured brother, the present Maharaja is held in high estimation by Government, who have displayed their appreciation of his grasp of the burning questions of the day and the moderation of his judgment, by entrusting to him responsible public duties. His work in the Legislative Council and other public bodies is too well known to be mentioned here, which fitly claims for him the first and the formost place among the leaders to public opinion in Bengal, and also in British India. He has recently won the heart of the Hindu Community by taking up the cause of the Hindu University, to which he has given a princely donation of five lakhs. Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh has received several distinctions from the British Government for his valuable services to the public cause.

Kanikaraj.

Some time about the year 1200, a brother of the then Chief of Mayurbhanj, by name Bhujabal Bhanj, acquired by conquest a small territory in what is now known as "Kanika". The place was then ruled by a Raja, of low caste, and Bhujabal Bhanj having subdued the Raja, set up a reign of his own, and thus founded the "Bhanja Raj" of this Killah, the status of which was recognised by the Vishnuvite or Gajapati (Gangetic) dynasty of Orissa in the middle of the 13th Century of the Christian Era. The seat of the Raj was at first at a place called Bajarpur, on the right bank of the Baitarani river and was afterwards removed to Bighagarh, on the right bank of Brahmani river. The latter place having proved unhealthy, it had since been removed to Rajkanika, which is situated directly on the Cuttack-Chandbali Road about 4 miles to the south of the Chandbali Fort. The heraldic emblem of the family is the figure of a peacock from which is derived the name of the Feudatory State of "Mayurbhanj" a brother of the Chief of which State, as mentioned above, founded the Bhanja Raj Family in Kanika. The family has its origin in the Solar Dynasty, being a branch of the Raj Family of Jodhpur in Rajputana. The Status of the Chiefs of the Killah down to 1803 was more or less that of a semi-independent ruler of a small principality. They were in possession of full sovereign rights within the Killah and their allegiance to the kings of Orissa and subsequently to the Mahomedan and the Marhatta rulers of the Province was only nominal. In 1803, treaty engagements were made between the Hon'ble East India Company and the great—grandfather of the present Rajah. The Hon'ble Rajah Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo Bahadur, O.B.E., the present proprietor of the Estate, is the 2nd son of the Rajah of the adjoining Killah Aul. He was born in 1881 and adopted into the Kanika family in 1896. During his minority the Estate was under the management of the Court of Wards. He was educated at the Government Collegiate School and College, Cuttack. He married in 1899, a daughter of one of the late chiefs of Nayagarh. He assumed management of the Estate from the Court of Wards on attaining majority in 1902. In December 1906, he presided over the Utkal Conference held at Behrampore in the Ganjam District. In 1907, he visited England and travelled in other parts of Europe. In 1908, he was nominated a member of the Bengal Advisory Fishery Board and in the following year he was elected as the representative of the landholders of Orissa and Chota Nagpur to the Bengal Council. In 1910, he visited England again and joined the Lincoln's Inn and in 1911, he

THE HON'BLE RAJAH RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO BAHADUR, O.B.E., KANIKARAJ.

attended the Coronation ceremony of their Imperial Majesties at Westminster Abbey in London. On his return to India in December of the same year, he attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi. On the creation of the new province of Bihar and Orissa in 1912, he was elected to the Provincial Council as the representative of the Landholders of Orissa. He was again elected to the Council of Bihar and Orissa by the same constituency in 1916. The Rajah has always taken a lively interest in every matter of public concern. He is President of the Orissa Landholder's Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bengal and the Bihar Landholder's Association. He is also a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and the East India Association, London. Tikayet Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo born on the 29th September 1908 is the son and heir of the Rajah. He is a fine and fair-looking boy and is being brought up in a manner consistent with his position in life.

Khandpara.

The late ruling Chief of the State Raja Ramchandra Singh Deva Mardaraj Bhramarbar Roy was placed on the Gaddi on the 3rd September 1905. During his administration he made land Settlement of the State and reorganized all branches of the administration. The area of the State is 244 square miles and population 64,289 with an annual income of about Rs. 93,000. The Chief died in 1922 and was succeeded by Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy who was born in 1914. The Dewan Babu Bhagatballav Das is a Government servant on deputation to the State. The Chief Centre of the trade is Kantilo on the bank of Mohanadi river which is famous for its brass and bell metal utensils.

Talcher.

It covers an area of 399 square miles with a population of 51,015. The revenue of the State is nearly 3 lacs of which a sum of Rs. 1039-10-5 is paid as tribute to the British Government. The State is noted for its coal, iron and mica mines. The Chief belongs to Rajput family claiming descent from the ancient Solar dynasty of Ajodhya. The founder Nara Hari Sing came into Orissa and having conquered the aboriginal tribes established himself as Raja. From him seventh in descent Raja Aydi assumed the title of Birabar Harichandan Mahapatra. For services rendered in quelling the disterbances in the neighbouring State of Angul, Raja Dayanindhi Birabar Harichandan Mahapatra received the title of "Mahindra Bahadur" from the British Government. Raja Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan, the present Chief was born on the 9th June 1880, and succeeded to the Gadi as a minor in 1891. He was educated at the Ravenshaw Collegiate school, and was formally installed to the Gadi on June 9, 1901.

RAJA KISHORE CHANDRA BIRABAR HARICHANDAN,
RAJA OF TALCHER.

During the great war he rendered valuable help to the British Government. He made handsome subscription towards the St. John Ambulance Corps and for the soldiers on their way home on demobilization. He also subscribed to the Motor Ambulance Fund, and the Silver Wedding Fund. Some prisoners were deputed to Mesopotamia to work as War coolies. He also contributed to the Indian War Loan. Raja Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan from the very day of his installation, has taken the keenest interest in introducing the modern system of education for the advancement of his subjects. He has established the town Municipality and Boards of Revenue and Agriculture thoroughout the State

departments in which the Non-Official members take keen interest. The development of the hitherto unemployed mineral resources of his State has formed one of the chief aims of the Raja. Five thousand acres of coal field has been leased out to the East India Prospecting Syndicate. A large number of Post Offices and Telegraphic connection are opened.

SRIJIT PROMOD CHANDRA DEV,
PATTAYAT, TALCHER.

SRIJIT HRADAYA CHANDRA DEV,
YUVRAJ, TALCHER.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S KINDNESS.

IT is well-known that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is very susceptible to all kinds of human suffering and thinks it his duty to do all he can to lessen it.

When his Royal Highness was at Lucknow he received a letter from a student named Kidar Nath Nigam of Unao stating that he had been born on the same day as the Prince and was suffering from a disease of the hip joint which made him a cripple. As soon as the facts were verified his Royal Highness directed that a photograph of himself should be sent to Kidar Nath together with the following message:– "It is with great sorrow that I hear that you, who are of the same age as myself are permanently confined to a bed of sickness and are unable to move about. You have my deepest sympathy. I pray that your pain may be alleviated and that you may be restored to health."

The Prince in Calcutta.

24th December 1921.

Calcutta.

The Capital town of Bengal, owes its origin, directly, to British commerce and industry. Indirectly "The City of Palaces" may be said to have originated from the romantic circumstances connected with the successful treatment, in 1642, of the wife of the then Nawab (Viceroy) of Bengal who lay sick of a malady which had baffled the Mahomedan 'Hakims', by the ship's surgeon of the "Hopewell", belonging to the East India Company, and which was lying in the Hughli. The doctor —one Gabriel Boughton—was asked by the grateful Nawab, who was the second son of the great Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, to name his own fee. Dr. Boughton requested a concession for the East India Company giving them the exclusive right of trading throughout Bengal. This concession was granted and also a piece of land for a factory, some twenty-five miles up the river, at Hughli—the parent factory of the one established by Job Charnock at Calcutta in 1690.

In 1696 the rebellion of Subha Singh, a Burdwan 'Zamindar', assumed formidable dimensions, and the English applied to the Nawab for permission to fortify their settlement. This was granted; and a fort was constructed on a site extending from the modern Fairlie Place on the north to Koila Ghat Street on the south, the river forming the western and what is now Dalhousie Square the eastern boundary. The town grew rapidly; within a short time a wharf, a good hospital, a church, and barracks were erected; and in 1707 the East India Company declared it a separate Presidency accountable only to the Directors in London. In 1742 the inhabitants commenced to dig an entrenchment round their settlement as a defence against the Marathas, who were then raiding Bengal. This entrenchment, known as the Maratha Ditch, followed the course of the modern Circular Road, but it was never completed along the southern boundary. The chief event in the early history of Calcutta is its capture in 1756 by Siraj ud-daula, Nawab of Bengal. The native troops deserted and the Europeans were driven into the fort, which was practically indefensible, as its guns were masked by the surrounding buildings. The Governor and many of the officials made their escape and the garrison, under the command of Holwell, were driven to surrender. They were forced, into a small room, which is known in history as the Black Hole. Here they were left for the night. When the morning came and the door was opened, only twenty-three were found alive. The town was recaptured by Clive and Admiral Watson early in 1757; and after the battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar gave the English the 'Zamindari' of the twenty-four Parganas, as well as a free gift of the town and some of the adjacent villages. From this date the town has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. With part of the compensation money received from the Nawab, Gobindpur was cleared of its inhabitants and the foundations of the present fort were laid. The clearing of the jungle round the fort led to the formation of the Maidan. In 1766 the General Hospital was removed to its present site, and at this period the European quarter began to extend southwards along Chowringhee. In 1773, by an Act of Parliament, the Governor and Council of Bengal were invested with control over the other Indian possessions of the Company, and soon afterwards Warren Hastings removed the treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta.

The Hughli, commercially speaking, is the most important channel by which the mighty Ganges enters the Bay of Bengal. It assumes its distinctive name about 120 miles from the sea, and from Calcutta to the sea, a distance of about 80 miles, the river is a record of engineering improvement

and success. Calcutta abounds in public parks and gardens—The Eden Gardens, Horticultural, Zoological, and the Botanical Gardens. The beautiful Eden Gardens were presented to the city by the Misses Eden, sisters of Lord Auckland, a former Viceroy. The City possesses many palaces, splendid public buildings, private mansions, and great commercial houses, but no old-time monuments like Delhi, Agra, and other large Indian cities. The Calcutta Racecourse, on which the Viceroy's Cup—the "blue riband" of the Indian Turf—is run for annually, is an ideal course situated on the outskirts of Kidderpore. The Red Road—the Rotten Row" of Calcutta—and the Strand are the favourite roads for driving and motoring, and are much patronized during the cooler hours of the day. Here are to be found many magnificent monuments to former Viceroys and famous warriors and builders of Empire. Amongst those erected to famous soldiers are those of Sir James Outram, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Earl Roberts (who was born at Cawnpore in 1832, and baptised at St. John's Cathedral in the year 1834). One of the most recent statues erected in Calcutta commemorates the tenure of office, as Commander-in-Chief in India, of Lord Kitchener whose great work of reform in the Indian Army has proved of such intrinsic worth. Government House, is an imposing white pile of buildings with four wings radiating from a domed centre, modelled on Kedleston Hall, the ancestral home of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. The principal commercial houses, banks, etc., are in Clive Street and about Dalhousie Square where also is the Bengal Secretariat, or Writers' Buildings. Chowringhee is the Regent Street of Calcutta, and in it are the Indian Museum and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Imperial Museum occupies a fine building fronting the Maidan. The High Court, built after the model of the great Hall at Ypres, in Belgium, is a splendid building and a credit to Calcutta. In January 1906 was laid by the Prince of Wales (King George V) the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial—the national memorial to the late Queen-Empress Victoria—"The Good". A short distance out of Calcutta is the temple at Kalighat which has no pretentions to architectural beauty or merit, but possesses considerable sanctity in the eyes of worshippers.

The Arrival.

Howrah Station was profusely decorated with flowers and the main entrance of the station was hung on either side with red and blue bunting and flags of many colours which were fluttering in a gentle breeze. All the pillars were most artistically ornamented with shields and flags. Platform No. 6 at which the Royal train was to arrive was most beautifully decorated and laid with red baize, with a splendid display of greener from palm pots. The entire length of roof of the platform was also draped in red and blue while down the centre were suspended dozens of Union Jacks alternating with red and blue ensigns.

Exactly to time (10 a. m. Standard time) the Royal Special steamed in and His Royal Highness, who was dressed in the Uniform of Welsh Guards stepped out from the train, the Band played the National Anthem and the first of 31 guns boomed a salute from the ramparts of the Fort William. His Excellency the Earl Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal received the

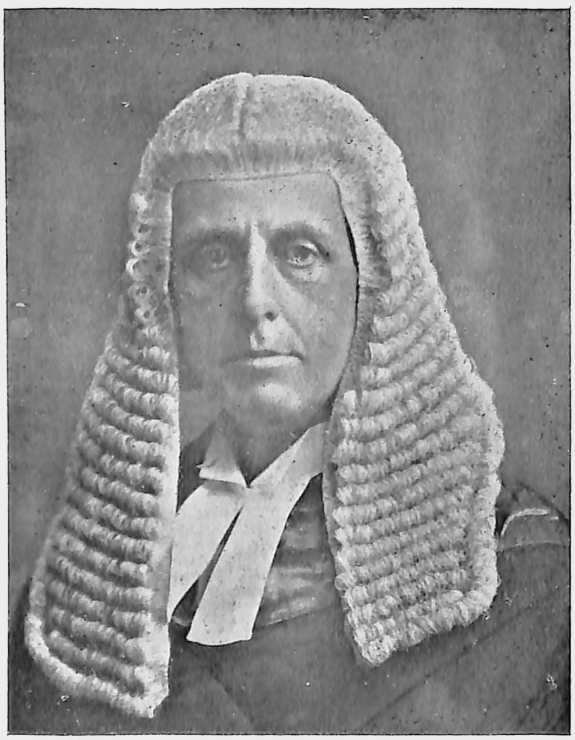
Prince who after shaking hands with the Governor talked to him for some minutes.

His Excellency then presented the following to His Royal Highness:– H.E. Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief of India, and his staff; H.E. Sir William Marris, the Governor of Assam, and his staff; Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the Chief Justice of Bengal; the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India; the Right Rev. Ferdinand Perrier; the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies; the Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler; the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan; the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr; the Hon. Sir Surendranath Bannerjea; the Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhuri; the Hon Mr. P. C. Mitter; Sir H. Hudson, Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command; Major General T. A. Cubitt, General Officer-Commanding the Presidency and Assam district; Mr. S. G. Hart, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division; Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to the Governor; Mr. R. B. Hyde, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Mr. B. C. Prance District Magistrate of Howrah; Mr. G. L. Colvin, Agent of the E. I. Railway; Sir George Godfrey, Agent of the B. N. Railway; Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim; and Mr. Sinha, Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

There was a large gathering of Indians and Europeans. The Prince inspected the Guard-of-Honour which was composed of 100 men of the Calcutta Scottish with Lieut. MacEwan in command. The Governor's Bodyguard and the East Indian Railway battalion in command of Capt. Robertson were the other regiments represented on the platform.

After the inspection the Prince entered the shining State barouche and accompanied by a splendid escort of Mounted Police, 4th Hussars, 113th Battery R.F.A., Viceroy's Bodyguard; Bengal Bodyguard, and Calcutta Light Horse, drove off amid a hearty burst of cheering. At the station entrance near the archway was a gallery occupied by ladies and girls who rose as the Royal carriage approached and sang "God bless the Prince of Wales".

The numerous ships on the Hughli all gay with flags and bunting presented a cheering sight to the Prince as he drove over the bridge. Crossing the old bridge, the Prince entered the great city. At the turning of Strand Road he was greeted by a cheering crowd, who occupied all



THE HON'BLE SIR LANCELOT SANDERSON, KT., K.C., BAR.-AT-LAW, CHIEF JUSTICE, BENGAL.

positions of vantage in the high storied buildings at the corner of Harrison Road. This was the first welcome he had from the Indians of the city. The procession slowly passed into Strand Road, Clive Ghat street and Clive street and halted at Dalhousie square. All along the route, which lay in the commercial quarters of the city, spectators of all classes, in which the Europeans predominated, loudly cheered the Prince.

While entering Dalhousie square, he had a stunning welcome from a large multitude, not merely on both sides of the highway but in the spacious verandah of Writers' Buildings, where hundreds awaited the Prince. They shouted and cheered and expressed their joy in various other ways.

City Corporation Address.

In the beautiful grounds of Dalhousie square adjacent to the old Fort William, the Prince stopped to receive the address of welcome from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. Here for the reception of the Royal visitor a white and gold artistic pavilion with an amber coloured throne in it, was put up facing which was an ampitheatre. Tier upon tier of the ampitheatre was closed packed with all sections of the community. Mirrored in the clear waters of the tank were the stately buildings surrounding the Square, gay with decoration while the tank was flanked on either side by

THE HON. SIR THOMAS WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
KT. I.C.S., BAR.-AT-LAW,
JUDGE HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA.

level stretches of green sword with clumps of trees dotted on them. Overhead an aeroplane circled the cloudless, blue sky emitting a faint trail of smoke behind it. The east gate by which the Prince entered was screened by alabaster like fretwork and was ablize with flowers and festoons. At the east gate of the Square where His Royal Highness alighted, Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Corporation, received the Prince and conducted him to the pavilion amid a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. The sunny and infectious smile with which the Prince acknowledged the spontaneous greetings of the assembly, was the signal for fresh bursts of enthusiasm and some minutes elapsed before the Corporation address could be read.

Mr. C. F. Payne in a ringing voice which was quite audible throughout, read the following address:–

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, on behalf of the people of this city, offer to Your Royal Highness a most respectful, loyal and hearty welcome.

"The people of Calcutta still cherish recollections of the visit of Your Royal Grandfather, the first Heir to the Throne who came to this country and to this city and saw for himself the greatness of the Indian Empire and its devotion to the Sovereign. They have pleasant memories of the stay in their midst of Your beloved Father and Mother, whom they had the two-fold happiness of receiving as Prince and Princess of Wales and subsequently as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

"We extend to Your Royal Highness the same loyal and cordial greeting as to your predecessors. We may indeed venture to say that your presence appeals to us in special manner for we welcome you not only as the son of our King-Emperor, but also because you have yourself rendered brilliant service to the Empire. In your triumphal progress through Canada, Australia and New Zealand, you were the Ambassador of the Crown, and we are glad that your visit to this country has evoked no less enthusiasm than it has done in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

"India has now entered upon a new era of her history. We had cherished the hope that Your Royal Highness would have been able to initiate the new Constitution as represented by the Legislative Councils, the Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State. To our regret considerations of health prevented your contemplated visit to this country last year, but we had the honour and pleasure to receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, of whose presence we retain the happiest memories.

"Your Royal Highness has shown a deep interest in the development of commerce and in the promotion of healthy conditions of living for the people. We may be permitted to remind Your Royal Highness that the City which has now the honour to receive you has been a great centre of trade and commerce from the days of its founder Job Charnock, and we are glad to be able to assure you that Calcutta continues to enjoy its pre-eminent position. The great industries of jute, tea and coal and many others are directed from this City which has been fitly described as the commercial capital of India.

"The Corporation of Calcutta and their predecessors have had many difficulties to contend with in making this city what it is to-day. Situated nearly on the sea level and growing out of a cluster of villages long before modern town-planning was thought of, Calcutta has presented as difficult a problem as has ever been faced by a municipality anxious to be equipped with the conveniences and amenities of civic life; but we venture to claim that very great progress has already been made and we assure Your Royal Highness that the Corporation, in association with the Calcutta Improvement Trust, are strenuously endeavouring to bring this city into conformity with the highest municipal ideals.

"In conclusion, we venture to express the hope that Your Royal Highness may enjoy to the full your interesting tour and that on its termination Your Royal Highness may bear away pleasant recollections of this great country and its people."

Mr. Payne then handed the address to the Prince. The address was enclosed in a handsome gold cover which bore the following inscription: "Presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.M.C., by the Corporation of Calcutta on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta, 24th December, 1921.

His Royal Highness in a clear voice which could be heard despite the bustle outside, replied as follows:–

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your loyal and hearty greeting on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta. This city has extended a warm welcome to my father and my grandfather and other members of my family, the grateful recollection of which is still treasured; and I can assure you, Gentlemen, that I have been looking forward with special interest to my visit here.

"I have seen many cities in the Empire; but few cities can vie with the interest which centres round Calcutta. The expansion of a small fishing village into a great manufacturing and commercial city, with a port full of shipping and a vast exchange mart in daily touch with the Far East and America on one side, and with Europe, Australia and Africa on the other forms a memorable chapter in our Empire history, of which both Britain and India may well be proud. The great part which this city has played in the history of India itself, makes a powerful appeal to the imagination. Whether viewed as the stronghold of the European commercial community, or as the capital of Bengal and the Chief City of our Bengali-speaking subjects, or in the more restricted but important aspect of a great student centre, Calcutta arrests attention, and is invested with an importance peculiarly its own. Further, if we add to the city proper the suburban municipalities and Howrah, with which it is connected with a continuous line of roads and buildings, Calcutta can claim that, with the exception of London, no city in the Empire has a larger number of inhabitants, while few, if any, have a more cosmopolitan and heterogenous population.

SIR CHARLES HENRY KESTEVEN, KT.,
GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR, CALCUTTA.

"Gentlemen, you have alluded with a becoming modesty to your responsibilities, and the spirit in which you discharge them. It is, however, patent that the vast area and population entrusted to you are no light burden. That you arrange efficiently for the water supply, lighting, communications, drainage, sanitation, food supply, health and medical relief for this vast charge, amid special difficulties and complexities which are absent in the case of other large towns, and with a taxation figure per head of a moderation unknown in cities of this class, speaks volumes for your energy and organisation. Notable work has also been done in town planning and improvements by your sister body, the Improvement Trust. With the great schemes still before you to lead through to a successfull issue and the vast projects of the Port Trust, public life in Calcutta offers a fascinating field indeed to those who are ready to devote their energies to the improvement of the welfare of their fellow citizens.

"That the citizens of Calcutta of various races and creeds have worked together in this Corporation in the past with such harmony and efficiency and shown such admirable results, is a bright augury for British India as a whole. If the gradual development of self governing institutions in India is attended and inspired by as happy a spirit of united effort to secure the well-being of the people, as animates your Corporation in Municipal affairs, the future is indeed full of hope.

"Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your address and your kind wishes. I am confident that I shall take away the most pleasant impressions and recollections from your great city."

At Government House.

After a short wait the procession began to move again, and, in a few minutes arrived at Government house and His Royal Highness amidst loud cheers stepped out of his carriage and was received by the Governor and Lady Ronaldshay who were waiting at the foot of the grand staircase. The Royal salute greeted the Prince, and after an inspection of the Guards of Honour made in company with the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness, preceded by his own and the Governor's staffs walked up the grand staircase to the throne room. Here were presented to His Royal Highness the Ruling Princes of Bengal the hereditary Nawabs and Raja Bahadurs and noblemen, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Chief Justice and other Judges, the principal Government officers and the clergy, the Sheriff, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Vice-President

KUMAR ABONI MOHAN TAGORE,
Consul General for Bolivia in India and Consul for U.S. of Venezuela.

of the British India Association, the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, the President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Consuls and others.

After the morning reception His Royal Highness took a brief rest before proceeding to the Race Course where he lunched with the stewards of the Turf Club and enjoyed a good day's racing.

At the Races.

In the afternoon the Prince made acquaintance with the world-famous race-course, attending a meeting wherein the principal event was a six-furlongs heat for a cup presented by himself. The Prince, who looked very well in a grey lounge suit, remained until the eighth and last race had been decided, and his appearance on the lawn in front of the members' stand or at the paddock was invariably a signal for loud cheers, which were taken up and re-echoed in the other enclosures and in the free part of the course on other side of the rails. The course was in excellent condition, the weather was fairly cool, though not so balmy as Calcutta is accustomed to expect at Christmas time. The favourite, Galway Gate, belonging to that well-known Calcutta sportsman, Mr. J. C. Galstan; was heavily backed for the Prince of Wales' Cup.

Hon. Daniel Castel,
Consul for Spain, Calcutta.

Towards the close of the afternoon's sport, his Royal Highness presented the cups to the owner of the horse

which had won, his own trophy falling to Mr. Gladstain, who made over all his winnings of the day to a charity nominated by the Prince. The Burdwan Cup was won by Mr. Goculdas's Silver Saint. The Calcutta Grand Military Steeple Chase was won by Major McCudden's Truncheon and the Merchant's Cup was won by Messrs. Douetil and Page's Kilcloon, after which resounding cheers for the Prince were given from all parts of the course. These were repeated with renewed enthusiasm, when, at the close of the day, the Prince took his departure.

In the evening H.R.H. the Prince attended a dinner and a dance party at the Government house.

25th December 1921.

At the Cathedral.

Divine service in the Cathedral was the only occasion of His Royal Highness's public appearance during the day. The Prince motored to the

ONE OF H.R.H.'S INDIAN RETINUE PRESENTS THE PRINCE WITH A BOUQUET ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Photo by] [Central News

Cathedral along Lawrence Road, Mayo Road, Chowringhee Road and the south east gate of St. Paul's Cathedral. Knots of spectators gathered along the route and cheered the Prince as he sped past. His Royal Highness alighted at the south east porch where he was received by the Rev. Canon C. J. Stokoe, Senior Chaplain; Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, C.I.E., senior Churchwarden; and Colonel H. B. Deare, C.I.E., I.M.S., senior Churchwarden, and conducted to his pew. H. E. the Governor and Lady Ronaldshay also attended. Flowers and palms lent a splash of colour to the stately grandeur of the Cathedral while the sun streaming through the stained glass windows shed a mellow light on the scene and brought out in vivid relief the white Naval uniform in which the Prince of Wales was glad. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta conducted the Service and also preached the sermon.

At the close of the Service a collection was taken in aid of the European Female Orphanage. After the Service in the Cathedral, His Royal Highness attended by his staff visited H.M.S. 'Southampton'. The Indian ritinue and staff of His Royal Highness made him a present of a regular little clipper of a polo pony, together with their loyal greetings. At night there was a dinner party at Government house.

26th December 1921.

Interviews.

On Monday morning the Prince played Polo with members of his staff on the Ellenborough Course. Then his Royal Highness granted interviews to His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur, and Nobilities of Bengal.

Lunch with the Governor of Assam.

The Prince had lunch with His Excellency the Governor of Assam on board the 'Sonamukhee'. After the luncheon the Prince said:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I am very much obliged to Sir William Marris for having so kindly asked me to lunch and given me an opportunity of meeting you all.

"I received a kind message of welcome from Assam on my arrival in India; and it is very gratifying to me to be able to express my thanks for it in person today. It is a permanent regret that I am unable to pay a visit to your Province. My tour in India is, as you know, very short and much has to be fitted into it; and you must not blame me for not including a visit to Assam in my tour. The fault or misfortune rather lies with you. For while the great rivers, which run through your Province, and the lovely hills and mountains which encircle it, give Assam, the peerless beauty all its own, they make it difficult of access. Some day, I trust, it may be my privilege to visit your

Province and to see for myself that it is not only distance that lends enchantment to the beauty of Assam. I know that warm and loyal hearts beat in your valleys and highlands and I shall watch with keen interest and sympathy the progress of a Province, which, though not numbered among the larger Provinces of India, made a notable effort in the Great War. Assam is fortunate in possessing as her first Governor, one who for many years has made a close study of large administrative and Imperial problems and has valuable experience of other parts of the Empire. I feel sure that the wide knowledge and breadth of view, which he brings to his task, will help you to maintain worthily the fine traditions of your Province.

"Your Excellency, I thank you again for your kind hospitality; and I ask you to be so kind as to convey my greetings to the people of your Province and my expressions of regret that I am unable during my present tour to visit them in their own country."

At the Races.

Calcutta Race Course is renowned for its enormous crowds, which foregather in prodigious strength on any big race day, but not for many years past has there been such a seething, surging mass of humanity as that which assembled at the course this afternoon. It was, of course, the Viceroy's Cup Day, which is always one of the Major events of the Calcutta season. Escorted by Governor's bodyguard his Royal Highness drove to the Course in the Royal barouche, through the streets packed with spectators, in holiday attire.

Mr. F. S. Johnston,
Steuthers & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

The Prince entered the course near the new Victoria Memorial by the seventh furlong post. Most of the race goers were beseiging the bookmakers or lining up for the totalisator, when the cry went up that the Royal

procession was approaching. In a few minutes, or perhaps even seconds, the stands were crowded and on the spacious lawns in front there was not an extra inch of standing room. Looking a way down the line from the members stand, one could see nothing but a dark mass of humans, literally acres and acres of them. This enormous assemblage watched the cavalcade —still but a haze of red in the distance—approach slowly, it seemed, to the bend leading to the straight in comparative silence. It was an impressive silence, but a telling prelude to such a roar of cheering as perhaps has never been heard in Calcutta before, in which European and Indian and all the mixed races which go to make up Calcutta's teeming population, vied with one another, not in a stereotyped three cheers, but in round after round of ringing hurrahs. The Prince, who was dressed in a grey morning suit, raised his topi continuously, with that quick nervous gesture which we have now become to regard as characteristic.

MR. B. M. DASS, M.A., M.SC.,
Superintendent, Calcutta Research Tannery.

The race for the Viceroy's Cup which was a splendidly run contest, being won by the general favourite Mr. Goculdas's 'Roubaix' the Blue Ribbon of the Indian Turf, provided His Royal Highness with a thrilling spectacle. His Royal Highness presented the Cup to the owner, he congratulated him heartily, and spent several minutes chatting with him. The Prince, after handing over the Cup, turned and faced the stands and called for three cheers for the Viceroy, which were given enthusiastically, to be followed by

three more, accompanied by the waiving of hats and handkerchiefs for the Prince himself. Yet another great outburst of cheers signalled the Prince's departure soon after the last race.

The State Dance.

The State dance that was given on Monday night at Government House by the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit was one of the most brilliant functions. His Royal Highness who looked fine in the mess dress of a Highland Regiment came into the Ball Room at 10, looking remarkably fit and happy. A very excellent programme of music was provided and the Prince, who is a splendid dancer danced almost every dance in the programme. His partners were Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay, with whom he danced several dances. Some fifteen hundred guests were present. There were to be seen some of the prettiest frocks. Sequin frocks were prime favourites, but those of gorgeous brocades ran them close in popular favour.

Her Excellency Lady Ronaldshay wore a lovely gown of pale yellow panne, with a bodice of silver. Two silver tassel like ornaments placed low on either side of her skirt, swayed fascinatingly as she danced. One of the Prince's partners, the Hon. Pamela Boscawen, had on a straight frock of silver tissue, with floating side panels of jade green georgette. Her feather fan was of the same lovely shade of jade. Mrs. O'Cock another of the Prince's partners, was in cream, and Mrs. N. N. Gupta who also danced with His Royal Highness, wore a lovely sari of gold and white brocade.

27th December 1921.

Receives University Degree.

Tuesday was a very busy day for His Royal Highness in Calcutta. In the early morning after a Ball that kept him dancing till quite a late hour the Prince was out paperchasing. It was a splendid morning for the sport and the Prince enjoyed himself most heartily. Not long after his return to Government House the dignitaries of the Calcutta University Senate assembled there to confer upon His Royal Highness the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The function took place at a Special Convocation of the Senate held at Government House at noon. With its red tapestried walls, its gilded ceiling and its glittering chandeliers the Throne Room where the Degree

was conferred, was admirably adapted for a ceremony of this nature. On the dais was His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, Chancellor of the University, supported on his right by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and on his left by the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the University. There was a very large and distinguished attendance of Fellows and graduates while among the visitors were a number of ladies European and Indian.

The Vice-Chancellor inviting H. E. the Chancellor to confer the degree on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales said:–

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"On occasions when Honorary Degrees are conferred in this University, the Vice-Chancellor is expected to dwell at some length on the eminent position and attainments of the distinguished recipients; but whatever may verily be pleaded in defence of this time-honoured custom, a departure may well be sanctioned when we are assembled to show our regard for the Heir-Apparent to the Throne. The event may rightly be interpreted as possessing a significance rather national and imperial than scholastic and academic. We rejoice to think that now forty-six years ago, when the Senate of this University desired to honour His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, whom Queen Victoria of loved and revered memory, had sent out in our midst in token of her deep affection for the millions of her subjects in her Indian Empire, we were authorised to give expression to our feelings in a manner befitting an academic body and to open our roll of Honorary graduates with his illustrious name. We remember, again, with pride and pleasure that thirty years later His Royal Highness George Frederic Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, graciously consented, like his august father to join the rank of our Honorary Doctors of Law. We recall, further, with gratitude and exultation the memorable day when six years later, our great Sovereign and his consort vouchsafed to us the high privilege of approaching Their Gracious Majesties on this very spot, with a dutiful address expressive of our deepest feelings of loyalty and devotion. It is thus appropriate in the highest degree that on the present auspicious occasion we should be anxious to extend to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales such enthusiastic welcome as lies in our power and thereby to renew a connection between the Royal House and our University which, to our joy, already possesses a hereditary character.

"But let me emphasise that there are additional weighty reasons of a personal nature, why we are gratified by this opportunity to give outward expression to our feelings of esteem and admiration. Though still in the threshold of what is bound to prove a career of signal beneficence, His Royal Highness has given abundant proof of true nobility of soul. Whether amidst the peaceful life of an ancient seat of learning and culture, or amidst the storm and stress of a battle-field in the greatest of wars recorded in modern history, his high sense of duty and good comradeship secured for him the affectionate regard of all who were brought into contact with him. To their surprise and delight, he united inexhaustible courtesy with chivalrous courage, and untiring energy with unfailing serenity of temper. It is no wonder that a Prince of the Royal House, so richly endowed by Nature, gifted with an ever-radiant smile, warmly interested in the welfare of the rising generation, anxious to meet and mingle with youth and to understand their hopes and aspirations, ever ready to open out his mind to them and to give them an insight into the ideas he holds in reverence as true and honourable—it

is surely no wonder that such a Prince should, by universal testimony, conquer all hearts wherever he might go, in the Dominions of Canada, in the Australasian Colonies, in the United States of America, and, let me couple without hesitation the name of my motherland, India.

"What then can be more eminently befitting than that he should prove to be one of the greatest of ambassadors that have ever served the British People,—the founders of commonwealths, the pioneers of progress, the stubborn defenders of liberty? What, again, can be more natural than that we should, with pride and pleasure, invite him, who symbolises in his person all that is best in the traditions of that race, to enter the portals of our Academy, which has been charged by our Gracious Sovereign to conserve our ancient learning and simultaneously to push forward Western science? It is, indeed, by a wise dispensation of Providence that the destinies of India have been united to those of a western nation so progressive and enlightened as Great Britain; this has rendered it possible for us to maintain and develop our highly cherished national culture, intellectual and spiritual, and, at the same time, to take full advantage of the immense opportunities of advancement afforded by all the knowledge, all the science, all the skill of the West. But while we realise the truth that the destiny of men is in their own hands, that their future is for themselves to shape, we look for comradeship to the nation which has been a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind,—that comradeship which is the key to all well-being and happiness in the democratic life of the British Empire to-day, comradeship between nation and nation, between race and race, between people of all ranks in all walks of life. We have been taught to believe that every man and woman under the law should have an equal chance and equal hope, and that individuals and society will have their highest development and the largest allotment of human happiness where this is secured by the spread of education along with liberty under law—liberty, not license, civilisation, not barbarism, liberty clad in the celestial robe of law, that law which alone is the authoritative expression of the will of the people. The dynamic effect of the fusion of ideals, eastern and western, is already visible over this vast continent, the repository of an ancient and glorious civilisation. If I may be permitted to recall the language of our Gracious Sovereign, when ten years ago he gave us the watchword of Hope, "on every side I trace the sign and stirrings of new life"; I see, indeed, the majestic vision which unfolded itself to that great Puriton Poet, the mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies, the God-gifted organ-voice of England: "Methinks, I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing itself like a strong man after his sleep and shaking her invincible locks." To have thus roused India from the slumber of ages and now to help her to reconquer for herself her position as a leading nation of the civilised world by assigning to her an honourable place of equality amongst the members of the commonwealth of Britain, will be not only the final realisation of the beneficent purpose of Providence, but also the crowning glory, the noblest achievement of the British race—the race that has secured from unwilling kings the charters of its political rights, the race that has afforded incontestable proof of its humanity by the abolition of slavery within its world-wide territories. The truest course, the surest course, for every member of that great commonwealth to follow is, I doubt not, to recognise that Indians, like Englishmen, are high-spirited and fearless; both alike will do justice, will have justice, and will put up with nothing but justice from each other and from the nations at large. Weld them together, more and evermore, in a comradeship for defence of liberty under law. Their union of heart and purpose will record the triumph of justice and humanity, and will leave its indelible mark upon the pages of the history of Freedom in every sphere of activity of civilised man. We fervently hope that no sullen clouds of coldness or estrangement may ever obscure our fair

relations and that the action or inaction of men who meditate disunion may not succeed to mar the benevolent purpose of Providence; and we venture respectfully to charge the future King of the British People with a cordial message of good-will from us, assuring them of our desire to strengthen the golden link which connects India with Great Britain and the Royal House.

"My Lord, I trust I shall be forgiven if I bring my address to a close on a personal note. On the occasion when forty-six years ago, an Honorary Degree was first conferred on a Prince of Wales, the distinguished graduates of this University were invited to witness the ceremony. One of the earliest graduates was permitted as an act of special favour to bring his little boy into the Senate House to have a glimpse of the Prince. The tumultuous acclamation which greeted His Royal Highness as he entered the hall made an ever-lasting impression on the mind of the boy. Thirty years later, the boy had developed into a Syndic and recorded his concurrence in a proposal to confer an Honorary Degree on the second Prince of Wales. Six years later, this very Syndic as Vice-Chancellor of this University and as the spokesman of the Senate had the high privilege to present a loyal and dutiful address to His Most Gracious Sovereign. By a singular turn of events, he now stands before you and has the supreme satisfaction to invite your Excellency, as Chancellor of this University, to confer an Honorary Degree on the third Prince of Wales."

The Vice-Chancellor presented His Royal Highness to the Chancellor who conferred upon the Prince the Degree of Doctor of Law.

His Royal Highness in replying said:—

"Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the very high honour which you have conferred on me by granting me an honorary degree of your University.

"My father, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, received this honour at your hands in 1906, and six years later recalled the pleasure which the ceremony had afforded to him, in his reply to a loyal address presented to him by the representatives of your University.

"On the latter occasion His Majesty dwelt on the high ideals which should animate Universities in India, and in his confidence that the labours of your governing body would be inspired by those noble standards and that you would shoulder your high responsibilities with a courage which would command success. At the same time His Majesty's deep interest in the cause of education was shown by his special commands to his Governor General regarding the expansion and improvement of education generally in India.

"I am gratified to hear that his wishes in the latter respect have borne fruit. It will be of interest to His Majesty to learn from me that his confidence in you, was not misplaced; and that in the rapid expansion of educational facilities, which has occurred, one of the important features has been the co-operation of bodies such as your University, in measures calculated to extend and improve the system of higher education in India in proportion to the expansion and progress which is taking place in other departments of education in this country. That this co-operation is cheerfully given in the face of financial and other difficulties redounds to your credit.

"Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, I trust that the honorary degree with which you have presented me to-day, will form a real bond of union between me and the University of Calcutta."

The Prince having signed his name in the University register of Honorary Graduates, the Convocation closed.

MR. A. N. DAS, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), F.Z.S. (Lond.),
Presidency Magistrate & Zemindar, Calcutta.

Shortly after one His Royal Highness drove in a open car to a luncheon at the United Service Club. The entire route was dotted with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince, and at the corners of streets large knots had gathered with cameras. The Prince, with his white Curzon topi in his hand waved it happily to the cheering crowds. Most of the crowd continued to wait during the luncheon to see His Royal Highness repass, while a large number of the thousands wending their way to the Maidan to see the entertainment also paused to give the Prince an additional cheer.

At three o'clock His Royal Highness left the U.S. Club in an open car, flying the Royal Standard, and passed amid rousing cheers to Government House where the bodyguard and the spectacular landau awaited to escort the Prince to the Maidan entertainment.

At the Pageant.

The pageant which took place in the afternoon was assuredly the most popular function of the Prince's stay in Calcutta. On the maidan a great circular enclosure had been erected, within the almost grotesquely ornate confines of which seating accommodation was provided for half a lakh of spectators. On the western side had been erected a beautiful white pavalion from which the Prince was to view the display.

MAULANA HADJI KHWAZA SHAH SUFI AMIRUDDIN AHMED-UL-QUADERI,
The most Honourable and Greatest Priest of Eastern Bengal and Honorary Magistrate, Madaripur.

At about 3-30 the leaders of the prancing body-guard trotted into the arena. A volume of cheers announced the arrival of the Prince. His Royal Highness drove right round the arena to the pavilion, and here he was received by the Governor, President of the Royal Reception Committee, H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the members of the Co-ordinating Committee, namely, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam district, Mr. C. F. Payne, C.S.I., Chairman, Entertainments Committee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mukherjee, C. S. I., Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and Chairman of the School Children Entertainment Committee, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjie, K.C.I.E., Chairman, Maidan Arrangements Committee, Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, C.I.E., Chairman, Fireworks and Illumination Committee, Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Raja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E., M.L.C., Joint-Hony. Treasurer, and the members of the Ceremonials Arrangements Committee, namely, the Hon. Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Chief Justice of Bengal, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam district, Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur, M.L.C., of Krishnagar, Maharaja Jagadindro Nath Roy of Natore, the Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi,

K.C.I.E., of Cassimbazar, the Hon. Maharaja Soshi Kanta Acharya Chowdhury of Muktagacha, Maharaj Jagadish Nath Roy of Dinajpur, Maharaja Bhupendra Chandra Singh of Susang, Prince Akram Hussain Bahadur, M.L.A., Nawab Khwaja Habibulla of Dacca, M.L.A., Sir Thomas Catto, Bart., Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E.

Mahamohopadhyaya Kamashaya Nath Tarkabagish, Mahamopadhya Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee Tatwaratna, Pundit Ashutosh Sastri, Mahunt Satish Chunder Giri of Tarakeswar Shrine, Pundit Chuni Lal Halder of Kalighat Temple, Pundit Preo Nath Tatwaratna and Pundit Parvati Charan Turkathirtha then gave His Royal Highness seven gold plates, each containing a Cocoanut, a quantity of paddy, a few blades of grass, a gold coin and flowers, as national emblems of Fertility and Plent and presented him with a scroll containing a blessing in Sanskrit 'Mantra'.

The following were then presented to His Royal Highness: Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvie Mohammed Hedayet Hossain Sahib, Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic, Presidency College, Calcutta, Moulvie Mumtazuddin Ahmed Sahib of Calcutta Madressa, Moulvie Ali Hossain Sahib, Mustahed Nizamut, Murshidabad, Moulvie Mahommed Hossain Sahib, Senior Moulvie Madressa, Murshidabad, Moulvie Hafez Mahomed Abdulla Saheb, Kazi Ahmed Bakht, (who presented a Kasidah specially composed for the occasion), Mahasthabir Kipa Saran Bikhu, Prnanand Swami, Bhagaban Chandra, Rajaguru Dharmadara Mahathor, Siddhartha Thero, Dwarkshita Thero and Siriniwasa Thero, who presented an address consisting of Pali 'Slokes' specially composed for the occasion.

Then followed the musical pageant. The seven notes of Hindu music were shown in all their splendour of colour, caste and divinity. Each note as shown was a spectacle worth seeing.

The second part of the musical pageant showd the seasons,—the Dewy season, Spring, autumn, summer, the rains and winter, in this procession were shown some curious Indian musical instruments, the Veen and the Mridung, the Surbahar and the Tambura, the Sarode and the Baya, and so on. An interesting spectacle. One of the queerest of things to be seen that afternoon was the Tibetan Lama dance. A thudding of drums, brought to

the mind a vision of the Darjeeling mountainside, where at sun down before the shortlived twilight deepens to its greyey blue, the drums beat out the hour of prayer in all the surrounding monasteries. Every now and again there was the crash of a gang and Lamas in long sleeved robes did a long dance—all jumps and turns. Banners stood around in stationary splendour and from the shoulders of the dancing priests grew hideous heads of animals and wild men, all glaring horribly.

The Manipuri dance was a delicate affairs in comparison Dainty, shy girls clad in red and gold skirts, danced to a music of conch shells, a neat pirouetting dance accompanied by splash of red powder that showed the twisting ankles and the swaying hips through a rosy mist.

Following this, came the Nowroz procession an exact copy of a Murshidabad New Year procession of a hundred years ago. Heavily brocaded caparrisoned in gold and silver horses with banners and drums, camels, elephants, that saluted His Royal Highness by raising their trunks to Heaven, more horses and more camels then footmen, sepoys, horsemen, all in a variety of liveries each surpassing the other in beauty of colour and grandness of decoration; palanquins, and silver chairs, chairs of ivory, dandies carpeted with the richest rugs of Hindustan, then more elephants and finally a rabble of beggars, but tidily dressed beggars, grabbing for pice flung out at them from the back of the final elephant. The pageant constituted a wonderful picture of a victorious Mogul phalanx of the spacious era which produced the Taj Mahal.

His Royal Highness left the stadium at sundown but the great majority of the spectators stayed behind to witness a display of fireworks worthy of the Crystal Palace in its palmiest days. There was a dinner at Government house later in the evening and Calcutta displayed a splendour of illuminations up to a late hour.

28th December 1921.

Victoria Memorial Opened.

The All-India Victoria Memorial, the beautiful and imposing hall erected at the southern end of the Calcutta maidan, was opened in state this morning by the Prince of Wales in the presence of a large gathering of prominent residents of Calcutta, naval, military and civil officials, including

the Governor and Lady Ronaldshay, and most of the Trustees of the memorial.

The building, which is constructed throughout of Indian marble from Makrana in Rajputana, is the outcome of the scheme initiated by Lord Curzon, and from the outset his lordship received hearty co-operation from the ruling princes of India, the people of the country, and European firms. The total amount collected exceeds one crore of rupees, and fresh contributions are still coming in. The design for the memorial was prepared by Sir William Emerson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince's father then Prince of Wales, in 1905, and the construction was entrusted to Messrs. Martin & Co., with Mr. Vincent J. Eseh as superintending architect. The magnificent architectural edifice, in its renaissance style, with hints here and there of Mogul style, has become one of the wonders of the world. It is a stupendous monument dedicated to the memory of Victoria the Good. The total area occupied by the structure and its gardens slightly exceeds one square mile, and the cost up to date amounts to about Rs. 88,11,000, but the total will exceed that sum by about Rs. 25 lakhs.

The collection which is being placed in the memorial, although not yet complete, is already a valuable one. It was started by Lord Curzon while he was in India, and includes portraits of the old Emperors of Delhi, the founders of important native states, generals and soldiers of the whole of India and men, who worked for India in the Victorian era. Medals, old arms and armour, records, stamps and anything historically important. Coins of the Indian Empire from the times of the Guptas up to date have all been collected and stored. Works of Daniels, Zoffany, Huggins, Fraser and a host of eminent artists have been gathered together from all quarters of the globe. In sculpture statues of Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King George and Queen Mary, and of many Viceroys are to be seen, also of Lord Clive, Lord Lake, the Duke of Wellington, and other great leaders and military heroes.

Lord Curzon continues collecting portraits and historical landscapes from all over the world and his efforts have been untiring. King Edward VII started the collection by contributing oil paintings of Queen Victoria,

her drawing room, her marriage, her coronation, her jubilees, and his own christening and marriage with Queen Alexandra. Queen Alexandra, the present King-Emperor and the Queen Empress have also contributed largely. Pictures, printed etc., have been purchased for a lakh and a half of rupees but the original royal contributions and those from the scions of great families are invaluable, and the total monetary value of the collection itself will probably exceed the cost of the wonderful building.

The Prince drove in state, escorted by the Governor's bodyguard, a battery of field artillery and Light Horse through cheering crowds, which lined the route, while the royal salute was fired from Fort William. His arrival at the gates of the memorial grounds was signalled by a fanfare of trumpets, and cheers from those who had assembled to witness the ceremonial opening. The Prince, who was accompanied by the Governor, proceeded to the dais where Lord Ronaldshay presented the trustees, who were present. His Excellency, in the absence of the Viceroy, who is the President of the Trustees, then presented his Royal Highness with an address on behalf of the Trustees, inviting him to declare the memorial hall open.

"Your Royal Highness,

"In the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, President of the Trustees, it is my high privilege as Vice-President, to invite Your Royal Highness to declare open this day, the Victoria Memorial Hall.

"It was on the 4th January 1906, that your father, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, laid the foundation-stone of this Memorial to the revered and immortal memory of the Great Queen-Empress Victoria.

"It is with pride and gratitude that we welcome you here to-day, Sir, the eldest son of His Majesty and the great grandson of that much-beloved Sovereign, whose memorial will for ever proclaim to future generations the glory of an unequalled epoch and the beauty of a spotless name.

"Sixteen years have elapsed since His Majesty laid the foundation-stone and more than 20 years have passed since this great scheme was inaugurated by Lord Curzon at a memorable gathering at the Calcutta Town Hall, on 6th February 1901.

"Sir, I have read and heard, and many here to-day will remember, how the news of the death of the Great Queen was received in India with a spontaneous outburst of profound and widespread sorrow. As Sir Andrew Fraser said in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone:

> "Not only in the great cities where thousands met to give expression to their grief, but in the remote hamlets of the interior where simple folks still live the old Indian life, those of us who were then working among them, found them moved by deep and genuine sorrow for the death of the Mother of Her people."

"Throughout the land memorials to Queen Victoria bear loving witness to the veneration and affection in which she was held. And it is to the genius and the imagination of Lord Curzon, inspired by this universal feeling of devotion and respect, that we owe the conception of this one great national memories designed to commemorate for all time the splendour and the achievements of Her reign.

"In response to his appeal contributions were received from all parts of India. The Ruling Princes responded with noble generosity, every province sent its quota, and the commercial community of Calcutta gave the scheme their proverbially open-handed support.

"That there have been vicissitudes in carrying through a scheme of such magnitude is well known, and we do not desire to dwell on these at any length to-day. The great War very seriously affected our finances; the cost of the marble, quarried from Makrana, proved to be greater than was anticipated; and these factors, together with other causes that could not have been foreseen, made it necessary to raise further funds in addition to the fifty-four lakhs originally subscribed. At the laying of the foundation-stone, Sir Andrew Fraser was not unmindful of such a possibility, and he then stated that the Trustees earnestly hoped that what additional funds might be required, would be supplied as the need arose.

"It may not be out of place, Sir, to refer briefly to the contents of this Hall, which Your Royal Highness will shortly have an opportunity of inspecting. The memorial is designed to take the form of a treasure house wherein will be displayed a collection of pictures, statues, historical documents and other objects of interest illustrative of Indian history and, especially of that of the Victorian era. The first donor, Sir, was your grandfather of ever beloved memory.

"The late King Edward VII sent us, as his personal gift, a number of oil-paintings depicting the chief scenes in the life of the late Queen and a chair and table regularly used by her. He also presented bronze busts of himself and of Queen Alexandra.

"Her Majesty Queen Alexandra most graciously presented us with an original photograph of herself.

"His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to send us a set of engravings of portraits of Queen Victoria; and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress personally presented a set of Daniells' engravings of India. To there royal gifts have quite recently been added others, in the shape of oil-paintings of Shah Zameen, King of Oudh, and Nawab Walagah Muhammad Ali of Arcot by Robert Home and G. Willison, respectively, and of an imposing series of gilt and iron standard lamps which has hitherto stood in the main corridor of Windsor Castle. These valued additions to our collection bear witness to the unceasing interest taken by His Imperial Majesty in this memorial—an interest which cannot but make an irresistible appeal to the imagination of his Indian subjects.

"To the Maharaja of Jeypore we are indebted for the colossal masterpiece by Verestchagin depicting the State Entry of His Majesty the late King Edward VII into the capital of his State.

"To a large number of Indian Princes, Nobles and others, the Trustees are greatly indebted for the splendid collection of valuable and historical books, manuscripts, pictures and arms; and to the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court thanks are due for the gift of the original indictment of Nund Coomar.

"From the Corporation of Calcutta we have received a collection of historical documents, paintings and statues; and from the Dalhousie Institute a number of statues of famous men.

"To Lord Curzon we owe a double debt. Not only have we to thank him for the inception of the scheme itself, we have also to thank him more than any man for the historic collection as well.

With ceaseless energy and with unwearying zeal he has shouldered the task of making the collection worthy of the life whose memory it perpetuates. Many of our most valuable acquisitions, either by purchase or by gift, have been the result of his personal influence and abiding interest since he left these shores. We, the Trustees of to day, desire to pay this tribute to him for all that he has done for the Victoria Memorial Hall and for its contents.

"To Lord Carmichael, too, the Trustees owe a debt of gratitude. At a time of some difficulty owing partly to the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta, he voluntarily undertook the duties of the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and it was greatly due to the constant personal interest which he took in the work that we are in a position to-day to ask Your Royal Highness to open this building. To Lord Carmichael's artistic knowledge and taste the Victoria Memorial Hall owes a very great deal.

"It is only fitting on this occasion that we, the Trustees, should bring to the notice of Your Royal Highness the names of those most closely connected with the carrying out of this great work in all its many details over this long period of years.

"To Messrs. Martin & Co., the Contractors, and to their distinguished head, Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., we must pay a tribute of admiration and gratitude for the manner in which they have carried through the tremendous task which has devolved upon them in giving material shape to Sir William Emerson's brilliant design.

"Their resource has been infinite, their workmanship of the highest, and in the Makrana quarries in Jodhpur State they have replaced a primitive and languishing industry by a modern settlement of highly skilled labour, equipped with the most up-to-date machinery that Europe could produce.

"To Mr. Whitehead, their manager at Makrana, our thanks are due in special measure for his extremely successful handing of a very intricate and difficult problem. Mention should also be made of the late Mr. Green, their marble expert in Calcutta, for his able and tactful handling of the labour on the works, and in particular we desire to bear witness to the services of Mr. Mitter, the Works Engineer to the Contractors, who has been engaged on this work from the day on which the superstructure was started up to the present time, a long and honourable record of difficult work faithfully and ably carried out.

"The work of supervising on behalf of the Trustees the carrying out of Sir William Emerson's design has been in the capable hands of Mr. Vincent Esch since 1910 and his professional ability, his artistic genius, and his fertility of resource have been assets of the greatest value in the execution of the project. To Mr. H. Marshall, who has rendered valuable service as assistant to Mr. Esch, the thanks of the Trustees are also due.

"And, lastly, the Trustees are indebted to their Secretary, Mr. C. B. Bayley, who has been connected with the project for the past fourteen years. To a body of Trustees, whose personnel was constantly changing, this continuity of knowledge on the part of their Secretary has been invaluable.

"It is a matter of deep regret to the Trustees that the eminent Architect of this memorial, Sir William Emerson, is not here to-day to see Your Royal Highness set the seal on the completion of this the crowning triumph of his architectural career. Sir William Emerson's health did not permit of his leaving England, but we feel sure that he is present with us in thought and rejoices with us that we are privileged to have this Memorial opened by the great-grandson of that revered Queen in whose honour it has been erected, and by a Prince whose name and much-loved personality have in the last few years become a household word to every member of the British Empire.

"Your Royal father, His Majesty the King-Emperor, on this ground sixteen years ago, told us that he had inherited the love of Queen Victoria for the Indian people. May we be permitted, as the Trustees of this great national undertaking, to assure you to-day, as our predecessors assured Your Royal father on that occasion, that you also have inherited the love and devotion of the Indian people for Your Royal House and person, and may we respectfully request you to tender to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress an expression of our profound loyalty and devotion.

"We now have the high honour to request that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to declare the Victoria Memorial open."

The address was presented to the Prince in a beautiful casket, and his Royal Highness then replied:–

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen,

"We meet together today to set the seal on the completion of a great work. Among the many ceremonies, in which I am called upon to take part in India, none can make a closer appeal to me than this ceremony. My father laid the foundation stone of this memorial; and I feel that it is a great privilege to follow in his footsteps, and, as great grandson of the Sovereign, whose name and era this beautiful and stately monument so worthily perpetuates, to preside at this opening ceremony and give to posterity an edifice, which enshrines her memory and contains works of art and interest peculiarly connected with her reign.

"I should like to recall to your memory some of the words spoken by His Majesty at the inauguration ceremony. His Majesty said:—

> "It is right and befitting that there should be memorials in all parts of India in memory of one, who, though she was never privileged to see her Indian subjects in their own countries, seemed to have the peculiar power of being in touch and sympathy with all classes in this continent; but it is still more befitting that there should be one memorial in India, a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all embracing love for her people, and an enduring token of the affection which all, Europeans and Indians, Princes and peasants felt for Queen Victoria."

"These words are of special interest at the present time. In the two famous proclamations of 1858 and 1876 Queen Victoria, with her keen sympathy for Indian aspirations, announced these principles which have since guided our government in India. I need only recall the following well known words of the former proclamation about the Indian peoples:— "In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security; and in their gratitude our best reward", and the keynote of the utterance of 1875 which was the unity of the Indian Empire. The most signal expression of the realization of that unity has been given by India's united effort and support to the Empire in the Great War; and the earnest desire of the British Government to secure the contentment of her people has received abundant proof In the recently inaugurated reforms by which they have been directly associated with the work of Government by the gradual development of self-governing institutions and have begun their march towards the progressive realization of responsible government within the Empire. It is fitting that this memorial to the Great Queen Empress should be opened at a time when her dreams for her Indian Empire have come true.

"I congratulate the Executive Committee and the Trustees of this great All-India trust on the manner in which they have performed the great work which they undertook; and I fully associate

myself in the tribute which Your Excellency has paid to those who, under their guidance, have so efficiently played their part in bringing this splendid scheme to fruition. I had seen photographs of the design of that eminent architect whose absence today I join with you in deploring; but the reality is another matter; and I am charmed with the size and beauty and proportions of the executed conception. The description which I shall be able to give to His Imperial Majesty, will, I feel sure, be a source of gratification to him, and convince him of the worthy manner in which the great trust imposed on you has been discharged.

"I should like to thank all the doners whether of money or of exhibits for the help which has made the execution of this project possible. I associate myself with you in your tribute to the Marquess Curzon. This magnificent monument owes its inception to that faithful and devoted servant, the last Governor-General of Queen Victoria. I know that you realize, as I do, in how great a measure the first beginnings were the result of his unrivalled energy and organizing power. Though he left India before the work could be completed, his vivid interest in the progress of this scheme has never flagged. It will be a pleasure to him to hear that the great monument and its contents, which are the outcome of his artistic and historical sense, have today become the heritage of the ages.

"I thank Your Excellency for your tribute of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, and for the kind words in which you have alluded to myself. I can assure Your Excellency that I am deeply grateful to you for having been given the opportunity, which I have embraced with thankfulness and pride, of presiding at the opening ceremony of the Memorial to that great Queen, whose venerated name has been a hallowed memory to me since my childhood. I now declare the Victoria Memorial open."

To the sound of trumpets, the Prince then proceeded to the entrance doors of the Memorial Hall, where a jewelled key was presented to him by Sir R. N. Mookerjee on behalf of the contractors, and the Prince unlocked the doors. As the key was turned a salute of 101 guns was fired, the band played the National Anthem, and the Guards of Honour provided by the Royal Navy and the British and Indian Infantry gave the Royal salute. The Prince, attended by the Governor and staffs, and by the trustees, entered the hall and inspected the buildings and its contents. The Prince spent a considerable amount of time inside the hall, and afterwards returned to Government House by the route of his arrival. The procession was again watched by large crowds, including some thousands of children of the European and Anglo-Indian schools, and the Prince was again received with unabated enthusiasm.

At Calcutta Club.

His Royal Highness attended a luncheon at the Calcutta Club at 1-30 p.m. Sir R. N. Mookerjee, President of the Club, presided and the Governor of Bengal was also present.

Among the Poor.

Among the various important items in the programme connected with the Prince's visit in Calcutta the feeding of the poor, in the afternoon, on the Maidan was in no way less important and enthusiastic nor did His Royal Highness fail to show his affection and delight in the happiness of the thousands of the poor in Calcutta who were also equally enthusiastic to gratify the Prince with deafening cheers when he visited them at the time of feeding.

There were two separate enclosures, one for the Muhammedans near the Ochterlony Monument and the other for Hindus on the side of the Red Road. The thousands of the poor including the blind, crippled and diseased were seen wending their way through the main arterires of Calcutta to the Maidan for an early hour. And by the time of the beginning of feeding there were about 8,000 to 10,000 "guests" in the Hindu camp and over 5,000 in the Camp allocated for Muhammadans. On his way back from the Calcutta Club the Prince visited the crowd gathered on the maidan at 2-20 p.m. Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, the President of the Working Committee for the feeding of the poor, received His Royal Highness and conducted him to the special 'Shamiana'. On seeing the Prince the poor lustily cheered him. The Prince was much moved by the unalloyed loyalty of the poor Indian Muhammadans. His Royal Highness then examined the quality of food that was being served out to them. After staying for some time the Prince left to see the feeding of the Hindus who hailed him with loud cheers.

With the Queen's Own.

On his way back from a short sharp bout on the polo ground the Prince paid an unofficial visit to the Fort and received a wonderful reception from the men of the "Queen's Own," Royal West Kents, and other troops stationed there.

Driving into the Fort in mufti soon after five, he found it impossible to get away from the enthusiastic "Tommies." They cheered their beloved Prince to the echo, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow!" and gave a demonstration of loyalty which was as genuine and sincere as it was boisterous.

Eventually, he managed to escape from his well-wishers, and drove away, followed by ringing cheers.

Gorgeous Illuminations.

On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday practically every well-known building in the city from the Cathedral to Strand Road was a blaze of light. Seldom if ever have there been illuminations so elaborate in design or so dazzlingly beautiful in effect, but perhaps the distinguishing feature of to night's spectacle was the wide variety and artistic concording of the coloured lights. This was especially noticeable in Dalhousie Square and Chowringhee, although in other parts of the city chromatic variety was by no means neglected.

From 6 p.m. until a late hour the main thoroughfares within the illuminated area were crowded with vehicles of all sorts and descriptions, each conveying its quota of delighted sightseers. In Dalhousie Square and Old Court House Street the traffic was, of course, densest, and for about a couple of hours progress in these thoroughfares was exceptionally slow.

The shipping on the river was also worthy of note, many vessels being masses of trembling brilliancy from prow to stern. Outstandingly fine were the 'Dufferin', the 'Ekma' and the B.-N.R. ferry boat.

The Levee.

What constitutes a record attendance at a levee occurred in the evening when as many as 2,000 people attended the levee held by His Royal Highness. Never before has there been such a large levee in Calcutta–not even during the visit of the King-Emperor. And what was remarkable was the enormous number of Indians present. The Prince was dressed in the uniform of the Welsh Guards and had a happy smile for everybody.

29th December 1921.

At Barrackpore.

The little town of Barrackpore was the scene of an interesting ceremony this morning when the Prince of Wales, having a respite for a moment in his busy programme in Calcutta, paid a visit for the purpose of inspecting the Second Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of which regiment he is Colonel-in-Chief, and witnessing the trooping of the colours. It had been intended that the Prince should present the regiment with new colours, but unfortunately they were delayed on the journey out from Scotland, and consequently had not arrived in time for the ceremony. His Royal Highness,

who was wearing the uniform of the Scots Fusiliers, and who was accompanied by Major-General Cubbit, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam District, travelled up the river to Barrackpore by the steamer, "Empress Mary," and thus was spared the dusty journey by road. His arrival was the signal for an outburst of cheering. The Scots Fusiliers, who were drawn up in a line facing the saluting base gave the Royal salute, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the flagstaff. The Prince inspected the battalion and the ceremony of trooping the colours, which was then performed, was followed with the greatest interest by those present and all were impressed by the smartness of the men and the precision with which the ceremony was carried out. Especially inspiring was the moment when the whole battalion saluted their old colours, the battalion forming three sides of a square, and were addressed by the Prince, who expressed his regret that the new colours had not arrived in time to be presented at that ceremony. He hoped, however, it would be possible for a colour party to be sent to Delhi, when he was there so that he could then present it to them. He reminded the battalion of the glorious traditions of their regiment and congratulated them on their brilliant record in the late war. He was convinced that the new colours, which they were shortly to receive, would be in safe keeping. Lieut.-Col. R. K. Walsh, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, replied, thanking his Royal Highness for his presence.

While the Prince was speaking, one of the men overcome by the heat fell in a faint, and the Prince, with a look of concern on his face, showed his solicitude for the man by interrupting his address until he was assured that the man was receiving the necessary attention.

The battalion then reformed line, and marched past in column of companies, the Prince taking the salute. The Prince lunched with the officers of the regiment on the grounds of the old Government House at Barrackpore, and returned to Calcutta by river.

At the Garden Party.

A great many people were present at the Garden Party given at Government House in evening. The grounds were so crowded that it was difficult to see quite what frocks and hats were worn, though the glimpses that were obtained revealed some very beautiful toilettes.

The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a Scottish regiment and looked very smart in his "glengarry". He moved around the grounds, and was, of course, followed by crowds everywhere he went.

After the Indian army officers were presented to the Prince, and everyone gathered round to witness the presentation.

Dance.

The informal dance held after dinner at Government House to-night was a most enjoyable affair. A large number of guests had been invited, but not so large a number as to make dancing uncomfortable. The Prince, who was in evening dress danced several dances.

30th December 1921.

Prince's Second Paperchase.

On friday morning the Prince again turned out for the Paperchase which is a sport that evidently appeals to him. There were not so many people out to watch the Prince's second paperchase. Probably the dance the night before, kept up with great zest until 2 a.m., proved too much for many of them; but keen riders were awake before dawn and many of the young ladies who had danced through thursday night were in the saddle by 7 a.m. The meet was at the same spot as on tuesday, but the course had been laid in the reverse direction and, with one or two variations, followed very much the same country as the previous chase, the high banks that had to be climbed before becoming now drop jumps of some quality. The Prince did not keep the field waiting long. He drove up from Government House around the Tollygunge Road, getting thus a good glimpse of the delightful country around Calcutta. There is no formality about paperchase meets—which is one of the reasons why the Prince so thoroughly enjoys them—so when he reached the rendezvous he got quickly into the saddle and rode up to the starting flags with a cheery "good morning" to those whose faces be remembered well from tuesday's chase. The chase was in every way a success and after light refreshments again thoughtfully provided by the Jodhpore Club, the Prince returned to Calcutta, cheered again and again as he left in his car. He had thoroughly enjoyed his ride and the sport of it, and he left upon those who saw him the impression of a bold and fearless rider ready to lead the straight way at fence or ditch, and handling his mare in the twisting lanes with the skill and the gentle touch of a master of horsemanship.

Unveils War Memorial.

Calcutta's memorial to those of her heroes who at the call of duty flocked to the aid of the Motherland and made the supreme sacrifice in the great war, was unveiled by his Royal Highness at eleven o'clock this morning. Around the War Memorial was a ring of steel, drawn from the troops in garrison while facing the entrance was a composite Guard of Honour found from the Auxiliary Force. An immense Union Jack draped the cenotaph at the four corners of which a member of the Auxiliary Force was on duty. Overhead there was a state coloured sky; below a mass of blaze and colour. The gathering that assembled to honour the city's fallen heroes was very large and thoroughly representative. His Royal Highness attended by the Governor of Bengal and their respective staffs, left Government House by the south gate shortly before eleven o'clock and walked in procession to the site of the War Memorial, the troops presenting arms and the crowd outside the barriers cheering. The Prince who was dressed in khaki, repeatedly acknowledged the greetings with which he was met.

On arrival His Royal Highness was received by Mr. R. W. Watson Smyth, President of the Memorial Committee, who presented the members of the Committee present, namely, Mr. F. E. Bushby, Mr. W. H. Phelps, Mr. W. L. Carey, M.L.C., and Mr. W. J. Traise.

Mr. R. W. Watson Smyth in asking His Royal Highness to unveil the Cenotaph said:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"On behalf of the Joint Committee of the Calcutta War Memorial, I have the honour to ask Your Royal Highness to unveil the Monument which we have erected to the memory of our fellow-citizens who lost their lives in the War.

"The Memorial does not pretend to be commemorative of the part which Calcutta took in the great War. It is simply a memorial erected by the British citizens of Calcutta who are engaged in commerce, industry and trade, to the memory of those of their fellow-countrymen who, though trained for business and not for war, left their offices and became soldiers in answer to the country's call. It is not for us to boast of what Calcutta did, and I will therefore give no figures or statistics. We only claim that when the trial came, Calcutta did her duty and took a share worthy of her place in our great Empire.

"The men to whom this memorial is dedicated were among those who left Calcutta to join the Imperial Forces, and who served in the Royal Navy, or in the British Army, the Royal Air Force, the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, or in units organized by the local Volunteer Battalions. Each of these branches, as well as every theatre of the war, is represented in the names engraved on the memorial. And we reflect, with sadness mingled with pride, that they are also the names of men to

whom, fully representative as they were of her varied, industrial, commercial and official activities, Calcutta might with confidence have looked for those who safely guide and direct her progress in the future.

"In a sense this monument is perhaps needless, for, as was once finely said, heroes have the whole earth for their tomb. In another sense however it is imperative. In the first place it will be a lasting pledge of the gratitude of those of this generation for whom these gallant gentlemen gave up their lives. Also standing as it does, here on this great Maidan it will bring vividly and constantly to the remembrance of the people of Calcutta, now and hereafter as they pass to and fro, that the names inscribed upon it are the names of men who, in the hour of need, willingly laid at their country's feet the most glorious contribution that they could offer.

"I now, in the name of the Joint Committee ask Your Royal Highness to unveil the memorial."

His Royal Highness replied:—

"Gentlemen,

"In one sense the brave men to whose memory I have the privilege of unveiling this memorial today, need no memorial; for together with all those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War "their name liveth for evermore"; but it is right and fitting that in this great centre of commercial activity there should be a memorial to hand on the great tradition of patriotism for which death's dark vale had no terrors. Amid the crowded preoccupations of life in this city, men may pause here for a while in reverence, and take away inspiration to strengthen their lives. They will find here an enduring monument to nobler instincts and purer influences than those with which the daily round of existence brings them into contact; for this memorial will testify our gratitude to those who died that we might live; it will remind the generations that come after of a loyalty and devotion to the Empire which these men placed above all other claims; it will stand as witness to the supreme expression of those qualities of self sacrifice and courage on which we Britons pride ourselves and which are the mainsprings of our Mighty Empire."

His Royal Highness then released the flags covering the Memorial. All stood in solemn silence while the Guard of Honour presented arms, the drums beat a muffled roll and the bugles sounded the "Last Past".

On the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness accompanied by Mr. Watson Smyth walked in procession to Government House.

Inspections at Government House.

On his return to Government House, His Royal Highness inspected the Bengal and Calcutta Police, ex-service men, retired Indian officers, pensioners, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and presented medals.

Over two hundred of the Bengal Police were drawn up on the lawn on the south-west side of Government House facing east, holders of the King's Police Medal being stationed on the right. When His Royal Highness arrived on the south-west lawn, the Governor presented the Hon. Sir Henry Wheeler, Member in charge of the Police Department, and the

Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. The Prince then inspected the Bengal Police Force and presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. G. W. Dixon, Superintendent of Police, Bengal, saying a few words of congratulation to the recipient.

The Calcutta Police, seven hundred and fifty strong, exclusive of the Fire Brigade with seven Fire Engines, were stationed on the lawn on the west side of Government House. Holders of the King's Police Medal were placed on the right. Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was presented by the Governor to His Royal Highness who then inspected the Calcutta Police questioning some of the men as to their decorations and presenting the King's Police Medal to Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta. They then saw the widows and relations of officers of the Calcutta and Bengal Police who lost their lives on service.

Fifteen hundred ex-officers and men including a number of pensioners and a very interesting contigent of 25 Americans who had served with the United States Forces paraded in the ground of Government House, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hobbs, for inspection by His Royal Highness. The parade was in mufti, but those present wore their medals and decorations, and this combined with the martial bearing and discipline of the parade made it quite clear that the fifteen hundred were old compaigners and provided a striking object lesson of the nature of the military reserve that Calcutta can provide. The Prince walked very carefully down the lines shaking hands with a great many officers and men and asking them with what units they had served.

His Royal Highness then inspected a number of retired Indian officers, amongst them several Gurkhas, and was presented with a handsome ivory handled Kukri, the sheath of which was inlaid with silver and gold and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Gurkha Officers Association, Darjeeling, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales".

The last inspection was that of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides who formed a hollow square on the lawn on the south east of Government House. There were four hundred Girl Guides and eight hundred Boy Scouts. Mrs. Atkins, Staff Captain, was in charge of the Girl Guides. Sir Alfred Pickford, Commissioner for India, commanded the Boy Scouts

assisted by Provincial Commissioner Mr. J. H. Hechle, Deputy Commissioner, First Association, Messrs. J. S. Wilson and Robertson, and Deputy Commissioner Second Association Mr. J. A. Kirkham. His Royal Highness walked along the square and presented awards for gallantry to River Scout Reardon and Scout Masson.

The Prince Sails for Burma.

His Royal Highness left Calcutta on Friday afternoon and was given a royal send-off in keeping with the universal enthusiasm which his visit to the city aroused.

According to programme the departure was private, but the route from Government House to Outram Ghat, where His Royal Highness embarked on the despatch vessel 'Pansy' was lined with thousands of cheering people.

A scene of enthusiasm followed which has surely never been surpassed in Calcutta. As the 'Pansy', a trim little vessel in spotless white, cast off her moorings, there was a long sequence of cheers and shouts of goodwill. His Royal Highness came quickly to the upper deck, where he was in full view and smilingly acknowledged the demonstration.

The Prince boarded the 'Dufferin' at 6 o'clock in the evening at Diamond Harbour, and the journey to Rangoon was resumed the same night.

STATES & ESTATES IN BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.

This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,307 square miles, a population of 592,472 and a revenue of nearly 33 lakhs. The ruling family has held uninterrupted sovereignty of Cooch Behar for the last 400 years. From this family also descend the Bijni and Darang houses in Assam, the Raikats of Baikunthpur in Jalpaiguri, and the Panga family in Rungpore. The founder of this family is said to be Chandan, who established himself in 1510, as an independent Koch King of Cooch Behar. The first connection of the East India Company dates from 1772 A.D. when Warren Hastings, the then Governor of Bengal, assisted the Raja in expelling the Bhotias and restoring peace in Cooch Behar. The Raja entered into a treaty of friendship with the East India Company on April 5th 1773, and acknowledged the suzerainty of the British Government. By the demise of the late Maharaja His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1922 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Kumar Jagaddipendra Narayan, (born in December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7, which necessitated a minority administration under the guidance of a Regent. His Highness the Maharaja belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin. The present Maharaja has three sisters Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Ayesha

Devi and Menecka Devi and one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit Narayan. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Cooch Bihar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency, comprising four members at present, of which Her Highness is the President.

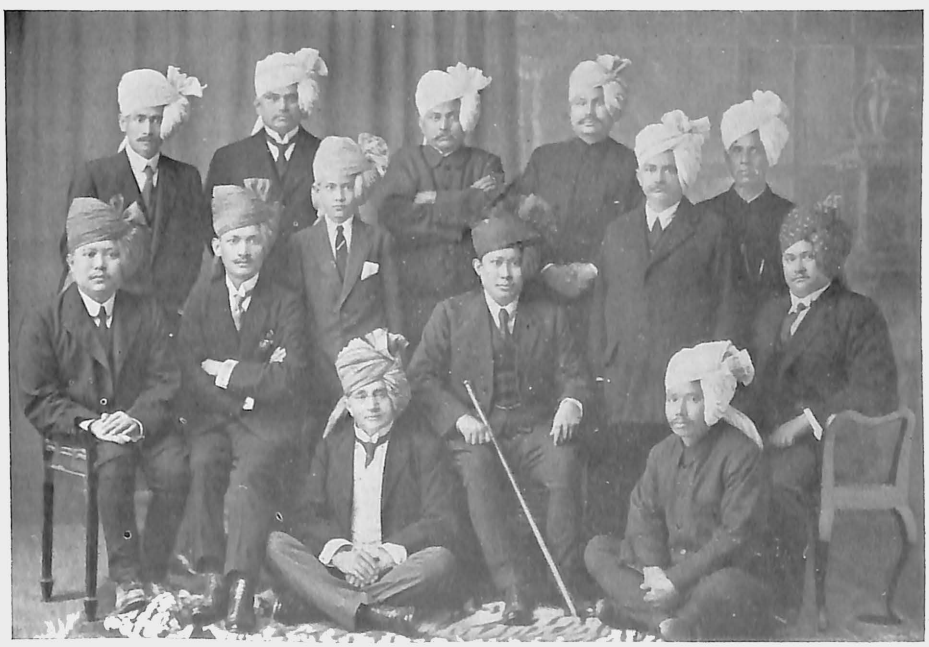
Tripura.

Tripura State, or "Hill Tippera" as it was called till recently is a relic of the once powerful kingdom of "Tripura" mentioned in the great Sanskrit Epics of the Puranic age. Surrounded by British Districts appertaining to the Provinces of Bengal and Assam, the territories of the State comprising, roughly speaking, an area of 4200 Sq. miles; while a tract of 700 square miles of British territory, once a part and parcel of the kingdom, is now held by the Ruler as a Zemindary forming an indivisible appanage of the State. The population of the State is 3,04,437.

H.H. Bisama Samara Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Maharaja Birendra Kishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur, Maharaja Saheb of Tripura.

The State pays no tribute, but is subject to the Nazarana rules. Both as regards its own constitution and its relations with the British Government, it holds a unique position. The succession is hereditary, subject to the nomination of the Ruling Chief and to the formal recognition by the Government. His Highness is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns; while the title of Maharaja is hereditary. The gross income of the State is about Rs. 13,00,000 and that of the attached Zemindaries about Rs. 12,00,000. The Administration is carried on by the Minister with the help of the Departmental heads.

According to the "Rajmala" the Ruling family is descended from Drudhya, a son of King Jajati of the Lunar race, who having, as the great epic Mahabharata says, been disinherited by his father, migrated to the 'kirat' land in the east, and established a great kingdom with 'Tribeg as its capital. His descendant, Tripur, was the founder of the dynasty and the originator of the name of Tripura. The Rajmala gives an interesting genealogical table, according to which the present Maharaja is the 175th in descent from the founder of the dynasty. Tripur's son Trilochana is mentioned in the Maha bharata as the king of Tripura. The State has a separate era of its own, the present year being 1332 T.E. The era is said to have begun in commemoration of a successful invasion of Bengal by Raja Bir Raj, from whom the present Maharaja is the ninety-fourth in descent. The early history of the dynasty witnessed the kings engaged in hostility with the neighbouring sovereigns of Kamrup, Arakan, Cachar and Rangamati, the names of the sixty-ninth King, Pratip, and the seventy-fourth, Rajah Jagrath, being prominent in the chronicles—the latter having conquered the last mentioned kingdom and made the chief town of the place his capital. It was in the days of the ninety-sixth king of Tripura, Sangthafa, that complications arose with the Hindu Kingdom of Gour. Later on Tugral Khan, the 'Malik' of Gour, assisted Ratnafa, the ninety-ninth Rajah, in establishing his claims to the Kingdom as a nominee of his father, King Dumarfa, by over-throwing his elder brother who had usurped the throne. It was



H. H. the Maharaja of Tripura with State Officers.

Tugral who bestowed upon Ratnafa, as a mark of honour, the title of 'Manikya' or jewel in return for a friendly present of a rare gem—a title which the Rulers of the State assume to this day.

The main feature of the history of the kingdom during a considerable period after this, was the continued struggle between the invading Mahomedan hordes bent on over-running and subjugating it and the troops of the kings who not only bravely withstood these attacks for over a century, but occasionally crossed the Megna and ravaged Bengal down to the Ganges in retaliation. The great king, Dharma Manikya—of whose glorious reign the tank Dharmasagar of Comilla stands as a memento to this day—invaded Bengal and returned after defeating Sultan Abdul Mojahed Ahmed Saha and sacking his capital. The names of the Rajas Dhanya Manikya, Bijoy Manikya, and Kalyan Manikya are also conspicuous in connection with the struggle with the Mahomedan invaders. The ancient Kingdom of Tripura made conquests from time to time and gained possessions, which its victorious armies extended from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east. The military prestige of the Rajahs was high during the sixteenth century and rose to its zenith in the days of Bijoy Manikya to whose prowess the Aini Akbari bears ample testimony. It was not till the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. A century of struggle led to the Mahomedan occupation of a portion of the plains which finally came under British rule in 1765. It is this territory that is now, as already mentioned, held by the Ruler of Tripura as a Zemindari appended to the State.

H. H. the Maharaja of Tripura with State Officers.

Coming down to modern times we reach the days of Maharaja Ishan Chandra Manikya, whose death brought about a long standing dispute as to the succession. This resulted in the ultimate assumption of the gadi by Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, Ishan Chandra's brother. Although the comparatively long rule of Maharaja Bir Chandra was not without its trials and tribulations, the reforms that ultimately brought the administration of the State into accord with advanced ideas began in his time under the auspices of the successive able Ministers to whom the Maharaja entrusted the management of his territory. Bir Chandra was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Radha Kishore in 1306 T.E. (1896-97). The works of reform referred to above were pushed on vigorously during the twelve years of Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya's rule. Maharaja Radha Kishore breathed his last on the 12th March, 1909, at Benares, during a pilgrimage and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Bishama Samara Bijoyee, Pancha Srijukta, Mahamahodaya, Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Dev Barman, Maharaja Bahadur, who was born in 1883. He is in every respect a worthy member of this illustrious family. A past master in painting and allied arts, and a musician of exceptional merit, His Highness possesses in him the rare combination of the instincts of an artist and a military man. Naturally the war brought the martial spirit into prompt and marked relief, as it did His Highness's attachment to the person of the King Emperor and the great cause His Majesty had so nobly espoused. Without hesitation His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Government as soon as hostilities broke out, and did everything to ensure an active participation of the members of his family and his subjects in the cause of the Empire. To encourage the Bengal Battalion His Highness presented it with a motor boat for work in Messopotamia and contributed Rs. 3,600 for the maintenance of an ambulance for one year in France. The resources of the State forests were utilised and a supply of a large consignment of bamboos for rivetment work in Messopotamia was arranged. The total contribution of the Tripura State in money would exceed 24 p.c. of one year's gross annual receipts of the State proper and 12 p.c. of the annual income of the Maharaja from the State and the Zemindaries. The heir apparent Sree-la-Sreejukta Jubraj Bir Bikram Kishore Dev Barman Goswami Bahadur is a lad of great promise.

Burdwan.

The Burdwan Raj Estate is the largest Zamindari in Bengal, covering an area of over 4,000 square miles, nearly the whole of which is in the highest state of cultivation, and with a population of about two million souls. The amount of total collection of the Estate exceeds that of any other in Bengal and compares favourably with that of many Independent States in India, but the revenue it pays to the Government is far and away the largest paid by any land-holder in India. During the middle of the 16th Century, a band of pilgrims from Lahore in the Punjab came to visit the sacred shrine of Juggernath in Orissa, and on their return homewards was passing through the country now known as the Burdwan District. Sangam Rai, a Kshattriya of Kotli Mahalla in Lahore, was one of them. Attracted by the fertile soil and luxuriant harvest of the country, he settled at a place called Baikunthapore, near the present town of Burdwan, and began business there. The history of the Burdwan Raj Family dates from this period. He amassed a good fortune and lived happily there. After his death, his son Banku Behari Rai, succeeded to his Estate and lived in prosperity. He was succeeded by his son Abu Rai, who was the real founder of the Burdwan House. In the year 1068 (1657) he was appointed by the Moghul 'Chaudhuri' and 'Kotowal' of Rekabi Bazaar, etc., in the town of Burdwan under the Fauzdar of Chakla Burdwan. His son Babu Rai, who owned Pargana Burdwan and three other Estates, succeeded to the 'Chaudhurahi' and removed from Baikunthapore to

Burdwan, since which time the family has been settled there. He was succeeded by his son Ghana Shyam Rai, during his time the tank known as Shyamsagar, in the town of Burdwan, was excavated. His son Krishna Ram Rai, succeeded to the Zamindari and acquired new Estates. He was honoured with a Farman from the Emperor Aurangzeb, confirming him as 'Zamindar' and 'Chaudhuri' of Parganas Burdwan, etc. He met with a tragic death in the year 1696 and was succeeded by his son Jagat Ram Rai, who made additions to the Family Estates. He was also honoured with a Farman from the Emperor Aurangzeb, confirming him as Zamindar and Chaudhuri of Parganas Burdwan etc., consisting of fifty Mahals. Jagat Ram was succeeded by his eldest son Kirti Chand Rai, who received a Farman from the Emperor Aurangzeb, in 1703-1704. He received a second Farman from the Emperor Abul Fatha Nasaruddin Mohammad Shah, in the 17th year of the Emperor's reign, adding to the Burdwan Estate the Mahals of Fatehpur, etc., of the Zamindari of Bishnupur. He won by his sword, the Estates of the Rajas of Chandrakona and Bardha, as also of the Balghara Raj in the Hughli District, and added to his ancestral property the parganas of Chitwa, Bhursut, Bardha and Manoharsahi.

THE HON'BLE SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

He died in the year 1740 and was succeeded by his son Chitra Sen Rai, who added the parganas of Mandalghat, Arsha and Chandrakona to the paternal Estates. During the life-time of his father, he received a Farman from Abul

Fatha Nasaruddin Mohammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi, investing him with the title of 'Raja'. He died in the year 1744 without issue, and was succeeded by his cousin Tilak Chand (son of Kirti Chand's younger brother, Mitra Sen), who, on his succession at the age of 15 years, received a Farman from the Emperor Mohammad Shah, confirming him in the title of 'Raja' and his right to the Raj. He was afterwards honoured by the Emperor Mojahed-uddin Ahmed Shah with a Farman, recognizing and confirming the title of 'Raja'. In the reign of Abul Muzaffar Jalaluddin Mohammad Shah Badshah, he rose in favour and received a Farman, making him 'Raja Bahadur' and 'Master of 4,000 Infantry and 2,000 Cavalry'. Tilak Chand received a further Farman, adding the Taluks of Bhedia, etc., to the Chakla Burdwan Estate; and lastly, he got a Farman from the Emperor Shah Alum, which conveyed to him the grant of the title of 'Maharajadhiraja' and the privilege of being a Commander of 5,000 Infantry, and permission to keep 3,000 Cavalry and to have guns, bands, nakaras, etc. He died in 1771 and was succeeded by his minor son Tej Chand, who, on his succession, received from the Emperor Shah Alum, a Sanad granting him his father's title of 'Maharajadhiraja' and making him a Panch Hazari Zat. Up to Tej Chand's time, the administration of the district of Burdwan and all such territory which comprised the Burdwan Raj was in the hands of the Maharajadhiraja or his representative, and Burdwan was treated, more or less, like a Semi-Independent State. During his time, the vast Estates of the Burdwan Raj were brought under the operation of Regulation I of 1793 — the basis of the Permanent Settlement under the British Rule, in which, Tej Chand's son Pratap Chand, who died during the life time of his father, played a conspicuous part. Maharajadhiraja Tej Chand died in 1832, and was succeeded by his adopted son Mahtab Chand in 1832. He also on his succession, was recognized as 'Maharajadhiraj Bahadur', by the Governor General of India. Mahtab Chand, in 1840, got another Sanad, signed by the Governor General of India, confirming him in the dignity and title. In 1864, he was appointed an Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, being the first Nobleman in Bengal to be thus honoured. In 1868, the Maharaja obtained for himself and his descendants the Royal License to bear 'Arms and Supporters', and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India, the privilege to receive a personal Salute of 13 guns was granted to 'His Highness the Maharajadhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan'. Mahtab Chand died in 1879, and was succeeded by his adopted son Aftab Chand Mahtab. On attaining majority, he was installed at Burdwan in 1881, at which he was presented with a Sanad conferring upon him 'the dignity of Maharajah under the name and style of Maharajadhiraj Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur'. Aftab Chand Mahtab died in 1885, leaving behind him his widow, Maharani Adhirani Raj Rani Beno Deyi Devi with authority to adopt a son.

In 1887, Maharani Adhirani Raj Rani Beno Deyi Devi, adopted the son of Lala (now Raja Bahadur) Ban Bihari Kapur, nephew of His Highness the late Maharajadhiraja Mahtab Chand Bahadur and a brother-in-law of the late Maharajadhiraja Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur, and named the adopted boy Bijay Chand Mahtab, who thus succeeded Aftab Chand Mahtab in 1887. Maharani Adhirani Raj Rani Beno Deyi Devi died in 1888. Bijay Chand Mahtab is the present Maharajadhiraja Bahadur and owner of the Burdwan Raj. He was born on the 19th October, 1881. During his minority the vast Estates of the Burdwan Raj were managed under the Court of Wards, the Ward's Manager being his own father, Raja Ban Bihari Kapur Bahadur, C.S.I. Bijay Chand Mahatab was installed in 1903, when at a Public Durbar in Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, installed him and presented him with two Sanads—one conferring on him, 'as

Zamindar of Burdwan, the hereditary title of Maharaja Dhiraj to be attached to the Estate,' and with a second Sanad conferring upon him 'the title of Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur as a personal distinction'. In 1908, the title of 'Maharajadhiraja Bahadur' was gazetted as a hereditary distinction. In 1909, the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur was created a K.C.I.E., and was admitted by the Government of India, to the Third Class in the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit 'in recognition of the act of bravery of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur for conspicuous courage displayed by him at the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, in connection with the attempt upon the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal'. Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab was gazetted a K.C.I.E. in 1911. The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur's eldest son and heir is Maharajadhiraja-Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab, born on the 14th July, 1905.

Kasimbazar.

The founder of the ancient illustrious house of Kasimbazar was Diwan Krishna Kanta Nandy, who flourished during the days of Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India. When the latter was Commercial Resident of the East India Company at Kasimbazar, Siraj-u-Dowlah then Nawab Nazim of Bengal, failing to extort money from him, sent him a prisoner to Murshidabad, and ordered to put him to death. It was at that juncture that Babu Krishna Kanta Nandy went to the rescue of Warren Hastings by giving him shelter under his roof and saved his life by helping him to escape. This good deed was never lost; for, in 1772, when Warren Hasting was appointed Governor General, he made Krishna Kanta his Dewan and constituted agent. Hasting subsequently conferred on him a Jaghir in Ghazipore and obtained for his son, Lokenath the title of Maharajah from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Before his death in 1778, Kanta Babu, besides the Jaghir in Ghazipore, owned immense property in the Districts of Rungpore, Dinajpore, Rajshahi, Maldah, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Bogra, and the 24 Pergunnahs. His son Maharaja Lokenath Rai Bahadur who was subject to an incurable malady, died in 1804 leaving a minor son, Kumar Harinath.

When he came of age, he maintained the reputation of the family by his charity and respectable behaviour, and Lord Amherst appreciated his beneficence and conferred on him the title of Raja Bahadur. He passed away in 1832, when his minor son Krishnath succeeded to the estate. Krishnath was a good scholar and he spoke and wrote English well. During the viceroyality of Lord Aucland, he won the distinction of Raja Bahadur. He frittered away the surplus that had accumulated during his minority and spent nearly half a crore within the short period of four years. He brought himself to an untimely grave by committing suicide while in a state of temporary insanity, without issue leaving his wife Maharani Sarnamoyi, she was born in 1827. In 1871 the Government of India recognized her beneficence and loyalty by granting her the personal distinction of Maharani, and a promise was at the same time held out to her that the title of Maharaja would be conferred on her nephew and heir, Manindra Chandra Nandy. The valuable services rendered by her during the terrible famine of 1874 were greatly appreciated by the Government of India and they affirmed again that the distinction of Maharaja would be extended to her successor. In 1878 Her Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria was graciously pleased to admit the Maharani to the Order of the Crown of India. The hostel for the lady students attending the Calcutta Medical College was one of her gifts. She inaugurated the Water works, called after her, at Berhampore, at a cost of three lacs, she paid annually twenty thousand rupees towards the maintenance of the Berhampore College, she distributed clothes to the poor Brahmins, mendicants etc. and fed a large number of people on festival days. Her name was a household word in Bengal, and even today it is venerated. This noble and philanthropic lady passed away on the 25th August 1897. The estate then reverted to her mother-in-law, Rani Harasundari,

a recluse at Beneres, who relinquished her right in favour of the reversionary, heir, Manindra Chandra Nandy, her grandson by her daughter, Gobinda Sundari. An honorarium of nine lacs and a monthly allowance of ten thousand rupees were settled on her during her life time.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy was born in 1860. A chain of misfortunes befell him while very young, for he lost his mother when he was barely two years old, his father when he was twelve years old and his elder brother in his thirteenth year. Illness of a virulent type, at the comparatively young age of fourteen, stood in his way of obtaining school education. When change of air and the best of medical treatment recruited his health he improved his knowledge by private study. Pursuant to the promise held out to Maharani Surnamoyee, the Government of India conferred the title of 'Maharaja' on Manindra Chandra Nandy on the 36th May 1898. In respect of education he is a great benefactor to his country and a generous patron of education. He maintains a first grade College at Berhampore called the Berhampur Krishna Nath College at an annual expense of Rs. 45000, a boarding and a number of messes at an annual expenditure of Rs. 15000. For the accommodation of school students he has built a school house at an expense of Rs. 15000. Owing to influx of students from different parts of Bengal additions had to be made to the old college building at an enormous cost. For the accommodation of the school students the Hon'ble the Maharaja spent about Rs. 150,000 and a large building was constructed on the site which has been transferred by the Government free of revenue to the College authorities. He maintains High Schools at Berhampore, Saidabad, Saktipur, Beldanga, Mathrun, Ethora, Jabagram, Ulipur, Belka, Kamargaon, Hasanabad, Habaspur, Calcutta and Ranchi where the children of his tenants receive education at a nominal fee. He still contemplates to set up high schools in other parts of his zamindary. The present scientific and industrial awakening of India stirs him up to set up a mining institution at Ethora and a Commercial College at Berhampore. He is sending out scholars to England, Japan, America, Austria and other parts of the world to learn science and industries The association for the scientific and industrial education of the Indians, the National College, the Bengal Technical Institution, the Deaf and Dumb School, the school for the blind children, the Mahakali Pathsalas at Berhampur and in Calcutta and the Mohila Ramkrishna Asram count him as their great patron. He contributed Rs. 5000 for Daulatpur College, Rs. 5000 for Library at Navadwip, Rs. 50,000 for Rangpur College, Rs. 5000 for the Puri Veda Vidyalaya and to the charitable dispensary of Berhampur. He pays the fees of fifty pupils attending the Sanskrit College and more than Rs. 1000 every year to the poor students sitting for University Examinations. More than 150 students are provided with free boarding and lodging at Berhampur, Mathrun, and Calcutta. For the encouragement of artisans and agriculturiests, he holds an exhibition at the Banjetia Gardens, Kasimbazar, at the cost of about Rs. 10,000 a year. He is thinking of establishing Medical schools and has contributed Rs. 15000 for constructing the Albert Victor Hospital at Pelgachia. He maintains Curzon Charitable Dispensary at Kasimbazar and similar institutions at Rajsahi, Ballia, Ulipur, and Mathrun where his poor tenants obtain medical aid free of charge. The water works at Berhampur inagurated by his aunt and predecessor Maharani Sarnamoyee were completed by him. He is also the foremost patron of Bengali and Sanskrit literature. He engages some pandits and educationists for editing great Vaisnab Granthas and magazines and preparing the History of the civilization of the world in Bengali. The site on which the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad building stands and the site where Ramesh Bhaban is going to be built are a gift by the Maharajah. The Sahitya Sammilan for promoting the advancement of the Bengal language and literature was first held in 1910 under his auspices, at the Kasimbazar Rajbati. He patronises several Sanskrit Toles. Recently

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY, K.C.I.E. OF KASIMBAZAR.

he has set up the Vaisnab Darsan Vidyalaya at Navadwip for the spread of Vaisnabism at an annual cost of Rs. 3000.

He manages his vast estates scattered over some 14 districts of Bengal and the United Provinces so tactfully and efficiently that he has doubled the income of the estate he inherited. His tenants are never oppressed and that he always looks after both the physical and mental welfare of his tenants. Prompted by his generous nature, the Hon'ble the Maharajah took over the management of some six heavily encumbered estates as Trustee with a view to relieve their proprietors from their embarassment and supplied funds from his own Treasury for the liquidation of their respective debts.

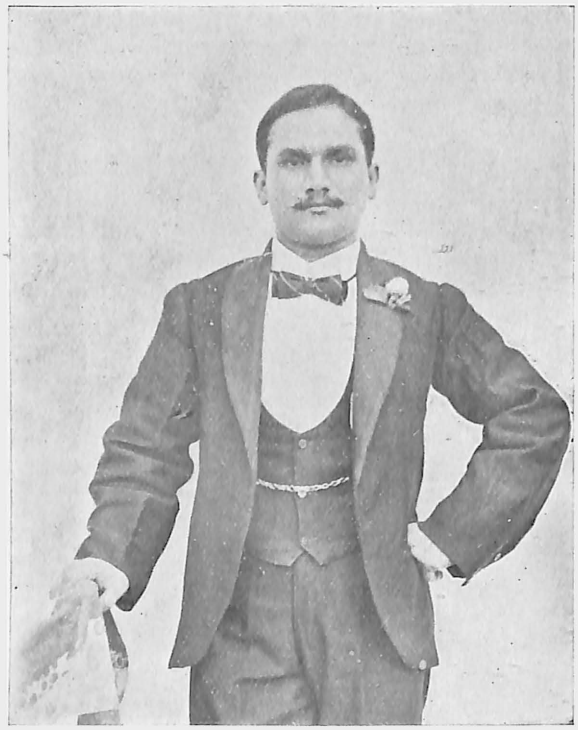
He has been Chairman of the Berhampur Municipality for more than 15 years, and has held the important offices of such influential bodies as the British Indian Association, the Bengal Landholders Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Murshidabad Association. When the right of nominating a representative to the Bengal Council was conferred on the British-India Association the Maharaja had the honour of being nominated as such. He was again elected to the Bengal Council representative of Bengal Landlords. He has been re-elected in the Imperial Council in the year 1915 and is now a prominent Member of the Council of State under the Reform Act. In the middle of 1914 he contributed Rs. 5000 towards the Medical College and Hospital for Women and the Nurses Training Institute at Delhi in memory of the late Lady Hardinge who had initiated the scheme. In June 1916 he won the well-merited distinction of K.C.I.E. Numerous acts of munificence and usefulness distinguish the career of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra

Chandra Nandy K.C.I.E. He leads an exemplary life of simplicity and is in every way worthy of the trust reposed on him by the Government as well as by the people.

His gift of two lacs of rupees towards the Hindu University at Benares and another sum of two lacs towards Dr. J. C. Bose's Scientific Research Laboratory permit us to say in conclusion that to help any noble cause at any cost is the chief trait of his character.

Manipur.

Manipur is a Native State lying in the Province of Assam, with an approximate area of 8,456 sq. miles and a population of 384,016. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 8,00,000. The earliest mention of Manipur is found in the great epic Mahabharat. It is said that Arjun, the third Pandava, during his sojourn in Manipur, became enamoured of a beautiful damsel, the only daughter of the king of Gandharbas by whom Manipur was supposed to be inhabited. Arjun married her. The only issue of this marriage was Babrubahan, who founded the dynasty of kings who have been reigning since that time. After the death of Arjun at the hands of his son Babrubahan the latter went to Patal or the Nether land to procure life-giving Mani. From this event the country had been called Manipur or the land of Mani. Babrubahan was succeeded by 3 Rajahs Subahu, Sarsanga and Hemanga. The Rani of Hemanga adored the Sun-God and was favoured with a son. This son was Pakhangba and was endowed with divine powers to display himself in the form of a man or a serpent. He lived a few years before the Christian era With the accession of Pakhangba, the real history begins. Fifty-one Rajas belonging to his line, succeeded. Accounts of these Monarchs are preserved in the ancient Purans. After then comes Garibnawaz. Pamheiba was the title by which Garibnawaz was weliknown. When the Rajah conquered part of Burmah and Cachar, he proudly took this title as the destroyer of enemies. Garibnawaz was a descendant of Babrubahan Rajah and a Kshatriya Prince. Garibnawaz reigned from 1709 to 1748 His influence extended even to Ava in burmah and to Cachar in the west. During his time, the Manipuris established a Burmese Rajah on the throne of Ava, who acknowledged the supremacy of Manipur. The Manipuris were Hindus from the earliest times, long before the reign of Pakhangba. About 1755 the Burmese for the first time invaded Manipur, and the ruler Bharat Sai who was also called Jai Singh having sought the aid of British Government, a treaty of alliance was negotiated in 1762. On the out-break of first Burmese war in 1825 the infuriated Burmese invaded Assam, Cachar and Manipur. They were however repulsed by Gambhir Singh with the help of the English army, and the Kube velly down to the Ningthi river, and peopled by Shans, was added to the State. In 1826 peace was concluded with Burma, and Manipur was declared independent. Gambhir Singh was requested to restore the Kube velley to the Burmese. In exchange the British Government agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 6,000 annually to Gambhir Singh, which amount has been increased to Rs. 6,270 during the present Maharajah's reign. Until 1834 when Gambhir Singh died, the country remained quiet and prosperous. On his death, his son Chandra Kirti Singh being at the time only one year old, Nara Singh, his uncle, and great-grandson of Garibnawaz, was appointed Regent. But the Rani, mother of Chandra Kirti Singh, became jealous, in 1844 contrived a plot to murder him, but failing in her attempt, fled with the infant Rajah to Cachar. Thus Nara Singh declared himself Rajah. On his death in 1850 Debendra Singh, his brother was recognized as Rajah by the British Government. Three months afterwards, Chandra Kirti Singh invaded Manipur, Debendra Singh who was unpopular, fled towards Cachar, Chandra Kirti Singh having established his authority was in 1851 recognised by the British Government. He proved himself to be a strong and wise ruler, and rendered valuable services. He was conferred on the dignified title of K.C.S.I. and at



MR. A. C. ELEAZAR,
Personal Assistant to H.H. of Manipur.

one time he was presented with 500 Victoria muskets and twelve sporting rifles. After his death in 1886, his son, Sur Chandra Singh succeeded him for a shorttime, as he was expelled in 1890 by his half-brother, Tekendrajit Singh, who made Kula-Chandra Singh the Rajah of Manipur. Tekendrajit Singh became very powerful, and the Government fearing revival of former State of affairs and internal fueds wanted to remove him from the State, and punish him for his lawless conduct. As a consequence Kula Chandra was dethroned and transported to Andamans; and Chura Chand Singh a boy belonging to collateral branch of the royal house, was proclaimed as Rajah of Manipur.

His Highness Maharajah Chura Chand Singh was very young when he was thus called upon to the throne, so he was sent to Mayo College at Ajmere where he received his education till 1901. After which he was sent to the Cadet Corps at Dehradun to receive his military training. He was formally installed on the Gadi in 1907. Since his accession he has been ruling the State in an able manner in consultation with a Darbar or a council consisting of a European official and six Manipuri members. The Maharajah takes great interest in the welfare of the State. His Highness is a patron of learning and takes a lively interest in the education of his subjects by the grant of ample scholarships.

The Maharajah received a Sanad on the first January 1918 conferring the title of Maharajah (Hereditary) and was created a C.B.E. for services rendered to British Government on the occasion of the Great European War. The Maharajah made a personal offer for active service in France during the Great European War. The State rendered valuable assistance to the British Government during the recent European War. A Double Company of 281 Manipuri Sepoys was sent to Mesopotamia. A Labour Corps of 2,000 Nagas was sent to France. An extra Company of 159 Sepoys was kept as Standing Reserves. The total contributions of the State to various War and Relief funds amounted to about Rs. 1,25,000 and the subscription to War Loans, totaled Rs. 1,10,000. Imphal is the chief town and Capital of Manipur.

The Prince in Burma.

The first phase of the Indian tour ended at Calcutta, when the Prince embarked the Royal Indian Marine troop ship 'Dufferin'. Three days of voyage to Rangoon was remarkable in that it was the first in which many on board had celebrated the New Year at sea: On Saturday night the Prince gave the immemorial Naval toast of the week-end at sea: "Sweet-hearts and Wives". At midnight the Prince struck sixteen bells-eight for the Old Year, eight for the New. On Monday morning January 2, the Prince arrived at Rangoon.

Burma.

Burma lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and is bounded on the North-West and North by Chittagong, Manipur, Assam, and China, on the East by Siam, and on the South by the Malay Peninsula. The area of the province, including the district of Putos is approximately 2,63,000 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 13,169,099.

The first Europeans to settle in Burma were the Portuguese, who established factories at Martaban and Syriam, at the beginning of the 16th century. About the year 1610, the East India Company opened factories at Bassein. Syriam, Prome and several other stations. In 1824 the first Burmese war broke out, and at the conclusion of this war the provinces of Arrakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British. Rangoon was for some time occupied by the British, but was surrendered as soon as the terms of the treaty had been complied with. The second Burmese war broke out in 1852, and was brought to a close by a treaty, by which the whole of the province of Pegu, including the town of Rangoon, was ceded to the British.

In 1885 war was again declared, and the British expedition meeting with practically no opposition, occupied Mandalay on 28th November, 1885. King Thibaw was captured, and the whole of upper Burma was annexed to the British Empire by proclamation, on 1st January 1886.

The history of modern Burma is too well known to merit recapitulation here, but from way back through the ages there emerge one or two interesting facts which are not generally known. There is a legend to the effect that the first princes of Burma came from Benares, but in authoritative circles this story has long been dismissed as fabulous. It is more than probable that the early Burmans were indigenous to Western China, from which country they migrated southwards and established themselves at Tagaung, in the Ruby Mines distriction the northern reaches of the Irrawaddy. This is said to have taken place during the tenth century B.C., but there is no exact record of the date. Later on a section of this primitive community marched still further south and founded the dynasty of Pyns at Prome. Still later, but yet early in the Christian Era. Prome was destroyed by the Talaings and a new Burmese kingdom was established at Pagan, that place remaining the headquarters of Burmese rule for upwards of five hundred years. The Pagan dynasty came to an end at the close of the thirteenth century, and for many years the country was split up into a numberof separate states. Eventually, in 1619, the Portuguese signed a treaty with the Burmese King of Pegu and established factories close to the sites of present-day Rangoon and Moulmein. Shortly afterwards the East India Company

commenced operations at Syriam (Rangoon), Prome and Ava, the Dutch obtained possession of the island of Negrais on the Bassein coast, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the French also took an interest in the trading possibilities at Syriam. Such was the beginning of modern Burma, a country which has moved somewhat slowly and not always, one imagines, along the straightest path. Of its future, however, there is not the slightest doubt, for Burma is a country of wonderful possibilities.

Rangoon situated on the left bank of river Irrawady, the present capital of Burma, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the East; yet strangely enough it is by no means a typical Burmese city. It is all so modern. Straight, long, wellkept streets laid out on the American plan; masonry buildings and tramways; rice-mills and saw-mills; ornate parks and artificial lakes. The trade mostly of the port is in the hands of foreigners, Chinese, Indian and European. Its staple industries are the export of rice and timber. The city of the Shwe Dagon, that wonderful pagoda stands on a hill nearly 170 feet above the town and raises its head proudly to a further height of 368 feet.

2nd January 1922.

THE PRINCE IN RANGOON.

The Arrival.

His Royal Highness arrived at Rangoon this morning on the R.I.M.S. 'Dufferin' which took up her berth at Lewis Street Jetty at half-past eight. As the vessel came along side the jetty a salute of 31 guns was fired and the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Reginald Craddock with his staff proceeded on board to welcome His Royal Highness, who immediately afterwards accompanied by the members of his staff, disembarked and was received on the jetty by the Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour after greeting the Prince presented Sir S. M. Robinson, Kt., Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma and Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, Commanding the Burma Independent District. The latter in turn presented Colonel Commandant H. Ross, Commanding the Rangoon Brigade Area.

On the river bank, to the right and left of the jetty were two Guards of Honour, that on the right consisting of 100 men of the Royal Navy under the command of Lieut.-Comdeord, and on the left 100 men of the Royal Scots under the command of Capt. Biddolph. To the right of the Naval Guard of Honour were the Band and Pipes of the 1st the Royal Scots, facing West.

The Municipality Address.

After the presentations on the jetty the Prince proceeded by the pontoon bridge to the road and as His Royal Highness placed his foot on the roadway, the Guards of Honour presented arms the Band playing National

THE HON'BLE SIR REGINALD HENRY CRADDOCK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, Burma.

Anthem. The Prince then inspected the Guards of Honour after which a procession was formed of the staffs of His Royal Highness and the Lieutenant-Governor, the juniors leading and preceded His Royal Highness to the dais in the Pandal, which had been erected within the Port Defence parade ground. On arriving at the dais the procession opened out, allowing the Prince to pass through to his seat on the dais. As soon as all had taken their seats the Lieutenant-Governor presented U Po Tsee, the senior Burmese member of the Rangoon Municipality, to the Prince. U Po Tsee then asked for permission to read an address from the Municipal Committee. His Royal Highnes having granted permission, U Po Tsee then read the following:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"The Municipal Committee of Rangoon, representing the citizens of all classes and races, desires to welcome Your Royal Highness most loyally and cordially to the capital of Burma.

"Rangoon is a creation of commercial enterprise. Its situation as the principal natural port of a vast and fertile Province gave unrivalled opportunities which have been skilfully utilised. Its history is that of a steady and continuous growth in prosperity, in harmony with the progressive development of the natural resources of Burma. On the visit in 1906 of Your Royal Highness's august parents the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, Rangoon could claim to be third in commercial importance of the cities of the Indian Empire. During the interval which has elapsed, though its relative position remains unaltered, its progress has been more rapid than that of its rivals.

"Living in a city which is before all else a seaport and a centre of trade the inhabitants of Rangoon are of many nationalities, speak diverse languages, and profess various creeds; but are united in the sentiment of heartfelt loyalty and devotion to the Throne. They tender to Your Royal Highness their warmest thanks for your gracious decision to visit this city, and venture most respectfully to express a hope that Your Royal Highness will enjoy your visit to this Province and will carry away lasting and pleasant memories of Burma."

At the close of the address and its presentation in a handsome silver casket His Royal Highness made the following reply:–

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"I thank you very warmly for the address of welcome which you have presented to me. The name which your city bears—The 'City of Peace' or more literally the 'End of War'—is an appropriate testimony to what the 'Pax Britannica' has done for Burma and Rangoon. No more romantic page in the annals of the development of the Empire can be found than the history of the growth of the small town of thatched huts, which passed under British occupation in 1852, into this vast metropolis and prosperous port of today. Where yesterday a wilderness of mud and a labyrinth of hovels met the eye, the fair capital of one of the richest provinces of the Empire today lifts her proud head. Here the railways and the craft of the two great river valleys of Burma deliver up the spoils of your mines, your oil fields, your rice plantations and your forests to the factories and docks of this city. The shipping of all lands seeks your port to carry your produce to the four corners of the world. There is romance too in the many nationalities which throng your streets and docks. At first sight amid the multiplicity of creeds and tongues of your citizens, the only common tie would seem to be the bond of adherence to the British Empire under whose protection they live and prosper. In spite, however, of such diversity of elements your city is essentially part and parcel of Burma and in a true sense the capital of Burma. For in your midst stands the Great Pagoda—the oldest of all the holy places of a religion claiming a larger proportion of followers among the human race than any other—and this building is the supreme expression of the genius of the Burmese people. The fortunes of your city are entirely bound up with those of the Province. For, as the main outlet for the riches of Burma, in her growing prosperity and welfare, rests your increasing strength The great position which this city has obtained in the Empire owes much to those among you who have laboured in civic affairs and to the successful efforts of your Port Commissioners and your Development Committees. Great opportunities and responsibilities still lie ahead of you. I feel sure that they will be met in the spirit of mutual co-operation for the welfare of Rangoon and Burma which has animated you in the past.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. I know I shall take away from Rangoon the most pleasant recollections of my stay."

At the end of His Royal Highness's reply the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Prince's permission, presented to His Royal Highness the members of the Rangoon Municipality.

The Drive in State.

From the time the Prince entered his carriage, until he reached Government House, his progress was one great triumphant procession, for all along, thousands lined the roadways, while every window was crowded and every balcony and front steps were overcrowded with loyal citizens anxious to get a glimpse of their beloved Prince.

Capt. P. W. Heanly,
Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, Burma.

The procession passed round Sule Pagoda, where a pretty 'pandal' had been erected. A pretty scene opposite the Sule Pagoda was a group of Boy Scouts on the pavement north of Fytche Square and just west of the Reception Committee's 'pandal'. The next halt was made at the Chinese 'pandal', a work of art that has drawn thousands to view it. To the east of the 'pandal', on both sides of the road were stands for the school children of the various Chinese boys and girls' schools. A little further on was the 'pandal' of the University College students. Here was gathered a large and enthusiastic crowd including Mr. M. Hunter, (Principal), the professors and students who cheered lustily as the Prince arrived and departed.

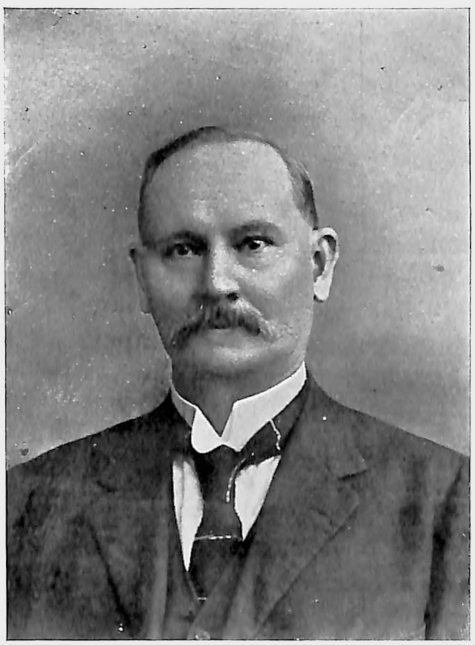
Crossing China Street one came to the stands for the school children. At the entrance to the hospital, a halt was made for an extremely pretty and at the same time charming ceremony, that must have given the Prince the

greatest delight. There, kneeling on a carpet were found Burmese maidens prettily dressed in Burmese costumes and holding bouquets. As His Royal Highness's carriage approached, the girls' shikoed in true Burmese style three times, then rising, they were introduced, one by one to the Prince by Mr. J. M. Symns, the Chairman of the Schools' 'Pandal' Reception Committee, who was accompanied by U Po Sein, Deputy Inspector of Schools. Another interesting and somewhat remarkable feature of this section of the journey was the gathering of the lads of the Blind School, who sang an ode of welcome to His Royal Highness, in Burmese. At the Turf Club, outside the Brigade office, where were gathered the families of soldiers, up to the Jewish pandal, was one long succession of cheers. The next halt was made at the Armenian pandal where a novel and interesting ceremony was performed. First the Prince was blessed by the Armenian priest the Rev. M. Isracliam, with the orthodox ritual of the Armenian church, and then Miss Beatrice David presented His Royal Highness with a superb bouquet of orchid. One more halt was made at Karen 'pandal' for the presentation of another bouquet. From here His Royal Highness passed into the Government House grounds where he was met by his Honour Sir Reginald Craddock who had traversed another route, and Lady Craddock. Here His Royal Highness was received with a Royal Salute by two Guards of Honour. After inspecting the Guards of Honour the Prince received the salute from the Light Horse Company of the Rangoon Battalion. A salute of 31 guns was also fired and the Royal Standard was broken at the flagstaff.

After a short rest the Prince proceeded to the maidan and practised polo for some time. His Royal Highness lunched quietly at Government House at 1-30.

At the University.

An enthusiastic and most loyal welcome was accorded to the Prince at the University College in afternoon when the Prince honoured it with his presence for about half an hour. The University College and ground had been decorated to welcome the Prince and by 3-30 p.m. the lawn in front of the College presented a most animated scene. The Senate and Council of the University were present in their robes and so were the graduates and the undergraduates. In the centre of the lawn was a 'Pyathat' where the Prince



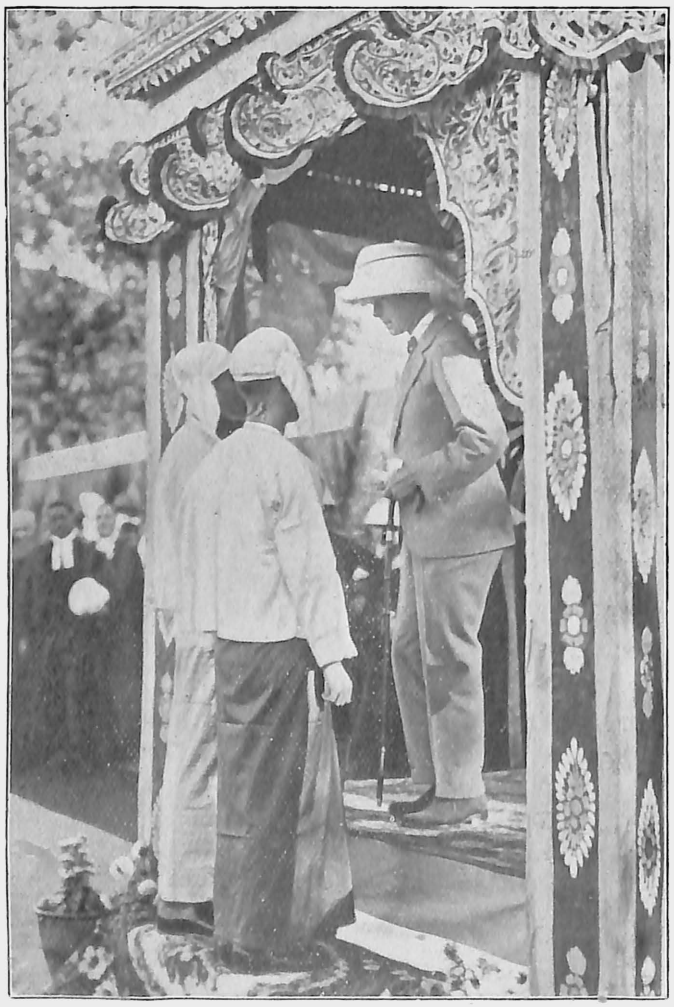
MR. MATHEW HUNTER, M.A., C.I.E., F.C.S.,
Principal University College, Rangoon.

was accomodated on his arrival. At 3-45 p.m. the Lieutenant-Governor who is Chancellor of the University, drove up in a car and was received by the members of the Senate. Shortly afterwards the car in which the Prince was travelling was sighted and a mighty cheer of welcome greeted him, the Prince lifting his 'Curzon' in acknowledgment of the greeting of the assembly. The Prince was accompanied by his staff and on alighting was greeted by His Honour who introduced the members of the Senate and Council to him. The Prince was then made the recipient of three bouquets. Burmese Sedaw Music was played and Burmese songs were sung, the Prince and his staff being a very interested audience. It was not till the Prince entered the 'Pyathat' and took his seat that the applause died down. Two of the students, Ba Toon Tin of Judson College and Kyaw Aye of University College, then approached His Royal Highness and after making their obeisance Kyaw Aye read out the following address:–

"Your Royal Highness,

"The undergraduates of Rangoon University rejoice that this opportunity is given us of showing our loyal respect for you as the representative of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, and as the future Sovereign of this land. We have read of you as the gallant comrade of the men who fought in the Great War, and of your tireless labours among the peoples of the Empire as the princely massenger of good will. In affectionate admiration we would salute you as the Sovereign absolute in young men's hearts; and would ask you to accept our expression of firm devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and to you, his heir and our Prince.

"May we further ask Your Royal Highness to accept this ode in our mother tongue written after the manner in which our poets in times past celebrated the virtues of noble princes. Poetical forms alone adequately can express the warmth of the devotion to the person of Your Royal Highness



THE PRINCE PRESENTED WITH A BURMESE ODE AND ADDRESS.

Photo by] [Central News.

that our lives hereafter shall manifest.

"The acceptance of the manuscript of our ode would add a final grace to our memories of Your Royal Highness' visit."

Ba Toon Tin next presented the Prince with a Burmese ode, "Way La Nadaw Thwin Egyin", composed by Saya Pwa which was hand written on Shan paper and which was gold leafed and beautifully bound in gold leaf. This presentation was similar to that made to the Burmese kings of old and had not taken place for nearly forty years. After the address had been read and the presentation made, the Prince shook hands with the two students.

His Royal Highness, amid cheers, then spoke a few words. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much indeed for the address which has been read and also for the present. It gives me very great pleasure to have this opportunity of seeing you this afternoon. All of you gave me a tremendous welcome when I arrived in Rangoon this morning

—one of the greatest I have had in India—and I have ever since been looking forward to the chance of seeing you again. I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received me and I can assure you I have enjoyed myself very much."

His Royal Highness next moved among the students and listened to the Burmese music and song, and took his departure about 4-30 p.m.

Ex-Service Mens Reception.

From University College the Prince proceeded direct to the Dalhousie Park to meet a gathering of ex-service men, who had previously gathered there. The Prince was met by Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, Colonel-Commandant H. Ross, C.I.E., D.S.O., and Major Mac-Donald D.S.O., Commissioner of Police, the Band of the Royal Scots playing the National Anthem. The members of the Committee were first introduced by Capt Ashton to the Prince, who was afterwards conducted by Major Mac-Donald to a table on the top of the slope where he was entertained to tea, seated beneath a golden umbrella, in Royal style.

After tea had been served several Burmese ex-service men were introduced to His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness shook hands with them and then was conducted to a convenient spot where 550 ex-Service men passed before him. The Prince shook hands with each one, occasionally stopping to question one or to congratulate him. After this had been completed the men gathered round His Royal Highness and cheered him to the echo, again and again "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" being sung twice.

Dinner.

In the evening there was a large Dinner Party at Government House. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of His Royal Highness.

Reception.

After the Dinner Party ended, a Reception took place in the Ball-room of Government House, to which a great many of the leading residents had been honoured with an invitation. There were about seven hundred invited. The Ballroom had been very prettily decorated. The entered the Ball-room proceeded by the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Craddock and the staff. The Prince took his stand immediately in front of the dais, on which Lieutenant-

Governor and Lady Craddock had taken up their positions. The guests with the privilege of 'Private Entree' then filed past His Royal Highness and were presented by the Lieut.-Governor. The Prince shook hands with each guest. Then some five hundred more guests had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness and he shook hands with each of them. When all the presentation had been made, the Prince accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Craddock, and the members of the staff, passed out of the Ball-room on to the lawns, where refreshments were served on a generous scale. About 11 o'clock the band played the first six bars of the National Anthem, denoting the departure of his Royal Highness, and the guests took their departure.

The Decorations.

Rangoon was ablaze of colour presenting a scene which baffles description. All along the route through which the Prince traversed in his triumphal entry into the capital of Burma the numerous flags and bunting, the arches and the pandals, the gay dresses of the ladies, the picturesque costumes of the Burmese all blended in a harmony of colour which was as attractive as it was gay. The whole city was in holiday attire and presented a pretty picture as the Prince passed by, a picture which will live long in the memory of all who witnessed it. The illuminations in the city at night were extremely pretty to watch, the pandals near the jetty being artistically lit up.

3rd January 1922.

THE PRINCE IN RANGOON.

Proclamation Parade.

How thoroughly Rangoon was making holiday in honour of his Royal Highness was well demonstrated on the morning following his arrival, at the Proclamation Parade, which annual New Year Day event had been postponed in order to confer upon it the character of Royal Review. All the troops in Garrison together with the Military Police and a force of Civil Police both District and Rangoon Town, paraded on the 'Maidan' that for the King's Proclamation Parade. The troops were lined up facing west. Punctually at 8 a.m. the Prince accompanied by his staff arrived at the paddock where he was met by Major-General Sir V. B. Fane. Here His

Royal Highness mounted Mr. Clarke Glover's pony 'Musketeer' and accompanied by General Fane and staff being immediately followed by a Mounted infantry man carrying the Royal Standard, rode on to the parade ground. The Union Jack was broken at the flag post and the first gun of the salute was fired. The salute of 31 guns was fired in groups of 11, 10 and 10 rounds. After each group had been completed a 'feu-de joie' was fired, the Bands playing six bars of the National Anthem after the first two and the whole anthem after the last. The Royal Salute followed and three cheers were then, given for the King-Emperor. This concluded the Proclamation Parade. The Union Jack was then pulled down and His Royal Highness's flag the Royal Standard was broken. This was followed by the Royal Salute, the Bands playing the National Anthem. The Prince next inspected the parade after which he took up his position at the flagstaff to take the salute during the march past.

The troops first marched past in column of companies from north to south and afterwards returned in close column from south to north, His Royal Highness taking the salute on both occasions. The troops then marched back to their respective barracks and the Prince returned to Government House.

At the Garden Party.

There was a Garden Party at Government House at 3-45 p.m. Long before the appointed hour a large number of people had arrived and by the time (4-30 p.m.) that His Royal Highness stepped on to the lawn, in front of Government House, there must have been close on 1,000 people present, representatives of all communities and including all the officials, Consuls and leading citizens. The grounds of Government House are so beautiful that they need no decorating but the placing of large coloured Burmese umbrellas at different spots on the lawn with cosy looking chairs beneath their shade enhanced the general effect. At 4-30 His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lt.-Governor appeared in view and he was received with cheers. The guests then dispersed about the lawns some to take refreshments and others to watch the various amusements provided for their entertainment. On the South lawn there was a great gathering of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides who had come from all parts of the Province to have a 'Rally'

for the Prince. Before partaking of tea, the Prince proceeded to where they were gathered. The Prince inspected the Scouts and the Girl Guides and then performed an interesting little ceremony presenting the medal of merit and pinning it on to the breast of Scoutmaster U. Pedroni of the A. B.M. troop, Meiktila, the medal being given to Pedroni for saving life. After this was done the Prince addressing the troops, said he was very much pleased to see so many of them joining two such splendid movements in the world. He congratulated them on their large numbers and their smart appearance, Cheers were then called for the Prince and lustily given, the Prince acknowledging the greetings. After having tea at the special 'Marquee' the Prince visited a party of Karen Hill tribes from Toungoo, numbering about 40 men, women and boys who were in their natural costumes, and under the leadership of Dr. So Po Win. The Karen boys, who numbered twenty-five, played Karen and English music on instruments which were manufactured from bamboo. An exhibition of Karen dancing and singing was best given, which the Prince enjoyed. The visitors were next introduced to some Burmese juggling which in the opinion of all who were present, was the best than that, which they had seen in Burma and even out of the Province.

The other side show was a 'Yein Pwe' in which twelve girls took part and an 'anyein' in which two girls and two clowns took part. Before leaving it, the Prince visited the corner of the south lawn, where the Indian officers of the Indian Army and Burma Military and Civil Police were gathered together in a group of their own. The men were formed up in line and the Prince touched the sword handle of each and then shook hands with each in turn. Shortly after this the Prince retired into Government House amid great cheering. At dusk the face of Government House was brilliantly illuminated with coloured electric lights.

Dinner.

His Royal Highness accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, dined privately in the evening with the members of the Pegu Club. When the Prince arrived at the Pegu Club he was met at the entrance by Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Pegu Club, and the members of the Committee of the Club. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Gavin Scott proposed the healths of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness made a brief but happy little speech in reply to the toast, emphasising his great pleasure at the warmth of his welcome to Burma. The Prince especially asked the members of the Pegu Club to tell the ex-Service Officers and men how very much he had enjoyed meeting them and had appreciated the very cordial greeting they had given him at their Garden Party in Dalhousie Park on Monday afternoon.

Ball.

Immediately after dinner at the Pegu Club, the Prince drove by car to the Gymkhana Club to attend the Ball given there in his honour. There was a dense crowd of all classes and nationalities of the community assembled near the Club and they gave the Prince a tumultuous welcome as he arrived. The very large number of Burmans, both men and women, in this crowd was very noticeable. The Gymkhana Club Ball was a private function.

4th January 1922.

Among the Royal Scots.

The Prince arrived to inspect the 1st Bn. of the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) at 9-40 this morning. The Prince shook hands with the wives of the Officers and also with the wives of the Regimental Sergeant, Major, the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, and of the Bandmaster's. After the inspection and the introductions, the Prince visited the Regimental Institute, etc., and then proceeded to the Officers' Mess, expressing himself a pleased with all he had seen. The Regiment then paraded again and gave the Prince a most cordial send off.

At Polo.

The intimation that the Prince intended to participate in a game of polo was hailed with delight when the announcement was originally made and many followers of the game have spent several hours on the 'maidan' each day since the Prince arrived to get a glimpse of him playing his favourite game. Their patience was rewarded on Monday and yesterday, when the Prince went on to the 'maidan' and knocked the ball about. This morning, however, a match was arranged between two teams designated Red and White, the Prince being included in the former team who won the match by one goal.

At Races.

Punctually at 3-30 p.m. the Prince arrived in a motor-car and drove down the course as far as the gate in front of the members' stand. Here he was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. R. S. Giles, Mr. A. B. Ritchie, and the Stewards and was conducted to his seat. The Prince was the cynosure of the eyes of a large crowd who seemed to care nothing for the races so long as they could see the Prince. The Prince arrived in time to see the last four races, one of which was that for the Cup presented by the Prince himself and known as the Prince of Wales' Cup. Before leaving the Race-Course, the Prince presented the cups to the winners, Mrs. F. McCarthy, (the Australian Cup), Mr. S. Gwan (the Dwarf Cup) and Mr. Yeo Eng Byan, the Prince of Wales' Cup. After the last cup had been presented the Prince entered his car and proceeded down the course.

Departure.

After a quiet dinner at Government House, the Prince and his staff left Rangoon at 9-30 by special train for Mandalay. The departure was a private but long before the time for the departure of the Royal train, a large crowd gathered outside the station to await his arrival, one and all anxious to see their beloved Prince once again before he left Rangoon.

The train in which the Prince travelled was a special new one and was splendidly equipped, the furnishing and upholstering being very beautiful.

5th January 1922.

THE PRINCE AT MANDALAY.

Mandalay town never looked so inviting as it did on the historic occasion of the visit of the Prince to the ancient capital of Burma.

Mandalay, situated near the Irrawaddy and at the foot of Mandalay Hill, was founded by King Mindon, a quarter of a century before the city, then the capital of Burma, passed under British rule, and the offending monarch, King Thibaw, was dethroned and deported to Ratnagiri, in the Bombay Presidency.

The Mandalay of to-day, with its Fort and its ornamental Moat, its wide streets and well-kept bazaars, is a very different Mandalay to the city of yesterday. But Mandalay notwithstanding its importance as being the chief military station in Upper Burma and in addition a thriving trading centre, owing to its distance from the sea-board, can never hope to aspire to the commercial greatness of its more prosperous rival at the mouth of Burma's chief water-way.

Mr. H. A. Thornton, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Mandalay.

Arrival.

The route through which the Prince passed was gaily decorated and festooned, presenting a riot of colour which even the most imaginative of artists would fail thoroughly to portray. The city was in gay attire and the cheering crowds which thronged the streets gave one an ample indication of the solidity of the British Empire and the loyalty and hospitality of the people of Burma. Cheer after cheer rent the air as the Prince stepped from the train which steamed into the station at 4-30 p.m. The Royal carriages were halted exactly opposite to the reception 'pandal' and on the platform to the right and left of the entrance and facing the train were drawn up the Guards of Honour. On alighting from the train the Prince was received by the Lieut.-Governor and Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, General Officer Commanding the Burma Independent District. As soon as the Prince stepped on to the platform the Guards of Honour presented arms, six bars of the National Anthem, being played, and then the boom of the guns heralded that the Prince had set foot in the ancient capital of Burma. After the salute was concluded His Honour presented to the Prince Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, who in turn presented the Officer Commanding the Troops in Mandalay, Colonel N. G. B. Goodfellow, C.I.E. The Prince then inspected the Guards of Honour, the National Anthem being played and the Royal Salute being given. Other introductions to the Prince followed, those honoured being the Judicial Commissioner, Mandalay (Mr. H. Saunders), the Commissioner, Mandalay Division (Mr. H. A. Thornton), the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay Division, (Mr. C. F. Grant) and others.

The Municipality Address.

The Prince accompanied by the Lieut.-Governor, proceeded along the carpeted approach to the 'pandal' which had been erected in the station yard. His Royal Highness was received by the members of the Municipal Committee and the principal residents of Mandalay. On arrival at the 'dais' the members of the procession opened out and the Prince passed through and took his seat on a golden throne embellished with carvings illustrative of Burmese art, which had been placed on the 'dais'. Then the Lieut.-Governor presented to the Prince the senior member of the Municipal Committee, Maung U Nyun, M.B.E., A.T.M., M.L.C., who, on receiving permission from the Prince, read out the following address in Burmese:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the President and Members of the Mandalay Municipal Committee, on behalf of the inhabitants of Mandalay, respectfully beg to offer to Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to our city, and to express our great pleasure that we have been given this opportunity of assuring Your Royal Highness of our deep devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

"It is sixteen years since Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, then the Prince and Princess of Wales, paid the first visit of the Heir-Apparent of the British Empire to Mandalay and we rejoice that Your Royal Highness has been able to include our city in those highly-valued tours, thereby renewing that personal touch which confirms the affectionate loyalty felt by His Gracious Majesty's subjects to the Throne.

"We are aware of the immense calls on the time and energies of Your Royal Highness which are involved in making personal acquaintance with all the important centres of the Empire over which Your Royal Highness will one day be called upon to reign, and we are, therefore, the more gratified that Mandalay, the chief Burmese city of the Province, has again received the honour of a Royal visit.

"We are happy to inform Your Royal Highness, as could be evidenced by a comparison between the buildings now in the main streets with those which existed at the time of His Majesty the King-Emperor's visit as Prince of Wales, that Mandalay has during the interventing years retained and improved its position as a centre of Burmese art and trade, and we assure Your Royal Highness that the welcome we offer is inspired by the same cordial and loyal spirit as it then was.

"We trust that Your Royal Highness will find both pleasure and relaxation in the arrangements made for your entertainment, and that Your Royal Highness will take away interesting recollections of this city and of the different communities of which it is composed, as well as of those representatives from other parts of Upper Burma who have come to Mandalay especially to be present on this happy occasion."

The address which was beautifully illuminated on satin was enclosed in a silver scroll case which was in turn placed in a magnificent casket, and presented to the Prince.

His Royal Highness in reply said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me.

"It is a very great pleasure to me to follow in the footsteps of Their Imperial Majesties and visit the chief town of Upper Burma. Their Majesties will be interested to hear of the progress and expansion of your city and of the prosperity and welfare of your Province.

"I have been looking forward to visit to Mandalay—the city of sunshine and Pagodas. When Englishmen think of Burma and the Burmese, their thoughts at once turn to Mandalay. Rangoon is the great cosmopolitan port and city of the Province; but it is to Mandalay we all wish to go to understand and enjoy all that charms us in the people of Burma. It is here that we feel that we can get to know the Burmese and show our liking for them. It is here that we can succeed in understanding the real influence of their serene outlook on life and bask in the warmth of a nature as joyous as their own sunshine. It is here only that we can hope to appreciate at its true value their delicate art and taste which has had an effect passing beyond the limits of Burma itself.

"Measured in years the connection of Burma with Great Britain has been a short one; but it has not been too short for a vigorous growth of strong mutual esteem and regard. It has not been too brief to give birth to a firm trust in each others qualities and capabilities and to confidence in each others power for good. I know that we hope that under our guidance the Burmese will be enabled to give expression to all that is best in Burma and realise themselves to the fullest extent; and I feel sure that in return the Burmese repose trust in our power to promote their fortunes and welfare on lines sympathetic to their national character and aspirations.

"Gentlemen, I envy you your responsibilities in the charge of the civic affairs of this beautiful city and wish you all success in their discharge. I thank you again for your kind address of welcome."

After this the Municipal Commissioners were presented to the Prince by Mr. C. F. Grant.

The procession was re-formed and the Prince accompanied by the Earl of Cromer and Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, then drove to Government House in a motor-car. Along the route were posted the troops of the garrison and the Civil and Military Police who kept order in an admirable manner. On both sides of the route through which the Prince passed an enthusiastic crowd of men, women and children, several feet deep, gave him a tremendous ovation and the Prince smilingly acknowledged the tributes paid him. The Prince on arrival at Government House was welcomed by His Honour and Lady Craddock, who had preceeded him by a shorter route and here Guards of Honour furnished by the 128th Pioneers and 2-70th Burma Rifles were drawn up. His Royal Highness then inspected the Guards of Honour, the National Anthem being played, and the Royal salute being given.

6th January 1922.

At Parade.

The Prince left Government House at 7-45 this morning and proceeded

via Chief Commissioner's Road, the Mall and the South Gate Road to the entrance to the Queen's Parade Ground in the Fort. The Prince received a tremendous ovation as he rode from Government House to the Parade Ground. Thousands of people had seized every point of vantage and greeted the Prince in a most wonderfully enthusiastic manner. The Prince acknowledged the burst of cheering by saluting frequently. As His Royal Highness rode on to the Parade Ground, the Royal Standard was broken at the flagstaff, a salute of 31 guns was fired and the troops gave the Royal Salute. His Royal Highness then inspected the troops on parade. On completion of the inspection the Prince returned to the saluting base and the troops marched past in column, returning in close column. His Royal Highness took this opportunity of investing Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Also on parade were troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides under the command of Mr. W. F. Grahame, a group of King's Police medalists numbering about twenty, also the relatives of Policemen who had been killed in the execution of their duty. These groups were inspected by the Prince.

Among Ex-Service Men.

The Prince received a most wonderful welcome from the ex-Service men and the Pensioners when he visited their camp at noon to-day. There were nearly 500 men including seven ladies of the Nursing services, on parade in the camp under the command of Major F. L. Taylor D.S.O., 2/70th Burma Rifles. The Prince shook hands with each lady and man on parade and expressed himself as very pleased at the opportunity of meeting some of his old comrades in arms.

Luncheon Party.

On the conclusion of this happy little ceremony, His Royal Highness proceeded via Queen's Road and the Mall to the Officers' Mess of the 128th Pioneers, which was very beautifully decorated. The Prince was met on arrival by Major-General Sir Vere and Lady Fane. The Prince lunched at the Mess, with Sir Vere and Lady Fane, and several others.

Sports.

After luncheon the Prince witnessed the Burmese cart racing, which was an extremely interesting sport. Then His Royal Highness returned to

Government House via the Mall and Chief Commissioner's Road.

At the Shan Chiefs' Camp.

After dinner everybody in Mandalay found their way to the Shan Chiefs' Camp, which had been built in the fashion of a real Shan village. The scene here was gorgeous and almost indescribable. The whole village was beautifully illuminated and the accomodation, which had been provided for the Prince and his party, was arranged inside of an erection which was described as a Throne Room of Chieftains. Inside this Throne Room there was a blaze of light and colour. The Shan Chieftains, their wives and families, were all dressed in magnificent clothing and were heavily be jewelled. They were all seated in the Throne Room where also were a few honoured guests. On arrival at the Camp, the Prince, amidst deafening cheers, alighted at the entrance 'pandal' and was met by the Lt.-Governor who introduced to the Prince the Shan Chiefs, who had gone out in a body to meet the Prince. The Prince accompanied by His Honour then mounted the dais. The Lt.-Governor presented the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Northern and Southern Shan States to the Prince.

Music and Dancing.

As the Prince took his seat each tribe in the Shan States, which was represented there, made obeisance to him in turn in a manner peculiar to each tribe and then circled the dais several times. A gorgeous pageant followed in the form of an entertainment consisting of Shan and other tribal dances. The wild Shan tribes danced and sang before the Prince, dressed in fantastic costumes, some of which took the shape of animals, butterflies, snakes, etc. The wild-toned tribal music, which accompanied each party of the dancers, though monotonous was yet pleasant to the ear. There was a weird knife dance, a life dance and a death dance amongst other fantastic types of tribal dancing. As each party of dancers came before the Prince, the Chief of the tribe took his place beside him and, through an interpreter, explained the significance of the dance being then performed and also told him of the life of his tribe.

After all the parties of dancers had given their performance and made obeisance, the Prince paid a visit to the several stalls, which had been erected on the grounds of the Camp, where every imaginable article made by the

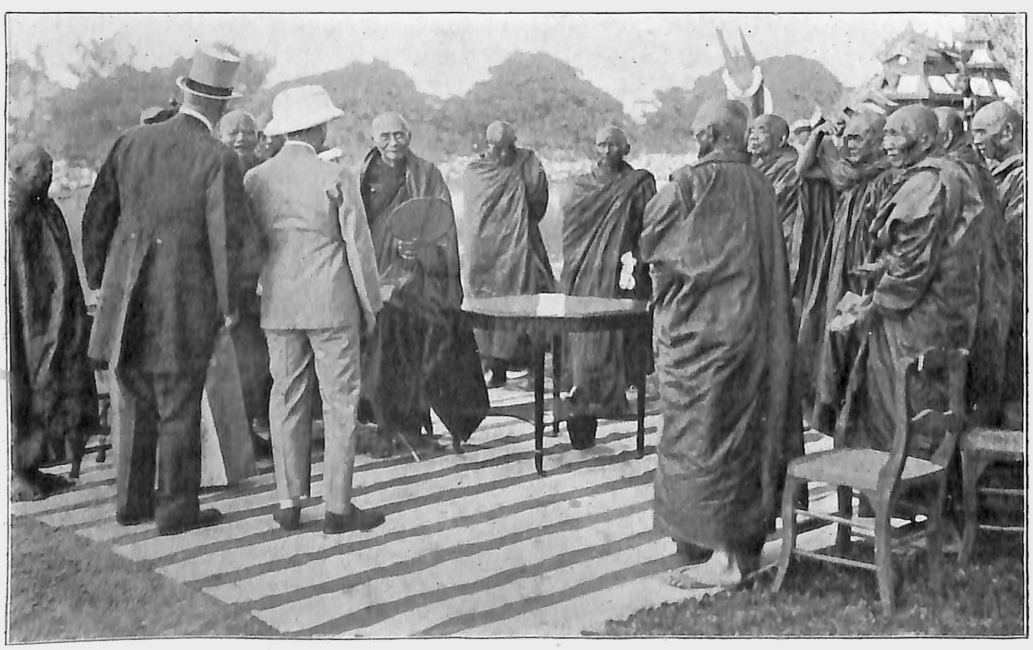
labour of the tribes was exposed for sale. On the stalls were a plentiful display of lovely silverware, silver and ivory daggers, Shan bags, Shan silks and cloths, gorgeous Shan swords and many other specimens of Shan manufacture. Huge crowds flocked round the different booths to which the Prince paid a visit, cheering him lustily all the time. It was a truly remarkable ovation and must have pleased the Prince very much.

The Prince left the Shan Chiefs' Camp at about 11-30 p.m. for Government House being escorted back to the entrance 'pandal' by the Chiefs and umbrella-bearers. Prior to re-entering his motor car the Prince took leave of the Shan Chiefs and thanked them warmly for their interesting and unique entertainment.

7th January 1922.

The Garden Party.

After lunching at Government House the Prince spent a quiet afternoon and in the evening attended the Garden Party given by His Honour,



THE PRINCE AT THE GARDEN PARTY.

Photo by] [Central News.

an event which had been much looked forward to by the citizens of Mandalay. The 'venue' of the party was the lawn behind Government House and facing the Moat, the cool breeze from the lake making a hot afternoon a pleasant one. By 3-45 p.m. the lawn presented an animated and picturesque appearance, the rich costumes of the Sawbwas, the Court dresses of the Chinese and the varied coloured dresses of the ladies being striking in contrast to the dark suits of the gentlemen guests. There was a dense crowd of Burmans and Indians and others lining the opposing bank of the Moat to view the Moat races. His Honour was first to arrive on the lawn and a few minutes later the Prince, wearing a lounge suit, made his appearance accompanied by members of his staff. The Prince made his way among the guests and then inspected a number of Service men and King's Police medalists with whom he shook hands. He was then introduced to eight Sayadaws among whom was the Burmese Archbishop. The Prince spent some minutes in conversation with the religious leaders of the Buddhist faith and made his way to where members of the ex-Royal family and the Shan Chiefs were, with whom he shook hands. After this he had tea along with a few select guests and then made his way to the Royal barge to watch the boat races.

The royal barge was a thing of beauty. It was built in the style of a 'Kalawaik Paung', a bird of good omen; according to Burmese legend, who brought good luck to Burmese king. It was magnificently embellished with gold paper and from the beak of the bird hung a golden ball; an emblem of good fortune. In the barge sat the Prince his Honour and certain guests. As soon as all had taken their seats two canoes belonging to the men of Pakokku which were prettily decorated and containing a score of carsmen in each towed it along to the strains of Burman music and the huzzas of those assembled on the lawn. As the barge floated on the lake it was surrounded by all the other boats. The barge moved along the bank of the moat to the accompaniment of tremendous cheering on the part of those assembled. After spending about a quarter of an hour the barge returned to the landing stage. The Prince next visited the 'Yein Pwe' thirty six girls, dressed in blue loongyis and white jackets participating. The girls sang the verses of welcome.

After spending some time here the Prince wandered to another part of the ground where 'Chinlon' was being played—a game in which the Prince

has evinced very keen interest. A juggler performed some amazing feats with a brass ball in which resting between his instep and shin was transfered on to a stick held from his mouth, the ball revolving for some considerable time.

The Boat Races.

The boat races were, of course the feature of the Garden Party. There were altogether twenty-three races and it was a pretty and stirring sight to see the efforts made for supremacy. There were four boats from the state of Nyaungwe, two being rowed by men and two by women and twenty-three boats from the districts of Upper Burma. What proved an original and novel sight to the visitors was the dexterity with which Intha men and women rowed their canoes, paddling them with their feet. The course was about 440 yards long and at the starting and winning posts were decorated stages. The race which created the greatest enthusiasm and interest was that between the Burmese boat and Intha women, and the winners received a good ovation. It was a wonderful lake pageant and was enjoyed immensely. Close upon 6.15 p.m. His Royal Highness left the Lawn and proceeded to Government House.

The Illuminations.

Mandalay looked a very pretty sight at night with numerous varicoloured Japanese lanterns, which were lit, being placed all along the route which the Prince covered while in Mandalay. The illuminations at Government House and at the Chief's Camp all helped in the feeling that one was living in a magic garden.

Departure from Mandalay.

The Prince left Mandalay in his special at a little after 9 p.m. Crowds flocked to the station to cheer the Royal guest and to get a last glimpse of him.

8th January 1922.

THE PRINCE IN RANGOON.

Return to Rangoon.

The Prince of Wales, with his personal staff, returned to Rangoon at 5 p.m. The passage from the carriage to the road, where His Royal Highness's car was waiting his arrival, was carpeted with red cloth and roped off,

as well as the part of the platform near the rails, to keep back the crowd, but the people, though, very excited were very well behaved. The people were lined up the whole length of the platform and as the engine entered the station the cheering began gradually increasing in intensity until it became a deafening roar. The Prince stood on the step of his carriage acknowledging the greetings of the populace.

THE RIGHT REV. R. S. FYFFE., M.A., D.D., LORD BISHOP, RANGOON.

His Royal Highness was met by the Lt.-Governor and was immediately taken to his car. On the way to Government House, a halt was made at the residence of Dr. N. N. Parakh, M.L.C., where a bouquet was presented to the Prince, by Miss Parakh on behalf of the Parsi community. It was a pretty little ceremony nearly all the Parsi community was present and as the Prince's car approached the ladies threw handfuls of roses on the road and into the car. The Prince departed amid cheers.

At the Cathedral.

At 6-30 p.m. the Prince attended service at the Cathedral. Long before the time for the Prince's arrival there was a large gathering waiting to receive him, the stands erected for school children being fully occupied. The Lt.-Governor with Lady Craddock and staff arrived a few minutes previously. His Royal Highness's approach was heralded by a tremendous burst of cheering.

The service was the ordinary service for the First Sunday after Epiphany and was conducted by Rev. N. K. Anderson, who was assisted by Rev.

W. B. Purser, Rev. A. H. Blencowe and Rev. J. R. Donald. There were about 800 people in church, every seat being occupied. A collection was taken during the singing of the last hymn.

9th January 1922.

At Polo.

The Prince seems to be a battery of energy, for not content with long and tiresome journey from Mandalay yesterday he was on the Polo ground this morning, participating in the return match between teams designated red and white which the Prince's team won on Wednesday last. There were over fifteen thousand spectators present, who gave the Prince a rousing reception as he arrived on the field, dressed in his polo costume and attended by his staff.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SYDNEY MADDOCK ROBINSON, BAR.-AT-LAW, Chief Judge, Burma.

The Regatta.

In the afternoon, the Prince attended the Burmese Regatta at the Royal Lakes. His Royal Highness arrived at 3-15, and was met by the Lt.-Governor, Sir Sydney Robinson and Mr. Gavin Scott the last of whom introduced the members of the Regatta Committee.

His Royal Highness with the Lt.-Governor, Lady Craddock, Mrs. May Somerville, Sir Sydney Robinson and a chosen few, the number having to be limited on account of the buoyancy of the boat, embarked on the 'Karaweik Paung' or Royal Barge. The 'Karaweik Paung' presented a lovely sight as it left the steps in front of His Royal Highness's 'pandal' towed by nine boats, the occupants of the first seven of which were different coloured

'gaungbaungs', while the two nearest the Barge contained dancers dressed as Royal Princes. The 'pandal' erected for His Royal Highness was of the Burmese type comprising golden 'pyathats' on a roof of grey, upheld by pillars of gold covered with tinsel and was very pretty.

The scene when the Prince left the 'pandal' in the gorgeous 'Karaweik Paung', on a tour of the lakes, cannot be portrayed by the pen, but needs the brush of an artist. As the Prince was towed round the lake, keeping close to the shore, he was the recipient of a splendid ovation, being cheered vociferously at each point till, when he reached the public enclosure. On returning to his 'pandal', the Trustees of the Sule Pagoda were introduced to him, after which the Prince watched the Karens boxing, in the finals.

During all this while the Regatta had been in progress. There were altogether fifteen items on the

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHARLES PHILIP RADFORD YOUNG., B.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, Judge, Chief Court, Burma.

MR. ROBERT B. SMART, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner Yamethin, Burma.

MR. EDWARD HIGINBOTHAM, BAR.-AT-LAW,
Government Advocate, Burma.

programme of which twelve were between boats manned by Burmese crews, two between English fours from the Boat Club and Burmese boats with crews of nine and one between a Boat Club single and a Burmese boat with a crew of five.

The Boxing.

A most interesting, and to the guest original side-show in connection with the Regatta was the exhibition of Burmese boxing given by some Karens, inside the Royal enclosure. There were about a score of boxers present and the Prince who spent about a quarter of an hour watching the different bouts enjoyed himself immensely as was evident by his pleased look and applause at the conclusion of each bout.

Dinner.

A large dinner was held at Government House on the last day of the Royal visit. A simple speech but one of much interest and, moreover, characteristic of the Prince was delivered by him when replying to a toast. The toast was proposed by His Honour the Lt.-Governor.

The Prince replying, said he was sorry to leave Burma where his visit had been too short. He greatly appreciated the remarkable welcome that had been given to him. He was most graetful for the way in which the populace, of all classes, had come to greet him and so given him an opportunity of seeing them. The Prince proceeded to say how much he had appreciated the hospitality extended to him and the arrangements made for polo and shooting during his stay in the Province. The Prince would not, he said, forget the kind way in which he had been received in Burma. He

reiterated that he was sorry to go. The Prince then promised to carry out the three requests made by Sir Reginald Craddock, namely, that he would tell His Majesty the King Emperor that all was well with Burma that he would congratulate Princess Mary on behalf of Burma on her forthcoming marriage, and that he retained pleasant impressions of his visit to Burma. The Prince then proposed the health of Sir Reginald Craddock, speaking in warm terms of the hospitality extended by His Honour and Lady Craddock.

The Illuminations.

The Prince and party, which included the Lt.-Governor left Government House after dinner and drove to the lakes, to view the illuminations and fireworks. The arrival of the Royal car was heralded long before it was in sight by the mass of people lining the route who immediately broke out into a tumultous welcome cheer. As the car passed the entrance into Dalhousie Park, the entrance to which was one of dazzling brilliance, a blaze of light showing through crystal device, thirty-one aerial maroons greeted him, the bands repeating "God Bless the Prince of Wales". All along, right round the Park the Royal car made triumphal progress. Over the entrance to Dalhousie Park was an elliptical arch dazzling in radiance, with the wish "Long Live the Prince" worked out in beautiful colours and surmounted by a Crown also in coloured lights. A short distance away from the entrance was a banner of crystals bearing the word "Welcome" which was visible from any point along the drive, to a distance of about quarter of a mile. On the mound immediately behind King Edward's statue and showing between the trees was a Star of India and in the same line but a little way off were the Prince of Wales' plumes, a striking model in a harmonious setting. The crown on the statue of the King was artistically touched up with electric jets brilliantly illuminating the figure. The colonnade surrounding it was decked with fairy lights of varied hues. All round the lakes were to be seen a chain of fairy-lights, Japanese lanterns, etc., the general scheme of illumination being artistic to say the least.

The lake itself was one mass of light and colour and the decorated boats which played a prominent part in the Regatta in the afternoon looked bewitching in their dressing of brilliant light and colouring, presenting a

MR. MOHINI KANTA GHATAK, M.A.,
Accountant-General, Burma.

scene on the lake itself which only very few artists are capable of conjuring to the vision. As the boats moved along, including the Royal Barge, which was wonderfully illuminated and looked like a ship of light, the scene was bewitching to the eye. The Boat Club presented a most animated and picturesque scene at night. The roof was outlined with bright electric sets and the Prince of Wales' crest surmounted the whole building. The decorations at the Club and at some of the buildings round the lake fitted in admirably with the general scheme of decoration.

The fire works proved as great an attraction as the illuminations, the display consisting entirely of aerial devices, there being no set pieces as it was thought that many people would not have an opportunity of viewing them, while the aerial devices could have been seen for miles round the city. The display included monster baloons, showers of coloured confetti, victory bombs, laburnumblossoms, aerial streamers, triple star shells, large rockets in various colours, Roman candles and nests of silver snakes. The crowds enjoyed the display thoroughly and it was not till after midnight that the people began to disperse.

10th January 1922.

The Departure.

The Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., left Rangoon by the R. I. M. S. 'Dufferin', at 10-45 a.m. The farewell accorded to the Prince was a fitting climax to the splendid reception accorded him, and, not only a lasting testimony to the success of the Prince's tour, but a true index to the real

character and feelings of the people of the Province. In Burma, as everywhere else the Prince has visited, he has conquered the hearts of all who had the honour and the pleasure of meeting him.

The Prince was met at the jetty by Sir Sydney Robinson, the Bishop of Rangoon, Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, Colonel H. Ross, with their respective staffs, and Commander Bowden, Principal Port Officer, and conducted by them to the ship which was tied up at Lewis Street Jetty. Not only were the banks thronged, but thousands had got down the slopes of the banks to the water's edge. Here also were a large gathering of the 1st the Royal Scots. The scene was one of pandemonium. The cheering was tremendous.

His Royal Highness after shaking hands proceeded on board amid deafening cheers, while a large number of people on the Port Trust launch 'Muriel' cheered and sang 'Auld Lang Syne'.

The Prince in Madras.

The glorious dawn of the 13th day of January of the golden year of 1922 marked a new mile-stone in the political history of South India. The Prince of Wales, the beloved and affectionate son of our august King-Emperor, George V., visited Madras, the city of Chennappa Naik, whose tiny gift of a stretch of land had laid the foundation for the colossal super-structure of the British Raj in the Southern Peninsula.

The Madras Presidency, officially the Presidency of Fort St. George, together with the Native States, occupies the whole southern portion of the peninsula, and, excluding the Native States, has an area of 141,075 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coastline of about 1,200 miles; on the west, on the Indian Ocean, a coast-line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, which has an artificial harbour, are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 ft., and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches, on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table-land and on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godaveri, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Madras is the capital city of the Presidency of that name. It was in March, 1639, that Mr. Francis Day, obtained from the representative of the Rajah of Chandragiri, a site of land on which the city of Madras now stands. A factory, with some slight fortification, was at once constructed; and a gradually increasing number of natives settled round the building. In 1653 Madras was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency. In the year 1702 Dawood Khan, a general of Aurungzebe, blockaded the town for a few weeks, and in 1741 the Mahrattas attacked the place also unsuccessfully. The Fort was extended and strengthened in 1743, the city at this time having grown to the extent of being the largest in Southern India. Fort St. George, rich in historic associations, has undergone many vicissitudes in the fortunes of war. The French under Labourdonnais took it, after a short bombardment, in 1740. When, three years later, the English re-entered the Fort, they found it greatly improved, and when the French returned under Lally, the place, although far from perfect, was fit for Pigott and Lawrence to defend. Immediately after the siege works were continued till, in 1787, the Fort was completed. Within it are many of the principal Government offices—the Secretariat and Council Chamber, the Military Headquarters, Arsenal, and barracks. The Arsenal contains many trophies of the wars in which the grand Old Madras Army was engaged. The town of San Thome two miles away is now an integral part of Madras City. It was founded and fortified by the Portuguese

in 1504, and was held by the French from 1672 to 1674. Sacked by Zoolphokar Khan in 1698, it was finally occupied in 1749 by the English. Most people are aware that St. Thomas, one of the twelve Apostles, preached the gospel in India, and was put to death somewhere in Southern India; but that he was martyred on a hill about six miles south-west of Madras (St. Thomas' Mount), and was buried at Mylapore, is not so generally known. Barracks for British troops are at St. Thomas' Mount and Pallaveram and at Poonamallee.

In recent years the Harbour has been vastly extended and improved, so that vessels of the largest tonnage can now ride at anchor within her limits. Amongst recent improvements mention must be made of the Water Works, recently opened at Kilpauk, and which ensures for the City an abundant water supply. The City has several edifices of high architectural pretensions, and in and without its confines are to be found many spots of historical interest. It will be fresh in the recollection of the reader that Madras was the scene of one of the 'bubble' exploits of the German cruiser 'Emden', which, after firing several shells into the town without doing very much damage and fortunately with but a few casualties resultant, retired, to be herself relegated at a no far distant date to 'Davy Jones' locker'.

13th January 1922.

A three days' voyage brought His Royal Highnes and his party to Madras this morning. The voyage was without incident, beautiful days with scarce the lightest indication of a swell on the oily sea were followed by equally beautiful nights.

H.E. THE RT. HON'BLE SIR FREEMAN FREEMAN-THOMAS BARON WILLINGDON OF RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras.

At the Harbour.

R.I.M.S. 'Dufferin' arrived in Madras bringing the Prince from Rangoon at 8-30 a.m. this morning. As soon as the ship was signalled, three guns were fired from the ramparts of the Fort St. George. Reaching the harbour was announced by the Royal Salute of 31 guns. Lord and Lady Willingdon met His Royal Highness at the quay attended by His Excellency's personal staff who were all presented to the Prince.

His Excellency then presented to His Royal Highness, Their

Highnesses of Travancore and Cochin, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, Sir W. Schwabe, the Chief Justice, Bishop H. Whitehead, the Archbishop, the Hon. Sir C. G. Todhunter, Sir Lionel Davidson, the Hon. Messrs. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, P. Ramarayaningar, Dewan Bahadur T. Desikachary, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, Sir A. R. Knapp, Mr. R. A. Graham and the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust.

After inspecting the Guards of Honour, there were more presentations which included the Prince of Arcot, the Judges of the High Court, the Surgeon-General, the General Officer Commanding, Madras District, the Darbari Zamindars, the members of the Board of Revenue, the Advocate-General, the Chief Engineer to Government, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Secretaries to Government, the Commissioner of Labour, Consul for the U.S.A., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Director of Public Instruction and all the heads of departments in the Presidency, as well as Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetty, the Sheriff. The Prince, accompanied by the Governor and preceded by their personal staff, then proceeded to the dais, and His Excellency presented to the Prince, Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlulla Sahab, President and Commissioner, respectively of the Corporation.

Corporation Address.

Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty then read the following address of welcome from the Corporation:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"On behalf of the citizens of Madras we, the President and Councillors of the Corporation of Madras, offer Your Royal Highness a most hearty and loyal welcome to this city the first stronghold of the British in India. The first settlement of Madrasapatnam, as it was then known, was founded in 1639 in the reign of His Majesty King Charles I. From that period we have slowly and steadily progressed in our civic responsibilities until this day when our duties and obligations are almost analogous to those of the foremost cities of the world. These duties and obligations are borne not only by the men but also by the women of the city to whom the franchise has been granted.

"When we learned of Your Royal Highness, intention to visit the Indian Empire last year, we hastened to offer our loyal welcome. Our keen disappointment at the postponement of that visit was diminished by the gracious act of your illustrious uncle in consenting to take Your Highness' place. This day we are deeply grateful that Your Royal Highness is in our midst. Reverence and homage to the Sovereign are religious tenets of the communities inhabiting this ancient land and when the people know that a member of the Imperial House has borne the risks and dangers of a war, just like the commonest of his subjects, their devotion and love to the Royal House of Queen

Victoria know no bounds.

"Madras is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India, and we, the citizens of Madras, feel proud of the connection that has existed between our city and the British Throne for nearly three centuries, a connection that has been steady, loyal and uninterrupted. Through common suffering, common trials and common sacrifice in the recent war an unbreakable tie has been formed that now binds us to the British Throne to the person of your august father His Majesty the King Emperor and to the Members of the Royal Family.

"The whole British Empire has come out of a world war that has shaken to its foundations many a Kingdom and Dynasty. But we are proud and gratified that the British Throne and the British Empire have become stronger than ever and that our land has been saved by the unceasing care of providence and through the might and resourcefulness of the Empire, from the horror and ravages of devastating war. As in duty bound, our Presidency stood firm in its loyalty and contributed its best in men and money towards the war.

"The message of sympathy which His Imperial Majesty delivered to us at the time of His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi is still cherished and priced by us. We are deeply thankful that, in pursuance of that policy, His Majesty's Government has inaugurated a scheme of reforms which will, we hope, have as its consummation, the early attainment of Swaraj in India. The magnetic personality of Your Royal Highness has stirred the imagination of every citizen and we confidently believe that this visit of Your Royal Highness whom we revere as our coming Monarch and are proud to consider as our comrade in our troubles and anxieties will result in peace, harmony and goodwill to Your Royal Highness' future subjects.

"In conclusion we respectfully desire to convey to Your Royal Highness, to His Imperial Majesty and to the Royal House our loyal and deep devotion and to assure Your Royal Highness of our steadfast loyalty to the British Throne."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most heartily for your kind address. As I entered the harbour today, of which my grandfather laid the foundation in 1875, and passed the stone, which commemorates the landing of my Father in 1906, and saw Madras and George Town before me, which gave such a cordial reception to my uncle last year, I felt I was among old associations; and your kind welcome has made me feel I am among friends.

"I have been looking forward to my visit to Madras the birthplace of British India; historic buildings and famous names link your city with the great men and events of the past.

"Time has sped since the inauguration of your Corporation in 1688 and since the days when your members enjoyed the exclusive privilege of using umbrellas and riding on horseback in old Fort St. George; but in spite of these old time associations, your Corporation has not stood still; and the years that have passed have been years of steady advance and progress. Today with your modern institutions, an elected Council and women suffrace you may challenge comparison with the most up to date Municipalities in the world.

"I am much interested in town improvement, and am gratified to hear that you have large schemes in hand for the extension and development of your ancient city. You are fortunate in possessing a priceless asset for your task—fresh air and open spaces. I feel confident that your efforts will be wisely guided and that you will strive to secure by every means in your power the welfare and

health of your fellow-citizens.

"Some jealous person once described Madras as a withered boldame brooding on ancient fame. Even if her beauty is of the old world type, I think I shall fall victim to it. You are naturally proud of your old history. But I know also that Madras, with all her manifold activities both in war and peace, has been and is making history every day, and that your City will remain in the forefront in moulding that great destiny which the future holds in store for India.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind welcome. I shall convey to the King Emperor your message of loyalty and devotion."

Peoples' Address.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Marcair (Member, Council of State) then read the following address on behalf of the people of Madras:–

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"In most respectfully and cordially welcoming Your Royal Highness to the City and Presidency of Madras, we, the subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, of all races and of every caste and creed, wish to express, on this auspicious occasion, our loyal devotion and our heartfelt gratitude for the great honour done to us.

"We can proudly claim that the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid in Madras. With its fortunes are intimately associated a long succession of names conspicuous for devoted service to the British Throne, and we, their successors, to-day unite on the common ground of loyalty in welcoming Your Royal Highness.

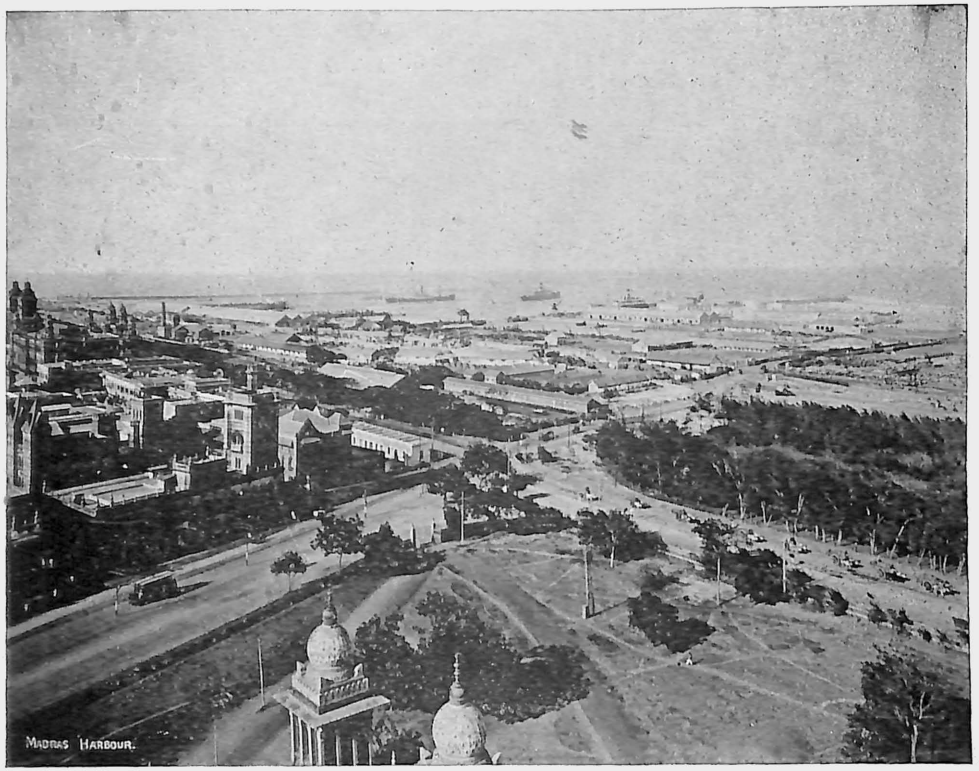
"Your Royal Highness has come to India at a time full of promise for the country. A year ago, by performing the ceremony of opening the new Councils, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught started India on the road to Self-Government. The first steps along that road have now been taken. Many difficulties have been encountered, and here in Madras, where His Royal Highness began his great work, his inspiring message, with its powerful appeal for co-operation and goodwill among all her people, set before us an ideal, the striving after which has helped greatly to overcome obstacles and facilitate progress. It is our profound and confident hope that Your Royal Highness's presence amongst us—showing as it does your keen interest in our welfare—will strengthen our determination to pursue this ideal, and will re-invigorate the spirit of confidence and good feeling between all classes and communities in the country. We trust that all will go forward with one purpose, namely, to work together, so that India may in very fact become in the fullest sense a sister Nation among the other great Dominions which form the British Empire.

"We have watched with the greatest interest Your Royal Highness's visits to various parts of the Empire and have noted with the keenest satisfaction the closer union between the Dominions and the Mother Country which has resulted from them. That Your Royal Highness's visit to India will have the same result is our confident hope and belief, contributing largely, as it will, towards a greater friendship and better understanding between all the peoples.

"Your Royal Highness has borne throughout the Empire a Message of peace and good-will, ever striving to remove misunderstandings and to cement still more closely the widely separated parts of the Empire. Your visit to India is a further example of Your Royal Highness's zeal in the cause of Empire unity, and we are deeply grateful both to Your Royal Highness and to His Majesty the King-Emperor, for this gracious proof of the deep and abiding interest taken by the Royal Family in the welfare of India.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.

By Nicholas & Co.] [Courtesy S. I. Ry.



MADRAS HARBOUR.

By Nicholas & Co.] [Courtesy S. I. Ry.

"In commemoration of Your Royal Highness's visit, we have decided to erect a hospital for children in Madras, a longfelt want, and we respectfully request that we may be privileged to associate Your Royal Highness's name with it by calling it "The Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children".

"That God may long preserve Your Royal Highness is the fervent prayer of all inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Madras."

H.R.H. the Prince made the following speech in reply:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you heartily for your warm welcome and for the kind expressions which you have used concerning me. I receive your address with special pleasure because it represents the sentiments of the many castes and creeds which go to make up the people of this great Presidency. I shall gladly convey to the King-Emperor your message of devotion.

"While, with the advance of civilization conflicts of ideas are inevitable, it is to me an inspiring thought that personal loyalty such as yours provides a ground on which every community can unite.

"You have your aspirations and your desire to advance. I welcome such aspirations and sympathise with them. You would be but a lifeless people if you were not stirred by some such feelings. I shall watch your progress with keen interest. I feel sure that you only need that cooperation and goodwill to which you have referred, to ensure the brightest future for the Madras Presidency.

"My only regret is that my time with you is short. As the home of the old Dravidian stock, Madras appeals to me as the most Indian part of India. As a student of history I am fascinated by a land whose story begins in the mists of ancient times when Rama came here to seek his bride. Through the history of great Kingdoms, great names and great events, one passes to the years which first saw on this soil the dawn of the Indian Empire of today.

"From the struggles of the early days of our connection with Madras, my thoughts turn to the recent great War. In that struggle you stood by our side and played a noble part. You shared in that common sacrifice which bound the Empire together. Great Britain will not forget those services; and I have come here to see again some of those who went forth from this land to serve that cause.

"Peace has now come; but the Empire still has need of you. Your words carry weight in her Councils; and if I mistake not, the high mental qualities of your sons mark out for you a high place in the destinies of this great land.

"Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your warm welcome. The future progress of the people of Madras will always command my sympathetic interest. I much appreciate your kind thought in associating my name with the hospital which you are generously erecting for the children of Madras."

Both the above addresses were presented to the Royal visitor in beautifully inscribed silver caskets.

The Procession.

Accompanied by the Governor and Lady Willingdon and preceded by their staffs, His Royal Highness then proceeded to the gate of the harbour, when the State procession started, the Governor's Body Guard furnished the escort to the Royal carriage. The procession was headed by two Mounted Police, behind whom rode two British other ranks, and behind them again

one non-Commissioned Officer. Then followed a squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 67th Royal Field Artillery, who were followed up again by the remaining squadrons of the Dragoon Guards. Then came the advanced guard of His Excellency's bodyguard, the outriders, and then the Royal carriage, followed by the bodyguard. The Prince was loudly cheered as the procession left the Harbour.

There were thousands of spectators assembled along the route to participate in the welcome given to His Royal Highness. The number of spectators were larger at Parry's Corner and at the junction of Broadway and the China Bazaar Road. At Parry's Corner there were scores of volunteers organised by the Dravida Mahajana Sangam, and the South Indian Liberal Federation, who waved their flags and gave rousing cheers for the Prince as the procession passed. The reception that His Royal Highness had on the route from Wallajah Bridge to Government House may be described as most wonderful and unique. Here, on either side, about forty galleries had been erected for the accommodation of school-children, students and the general public. The Royal Procession as it entered the Government House grounds was again most enthusiastically cheered by a vast concourse of people. At Government House, His Royal Highness was received by Their Excellencies and a guard of honour.

THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH, SAHIB BAHADUR, KT., C.I.E., Member of Council, Madras.

The Legislative Council.

One of the first public institutions to be honoured with a visit by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales after his landing in the city this morning was the Madras Legislative Council which had been inaugurated early in the beginning of last year by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The Hon'ble the President, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar and Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar, then proceeded to the door of the Chamber to receive His Royal Highness. The Prince arrived at the Council Chamber at 12 noon and the standard of the Prince was unfurled at the flag post of the Council Chamber. The Hon'ble the President introduced to the Prince the two Honourable Members accompanying him and escorted the Prince to the dais in procession. The Prince took his seat in the centre of the dais, amidst loud cheering, with the Governor to the right and the President to the left.

The Hon'ble the President then said:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"On behalf of the Madras Legislative Council I beg to tender Your Royal Highness a most respectful and cordial welcome. It is extremely kind of Your Royal Highness, in the midst of your multifarious engagements, to have found time to visit us; and we consider this a very high honour indeed. We beg of Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor our feelings of profound loyalty and devotion to His August Throne and Person. It is just twelve months since this Council was, by His Majesty's Command, inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; and the weighty words uttered by His Royal Highness on that occasion are fresh in our minds. In humble response to His Majesty's high purposes, which were then impressed on us, we have been endeavouring to the best of our ability to realize them, and to bring about, so far as in us lies, the early consummation of that full measure of responsible government which we are assured is in store for us."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen of the Madras Legislative Council,

"I thank you sincerely for the welcome which your President has extended to me in such graceful terms. It is a great pleasure to me to meet all the members of your Legislative Council and to see the Chamber in which the deliberations of the Council of the oldest Presidency in India are carried on.

"Only a year has passed since my uncle the Duke of Connaught, as representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, inaugurated your new reformed constitution. I am informed that in this brief space, under the able guidance of your President, you are justifying the extension of the wide powers which have been given you under the Reforms Act and are making an advance by wise and gradual steps to your goal of full responsible government.

"I am sure that you realize the heavy responsibilities which rest on you as representatives of the people of this Presidency, and I feel confident that you will always act with steady purpose and balanced judgment to secure the progress and prosperity of all classes and communities.

"It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your message of loyalty and devotion.

"I wish you all success and assure you that I shall follow your future with all the greater personal interest after the visit that I have paid you to-day."

After the conclusion of the Prince's speech, which was followed by vociferous cheering for several minutes, the Governor and the President, accompanied by the two Honourable Members representing the Council, and preceded by the personal staff of the Prince, escorted the Prince to the door of the Chamber.

The Prince and Students.

The Prince was given a most splendid reception by the College students of this Presidency at the Senate House in afternoon. There were over 500 students present of whom about a hundred were lady-students. The Prince accompanied by Lord Willingdon, when he entered the hall was received with prolonged cheers. The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, welcomed the Prince, in a short speech as follows:–

"Your Royal Highness,

"We the members of the Senate of the University of Madras most heartily welcome you to our hall. Compared with some of the famous Universities of the West, ours is like a child of yesterday. But now with the loving care and inspiring guidance of our eminent educationists, both Indians and Europeans, we have achieved a measure of success which we can look back upon with some pride. We have produced profound scholars, eminent statesmen, great lawyers and an ever-increasing stream of good citizens whose loyalty to His Majesty, your father, is both sincere and profound. In matters of research and in the discovery of new knowledge we have achieved but little. We expect in the near future to remedy that defect. We hope in the distant future we shall be able to attract scholars and students from all parts of the world to gain something of our knowledge.

"You see, Sir, before you representatives of ancient culture and learning, profoundly loyal, poor in material wealth but rich in all that matters, living embodiments of plain thinking and high living, eager to have a sight of their future Sovereign.

"You see here Sir, some representatives of our University students, trained in our colleges, sincere and patriotic, eager to go forth into the world to do loyal service for their glorious Empire, which under Divine Providence you are to inherit."

The Prince in reply said:–

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most warmly, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on behalf of the members of the Senate and students of the University of Madras. It gives me great pleasure to meet you all here today.

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you are proud and justly proud of the fine scholars which your University is sending out into the world; and indeed the reputation for learning and good scholarship borne by the University of Madras has already spread far beyond the confines of this Presidency. I join with you in the confident hope that in the near future this institution will become an even greater centre specially equipped for research and the diffusion of new learning.

"I have now to perform the very pleasant task which you have entrusted to me of conferring rewards on selected Pundits who by their exceptional merit have earned this recognition of their

scholarship and of their deep knowledge of oriental lore. I take this opportunity of congratulating those who have been selected for this signal distinction."

There was then a presentation of 'killats' by the Prince to a number of selected Pundits well-known for their Oriental learning. Of the twenty gentlemen who received the 'killats' Moulana Shatir Shams-ul-Ulama and Mr. S. Kuppurswamy Sastriar were allowed to recite verses composed by them in honour of the Prince in Persian and Sanskrit, respectively. The Prince was garlanded and two lady-students, V. Padmasini Ammal and Subbamma, presented him with a beautiful bouquet. Afterwards the Prince passed through the hall between rows of students nodding affably to one and all and returned, and then drove to Government House.

Zamindars' Address.

At 1 p.m. the Prince received an address of cordial welcome from the members of the Madras Landholders' Association on whose rolls are included practically all the important Zamindars and Landholders of Southern India. The deputation waited on the Prince at the Banqueting Hall, at the northern end of which a temporary dais, covered by a brocaded carpet had been raised. On this was mounted a golden throne richly lined with velvet, and a footstool also covered with velvet, in front, for the accommodation of the Prince.

The deputation was headed by the Maharajah of Bobbili, and comprised of the following:–the Rajah of Jaipur, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, the Rajah of Kalahasti, the Rajah of Ramnad, the Zamindars of Kallikota and Attagada Mandasa, Mirzapuram, Sivaganga, Doddappanayakanur, Ellamaru, Telaprale, North Vallur, Uthukuli, Udayarpalayam, Kirlampundi, Ettiyapuram, the Jagirdars of Arni and Mylaripalayam, the Rajah of Kollengode, and Rai Sahib G. Venkatarangam Rao, the Secretary.

The Prince attended by the members of his suite arrived at the hall punctually at 1 p.m. After the Prince had taken his seat, the Maharajah of Bobbili read the following address:–

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the members of the Madras Landholders' Association, most respectfully beg to offer to Your Royal Highness our most loyal and heartfelt welcome to the metropolis of Southern India. That Your Royal Highness should have been graciously pleased to undertake a journey to this country so soon after the protracted tour which Your Royal Highness has made in other parts of the Empire, involving no small amount of strain and self-sacrifice, is a proof of the deep sympathy and affection

which Your Royal Highness bears towards India and her people. We hope and trust that the direct knowledge of the life and thought of the wants and aspirations of the vast and varied millions inhabiting this ancient land, which Your Royal Highness will gain in the course of the present tour, may bear ample fruit when, in the fulness of time, Your Royal Highness is called to the high and arduous responsibility of swaying her destinies and guiding her progress.

"Our Association was started more than thirty years ago to promote the interests of the landed aristocracy of Southern India. We have on our rolls representatives of many an ancient and historic house. Our watchword has always been loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne. Our appreciation of the inestimable blessings of the British connection has made us ever ready to extend our hearty and active support in the cause of peace and order. While we yield to none in our desire to achieve constitutional freedom, we feel that our supreme effort should be to strengthen the bonds that bind us to the Empire.

"We earnestly pray that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to His August Throne and Person, and our fervent hope that he may be spared long to guide the destinies of this ancient land along the paths of peace and prosperity.

"In conclusion, we beg once more to offer to Your Royal Highness our most warm and cordial welcome, and wish that Your Royal Highness may carry with you happy and pleasant memories of your short sojourn in our city."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you warmly for your kind welcome. I shall convey your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor.

"It has been a great pleasure to meet you, the chief landholders of this Province, on my arrival here. Your position and status in the Madras Presidency fit you to take a leading part in directing its fortunes. Your aspirations are to progress; and you wish for progress which will be combined with peace and order. Your hope is to advance; and you wish for advance along lines which will strengthen your ties with the British Empire. These sentiments, Gentlemen, do you credit. I thank you again for your warm welcome and wish you all happiness and prosperity in the future."

H.E. Lord Willingdon then presented the Maharajah of Bobbili to His Royal Highness and the Maharajah in his turn presented the Rajah of Jeypur, Venkatagiri, Kalahasti and Ramnad with each of whom the Prince shook hands.

The deputation then withdrew.

In the afternoon the Prince drove to Government House grounds, Guindy, to witness the polo matches included in the Prince of Wale's Tournament. He took part in a game with his own team against the 4th Dragoon Guards. The Raja of Venkatagiri was 'At Home' on the ground to His Royal Highness and Their Excellencies. A large number of distinguished people were present.

Reception at Government House.

Lord and Lady Willingdon had issued invitations to about two thousand Indian and European citizens of Madras and the Presidency for a reception at the Banqueting Hall in honour of the Prince's visit. At about the appointed hour His Royal Highness accompanied by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and preceded by their respective staffs entered the Banqueting Hall and then the presentations commenced, which occupied about two hours. After the conclusion of the presentations the guests retired for refreshments and later there was dancing in which the Prince joined.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHARLES GORDON SPENCER, I.C.S., BAR.-AT-LAW, Judge, High Court, Madras.

14th January 1922.

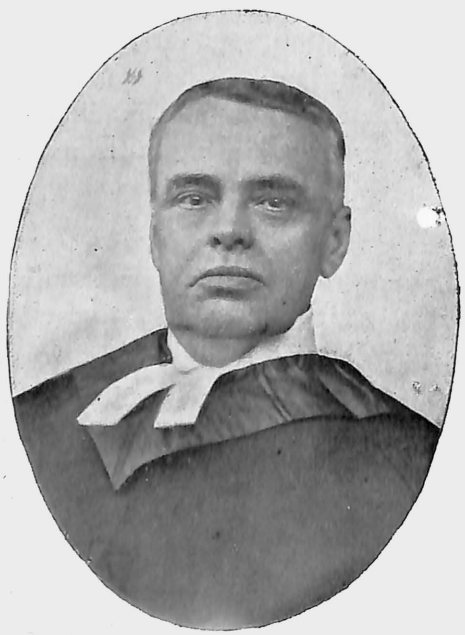
Saturday was a comparatively light day for the Prince, the whole forenoon having been left free to enjoy the hard-earned rest. At 3 p.m. the Prince attended the races in state escorted by His Excellency's Body Guard, driving straight down the course via Mount Road and Marmalong Bridge. At the entrance to the stands the Prince was met by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Major K. O. Goldie, the Raja of Venkatagiri and Messrs. H. P. M. Rae, P. Hannyngton and T. M. Ross, stewards and Major H. A. Hildebrand, Honorary Secretary of the Race Club. There were again large crowds of people present at the Guindy race grounds to see the Prince.

At the Cosmopolitan Club.

The entertainment at the Cosmopolitan Club in honour of the Prince was of unforgettable splendour and magnificence. The historic significance

of the occasion had been fully realised by one and all connected with the Club, and hence it was that, the arrangements prevailing at the function, were on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Practically the whole of the Club Premises had been furnished up and the facade picked out in myriads of electric lights.

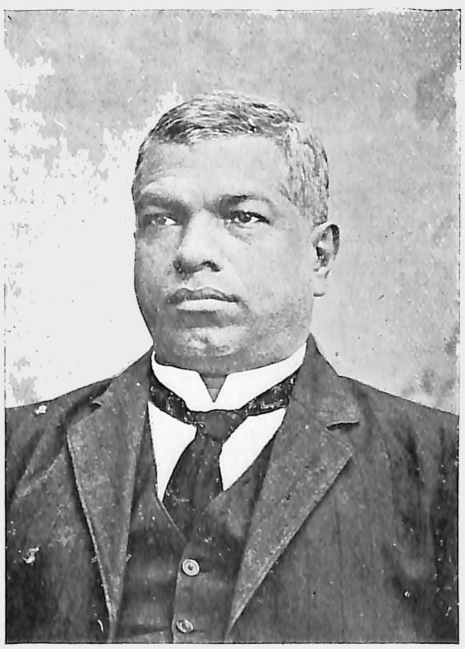
The arrival of the Prince was heralded by continuous applause from the large concourse of people assembled on the road outside the Club premises. As the Prince stepped out of the car, under the porch, the Prince was received with devout affection and respect by Sir P. Theagoroya Chetty, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastri, the President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Club and by Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetty, the Honorary Secretary, and was conducted into the Hall where was assembled a large-gathering which included H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore, H.H. the Maharajah of Cochin, the Rajah of Ramnad, Principal Zemindars and others. The evening's programme opened with the staging of a scene from the 'Mahabharata' by some of the leading members of the Suguna Vilasa Sabah, headed by Rao Sahib P. Sambanda Moodelliar. The scene represented victorious Arjuna's reception at the Court of King Indra and his adjudging the beauty-prize among the celestial virgins that danced before him. Both the acting and the dancing were very good and this was followed by a Veena performance by Mr. Udaya Varma Rajah and lastly refreshments were served.



THE HON'BLE MR. C. KRISHNAN, M.A., (Cantab), BAR.-AT-LAW, Judge, High Court, Madras.

Dinner at Government House.

A Dinner Party was given at Government House at night, in honour of the Prince, to which a large number of distinguished guests had been invited including Lieut. General Sir William and Lady Marshall, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Clinton Baker, Ministers and Members of the Executive Council, the Judges and their wives, the Bishop of Madras, the Governor of the French Settlements in India, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Raja of Venkatagiri, the Prince of Arcot, and the Raja of Sandur.



THE HON'BLE MR. V. RAMESAN PANTULU, Judge, High Court, Madras.

The scene in the dining hall was a brilliant one. After the dinner a clever and amusing entertainment was given in the Ball Room by a Company of talented Amateurs of Madras known as the Optimist and at its conclusion the whole Company was presented to the Prince.

15th January 1922.

At Divine Service.

There was an impressive service at St. George's Cathedral in morning, which was attended by the Prince and his personal staff, as also by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and the members of the Governor's staff. The Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity. The Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir William and Lady Marshall, the Ministers and the members of the Executive Council, the Judges of the High Court, and all the principal officials of the State were present.

Among the Poor.

Afterwards the Prince paid a visit to the feeding centre on the M.U.C. grounds. There were assembled a large number of the poor and the

needy to join in the feast prepared for them by the members of the Prince of Wales's Reception Committee. The Prince was received by H.E. the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, and there was first a display of daylight fire-works arranged for by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Marcayar.

Before leaving the following were presented to the Prince by Mr. A. R. Knapp; Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetty, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. G. Ahmed Thambi Marcayar, Sir James Simpson, Mr. E. H. M. Bower, Rao Bahadur O. Kandasamy Chetty, Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundara Charlu, Rao Sahib C. T. Alwar Chetty, Mr. J. W. Madeley, Mr. Mir Zinuddin, Mr. C. V. Krishnaswamy Chetty, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sadullah Badsha Sahib, Mr. V. Tirumalai Pillay and Khan Bahadur Mahomed Oosman. In the evening a dinner party was held at the Government House.

16th January 1922.

Scout Rally.

The Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts Rally at Government House was given this morning in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The boys and girls who took part in the function this morning, came from all over the Presidency, and they were Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Europeans, and everyone of them was bubbling with pride and joy at the privilege and honour of being allowed to take part, in this function and of coming face to face with their future King and Emperor. The Prince attended by his staff, came up the drive from Government House and was received at the saluting base by Mrs. C. G. Spencer, Provincial Commissioner for Girl Guides, Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts, Mrs. Besant, the Honorary Commissioner for India, and Mr. F. Howard-Oakley, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts. There were also present the Divisional Commissioners of Girl Guides and the Organising Commissioner of the Boy Scouts. The Prince walked up to the Flagstaff, and immediately the Blue Birds and Cubs rallied on the whistle and began making their calls. In the course of the Rally the following were also presented to the Prince. Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wathen and Miss Ebbutt, Divisional Commissioners of the Girl Guides, and Mr. Vincent Mendis and Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Organising Scout Commissioners. The rally was

a remarkable success in every way, and it was a pleasure to observe the rapturous enthusiasm displayed by the Scouts, Guides, Blue Birds and Cubs at sight of the Prince.

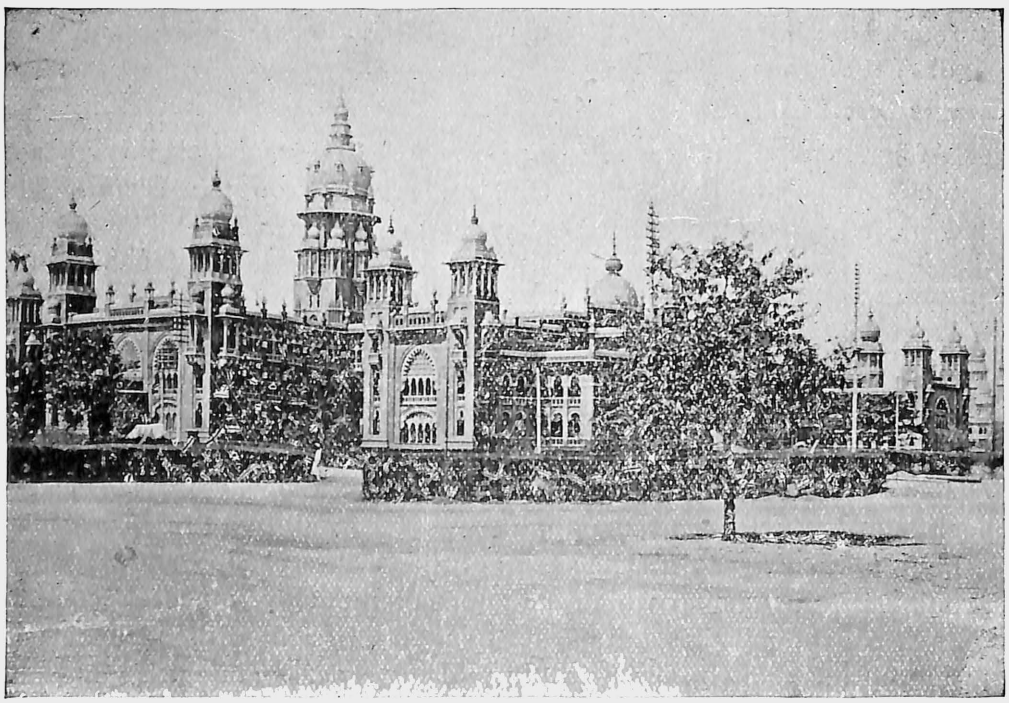
Review of School Children.

After the Scout Rally, the Prince proceeded on horseback, in company with the Governor, to the School Children's review on the Island. The review was attended by over 15,000 boys and girls, drawn from all the schools in the city. Besides, there were also assembled immediately behind the children a vast concourse of people who were likewise dressed in their best. The line of children stretched practically all round the Island, beginning from the Gymkhana pavilion and to the east of this there was a roped enclosure for those invited. H. E. Lady Willingdon was in front of this with Mr. R. Littlehails, Director of Public Instruction, Mrs. Dryadale, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, and Mr. H. W. Callaghar, Inspector of Schools, and as the Prince came up, he was received by Mr. Littlehailes. The Band of the Adyar Orphanage and of the Civil Orphan Asylums played the National Anthem, after which the pupils of the Government Secondary Training School for Ladies and of the London Mission Girls' School performed a kolattam and a flower-drill in pleasing style. The girls, one and all, looked most charming and as the Prince drew up his horse in front of them they greeted him gracefully in ancient Indian style.

There was next the presentation of the following to the Prince by Mr. Littlehails, Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Mr. J. H. Melville, Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim, Mr. Mahomed Sahib, Mr. A. Panchapikesa Iyer, Mr. Sitapathi, Mr. H. M. Clay, Mrs. Drysdale, Mother Xavier, Sister Subalakshmi Ammal, and Mrs. Parukutti Ammal. The Prince then went round the Island accompanied by the Governor. The Prince was everywhere accorded a most enthusiastic welcome and at one place, the boys gave an exhibition of Indian gymnastics, while in another the European and Anglo Indian children sang 'God bless the Prince of Wales'.

The Police Parade.

Punctually at 11-45 a.m. the Prince accompanied by Lord Willingdon motored from Government House to the Island Ground, opposite the Munro Statue, where a Police Parade was arranged. The Parade formed three sides



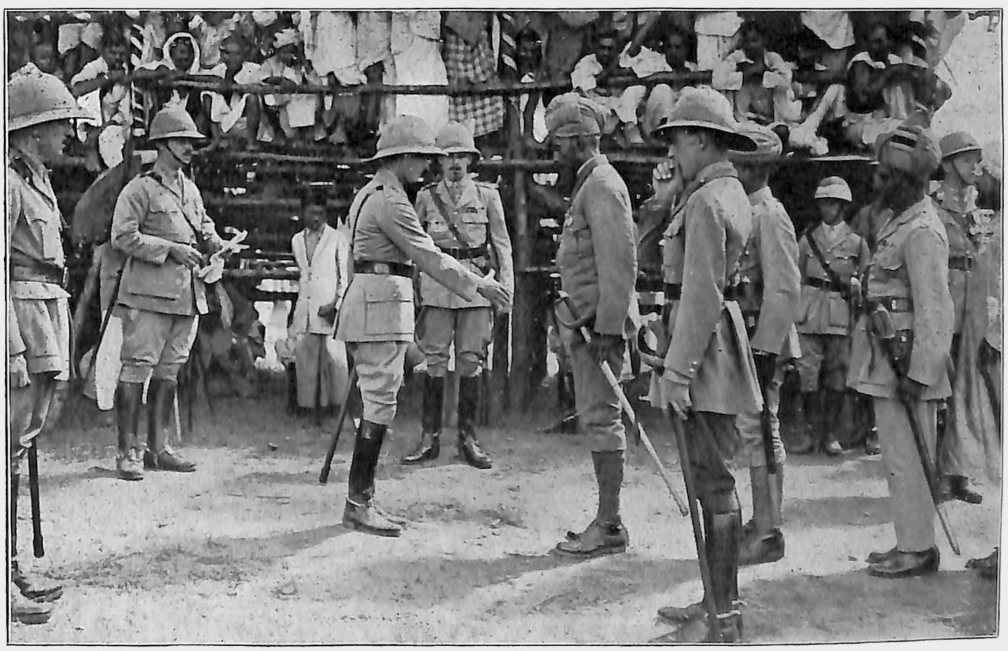
THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

By W. A. Cross] [Courtesy S. I. Ry.

of a square in two rows. Opposite the saluting base, over 800 men were drawn up in line after the formation of a battalion. The Prince was received on arrival by Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, the Commissioner of Police and conducted to the saluting base. The Commander of the Parade then gave the command for the Royal Salute and the Prince acknowledged the same very gracefully and then proceeded to inspect the parade in the course of which he examined the medals worn by some distinguished officers. The Inspector-General then called for cheers for the Prince. In the enclosures that were specially put up for visitors, there was a great gathering of all classes and communities who also joined in the cheers whole heartedly.

Inspection of Ex-service Men.

From the Police Parade the Prince proceeded on foot to Munro Statue where he was met by the Officer Commanding Madras, and Officer



THE PRINCE GREETS INDIAN EX-SERVICE MEN.

Photo by] [Central News.

Commanding, Pensioners' Camp and conducted to the Maidan on the other side where the ex-service men were drawn up. Before the Prince was conducted through the camp, some of the most distinguished ex-soldiers and officers were presented to him, who shook hands with everybody. As the Prince was taken through the Camp the whole rank greeted the Prince with loud cheers which were acknowledged by the Prince with a graceful salute and smile.

Inspection of Leinster Regiment.

After the inspection of ex-service men was over, the Prince accompanied by the Officer Commanding Madras motored to the Fort St. George

and proceeded to the Barrack Square where the battalion of the Leinster Regiment was drawn up in line. After the usual Royal salute, the Prince inspected the battalion and returned to the saluting base when the battalion marched past and reformed into a line, advanced in review order, removed head dresses and gave three cheers for His Royal Highness, the Prince acknowledging the same with a salute.

St. Mary's Church.

His Royal Highness then inspected the St. Mary's Church, where he was received by the Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. C. De La Bere. He showed the Royal visitor the several old British inscriptions and the gallery, the old colours, most of which were through the great Indian Mutiny, the Colours of the old Dublin Fusiliers, several monuments, the Register of Lord Clive, the signature of the Duke of Wellington, etc. The Prince expressed satisfaction with what he had seen and finally signed the Visitors' book. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Sergeant's Mess and afterwards lunched with the officers of the Leinster Regiment. The Prince then left the Fort at about 3 p.m.

Polo Tournament.

A very large party consisting of thousands, attended the polo matches on Monday evening, at Guindy. The Prince took part in the game and played for more than an hour.

Garden Party.

A Garden party was held the same evening at Guindy, on the Polo Grounds, where His Excellency's staff was 'At Home' to a large number of guests. Many Europeans and Indians, both official and non-official were present. A large number of ladies also attended the function. Refreshments were served on a vast scale.

Adyar Club Ball.

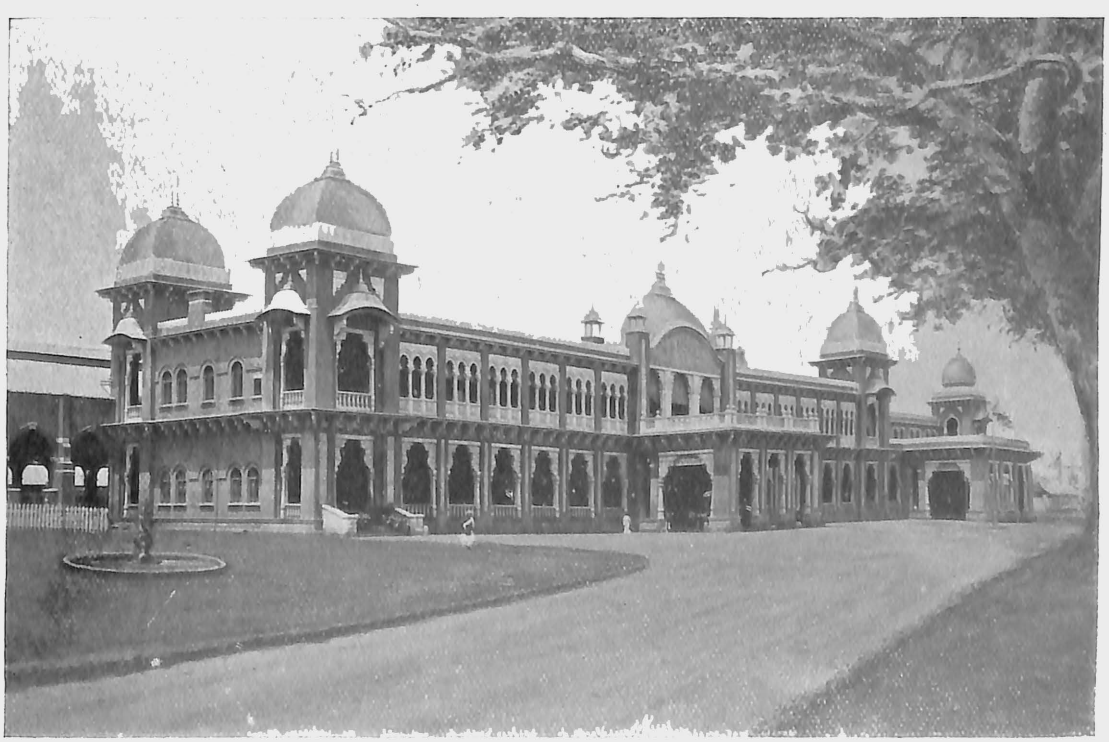
The ball given at the Adyar Club to night, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince, was a great success. The Club building, standing as it does on a slight rise overlooking the river and occupying a site almost unique for its purpose, lends itself admirably to illumination, and, with its spacious lawns dotted with trees and sloping to the river, can, as was seen to night, be turned into a veritable fairy land. Such was the impression one

got as one arrived and this illusion was heightened on looking out over the river. A fairy castle had been erected on the far bank and stood surrounded by fairy trees prettily illuminated. Inside the building, the rooms had been decorated with equal care and taste. The band of the M. and S. M. Ry. played a lively selection of music, in the musicians gallery, while the Governor's string band catered for the needs of the dancers in the dining room. The Prince, who arrived soon after their Excellencies, danced every dance until he left well after midnight.

17th January 1922.

The Prince Attends the Races.

There were not many engagements to day for the Prince. After luncheon at Government House at 1-30 p.m. the Prince attended the Races at



By Wiele & Klein] EGMORE STATION, MADRAS. [Courtesy S. I. Ry.

Guindy at 3 p.m., the day's cup being that of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Several thousands from distant places witnessed the races.

Fire-Works Display.

The Prince took his dinner at 8 p.m., at the Madras Club and at 9-30 witnessed the brilliant display of Fire-works held on the Island. More than 20,000 people witnessed the Fire-works. The grand fire-portrait of the Prince, the most important device of the night, was shown as the Prince left the grounds.

Departure.

The Prince accompanied by his party left Madras from the Central Station at 10-30 p.m. The departure was private. His Royal Highness was met at the Station by the Governor, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of Council, the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Dewan Bahadur T. Desika Achariar, M.L.C., Representative of the local Legislature, the General Officer Commanding, Madras District, the President, Corporation of Madras, the Collector of Madras, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the Sheriff of Madras.

THE STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Travancore.

Travancore (Mal. Tiruvitamkur) occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin. Its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,625 square miles, and population 40,06,062. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maha Raja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued, and the whole country, as at present constituted, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maha Raja Martanda Varma (1729-1758). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view to the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honourable the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by

which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at eight lakhs of British rupees. The present ruler His Highness the Maha Raja, Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Col. Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Fellow of the Madras University, Officier De L' Instruction Publique, was born on the 25th September 1857, and ascended the Masnad on the 19th August 1885. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The Marumakkathayam law governs the succession to the State. The present Senior Rani, Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bayi (born 19th November 1895), and the Junior Rani, Setu Parvati Bayi (born 8th November, 1896), were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. A son was born to the Junior Rani on the 7th November 1912 and a daughter on the 17th September 1916; the Rani gave birth to a second son on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter was born to H.H. the Senior Rani on the 30th December 1923. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Dewan is His Highness' Chief Minister. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council brought into existence in 1888. Regulation II of 1897, remodelling this council on a popular and representative basis, was passed on the 2nd October, 1921. Under the new constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter being officials. The Dewan is the President, but a Deputy President, who need not necessarily be an officer, is also appointed to preside at the meetings of the council in the absence of the President. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including suplementary questions. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership. An assembly known as the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly meets once a year, when its members are able to bring suggestions before the Dewan. The State supports a military force of 1,473 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. The Capital is Trivandrum.

Cochin.

Cochin is situated on the west cost of India, and has an area of 1417$\frac{3}{4}$ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 596 square miles are forests. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1921 is 9,79,019. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malbar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. In 1502 the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west cost began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791

between His Highness the then Raja and the Honourable the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in the consideration of protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British Power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Maharaja's cousin, His Highness Raja Sri Sir Ram Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the late ruler of the State, who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Ikkavu Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1891, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are, besides, 104 male and 114 female members in His Highness the Maharaja's family. The administration is conducted in the name, and under the control, of His Highness the Maharaja. The Dewan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

Pudukkottai.

The State of Pudukkottai is the third in importance of the five states in the Madras Government. The area of the State is 1179 Square miles. There is no doubt that till about the beginning of the christian era, the bulk, if not the whole, of the State was covered by forests and jungles inhabited by a few veduvars (hunters) who lived by hunting. The Kurumbars who are the modern representatives of the Pallavas who were once very powerful in Southern India and owned large flocks of sheep came from the west and settled in the country driving out the Veduvars. The subsequent history of the State is affected by the fortunes of the Chola and Pandya kingdoms, of the Vijayanagar kingdom and of the Moghul and the British Empires in the order in which they are mentioned. In the middle of the 17th century, the territory now comprised in the State was ruled by various chiefs. The north eastern portion by the Tanjore Rajas, the central portion by Pallavaraya dynasty of kings, the southern portion belonged to the Sethupathis of Ramnad, the South western portion was held by the Marunga puri chiefs, the western and the north western portions were respectively under the sway of the Manapparai and the Perambur and Kathalur chiefs, and the northern portion was held by some Nayaks. It was at this time that the Tondimans belonging to the dynasty of the present Raja of the State came into prominence. When Sriranga Rayalu, king of Vijayanagar, was halting at Karambakuddi near Ambukkoil, on his way to Rameswaram, one of his elephants got out of control and caused great havoc. Avadai Reghunatha Tondiman, son of Pachai Tondiman, the ancestor of the present Raja, seven degrees remote from him captured the elephant with great skill and took it to the king. The king was very much pleased with him, gave him some lands and many insignias of distinction and conferred on him the title of Raya Rabutta Raya Vajridu Raya Mannidu Raja so that the Tondiman came to be ever after called Raya Tondiman. Raya Tondiman died in 1661 leaving four sons who like their father were famous for their strength and valour. The eldest of them Raghunatha Raya Tondiman was invited by the Nayak king of Tanjore to take service under

him. The Tondiman took the service and very soon rose high in the Rajah's estimation, and was rewarded with the grant of a few villages near Karambakkudi. The Tondimans left the service of the Tanjore Raja and distinguished himself in the service of the Nayak king of Trichinopoly when it was attacked in 1682 by the Maharattas. He was appointed the Aram Kavalgar (that is the royal guard) of Trichinopoly. Raghunatha Raja Tondiman and his brother Namana Tondiman were next invited by the Sethupathi of Ramnad to help him in subduing some minor chieftains who had been giving him considerable trouble. The Tondimans accomplished the business entrusted to them admirably well.

H. H. Sri Sir Brihadamba Das Raja Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja Saheb of Pudukkottai.

Raghunatha Raya Tondiman also captured the state elephant of the Tanjore Rajah when hostilities commenced between him and the Sethupathi and handed it over to the latter. He also subdued the Poligar of Ettiyapuram. The Tondiman slew the Poligar and brought his head to the Sethupathi as a trophy. Sethupathi also fell in love with the Tondiman's sister and married her. In return for all this, the Sethupathi gave the Tondiman the land to the south of the Vellar which now forms part of the State. With the help of the forces supplied by the Sethupathi, the Tondiman helped himself to the possession

of the central part of the State which had been under the rule of the Pallavarayars. About the time that Raghunatha Raya Tondiman became the ruler of the central and the southern portions of the State, his brother Namana Tondiman defeated the Palayakarans (petty chiefs) of Nagalapuram and other Palayams in the Tinnevelly district who had revolted against the Nayak ruler of Madura and obtained the grant of the northern parts of the State which had till then been under the direct rule of the Nayaks. In 1707, the next Nayak, king of Trichinopoly, who wanted to secure the services of Namadi Tondiman and his retainers transferred the possession of the Perambalur and Kathalur chiefs to the Tondiman. A few years later, Namana Tondiman defeated the chief of Kumaravadi and took possession of the Viralimalai tract in the North western part of the State, A few years later the chief of Marungapuri rose against the Nayak king of Trichinopoly. Namana Tondiman and his brother Raghunatha Raya Tondiman engaged the Marungapuri Chief in a battle at the request of the king of Trichinopoly, and took away from him Ammankurichi and other places in the western part of the State which they were allowed to retain for themselves.

Thus between the years 1686 and 1730 the period of rule of Raghunatha Raya Tondiman, the whole of the modern State excepting the south eastern portion of it, called the Kilanialai tract, was conquered by himself or his brother Namana Tondiman. The two brothers retained their conquests separately; but by 1750, the line of Namana Tondiman become extinct and his possession came to be inherited by the Successor of Raghunatha Raya Tondiman. Raghunatha Raya Tondiman who thus founded the state died in 1730 and was succeeded by his grandson (his son having pre-deceased the father) Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondiman. He firmly and faithfully helped the English in the sieze of Trichinopoly. He died in 1769 and was succeeded by his son Raya Raghunatha Tondiman. He inherited from his father his strong feeling of loyalty to the English, and helped them much with men and provisions in their wars with Haidar. Raya Raghunatha Tondiman died in 1789 with no male issue and his cousin Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman Bahadur succeeded him. In May 1790, another war broke out between Tippu and the English and the Tondiman sent, to the help of the English, 1500 men under his sirdar. In 1799 the last Mysore war was waged and Lieut. Col. Brown stationed at Trichinopoly wrote to the Tondiman to despatch to him 1500 men without loss of time. He received 1400 men. The services of the Tondimans in connection with Poligar wars to the English were important. The Tondiman's claim to the fort of Kilanilai and the tract adjoining it (now forming the south eastern part of the State) was examined by the Madras Government, the claim was recognised and the District handed over to him in 1803. The Court of Directors in England ratified the grant in 1806. The gains of territories to the State made during a period of a little over 100 years were consolidated. The Raja died in 1807 leaving two sons. The Rani committed Sati after entrusting her sons to the care of Captain Williams Blackburne. Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman succeeded him but died without issue in 1825. His brother Raghunatha Tondiman succeeded him in the same year and ruled the State till 1839. In 1830 the title of His Excellency was conferred on the Rajah as 'the mark of consideration', of his own merits and of the attachment to the British Government so uniformly and Zealously manifested by his ancestors. In 1839 Raja Raghunatha Tondiman died, and was succeeded by his son Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur who was then a minor of only nine years. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Sirkeel, the Fouzdar and other officers in communication with the Dowager Ranee. After the Raja attained the majority, he carried on the administration well for sometime, but owing to his extravagant habits, he occasionally incurred the displeasure of the Madras Government. The only son of the Raja having died young in

1867, the Raja adopted in 1875 the third son of his eldest daughter who is now the ruler of the State. In 1878 Mr. (and afterwards Sir) A. Sashia Sastri was appointed Sirkeel, who ably administered the State, during the remainder of the rule of the Raja. As a result of the introduction of many reforms and a general improvement in the character and tone of administration after the appointment of Sashia Sastri as Sirkeel, the Raja secured the esteem of the British Government; and Her Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to sanction in the year 1884 the grant of a salute of 11 guns to the Raja, who was also conferred the title of H.H. The Raja died on 15th April 1886 and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Raja His Highness Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur. He was born in 1875, and was installed on the gadi in 1886 when he was only 11 years old. During his minority Sir A. Sashia Sastri was made Dewan Regent. The Raja had already made considerable progress in English, Tamil, Sanskrit, and Drawing. Mr. F. F. Crossly was appointed English tutor to give instructions to the Raja in several branches of study. He toured occasionally in Southern and Upper India and made the acquaintance of many great men. On the completion of the nineteenth year, His Highness the Raja was invested with the full powers of administration. In 1898 His Highness made his first visit to Europe and to England, and was received by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII) at Marlborough House. He had also the honour of being received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Between the years 1898 to 1909, the finances of the State were placed on a sound footing, considerable attention was paid to the expansion and improvement of irrigation works in the State, facilities for the elementary education of the people were created and extended to the whole of the State, the settlement of the revenues of the State on the basis of a scientific classification of the soil was commenced and with a view to associate the people with the administration of the State, a Representative Assembly consisting of 30 members partly elected by the people and partly nominated by the Raja was constituted.

In 1909 His Highness modified the constitution of the administrative machinery by establishing a State Council consisting of three members to advise him in the administration of the State. Since the advent of the Council the Revenue Settlement operations were completed and various improvements were made in the administration of the State. In 1913 the title of Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Raja. In the same year, the Silver Jubilee of the reign of the Raja was celebrated by the people at the Capital in a manner, befitting the occasion. In commemoration of the occasion His Highness granted various boons to the people in the shape of remission of various taxes, enlargement of their political rights etc.

In 1914, the Great War between England and her allies and Germany and Austria broke out. His Highness was then in Europe. He immediately communicated to the British Government, his desire to place his personal services and all the resources, of the State, at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor, in her hour of need. The Raja immediately returned to India and helped the British Government by descent contribution to all projects calculated to win the war. On August 10, 1915, His Highness married at Melbourne in Australia Miss E. M. Fink daughter of Mr. Wolfe Fink M.A.,LL.B. He returned to the State in October with his consort and they were received with great cordiality by his subjects in the capital and conducted round the principal streets in a grand procession. A son was born to them on the 22nd July 1916.

Banganapalle.

Banganapalle, the only Muslim State in the Madras Presidency has an area of 275 square miles and a population of 36,646. It has an annual income of nearly four lacs. The State pays no tribute

to the British Government. There are diamond deposits in the State and a portion of its area was leased out for a time to a Madras Syndicate, for mining operations. The soil is productive. Building stone and flooring slabs are quarried in different parts of the State. Banganapalle, the residence of the Nawab and the seat of the administration, is 17 miles from Panyam, a railway station on the Guntakal-Bezwada section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, surrounded by the mango gardens for which it is famous.

NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
Nawab Saheb of Banganapalle.

Banganapalle was under the sway of Chola and Vizianagar Kingdom, as far back as the sixteenth century. Subsequently in 1643 A.D. it fell under the conquest of Ismail Adil Shah the King of Bijapur, whose general Siddi Sumbul had Banganapalle conferred on him as a Jagir. On the overthrown of the Deccan Kingdom by Aurangzeb in 1686. Mohammad Baig Khan was appointed Killadar of Banaganapalle which was thence forward subordinated to the Nizam of Hyderabad and remained so until 1800 when its control was transferred to the British Government. After a succession of rulers came Syed Hussain Ali Khan, the ancestor of the present dynasty. His father was a grand son of SyedMohammad Razvi, Prime Minister to Shah Abbas 11 of Persia. Hussain Ali Khan served in the armies of Hyder Ali of Mysore. He died on his way to Banganapalle. He left four sons all of whom were minors. Tippu hearing the death

of their father, summoned them to Mysore; but their mother refused to let them go, as they were of tender age and in consequence Tippu ordered the confiscation of the Jagir and appointed his own man, Mohammad Eusuff, Killadar of Banganapalle. Thereupon the family of Hussain Ali Khan fled to Hyderabad, with their uncle Asad Ali Khan, who gained distinction in the Nizam's army. Shortly afterwards he collected a number of troops and marched against Banganapalle. In a pitched battle fought at Tammadapalle in 1791, he defeated the deputies of Tippu, Mohammad Eusuff Khudbuddin and recovered the possession of Banganapalle. He bestowed the Jagir on one of his nephews, Syed Ghulam Ali Khan also known as Mansurad-Doulah Auzam. During his rule (1793-1822) he introduced the Sub-Jagir system and made several grants of villages to his brothers and cousins. When the Ceded Districts were handed over to the Honourable East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798, Banganapalle came to be retained as a Jagir. In 1822 Mansurad-Doulah was succeeded by his son Syed Hussain Ali Khan who was in turn succeeded by his brother's son Syed Ghulam Ali Khan. His administration lasted for nineteen years between 1849-1868. On his death in 1868 without an issue, he was succeeded by his nephew Syed Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur who ruled the State for 33 years. He was made a companion of the Star of India. He died on the 22nd April 1905, and was succeeded by his eldest son Syed Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur who was formarly installed on the 19th December 1908 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, the administration of the State in the meanwhile having been under a Political Officer, Mr. J. C. Molony I.C.S., in the capacity of the Assistant Political Agent. One of the chief reforms inaugurated during the rule of Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur was the settlement of land revenues. Several works of public utility were executed in his time. In the time of the great European War he liberally contributed a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lac) to the provincial and Imperial War Funds, besides paying Rs. 350 per mensem for the maintenance of the Hospital Ship 'Madras' throughout the war. The loyalty of the ruling house to the British Throne was manifested in this and several other directions.

He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesty in December 1911 and was present at Bombay at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921. A permanent salute of nine guns was granted to the State. After a short illness he passed away on the 22nd January 1922. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur. He is an enlightened ruler being educated first at Newington, Madras, and afterwards at Mayo College, Ajmer He passed the Diploma Examination in 1921 and is the first member of the ruling family to attain this distinction in the western education. He was installed on the Masnad of his ancestors in 1922 by His Excellency Lord Willingdon. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and he attended the conference at Delhi for the first time in February 1923. The Nawab Sahib was married in February 1924 at Hyderabad and his arrival with his family was hailed with joy throughout the State.

Sandur.

Sandur is a small Maharatta State in the Madras Presidency beautifully situated amidst thick forest clad hills and dales possessing a Salubrious climate and beautiful scenery. The Kumaraswami and Ramandrug hills 3400 and 3256 ft. above sea level are both famous, the fomer as a sacred place for hindu pilgrims with the celebrated shrine of Sri Kumaraswami, and the latter as a Sanitarium for European Officers of the Ballary District and as a Military convales depot, with mineral springs in it. The hills abound in rich beds of Manganise and iron ores; as also of red-ochres and jasper. The forests abound to some extent with Sandal and teak wood. The area of the State is 164 sq. miles with a population of 13,526, the gross income being nearly a Lakh of Rupees. The State is exempt

RAJA SRIMANTH VENKATA RAO, RAO SAHEB GHORPADE,
HINDU RAO, MAMALKAT MADAR SENAPAT,
Raja of Sandur.

from payment of peshkush. The ruling family counts back to the well known Bhouslas of Satara from whom the famous Maharatta Chief Sivaji was descended. It is known as Ghorpade family. Sidhoji Rao one of the descendents of the family seized the country from the Poligar of the Bedar tribe about 1728. Sidhoji Rao's father earned the heriditory titles of 'Hindu Rao' and 'Mamalakat Madar' (centre of the State) which are still used by the Rajas of Sandur. Sidhoji Rao's eldest son was the famous Murari Rao of Gooty, who followed his father as ruler of the State. In the campaign of 1775–6. Haider Ali after getting possession of Bellary, took Gooty from him, and sent him to Kabbaladurga hill in Mysore, where he died soon afterwards in a cage. Haider annexed the whole territory, including Sandur and began the fort of Krishna Nagar which is standing there. It was finished and garrisoned by his son Tippu.

Murari Rao had two sons but they both died in childhood, and he adopted a distant cousin named Siva Rao, who fell about 1785 in a vain attempt to turn Tippu's troops out of Sandur, and was succeeded by his son Sidhoji, then two years old. Sidhoji was put under the guardianship of his uncle Vencata Rao, who in 1790 attacked and drove out Tippu's garrison and gained possession of the place. After the peace with Tippu in 1792 the Ghorpade's were allowed to retain Sandur as part of the ancient inheritance of the family but none

of them ventured to reside there so long as Tippu was alive. Sidhoji died in 1796 and his widow adopted a cousin called Siva Rao. On the death of Tippu at the fall of Srirangapatam in 1799 Siva Rao went with Venkata Rao to Sandur. He was Jagirdar there when Bellary District was ceded to the Company. In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro took the State and in the following year again a small portion of the territory was restored to Siva Rao one of the descendents of the family. In 1826 the State was hereditarily granted to him by British Government with full Civil and Criminal powers. In 1840 Shiva Rao was succeeded by his nephew Venkata Rao whom he had adopted and Venkata Rao was succeeded by his son Siva Shanmukha Rao in 1861, on whom the title of Raja was conferred as a hereditary distinction. Ramachandra Vittal Rao his brother succeeded him in 1879 and was made a C.I.E. in 1892. He died in 1892 and was succeeded by Venkata Rao, Rao Saheb, his son, the present Raja, he was born in 1892, and received his education in Wardlaw College, Bellary and also in the Newington College. He has undergone a course of practical training in the department of industries in its various branches. He was attached to the British regiment where he was trained in infantry and cavalry. On attaining majority he was installed on the Gadi on 19th July 1913. His full style and title is Raja Srimanth Venkata Rao, Rao Saheb Ghorpade, Hindu Rao, Mamalkat Madar Senapat, Raja of Sandur. He was married in 1908 to Srimanth Tara Raje, the last daughter of Shahaji Raja Saheb, the late Chief of Akkalakot. They have a daughter Srimanth Suceela Raje aged 10 years. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906. During the recent great European cricis the present ruler helped the British Government with money by donations and subscriptions to the Madras war relief fund to the extent of Rs. 26,900 in addition to Rs. 1950 raised by subscription from the public of Sandur. He also offered his personal services. Both the Raja and the Rani are highly enlightened and are conversant with up to date western ideals. The Raja takes very great interest in the improvement of the resources of the state and of its subjects. He has made elimentary Education in Villages free. Liberal grants have been made for improvement of roads and construction of Hospital, Market and other buildings.

ZAMINDARS.

Kurupam.

Meharban-i-Dostan Vairicherla Narasimha Sooreanarayana Raja Bahadur, succeeded to the ancient Zamindari of Kurupam, on the death of his father Rajah Vairicherla Veerabhadra Raja, on the 18th of February 1918. His mother, Lakshmi Narasayamona Pattamaha Devi, the younger daughter of the late Maharajah Sir Godai Narayana Gajapathi Rao K.C.I.E., predeceased his father by seventeen years. The Zamindar was born on the 9th of April 1897. He is a descendant of the renowned Vairicherla family which belongs to the Silavamsam Branch of the mighty Lunar line of Kings. The Kurupam line was founded so far back as the time of Vinayak Deo, the founder of the present Jeypore line with a view to placate the antagonism of the family of his bride, the only daughter of the last of the Nandapur kings of the Silaravsam line, Vinayak Deo bestowed, on military tennure, Kurupam and the adjoining country on one of the leading members of the Silaravsam family. The Zamindars of Kurupam are the descendants of this ancestor. The present Zamindar is a Hindu and Kshatria by Caste. His father bestowed the greatest possible care on his education and training. He was early placed under the care of European tutors. Later, he studied in the Christian and Pacheppa's Colleges, in the city of Madras. Then he joined the late Newington when it was in the charge of Mr. Cameron Morrison M.A. In 1918, he married the only daughter of the present Raja Saheb and Feudatory Chief of Talcher, Orissa, and has been blessed with two sons, the elder named Vairicherla Durgaprasad

Virabhadra Deo and the younger Vairicherla Chandra Chudamony Raj Deo.

The old Rajahs of Kurupam were independent rulers. The Kurupam family rendered valuable assistance to the British East India Company, when they were struggling with their French rivals for supremacy, in the Northern Circars and particularly in the Vizagapatam District. One of the Rajahs of Kurupam quelled the rebellion of the Palaigars, after the battle of Padmanabham in 1791, and helped to bring the country to a condition of peace and order. The East India Company in gratitude to him made Permanent Settlement with him in 1802.

The Zamindari, Scheduled by Act II of 1904, is an impartible and inalienable estate and covers an area of about 700 square miles of plains and hills in the north-eastern portion of the Vizagapatam District. The present Zamindar takes a great interest in the work of the Zamindari to which he pays his unremitting attention. He is a member of the District Board of Vizagapatam and of the Taluk Board of Parvatipur.

MEHARBAN-I-DOSTAN VAIRICHERLA NARSIMHA SOOREANARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR, Zamindar, Kurupam.

Parlakimedi.

It is the premier Estate in the District of Ganjam in the Madras Presidency. It is 615 square miles in extent and yields an annual Land Revenue of about five lakhs in addition to his other income. The Rajah is a scion of the illustrious Gangetic family of Orissa which in the 15th and 16th century

RAJA SRI KRISHNACHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO GARU,
Raja Saheb of Parlakimedi.

held sway over the whole tract of country extending from the Ganges to the Kistna.

H.H. Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, the present Rajah of Parlakimedi, lost his father at the early age of 13 and became a minor under the Court of Wards. He completed his education at Newington at Madras under Mr. C. Morrison, M.A., the well known scholar and disciplinarian and late Mr. C. deLahey, B.A., (Oxon). On April 26th, 1913 the Rajah Sahib assumed the management of the Estate on the completion of his 21st birthday.

The keen interest taken by the Rajah Sahib in the administration of the Estate has resulted in its all round improvement. The Rajah Sahib has not only maintained the several charitable institutions started by his illustrious father but has considerably improved and added to them. He now maintains a well-equipped Second Grade College with a Hostel, two Girls' schools—one for Oriyas and the other for Telugus, a Sanskrit College, an Industrial school and a Choultry. The Rajah opened a Poor House and has provided free quarters for the relatives of patients under treatment in the local hospital. He spends over a tenth of his income over charities. Improvement of sources of irrigation and of agriculture, the mainstay of the people of the Estate, has occupied a large share of his interest. During the short period of his regime he has spent

several lakhs on improvement and construction of irrigation sources. His Highness is a kind landholder, and several times as a matter of grace, granted remissions of rent, which is very light, in times of scarcity. The peasantry is contented, happy and loyal to the Rajah Sahib and his family. As a proof of his sincere loyalty to the British Crown in the Great War, the Rajah Sahib besides contributing Rs. 1,60,000 to the Imperial War Funds, subscribed over 1½ lakhs to the War, Loans and funds raised for various purposes in connection with the Great War, and also exerted himself personally in enlisting recruits. He made free grant of lands to all the combatants that went from his Estate in recognition of their services to the British Crown and to encourage further enlistment. The benign Government in recognition of his meritorious services in general and the interest taken by the Rajah for improving —in all directions—the condition of his Estate and its people, conferred upon him the title of 'Rajah' as a personal distinction in 1918 and then the title was made hereditary in the year 1922. The Rajah Sahib also holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces of His Imperial Majesty since the year 1918. True to his caste and the traditions of his family the Rajah Sahib is a good Sportsman and a keen shot.

RAJA SRI BOMMADEVARA SATYA NARAYANA VARA PRASAD RAO BAHADUR,
Zamindar, South Valluru.

South Valluru Estate.

The ancestor of the present Zamindar, Sri Raja Bommadevara Naganna Naidu Gar, was originally employed by the Transport Department of the British Army in 1798-1799 in the final war with Tippu Sultan of Mysore, and became a contractor for the supply of draught bullocks to the army in the field. With the profits made in that capacity

he purchased in the year 1803 the Estates of Valluru and Gudur in the Kistna district. In the year of 1807, when the native convenience was the only means of maintaining internal connections, he entered into a formal contract with the Government of Fort St. George, undertaking the entire transport agency between Masulipatan and Hyderabad Deccan, to supply 1500 draughst, 5000 carriage bullocks and 10,000 Bringaris on 30 days notice or half the number on 15 days notice. He died in 1808 leaving a minor son Raja Venkata Narasimha Naidu gar who died in 1842. His successor Raja Naganna Naidu added by purchasing four more Estates formerly of the Godavari district but now transfered to the Kistna district.

During the Indian mutiny of 1857, the then Zamindar Naganna Naidu rendered valuable services to the British Government by supplying the heaviest demands for transport from Masulipatan to Hyderabad, Jalra and Kawti. He also entertained the Royal regiments' officers and gave all the assistance towards the despatch of the Regiment to Secundrabad when it disembarked at Masulipatan on its way from Ceylon 1857. It was through the timely help rendered by this Zamindar that the movements of Major General Whitlock in Central India, could be pushed through, when the column headed by this General was paralysed for lack of transport in 1860. In recognition of this services, Raja Naganna Naidu rendered, he was awarded with a gold armlet and two shawls by the Government. He died in 1869 and was succeeded by Raja Venkata Narasimha Naidu Bahadur gar. He had also a brother by the name of Raja Bhashyakarlu Naidu garu, the father of the present Zamindar.

Raja Venkata Narasimha Naidu Bahadur gar was a well known sportsman. He took the opportunity of giving his respect to King Edward VII, when he visited Madras as Prince of Wales in the year 1875.

This Zamindari was partitioned under a court degree in the year 1900. The portion alloted to the share of Bhashya Karlu Naidu gar, father of the present Zamindar, is known as South Valluru Estate. Bhashyakarlu Naidu gar was a philonthropist and very kind to his servants. On his death in the year 1906 the Estate was taken up by the Court of Wards, who managed if till 1917 and handed over the same to the present Zamindar Sri Raja Bommadevara Satya Narayana Vara Prasad Rao Bahadur on 24th of November 1917. He is a good sportsman and knows and speaks English well. His Estate spreads within the limits of Kishna and Godavari rivers and is in a prosperous condition under his able management. He maintains a number of elephants, good cavalry and wild animals at his head quarters, Thota Valluru, situated on the left bank of the holy river Kishna. He has a minor son named Venkata Bhasyakarlu Rao Naidu Bahadur.

The Prince in Mysore.

The Mysore State is one of the largest of the Indian States and has an area of 29,474 square miles, which is nearly equal to that of Scotland. It is a tableland situated in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghat Ranges converge into the Nilgiri Hills. The population of the State according to the recent census is six millions. The City of Mysore is the capital of the State and the residence of His Highness the Maharaja, but the administrative head-quarters and the chief public offices are at Bangalore. Adjoining the Bangalore City is the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, administered by the British Resident. Mysore is noted for its picturesque scenery. The malnad or hill country in the west is a 'land of magnificent hill and forest, presenting alternations of the most diversified and charming scenery'. The famous Gersoppa Falls, where the river Sharavati precipitates itself down a chasm, 960 feet in depth, are situated in the north-west on the border of Mysore and the Bombay Presidency. Mysore is rich in antiquities which throw light on its history from the days of Asoka. Among the notable sights of Mysore are the superb specimens of Hoysalan architecture in the temples of Halebid, Belur and Somanathpur, the gigantic Jain statue of Gomatesvara at Sravanabelagola, the extensive artificial lakes of Vani Vilas Sagara and Krishnarajasagara and the hydro-electric works at Sivasamudram which supply electric power to Mysore, Bangalore and the important Gold Mining Industry at Kolar.

"The ancestors of the present ruling family belonged to the clan of the Yadavas, whose origin is traditionally ascribed to Sri Krishna and who were Kshatriyas belonging to the Lunar line. During the early days of the Vijayanagar kingdom, two members of the tribe immigrated to the south and established themselves in Hadinad (now known as Hadinaru), a few miles south-east of Mysore. Fortune smiled upon the newcomers and, by the beginning of the 17th century, the family became possessed of the tract of country immediately surrounding the town of Mysore. With the accession of Raja Wodeyar in 1578 A.D., the fortunes of the family grew apace. He occupied Seringapatam in 1610 and extended his conquests till he was in possession of the south of the present Mysore District. The next noteworthy figure in the annals of the dynasty was the gallant Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar. He extended and consolidated the territories of his family and assumed all the insignia of royalty. But it was under Chik Deva Raja Wodeyar (1672-1704 A.D.) that the kingdom attained its highest eminence. Chick Deva Raja Wodeyar acquired Bangalore in 1687 and even laid seige to Trichinopoly. He left to his successor a secure and prosperous State extending from the Palnis and the Anemales in the south to Midegesi in the north and from the Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam in the west. Chik Deva Raja's successors were, however, weak rulers. Internal dissensions in addition to the aggressions of enemies from without provided a suitable opportunity for usurpation by an uncommonly daring and capable adventurer and, in the latter part of the 18th century, the real Sovereignty passed into the hands of Haider Ali. Under Haider and his son and successor Tippu Sultan, the kingdom of Mysore was extended in all directions and included a large part of the southern peninsula."

In 1799 A.D. on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu Sultan, the British Government restored the State, comprised within its present limits, to the ancient Hindu dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur III. His grandson, the present Maharaja, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV assumed direct control of the administration of the State in 1902 on his attaining majority.

Three years after the rendition of Mysore by the British, the present Maharaja of Mysore, H.H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born at the old Palace, Mysore, since destroyed by fire. His father, H.H. Sir Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., a highly cultured Ruler who had drunk deeply at the founts of Eastern and Western knowledge, made careful arrangements for the upbringing and education of his son and heir. An attack of diphtheria however, suddenly cut short his career in the prime of his life at Calcutta in December, 1894. Thereafter the task of educating the young Maharaja fell solely to the Maharani–Mother, Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana C.I., whose brilliant gifts were recognized when, following the demise of her consort, the British Government proclaimed her as the Maharani–Regent, and charged her with the responsibility of directing the administration of the State, and also of looking after the education of the young Maharaja, who was installed, with appropriate ceremonies, on February 1, 1895. The Maharani-Mother continued her husband's wise policy of associating capable Indians with the carefully selected British tutor, and thus the present Maharaja grew up a devout Hindu, yet with a mind quickened by the impulse of Western science and art, and receptive of ideas irrespective of their origin. In 1900, two years before His Highness attained his majority and was invested with administrative powers, he married, according to ancient Hindu rites, Princess Pratapa Kumari. His bride came from the Rajput House of the Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana, in Kathiawar. The alliance therefore, linked together the Rajput dynasty of Mysore with the Kathiawar Rajput Houses from which the dynasty had originally sprung.

Since coming to power, His Highness has followed in the footsteps of his illustrious parents in promoting the welfare of the 6,000,000 persons whose fate has been entrusted to him by Providence. A firm believer in the diffusion of knowledge, he has made primary as well as lower secondary education free, and offered other inducements to boys and girls of school-going age to persuade them to take advantage of the facilities which are being provided as the result of spending upon education, 13·5 per cent of the total revenue of the State. In order to enable young men and women to acquire, as far as possible, the highest education without being compelled to go beyond the borders of the State, the University of Mysore was established in 1916 and is striking out a line of progress specially suited to Mysore's requirements. At the same time a system of scholarships continues in force to enable promising young men to go abroad for foreign training which is not yet available in India. Desirous of developing, as rapidly as possible, the resources of a State richly dowered by nature with mineral deposits, forests, fruitful soil, and an intelligent, industrious population, the Maharaja has employed Indian, British and American specialists, to carry on economic surveys; and on the basis of their investigations the Government has been engaging in enterprises of considerable magnitude. During His Highness's reign, much has been done to improve and to extend the means of communication. Railways, roads and bridges have been built. Considerable progress has been made in the building of other public works. Spacious, well-designed public offices and courts have been constructed not only at His Highness's capital and the headquarters of his Government, but even in the remote districts.

The improvement of medical relief and sanitation has also received special attention, particularly in urban areas. Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore. Both these cities are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with 'lungs', opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type. Mysore, His Highness's favourite city, bears the impress of his artistic genius, and is a

veritable garden city. The Maharaja's only brother, His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., familiarly known as the Yuvaraja, is keenly interested in reform, and as the Extraordinary Member of the State Council has rendered useful service to the State, particularly in improving the military administration. In 1901 he visited Burmah. Seven years later he went to Japan. The year before the war began he made a tour through Europe, in the course of which he visited England.

As officers of the Mysore Imperial Service troops, numerous kinsmen of the Maharaja served in the war. Colonel Desraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., a brother-in-law of His Highness, commanded the force. Lord Chelmsford while visiting the State made touching references to the readiness with which Mysore responded to the Empire's call in the dire crisis of 1914, and steadfastly stood by Britain's side throughout that period of trial. Speaking at the meeting held at the Guildhall on May 19, 1915, the British Prime Minister referred to the large financial contribution made by Mysore as 'one of the finest and most munificent' gifts which 'has come from any part of the Empire'.

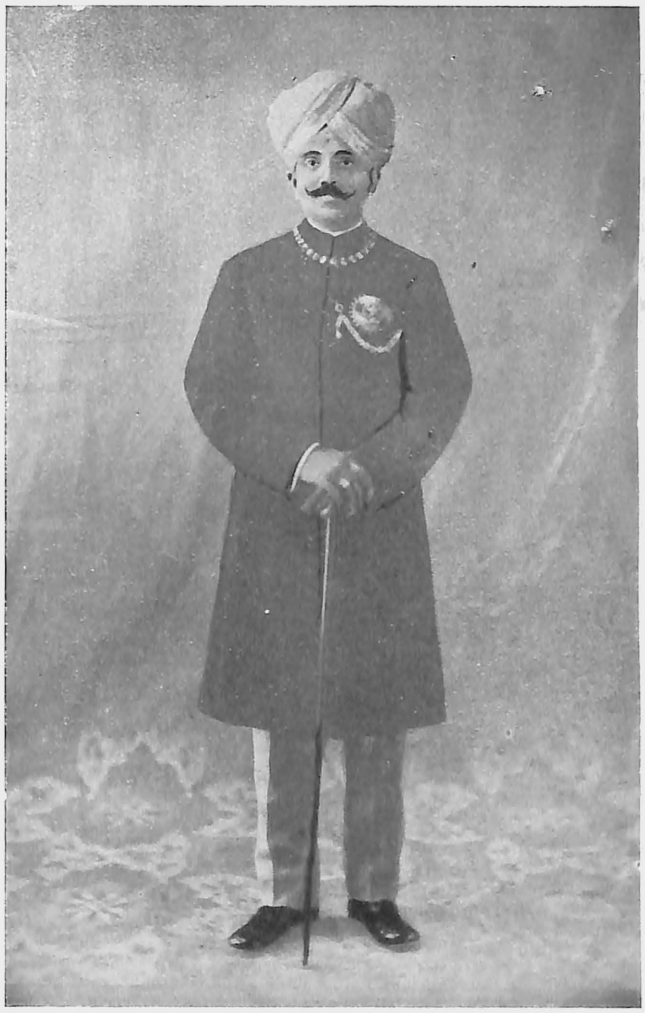
18th January 1922.

The Prince at Bangalore.

The weather was at its best, fresh and bright, when the royal special from Madras steamed into Bangalore City station at 8-30 a.m. and the news that the Prince had arrived was conveyed to the expectant thousands by the boom of the Royal Salute, fired by the Royal Artillery. At the station, which was gaily decorated, the Dewan of Mysore, the principal officers of the Mysore State, representatives from Coorg, Officers Commanding Regiments and high officials, were presented to the Prince by the Resident. The Guard of Honour furnished by the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, presented arms. After the presentations, His Royal Highness drove in State to the Residency, through Seshadri Road, and the Cubbon Park and along Queen's Road and Cubbon Road. It was lined from one end to the other by thousands of people who were especially numerous in Cubbon Park, and who showed their pleasure at seeing the Prince in no half-hearted manner. On arriving at the statue of Queen Victoria, in Cubbon Park, which was unveiled by King George (then Prince of Wales) in 1906, the Royal procession halted for a few moments while Rao Bahadur C. N. Suryanarayana Rao, Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, read an address of welcome on behalf of all communities and creeds in the civil and military station:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We beg leave, on behalf of all communities and creeds in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to offer to Your Royal Highness our dutiful and most loyal welcome.



Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja
Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
Maharaja Saheb of Mysore.

H. H. Sir Sri Kantirava Narsimharaja
Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,
Yuvraja, Mysore.

"We rejoice that the return to health and strength of Your Royal Highness has made this Indian tour possible; and we count ourselves most fortunate that it has brought the people of this Station the privilege, so graciously accorded, of approaching Your Royal Highness in person.

"We stand where, nearly sixteen years ago, His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, as Prince of Wales, unveiled this statue of the Great Queen Empress, and within sight of the statue of Edward the Seventh, the Peacemaker, of revered memory; and we venture to see in the present gracious visit to India of Your Royal Highness the culmination of that love and solicitude for the welfare of the Indian Empire which have endeared four generations of the Royal House to the Indian people.

"That this visit may inaugurate a new era of peace and advancement for this country is the united and heartfelt prayer of the people of this Station."

The Prince in reply said:–

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your kind welcome. I am gratified to receive an address which represents the sentiments of all communities and creeds in the important Military and Civil Station of Bangalore. I am glad to have been able to see this centre of the British Administration in Southern India which was visited by my father and which has so many associations with my House. I wish you all success in your labours to provide for the civic needs of this City and Station. I trust that the citizens of Bangalore will have their share in the peaceful progress and growing prosperity which, I feel confident, awaits India in the future."

He was then again enthusiastically cheered as the procession drove on to the Residency, where the Guard of Honour provided by the Bangalore Battalion Auxiliary Force presented arms on his arrival.

Parade.

After a short interval the Prince left the Residency to attend a parade of troops, stationed in Bangalore, which took place on the Maidan which lies in the centre of the civil and military station. Immense crowds lined all sides of the large parade ground and the Prince was heartily acclaimed when he reached the Maidan and on leaving. Immediately the parade was over the Prince held a review of ex-service men. There were present about 250 European veterans, with each of whom the Prince shook hands, and also with more than 50 Indian ex-officers, Indian other ranks numbering little less than 2,000, were drawn up in two lines facing inwards and amid repeated cheers the Prince rode slowly between the lines, continually acknowledging the salutes of the old soldiers. On leaving the Prince received another prolonged ovation. He had lunch at Flagstaff House with Colonel-Commandant Lord Ruthven, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade–Area and this afternoon held a review of the police force in the Residency grounds.

Polo.

The Prince played polo in the afternoon on the beautiful ground of

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Prince's team beat the Queen's Bays rather easily, by nine goals to one. The Resident was 'At Home' to a large number of British and Indian guests, who occupied one side of the ground, the remaining three sides being open to the public, who were again present in strength, and at the conclusion of the game thronged across the ground to see the Prince leave. There was a dinner party followed by a small dance at the Residency and the Prince left for Mysore at 11-45.

19th January 1922.

At Mysore.

His Royal Highness and party arrived at the Mysore City Railway Station at 8-30 in the morning. The station premises were profusely decorated and on the grounds all State paraphernalia consisting of Chatram, Chamar, etc., were displayed. H.H. the Maharaja and the Yuwaraja, Sir Kantaraj Urs, Dewan, Sir L. C. Miller, Chief Judge, Mr. K. S. Chandrashekara Iyer, Second Judge, Mr. Plumer, Third Judge, Messrs. A. R. Bannerji, Humza Hussain and P. Raghavendra Rao, Executive Councillors, Hon. W. P. Barton, Resident and principal officers of the State were present to welcome the Prince. After usual presentations, a procession was formed, led by royal barouche which contained the Prince, the Maharaja and the Yuwaraja and Lord Cromer. The procession was escorted by His Highness's body guard and the Mysore State Forces. The whole route was most artistically decorated on both sides, and there were beautiful arches at intervals. In the Curzon Park 'en route' to the Government House a most artistically decorated Pandal with a circular dome overhead with paintings of pigeons, peacocks, etc., was erected where the Councillors of the City Municipality, State Vidwans and representative citizens had assembled to give special welcome to the Royal visitor. Asthana Kavi Ratna Mahavidwan M. Rama Sastri, read a Sanskrit benediction. Raja Sabha Bushoma Dewan Bahadur C. Srikunteswara Iyer, President, City Municipality, read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"The Citizens of Mysore, on whose behalf, we, the President and Members of the Mysore City Municipal Council, beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness, esteem it one of their proudest privileges, as subjects of our beloved Maharaja, to tender our most heartfelt and loyal welcome on this auspicious occasion, to Your Royal Highness.

"The feelings of joy, love and devotion so profoundly and universally evoked by the visit of Your Royal Highness's illustrious father in January 1906, have now found another fitting opportunity to manifest themselves. For, such visits serve not only to bring us and our State closer to the august British Throne, but also to deepen our love and esteem for the Members of the Royal House of Windsor.

"We respectfully wish Your Royal Highness, a pleasant tour both in our State and the larger country, India, and pray for a safe and happy return Home.

The Prince in reply said:–

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your loyal address of welcome. I am gratified to have been able to follow in my father's footsteps and pay a visit to Mysore.

"I have heard with pleasure of the progressive spirit in civic affairs which has been shown by your Council and of your efforts for the well-being of the inhabitants of Mysore City. Your ideal—to make your city a Capital, worthy in all respects of His Highness the Maharaja and of this important State—is deserving of the highest praise. I am sure that I shall take away the most pleasant recollections of my visit to Mysore."

The procession then proceeded to the Government House where His Royal Highness stayed during his visit there. Both sides of the route from the station to the Government House and all storeyed buildings and balconies, as well as the numerous wooden stands erected 'en route' and wide footpaths, were crowded several rows deep throughout, and spectators who cheered the Prince, as was proceeding in procession, consisted of all classes of people, young, old and middle aged, thousands of women and children, besides all school and college going population.

After Mizaj Pursi, there were the usual ceremonial visits between His Highness and His Royal Highness.

State Banquet.

A State Banquet was given to-night at the Government House in honour of the Royal visitor. H.H. the Maharaja being orthodox, was not present at the Banquet, but came in after dinner.

The Maharaja, in proposing the health of the Prince, made the following speech:–

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I feel that it is no easy task to give adequate expression to my sentiments on such an historic occasion as the visit of the Heir to the British Throne to my State. This is not the first occasion that Mysore has had the privilege of entertaining a Prince of the Royal House, and it is one of my proudest memories that our beloved King-Emperor, when he was the Prince of Wales, and His Gracious Consort honored me by accepting my hospitality in Mysore 16 years ago. It is a matter of heartfelt

rejoicing both to me and my people that history should repeat itself in the person of our Royal Guest of this evening. Mysore, its ruler and its people are united to the British Throne by ties of deep gratitude. We can never forget the magnammity which we have received in the past, and I feel sure that nowhere in the British Empire will His Royal Highness receive a more loyal and enthusiastic welcome than that with which the whole of Mysore is ringing to-day. I pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

"No one who has followed the events of the great War can help realising that, while it has resulted in the overthrow of the three great monarchies in Europe, its effect on the British Empire has been to strengthen the bonds between the King and the people, and to leave the British Throne more deeply seated in the affection of every class of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and the reason for this is not far to seek, for it has not only in the constitutional nature of the British Monarchy, but in the great personal qualities and wise statesmanship of successive Sovereigns, by whom the British Empire has been ruled. For nearly a century past it was by seeking the welfare of their people that Victoria the Good and Edward the Peace-Maker, won their undying fame in history, while their successor, our present King-Emperor, has set to all his subjects throughout these past terrible years of War and crisis the highest example of public spirit, courage and devotion to duty and has proved himself to be, indeed, the people's King. Nor can we forget the true woman's part that the Queen Empress has played, and the immense service which Her Majesty has rendered to the Empire by her keen sense of duty, her active sympathy with the sufferings of the sick and wounded and her interests in the welfare of the people, and this brings me to the principal point on which I wish to dwell to-night. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has already proved that he has inherited in full measure the noble qualities of his distinguished parents and ancestors. His call to duty came when he was barely of age, but he responded to it unhesitatingly and played a brave soldier's part throughout the War, displaying a spirit, character and personality which have won the admiration and affection of every soldier and sailor in the British Empire. Nor would His Royal Highness allow himself to rest when his active service at the front was brought to an end by the declaration of peace, for we all know how he has devoted his time and energies to an arduous tour round the British Empire with the object of cementing the bonds between Great Britain and her Dominions and Dependencies and impressing, by his simple dignity his innate kindness and his manly frankness, the personality of the British Throne on the many races who are proud to yield allegiance to Great Britain's world wide Empire. Truly may His Royal Highness be described as England's princely Ambassador who wins the hearts of the Empire's subjects wherever he goes. It is a happy augury for the future of the Indian Empire that His Royal Highness's visit should come so soon after the introduction of the great scheme of Indian Reform, which means so much to the Indian people, and which owes its inception to the two sympathetic and far-seeing statesman, our late Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Let us all pray that the blessing of God may rest on His Royal Highness's mission of peace and good-will, and that this presence in our midst may help to allay all causes of discontent, all strife, bitterness and dissension and may strengthen that faith in the justice of British rule which has never farled us in the past. India is, indeed fortunate in having as her present Viceroy a statesman whose brilliant record in more than one field of public life justifies the universal belief that he will prove a firm, wise and sympathetic administrator of our vast Indian Empire.

"Your Royal Highness, I earnestly hope that you will be able to look back on your visit to

India not only as the successful achievement of an important duty to the British Empire, but as a time of sport and recreation spent among a loyal and devoted people. I ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to respond to the toast long life, health and prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our Empire's hope and the brightest jewel in the British Crown."

The Prince in reply said:–

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I must thank Your Highness for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me and for the loyal sentiments which you have expressed. It has been Your Highness' care to see that nothing should be left undone which could interest or entertain me.

"My father, the King-Emperor, visited Mysore in 1906 and it will be of great interest to him to learn from me what a fine edifice has been raised by Your Highness on the foundations which were laid during the administration of Mysore under British rule. In the 16 years, which have passed since his visit, a notable advance has been effected in education and Mysore now has a University; great strides have also been made in material and industrial expansion of which the Kanambadi reservoir and the electric power installations are examples. Lastly he will be gratified to learn of the close association of the people in the administration of this State by the institution of representative and elected assemblies and by the establishment of economic conferences.

"Your Highness has often acknowledged the closeness of the tie which binds Mysore to the British Crown and the magnanimity which has distinguished the relations of our Government to Mysore and its Ruler. When the great War broke out, Your Highness took immediate action to prove on how real a basis these sentiments of loyalty and gratitude rested.

"In 1906, during my father's visit, Your Highness spoke of your Imperial Service troops working their hardest to fit themselves for the front line of the army of the Empire. These words were prophetic. In October 1914 Your Highness' Imperial Service Lancers sailed from India for Egypt. They fought in Egypt where I had the pleasure of seeing them in 1916, and subsequently took part in the two years desert campaign which ended in the capture of Ghaza and the fall of Jerusalem. In both the latter engagements they played a brilliant part. They then joined the famous 15th Cavalry Brigade and were active in the advance in the Jordan valley and the final series of engagements which broke down the Turkish resistance and carried our arms into Syria. They distinguished themselves at Haifa where they drove the enemy from strong positions on Mount Carmel capturing 7 guns and 300 prisoners. At the final action at Aleppo they were again to the force with a fine charge against heavy odds, in which they suffered severe casualities. They only returned to India in February 1920. The honours and decorations won by the corps, and the frequent mention of the officers and men in despatches, bear eloquent testimony to their courage and efficiency and to the excellent spirit and tone which prevailed in the Regiment. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to Mesopotamia in 1916 and continued on active service till the end of the War. It won the highest commendations from the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia. All praise is due to these gallent corps and to the officers who helped them to deserve and win their high reputation.

"In addition to keeping those units up to their full strength, 5000 of Your Highness' subjects enlisted in units of the Indian Army. When I turn to the more prosaic but equally important question of the ways and means for War, I find that the assistance given by the Mysore State has been of an equally high order.

"At the outbreak of War Your Highness offered 50 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of our

RAJAMANTRA DHURINA MR. A. R. BANERJI, M.A.,C.S.I.,C.I.E., Dewan, Mysore.

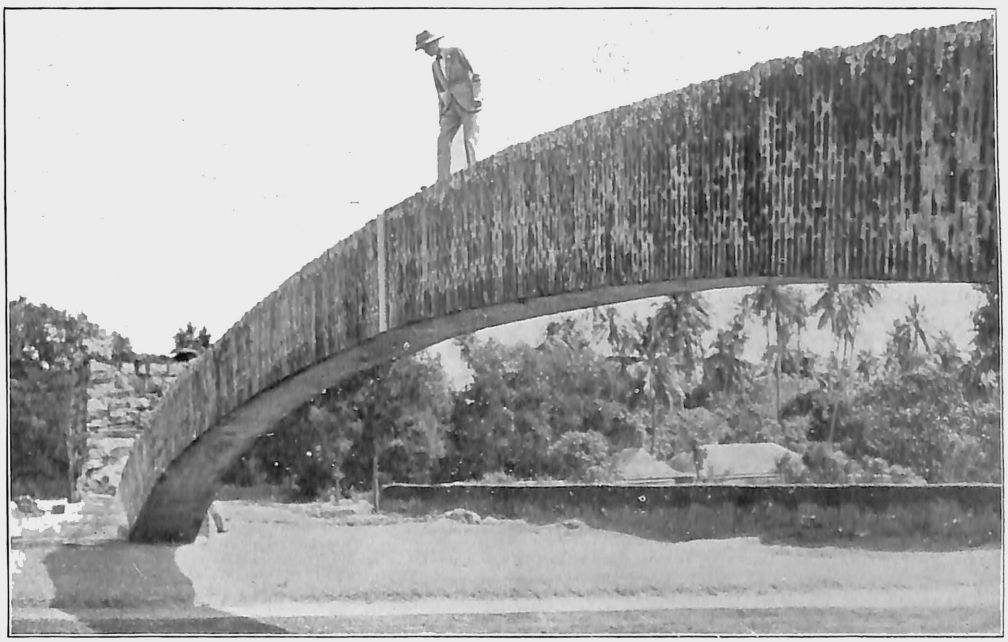
Expeditionary forces. You added a further gift of ten lakhs and later another gift of 13 lakhs. Your State subscribed 14 lakhs to the Imperial Relief Fund and invested 105 lakhs in War loans. The people of your State gave 2 lakhs to War charities and invested 43 lakhs in War loans. The contributions from Your Highness' State and subjects reached a total of nearly 2 crores of rupees. Besides this the State was prominent in the supply of hides, timber, blankets and other material necessary for the efficiency of our arms.

"The War record of Your Highness' State is indeed a notable one; and it is a great privilege to me to be able to offer my thanks and congratulations in person tonight to Your Highness on these achievements.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have detained you for some time; but I think you will feel with me that these gleanings from the pages of the annals of Mysore were worth hearing. I will now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the loyal and enlightened ruler of Mysore, Colonel His Highness Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore."

20th January 1922.

The Prince spent the day motoring in the neighbourhood of Mysore and, in the course of his drive, visited two spots to which much interest attaches though for widely different reasons. The Prince was accompanied by the Maharajah. He first went to the famous dam being constructed across the Cauvery River at a place which has been called Khrishnaraja-sagara after the present Maharajah. He ascended to the top of the dam, where a fine view of the huge expanse of water being held in check could be obtained. The Prince also inspected the plans of the reservoir and an extra sluice was opened so that he might see the foaming water tearing



THE PRINCE TESTED A BRICK SPAN INVENTED BY COL. HAVILAND TO ENABLE TROOPS TO CROSS THE NUMEROUS WATERCOURSES SURROUNDING THE HISTORICAL CAPITAL OF TIPPU SULTAN.

Photo by] [Central News.

through it into the river below. The dam will be 124 feet high when completed. The object of its construction is to provide a storage reservoir across the Cauvery so as to ensure the continuity of the supply of water for the power station at the Sivasamudram Falls, which supplies electricity to the Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore and Mysore. It is also intended by means of the present dam to bring a large area of land under irrigation. From Krishnarajasagara the Prince motored nine miles down the valley of the Cauvery to the Island on which stands Seringhapatam, now a decayed town which however preserves its historic interest; but in the days of Haider Ali and his son, Tippu Sultan, it was an important centre and the capital of the Dominions over which they ruled. The Fort is now largely in ruins but parts of the wall are well preserved and one can still see the breach made by

the British in 1799 when they stormed the Fort, after forcing the passage of the Couvery, and also the underground dungeons beneath the walls in which Tippu's prisoners were sometimes confined for years. The Fort also contains a large Temple of Sri Ranganathasami and a mosque with two tall minarets which were built by Tippu. While not far off is a Mausoleum standing in a cypress grove, which contains the tombs of Haidar Ali his wife and Bagh, and is knowa as "The Graden of the Wealth of the Sea." Here was Tippu's summer Palace, in which Colonel Wellesley lived for some time after Tippu's death at the storming of the Fort.

23rd January 1922.

Motoring for some fifty or more miles from Mysore to a shooting camp at Karapur, the Royal Party spent Saturday and Sunday and most of to-day in the lap of nature. Here they shoot tiger from "machans." On Sunday the Prince witnessed the last stages of the kheddah operations, that is, the capture of a herd of wild elephants, specially organized in order to show His Royal Highness how the wild animals are rounded up, to be trained either for ceremonial or utilitarian purposes. To-day the Prince went out after bison, and returned to Mysore this afternoon, leaving for Hyderabad at 10-30 in the evening.

The Prince in Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, the Premier Indian State in India, is in the Deccan. Its area is 82,698 square miles and population 13,374,676. The general physical characteristics of the State are an elevated plateau, divided geographically and ethnologically by the Manjra and Godaveri rivers.

HISTORY.—In pre-historic times Hyderabad came within the great Dravidian zone. The date of the Aryan conquest is obscure, but the dominions of Asoka 272 to 231 B.C. embraced the northern and western portions of the State. Three great Hindu dynasties followed, those of the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Yadavas. In 1294 the irruption of the Mahomedans under Ala-ud-din Khillji commenced, and thenceforward till the time of Aurungzebe the history of the State is a confused story of struggles against the surviving Hindu kingdom of the South, and after the fall of Vijayanagar, with each other. Aurungzebe stamped out the remains of Mahomedan independence of the South, and set up his General, Asaf Jah, of Turcoman descent, as Viceroy, or Subhadar of the Deccan in 1713. In the chaos which followed the death of Aurungzebe, Asaf Jah had no difficulty in establishing and maintaining his independence, and thus founded the present House. During the struggle between the British and the French for mastery in India, the Nizam finally threw in his lot with the British, and unshaken even by the excitement of the mutiny, has been so staunch to his engagements as to earn that title of 'Our Faithful Ally'. The present ruler Lt. Col. His Exalted Highness, Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, and a lineal descendent of the founder of the family—The First Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, who was a leading Nobleman at the Court of the Emperor Aurungzeb and was subsequently appointed as Subadar, or Viceroy of the Deccan, and also held for a time the office of Vazir or Chief Minister of the Moghal Empire.

The family of the Nizam is one of the most ancient and illustrious in India, tracing its descent from the Kalifah Abu Bakr, who succeeded the Prophet as the spiritual and temporal head of Islam.

The present Nizam was born in 1886. In 1911 he succeeded his father, Sir Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, who was a wise and popular Ruler devoted to the welfare of his people, and staunch in his loyal friendship with the British Government.

The infancy of the young Prince was passed in the precincts of the Palace under careful supervision, but from the period of adolescence his education and bringing up was entrusted to Mr. (afterwards Sir Brian) Egerton, an accomplished gentleman of sane manners and good family. Another gentleman of Indian reputation, of lofty principles and scholarly attainments, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk (Syed Hussain Bilgrami) also took an important part in his education. This choice of tutors and companions proved to be as happy in its results as it was wise for the future Nizam had the fullest opportunity of acquiring not only an intimate knowledge of English, a correct accent, and the outward polish so necessary to one in his high station, but also that 'grit' which is usually associated with high character, and which is indispensable to a successful career.

In Oriental learning the Nizam has attained considerable proficiency, and developed a marked literary talent which has already borne fruit in the form of several volumes of poems (Ghazals or Odes &c.) composed in the Urdu language, which are admitted to be of high merit and will be an acquisition to Urdu literature.

In 1906 His Exalted Highness married Dulhan Pasha daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing one of the side branches of the Nizam's family. Of this union were born—(1) The Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan Bahadur, Azam Jah, Heir apparent, in March 1907. (2) The Nawab Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Bahadur, Moazzam Jah, in December 1907. Since His Exalted Highness' accession to power in 1911—things have moved forward in Hyderabad. The commencement of his regime was characterized by an immediate manifestation of energy in the various departments of the State, and it was apparent that an era of rapid movement and progress had been inaugurated.

The devastating floods of 1908 had caused great loss of life and property in the City of Hyderabad. One of the first acts of the Nizam was to cause a dam to be built across the river Musi, on which Hyderabad is situated, so as to mitigate the violence of any future floods. At the same time an enormous reservoir of good fresh water was created by the construction of the dam, capable of serving as a water supply for the large population of the City and the British Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum. The dam, which is one of the largest engineering works of its kind in India, was much retarded by the War, but is now complete and the water-works, which will conduct pure drinking-water to the City, in a large conduit, from a distance of ten miles, are nearing completion. In addition to this, another dam across the Isi river, a confluent of the Musi, is being commenced. As one of the first concerns of an enlightened Ruler is the health of his people, it was not sufficient merely to ensure the supply of pure water by means of the works mentioned above; it was also necessary that a complete scheme for the drainage of the whole City should be prepared and carried out. Besides the improvement of sanitary conditions, the question of beautifying the City and Suburbs has also engaged the special attention of the Nizam. Several large public buildings of considerable architectural beauty have been completed or are under construction, which will serve as lasting monuments to His Exalted Highness' rule. Among Public works it may further be mentioned that some parts of the country have been opened up by the construction of roads. New water-works have been established at some of the provincial towns and many hospitals and jails constructed in districts remote from the Capital. Among the other new departments created by the Nizam may be mentioned the Co-operative Credit Societies which have already proved of great benefit to the agricultural population by saving the cultivators from the clutches of the professional money-lender. A department of Commerce and Industries has also been created, which undoubtedly has a great future before it. The extensive territories of His Exalted Highness, equal in area to France possess vast natural resources some of which have hitherto never been utilised. The Hyderabad State is known to be the largest producer in the world, of oil seeds. Cotton also is a staple produce. Manufactures made from these raw materials possess great possibilities. There are also great agricultural resources within the Dominions, and it is the intention of the Nizam fully to develop all possible commercial and agricultural industries. The special attention paid to these by the Nizam is sure to result in accretion of wealth to the State and the betterment of the material welfare of the people.

Railway facilities are admitted to be still small in proportion to the commodities requiring to be transported. During the present Nizam's reign, however, 100 miles of a new Metre Guage Railway have been completed which is eventually to give the produce of the State an outlet to the sea at Marmagoa. Other important railway connections are still under consideration.

In 1919 an Executive Council was formed on the model of such Councils in British India, consisting of a President and eight members, each in charge of one or more great departments of the State. But an Executive was not to be thought of without its counterpart, a Legislature. There had

existed at Hyderabad, for many years past, a Legislative Council, but it was not elective or representative of the people. One of the latest decrees of His Exalted Highness foreshadows the formation of a representative Legislature and the conferment of franchise on the people.

WAR SERVICES.—The war services rendered by the Nizam's State to the British Empire form a chapter by themselves. Mindful of the great part played by his ancestors in the defence and integrity of British Rule in India,—especially at the critical juncture in (1857) when the forces of disaffection and disorder were rampant in the realm, and the anxiety of British administrators had evoked from one of them the despairing remark: 'If the Nizam goes all goes'—the Nizam has always stood forth as the loyal friend and Faithful Ally of the British Government. In the recent world war, when all the powers of which the British Empire is composed stood arrayed on the side of Freedom and Justice against the forces of barbaric Might, the Nizam did not for a moment hesitate to place the entire resources of his State, in men, money and munitions at the disposal of the British Government. And apart from the material aids which more or less every Indian State could and did proffer, the Nizam's unique position as head of the Muslim community in India enabled him to render a far more precious service, the magnitude and importance of which cannot easily be over-estimated. The participation of the Chief Muhammadan Power, Turkey, in the Great War, was an event likely to cause perplexity and distress in the minds of the Muhammadans of India. Fully realising the gravity of the situation, the Nizam felt that a clear pronouncement of his own attitude in the matter would be helpful in removing misapprehension and maintaining tranquility and order among the Muhammadans of India, and therefore issued a Manitesto in which he said:

> "In view of the present aspect of the war in Europe, let it be generally known that at this criti-
> "cal juncture it is the bounden duty of the Muhammadans of India to adhere firmly to
> "their old and tried loyalty to the British Government, especially when there is no Muslim
> "or non-Muslim Power in the world under which they enjoy such personal and religious
> "liberty as they do in India, and when moreover, they are assured by the British Govern
> "ment that, as it has in the past always stood the best friend of Islam, so will it continue
> "to be Islam's best friend and will always protect and cherish its Muslim subjects."

The Nizam's action had an almost magical effect in relieving the tension by allaying the excitement of the Muhammadans. The situation was saved, and the Nizam's manifesto will go down in history as a memorable document, the importance of which it is not possible to exaggerate. The material assistance rendered by His Exalted Highness in the war, falls roughly under the three categories of men, money and munitions. First as to men, the Imperial Service Forces which are maintained expressly for the assistance of the Paramount Power in the event of war, were mobilised and despatched to the eastern theatre of operations almost immediately on the outbreak of the European conflagration. At first they formed part of the garrison in Egypt, playing an honourable role in the defence of the Suez Canal against the new famous raid by a Turkish mobile column led by German officers. Subsequently, as part of the general campaign in the East, they took their share of the fighting at the battle of Ghaza and served under General Allenby in Palestine. In the course of these operations the Force sustained a number of casulties and earned commendations for gallantry. In order to fill up the gaps created in the ranks through casualties and disease, a central depot of the Imperial Service Troops had to be maintained in Hyderabad, and fully equipped units held in readiness to embark at any moment and take the field. Expert rough-riders and cavalry officers were sent to Muttra to help to train horses for the British Cavalry.

But it was not alone through soldiers wearing the uniform of the Nizam that the assistance in men was rendered. A vigorous recruiting campaign conducted within the Nizam's Dominions, with the hearty co-operation of the State officials, resulted in a large number of enlistments of His Exalted Highness' subjects in the British Indian Army for which Deccani Muhammadans were specially in requisition. It is believed that the assistance in men thus indirectly rendered, was very considerable. As regards financial contributions by the State, these may be sub-divided into (a) free monetary gifts and (b) subscriptions to War Loans. The total free gifts of money towards the war came to Rupees 1,94,44,600. Subscriptions to War Loans, to one crore and sixty four lakhs of rupees in all. Fodder on a larger scale was supplied by the State free of charge to the Remount Depot at Aurangabad. The 20th Deccan Horse were re-armed with a recent pattern of sword at the expense of the State. Many locomotives and railway rolling stock from the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, were employed in Mesopotamia as well as other Railway material.

Considerable progress has been made in another important direction. The education of the people has not escaped the vigilant attention of His Exalted Highness. But the most notable educational experiment on a grand scale, which will make the rule of the present Nizam memorable in history, is the institution at Hyderabad, of the Osmania University. Hitherto higher education in India, had been imparted through the medium of English. The new University represents the first attempt of its kind to impart higher instruction through the student's own vernacular, Urdu, and to teach English merely as a language. The University is as yet an experiment, but great expectations of its ultimate utility and success are entertained.

Hyderabad City stands on the Musi river and is the fourth largest city in India: it was founded in about 1589 and a century after was captured by the Moghuls, who held it until the first Nizam asserted his independence and made it the capital of his State. Old Hyderabad was built in the form of a parallelogram, about six miles in circumference and two and a half square miles in area. Now, however, the city has extended beyond these limits, especially to the north and the east. The most imposing buildings due to the Kuth Shahi kings, is the Char Minar, or four minarets. In the vicinity of the minarets, which are situated in the centre of the city, are other interesting buildings, ancient and modern. There is the Char Kaman, or four arches which are built over the four streets that lead to the four quarters of the city; then to the north, there is the Char-su-ka-Hauz or cistern of four roads. Near the tank there used to stand a pavilion from which the ruler of the State reviewed his troops at manoeuvres. To the south-west of the Char Minar we have the Mecca Musjid. Nizam Ali Khan and all his successors are interned in the mosque. Near by is the Jama Musjid, which was built in 1596. The Faluknama Palace, one of the residences of H.H. the Nizam, stands on the summit of a hill, which is situated in the southern suburb of the city. Among the other interesting buildings and objects in the city is the Residency, which stands on the left bank of the Musi.

25th January 1922.

The Royal Arrival.

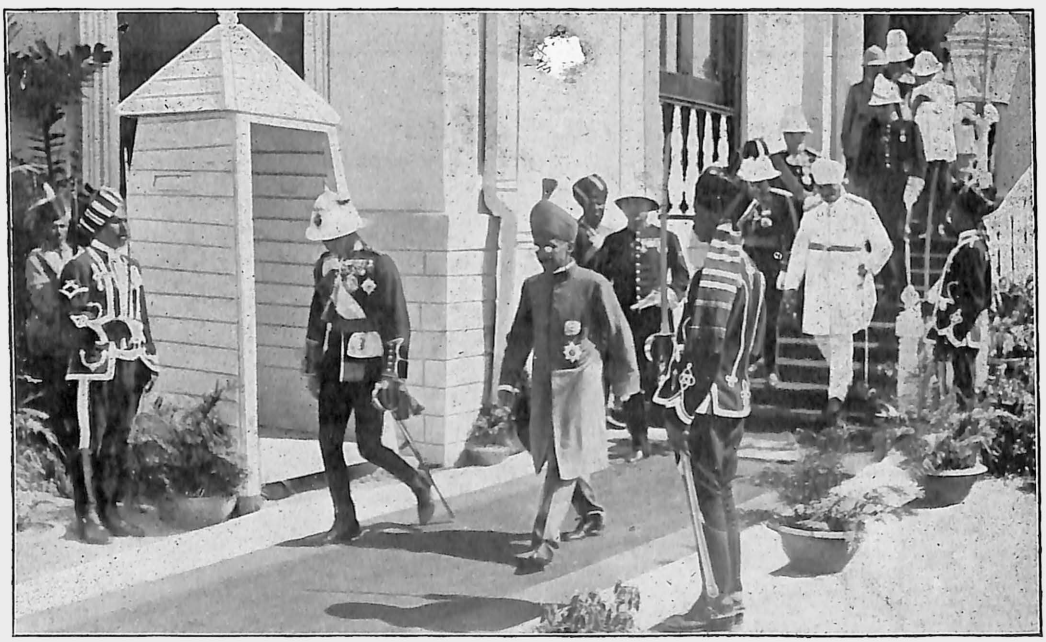
The Prince received another magnificent reception when he arrived here this morning. His drive from the railway station to the Falaknuma Palace, where he resided during his stay, was a long one of over five miles, and large crowds, which included thousands of school children assembled

Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk
wal Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir
Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang Faithful Ally of
the British Government G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
Nizam of Hyderabad.

at all favourable points. When the Prince alighted at Hyderabad Station, which was pleasingly decorated, he was received by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Lieut.-Col. S. G. Knox, the Resident, Lieut.-General Sir William Marshall, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Southern Command, Lieut.-General Sir S. Climo, Commanding the Poona District, and Major-General Godwin, Commanding the Secunderabad Station. The Prince inspected the Guard of Honour provided by the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad State Troops, and the leading nobles and officials of the Nizam's Government, including the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Sir Syed Ali Imam, President, Executive Council, Sir Faridoon Mulk, Sir Amin Jung, Colonel Sir Afsur Ul Mulk, Chief Commander of Regular Troops, Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari, President, Reception Committee, and the military officers of the garrison were then presented. The Prince, accompanied by the Nizam, then entered the State carriage and drove to Falaknuma castle. The procession, passed through the Residency bazaar where a large party of school-children in special stands cheered vociferously. The route then went across the fine Afzal Ganj bridge, spanning the river Musi, down the main street of the city, with its picturesque over-hanging balconies, where were gathered representatives of the varied types and races inhabiting Hyderabad, and swinging round the historic Char Minar, proceeded uphill to the city. At the destination a Guard of Honour of the Green Howards was drawn up and the Nizam's No. 2 Battery fired the Royal Salute from the foot of the Falaknuma Hill, while similar salutes were fired at Trimulgherry and Chudderghat, and so conveyed the news that the Prince had arrived in the more distant parts of the city. The whole route along which the Prince drove was lavishly adorned with flags, bunting and coloured steamers, and a striking effect was produced by the erection at central points of three triumphal arches, designed to display the mineral products, agricultural products and industries of the Nizam's dominions.

Along the whole route His Royal Highness was received with applause and frequent cheering. A visit from the Nizam followed. He was accompanied by his nobles and officials who were introduced by the Resident and offered 'nazars' of five gold mohurs each. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by British Artillery when His Exalted Highness arrived and again when he took his leave. About an hour later, His Royal Highness returned the

visit to His Exalted Highness at the Chow Mahalla Palace, and at the close of an interview, at which the two minor sahibzadas were present, 'atar' and



THE PRINCE VISITS TO NIZAM AT CHOW MAHALLA PALACE

Photo by] **[Central News.**

'pan' were presented to the Prince by the Nizam. A Guard of Honour of the Nizam's troops was drawn up at the palace and the Royal salute was fired by the Nizam's artillery on the arrival and departure of the Prince.

At State Banquet.

A State banquet in honour of the Prince was held in Chow Mahalla Palace at night. The Prince on arrival was received by the Nizam. The guests included the nobles and the leading officials of the Nizam's Government and many European residents. The toast of the King-Emperor, proposed by the Nizam, having been drunk with enthusiasm, His Exalted Highness proposed the health of the Prince of Wales and in so doing said:–

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is my proud privilege to give you the nomination of a toast that I feel sure will receive from you the most loyal and cordial response. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to my Capital, is an event of profound gratification to me. During the reign of my revered father Hyderabad enjoyed a similar honour by the gracious presence of the two Royal visitors who are now, in the fullness of time. Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India. Once again the Heir Apparent to the British Throne is amongst us. To give him welcome is at once an abiding pleasure and a great honour to me. For more than a century my house has been in unbroken alliance with the British Empire—an alliance that has been marked in moments of peril and danger by the closest ties of mutual service and assistance. The world-wide war was but one more test of the indissoluble bond of unity that exists between the Asifjah and the British Crown. To maintain and perpetuate the traditions of that friendship and alliance with which the history of my house is replete, is a duty that I have inherited from my forefathers; and I would ask His Royal Highness to convey to Their Majesties assurances of my sincere and un-alterable devotion. The gracious presence of His Royal Highness as my honoured guest adds to the warmth of those sentiments of affection that I entertain for the Royal House of England. His Royal Highness carries with him a charming personality which fails not to win the hearts of Prince and peasant alike—a personality conspicuous in peace as in War. To me the memory of this evening will ever remain an enduring recollection of a visit that is a source of joy and pride to me.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to join me in drinking enthusiastically to the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:–

"Your Exalted Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank Your Exalted Highness for the very warm terms in which you have proposed my health and for the princely hospitality which you have extended to me. I have been looking forward to my visit to Hyderabad, as it is my desire that the traditional friendship, which exists between our House and the Ruler of Hyderabad may ripen in my case by personal acquaintance into a close regard and esteem for Your Exalted Highness.

"History has recorded in no uncertain terms the ancient ties of friendship and alliance which have subsisted between Hyderabad and the British Government. From the earliest days of British rule in India, Hyderabad and its Rulers acted almost uniformly in concert with our interests. The campaigns of the 18th and early 19th centuries against Tippu Sultan, the Marathas and the Pindaris are an eloquent testimony to the closeness of this tie; and the treaties and alliances which resulted from them, went far to determine the subsequent history of India.

"The annals of more recent times have been a fitting sequel to this auspicious beginning. Within living memory the two most important events affecting British rule in India have been the Indian Mutiny and the Great War. Hyderabad on both these difficult occasions remained true to the old traditions. In the great upheaval of 1857 the staunch loyalty of Hyderabad did much to ensure the immunity of India South of the Satpura range from those widespread disturbances which threatened our Northern Provinces.

"In the Great War, now happily concluded, Hyderabad under its present illustrious Ruler afforded such moral and material support as to leave no doubt of Your Exalted Highness' lively and practical conception of the true meaning of the title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government' a

title which has recently received the formal recognition of the King-Emperor.

"Within the compass of my speech it would be impossible for me to review all the assistance which has been rendered by Your Exalted Highness. I must content myself with a reference to the more striking features. First and foremost I would place the maintenance in the field of your Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse throughout the War at the cost of more than a crore and a half of rupees. The fine record of the former unit must be a source of pride to Your Exalted Highness and as regards the Deccan Horse, I need only say that in view of their services His Majesty the King-Emperor last year conferred the title of 'Royal' upon them. Your Exalted Highness' personal interest, as Colonel, in this unit was shown in the most generous manner by arming the regiment with new pattern swords and presenting chargers to the officers.

"Financial aid was afforded in the most unstinted manner. Among other items I may mention 164 lakhs of rupees subscribed to war loans, £200,000 presented for the anti-submarine campaign and for the provision of tanks and aeroplanes; £25,000 to the Silver Wedding Fund for the aid of the families of disabled soldiers; 2½ lakhs to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund; and 1 lakh to my own fund. No matter what the object, whether it was a servian or Belgian Relief Fund or a Fund for disabled officers, no appeal even remotely connected with our cause was made to Your Exalted Highness in vain. Your Exalted Highness' peace offering took the appropriate form of a land colony for the establishment of soldiers who had fought in the war, and for the families of the fallen. This was auspiciously named Sulahnagar or the abode of peace.

"In these and other directions, too numerous to mention, Your Exalted Highness has shown a keen personal interest in our fortunes and an abiding friendship to our cause. Your Exalted Highness bears many tokens of His Majesty the King-Emperor's regard; and the historic title, which has been conferred on Your Exalted Highness, makes plain to the Empire the unique record of the Hyderabad State and the proud place which its Ruler occupies.

"I thank Your Exalted Highness once more for your courtesy and kindness to myself. I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking to the prosperity of the Hyderabad State and the long life and good fortune of its illustrious Ruler."

The Nizam's string band played selections during the evening. The route from Falaknuma Castle to the Palace was brilliantly illuminated and the spacious grounds of the Palace and the Palace itself were also bright with innumerable coloured lights.

26th January 1922.

The Prince at Secunderabad.

The Prince spent this day at Secunderabad, the British Cantonment, the residents of which turned out in strength this morning to welcome him to their station. The Prince motored the twelve miles from Falaknuma Castle to Secunderabad passing en route the Hussain Sagar tank, a large expanse of water situated in the beautiful surroundings just outside the boundaries of the cantonment. The Prince's journey from the city was witnessed by large numbers of people, but the size of the crowds increased noticeably

after he had entered Secunderabad and practically all shops and private residences were dressed with flags and other decorations in honour of the visit. While in the neighbourhood of the maidan, on which a parade of the troops of the garrison was held, the throng of people was denser than ever and the Prince was warmly greeted as he drove by. On reaching the maidan the Prince was received by H.E.H. the Nizam, and his Royal Highness then mounted his horse and rode on to the parade, while his Exalted Highness entered his motor-car from which he watched the parade in a special enclosure in which were also present the Nizam's sons and all the ministers and nobles of the State.

On the Prince's arrival the whole parade amounting to more than 3,500 officers and men was drawn up in a line facing the base. After the inspection the Prince took the salute as the various units marched past and the mounted units returned before the Prince at the gallop. The whole parade afterwards advanced in review order and three thundering cheers were given for the King-Emperor and the Prince. After inspecting the troops the Prince rode slowly round the parts of the ground open to the general public and was the recipient of hearty acclamations from the thousands of all communities assembled there including a large contingent of school children in picturesque parties with coloured banners displaying the names of their schools.

At the conclusion of the parade, the Prince performed a pleasing ceremony, when he presented the Military Cross to Capt. A. M. M. Durand of the 133rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and a double award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, and the order of title of Bahadur second class, to Resildar Amir Mohammed Khan Bahadur of the 5th Cavalry. The Prince remained at Secunderabad until this evening, played polo in the afternoon on the ground of the 4th Dragoon Guards and dined at the Residency in the evening. After dinner there was an informal dance at which 200 guests were present.

The visit of the Prince was celebrated by the distribution of food and clothing to the poor and illuminations was arranged by the local Reception Committee.

27th January 1922.

In Hyderabad.

This afternoon in the grounds of the Residency the Prince of Wales held an inspection of the Secunderabad district and the Railway police, pensioners, ex-soldiers and heirs of men killed in the Great War. The police force on parade totalled three hundred, and after the inspection, the Prince presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. E. J. Bailey, Deputy Superintendent, Hyderabad Railway Police, for long and meritorious service and Inspector Azeez Ullah, of H.E.H. the Nizam's District Police, for great bravery and devotion in an encounter with dacoits in the course of which he was severely wounded. Arrangements for the gathering of old soldiers were made by the Nizam's Government, and it was due to this that nearly three hundred ex-service men of the Hyderabad State forces were assembled. They cheered His Royal Highness heartily after he had inspected them. There were also present about twenty officers of the Nizam's regular forces and a smaller number of ex-officers of the Indian army, with all of whom the Prince shook hands and small contingents of police pensioners and old soldiers of the Indian army.

The Prince left the Residency almost immediately afterwards in order to play polo on the Fateh Maidan, the beautiful polo ground which had recently been returfed and prepared specially for the Prince's visit. The Prince was driven to the ground in a coach and four by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, the veteran Chief Commander of His Exalted Highness's regular troops, who had been, by a firman of the Nizam, specially deputed for the honour of driving the Prince.

Hyderabad possesses a coaching club, and the fine turn out seen today belongs to the Nizam's forces. The Prince took his seat next to Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, the remaining places being occupied by ladies of the Residency and members of the Prince's staff. On reaching the Fateh Maidan Afsur-ul-Mulk drove his team in, and amid continual cheering took the coach round the whole ground, which was lined by the State cadets in white uniforms, and yellow puggarees. They are sons of men belonging to the Nizam's forces and are educated and trained in horsemanship and other martial pursuits until old enough to join the forces. The Prince played six

chukkers of polo and afterwards sat with the Nizam, under an embroidered lawning in a pavilion, in which, there was a curious collection of old arms of all descriptions from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions. A vast crowd assembled to watch the polo. Not only was the ground densely lined but the roofs and balconies of the houses in the vicinity were also filled and the Naubot Pahar, the great rock which looms over the Maidan, was also thronged with people, who could be seen the whole afternoon slowly toiling up the steep slope and swelling the mass already assembled at the top. The streets were illuminated when the Prince returned to the Falaknuma Castle and were again filled with sightseers this evening. The Prince dined at Chow Mahalla Palace at night.

28th January 1922.

The Departure.

The Prince took exercise in the morning when he negotiated a most difficult water jump twice. In the afternoon he played several fast chukkers at polo and subsequently attended a grand Military Gymkhana given by the garrison at Secunderabad. An enormous crowd had gathered and gave the Prince a tremendous ovation on arrival. He was met by General Godwin and Major Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, who introduced the non-Official members of the Cantonment Committee. The Prince presented the M.B.E. to Mr. Samuel Laver.

The Prince watched displays by the 5-8th Cavalry and the 4th Dragoon Guards with the greatest interest and joined with the huge crowd in heartily laughing at the final, when the Armoured Motor Company, in a comic sketch, produced a burlesque miniature 'Renown', through streets lined by the 4th Dragoon Guards (mounted), the Prince proceeded at six p.m. to Secunderabad Railway Station, at the entrance to which a banner announced 'Our First Passenger'. The departure was private, only few chief officials being present, including the Resident, General Godwin and Sir Ali Imam, representing the Nizam. The Prince expressed his regret at leaving Hyderabad, where he had thoroughly enjoyed his stay, polo being provided at a moment's notice in all his spare time. He personally thanked Col. Hunter, Major Shah Mirza Beg and Major Kader Beg for the expert exposition of the game they showed him.

29th January 1922.

Inspection at Ahmednagar.

His Royal Highness made a short break in his journey to Nagpur today when he stopped at Ahmednagar station to inspect the 120th Rajputana Infantry. The Regiment, which was paraded ready on the platform as the Royal Train steamed in, is one of the five in the Indian Army lately honoured with the designation of the Prince of Wales' Own. They went through the operations at Kut-el-Amara, and His Royal Highness spent some time chatting with the survivors from this famous siege. The regiment, which paraded some 600 strong under Colonel Pocock, cheered the Prince heartily when he once more boarded the train.

Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur.

H.E. Sir Kishun Pershad, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., Raja-i-Rajayan Maharaja Bahadur, Yaminus-Saltanat, Paishkar of Hyderabad (Deccan) was born in 1863. He is a direct descendant of the famous Raja Todermal, who is reckoned as one of Akbar the great's 'Nouratan' or Nine Jewels. Rai Moolchand, fifth in descent from Raja Todermal, followed Nawab Asaf Jah to Deccan. It is after that illustrious Nawab that the Dominion is still called 'Asif Jahi'. Maharaja Chandulal, who is so much celebrated in the history of the Deccan and who was the chief medium for friendship between the Nizam and the British Government, was Sir Kishun Pershad's great grand-father. Maharaja Chandulal's grand son Maharaja Narain Pershad Narender Bahadur, was appointed H. H. the Nizam's Paishkar in the time of Nawab Nasirud Doula Bahadur, with the title of Raja-i-Rajayan Maharaja Narender Bahadur and the gift of five precious jewels. At the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, as soon as he came to know that the rebels were preparing to attack the Residency of Hyderabad, he atonce informed Nawab Sir Salaar Jung Bahadur and both immediately took measures to defend and guard the Palace with soldiers. For this and other valuable services during the Mutiny he received some precious gifts from the British Government.

In 1877 Maharaja Narender Bahadur had the honour of accompanying His Highness to the great proclamation Durbar at Delhi. When Sir Salaar Jung the 1st died, his son Sir Salaar Jung the 2nd and Maharaja Narender Bahadur managed to keep order throughout the country. It was in Maharaja Narender Bahadur's time that the first Railway in the State was constructed between Secunderabad and Bezwada. Raja Narender Bahadur's daughter was married to Raja-i-Rajman Hari Kishun Bahadur and as a happy result of this joyful union Raja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur was born in the year 1280 Hijree or 1863. As Maharaja Narender Bahadur had no male issue, he adopted Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad as his lawful heir and successor. His education was entrusted to the learned and competent masters of the time and it is no wonder that he is so able and experienced in different arts. When he was only ten years old he had sufficient knowledge of Urdu, Persian and Arabic. Afterwards he was instructed and taught different languages such as Telegu, Marahti and Gurmukhi (i.e. Punjabi). He is also proficient in the arts of Painting, Music etc. He acquired his English knowledge in the High School of Hyderabad known as Madrasa-i-Alia, which Sir Salaar Jung's both sons as well as the sons of some other nobles also attended. From his early age he was fond of

poetry. He is a poet of exceptional merit and his different poetical works are greatly appreciated by the public. In poetry he is a disciple of H.H. Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, the late Nizam, and is known throughout the country as 'Asif Jah's disciple'. He used to publish a monthly magazine 'Mahboo-bul-Kalaam' and to give a royal verse in each of its edition. His poetic name is 'Shad'. He is not only a poet of commanding ability but also a shining star of Urdu prose literature, being an author of many Persian and Urdu works. Though by birth he is a high-caste Khatria being of Mehra Sect, he is absolutely free from religious bias. Hindus and Mohammadans equally profit by his catholicity and generosity. In 1892 he was appointed H. H. the Nizam's Paishkar with the title of Raja-i-Rajayan Maharaja Bahadur and the gifts of six precious stones. This title and the post he got from his master as his grandfather's heritage.

H.E. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., Yaminus-Saltanat Paishkar of Hyderabad.

He is a sole master of his grandfather's jagirs whose income is some lakhs of rupees. He fully enjoys Civil as well as Criminal authorities in his jagirs. When Sir Vikharul-Umara had gone to Simla, Maharaja Bahadur worked as a proxy to the Prime Minister for 24 days and in the time of Sir Vikharul-Umara's furlough of six months he again held the post and with considerable distinction. When Sir Vikharul-Umara died, Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur became permanent Prime Minister retaining also his previous posts of Paishkar and Military Minister. He managed

the State affairs with marked ability and effected many good and useful reforms in the different departments. For his splendid services to the State he received various honours not only from his master but also from the British Government. His Highness Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, the late Nizam, was greatly pleased and satisfied with his work and as a reward confered upon him the title of 'Yaminus-Saltanat'. The late Nizam often used to honour him for his good services with valuable presents.

His services were equally appreciated by the British Government. He was created in 1903 K.C.I.E. and in 1907 G.C.I.E. When Lord Harding visited Hyderabad, he was glad to pay a return visit to Maharaja's palace and to take tea there. During his visit to Hyderabad, Lord Curzon after having an inspection of the Lungar procession from his palace, gladly accepted the Lunch invitation there. The Crown Prince of Germany and Lord Minto, who had come to Hyderabad on a tour, favoured Maharaja Bahadur, with the acceptation of invitations for breakfast in his palace. Since the good Queen Victoria's Silver Jubilee he has attended four Royal Darbars at Delhi having had the honour of accompanying his master to each of them.

After the mournful demise of the late His Highness, the Maharaja Bahadur was the first to submit the Crown of the State on behalf of the people to H.E.H. Nawab Mir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur. When H.E.H. took the reins of Government in his hands the Resident and the Viceroy advised him to appreciate the Maharaja Bahadur's ability and to benefit his royal self by his clever advice, praising at the same time Maharaja Bahadur's able administration and the faithful services he rendered for the good of the State.

H.E.H. also was very much pleased and satisfied with his accomplished services and like his late lamented father, he also honoured him by visiting his palace with his royal household on several occasions and this gracious privilege is continued upto this time. H.E.H. has also honoured Maharaja Bahadur with precious ornaments and rubies of State. He has often praised his ability and accomplishments in the presence of the Hon'able the Resident and some of his celebrated guests, such as H.H. Sir Aga Khan, H.H. Maharaja Bahadur of Kapurthala and his heir apparent. In July 1912 the Maharaja Bahadur took six months furlough and the post of Prime Minister was confered on Nawab Salaar Jung Bahadur the 3rd. Though Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur has long vacated the post of Prime Minister, he still holds his hereditary post of Paishkari and H.E.H. is as kind to him as he was when he was his Prime Minister.

In July 1913 he visited many places in the Punjab and stayed a few days in Lahore and Amritsar. Meetings were held in his honour, invitations were sent to him, and addresses of welcome were submitted by representatives of different communities and creeds throughout his tour. He freely granted valuable help in the shape of subscription to such institutions as had been formed for the amelioration of the state of the country. He has given a full description of his journey in his interesting and instructive book 'Sair-i-Punjab'. He has five sons several daughters and grand children. Raja Khaja Pershad is reckoned as the heir and successor to all of his jagirs, titles etc. Punjab people call him by the name of Raja Arjun Pershad but he is known in Hyderabad as Raja Khaja Pershad.

During the great War the Maharaja Bahadur identified himself whole-heartedly with all the memorable services rendered by the state and its subjects.

Palavancha and Bhadrachalam.

Bhadrachalam is an estate in the Godavari District, Madras Presidency. It contains 315 villages, half of which belonged to an old superior proprietary estate with 35,656 inhabitants chiefly

MAHABOOB SARFARAZVANT SRI RAJAHSAHIB SAMSTHAN PALAVANCHA AND SRI BHADRACHALAM.

Koyas. This taluq with that of Rekapalli was transferred from Central Provinces to Madras Presidency in 1874. Until 1860 this tract formed part of the Upper Godavari District ceded in that year by His Highness the Nizam. The area with Rekapalli is 911 square miles. Bhadrachalam is the name also of the chief town of the estate. It is celebrated for the temple of Ramchandra.

The Aswa Rao's family dates its origin to a time many centuries ago. One of the scions of the family in olden days was the recipient of the title of Aswa Rao from Maharajah Pratap Rudra, who held sway over Warangal before the Mahomedans conquered Southern India. It would appear that the Maharajah had a horse of the best mettle and it was ungovernable, but in spite of this defect in the animal the Maharajah on account of the excellence of the breed conceived a great liking to it. The Prince tried the horse and rode it so well that the Maharajah was agreeably surprised and conferred on him the title of Aswa Rao. From that time forward the title has become hereditary. After the Hindu Kingdom of Pratap Rudra was overthrown by the Mahomedan Emperor, the Aswa Rao became independent for some time. When Tamerlane invaded the country and ascended the throne of Delhi in 1324 Annappa Aswa Rao, who is now reckoned as the founder of the Samasthanam, was the Ruling Chief of the Estate. The Emperor however established his Suzerainty over Annappa

KUMARA RAJA SAHIB SAMSTHAN PALAVANCHA AND SRI BHADRACHALAM.

Aswa Rao, and granted him a free perpetual Sunnad on feudal tenure under the condition of supplying the Imperial Army with 500 soldiers whenever called upon. The Zamindari had been enjoyed by 18 descendants of the family in succession with independent right free of any kind of assessment. Afterwards the Emperor Aurungazeb, also called Alamghir Badsha, once in war sought the help of this family and a Rajah of Sholapur, and being greatly pleased with the valor and prowess displayed by them both, made them Badashahee (Royal) Munsubdar.

The ruling chief in 1796 was Rajah Narasimha Aswa Rao; just then, there were many changes in the Supreme Government at Delhi and the Zamindar, whose assistance was sought by the Moghal Emperor, asserted his right and refused to comply with the Emperor's request. Zafraddowla, also known as Zabid Jung, who was on hostile terms with Rajah Narasimha Aswa Rao, foully murdered him and carried away immense treasure and also the old Sunnads and other important ancient records connected with the estate.

After the death of Zafraddowla, Ramchandra Aswa Rao, one of the descendants of Narasimha Aswa Rao, regained his estate and enjoyed it for a year. To the titles of Aswa Rao family were added the distinguished epithets of Rifuth va Avali Panaha. Later on Rajah Venkatarama Narasimha Aswa Rao, the twenty-first in succession from Annappa Aswa Rao, was granted a fresh Sunnad by Meer Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur in the year 1798 (1240 Hijree) with the titles of Rajah, Bahadur, Savai, and Munsubdar. He was further permitted to maintain an army of two thousand horse, and three thousand foot and carry an Alam, and Nakhara, and Sunnads were issued by His Highness the Nizam accordingly. After him, Rajah Narasimha Aswa Rao, who was commonly known as Sayanna Aswa Rao, ascended the Musnad of Palavancha and died leaving three minor sons and two daughters; one of the latter died unmarried while the other was the mother of the object of this Biography. Rajah Seetharamchandra Savai Aswa Rao, the unmarried son of Sayanna Aswa Rao Bahadur, succeeded to the estate, but he died a bachelor and the estate reverted to his mother Rani Damara Lakshmi Narasamma Rao Bahadur through her to Sri Rajah Parthasarathy Appa Rao Savai Aswa Rao Bahadur.

He was born in 1860 at Ravicherla in the Kistna District. He was the son of Sri Rajah Venkatadri Appa Rao Bahadur and grandson of Sri Rajah Narasimha Appa Rao Bahadur. He is eighteenth in descent from Rajah Vijaya Appa Rao, the founder of the Nuzvid Estate. Nuzvid was subsequently divided into Nuzvid and Nidadavole and in the partition the claims of Rajah Narasimha

Appa Rao, the grandfather of the subject of the Biography, for the third share of the entire estate were, owing to an unhappy mistake, not taken into consideration. Later on, however, Government granted to Narasimha Appa Rao's Branch Chanubanda and Ravicherla Estates under permanent tenure and to those estates were added the Muttas of Chevendra and Tangallamudi alienated from Nuzvid and Nidadavole portions of Narasimha Appa Rao's ancestral estate. After the demise of Rani Papama Rao Bahadur Sri Rajah Parthasarathy Appa Rao Savai Aswa Rao Bahadur instituted a suit for the one-third share of the Estates of Nidadavole and Medur and has his suit decreed by the High Court of Madras, on appeal.

Sri Rajah Parthasarathy Appa Rao Savai Aswa Rao Bahadur has inherited the Samasthanam of Palavancha and Sri Bhadrachalam from his maternal grandmother.

The Rajah Sahib has one son Sri Rajah Narayya Appa Rao Savai Aswa Rao Bahadur and he has three sons and one daughter. The Rajah Sahib has established a hospital at Buragummalapahad his present Headquarters. He has established schools, and has sunk wells for the use of his ryots and has also made new roads. He lately introduced sugarcane plantation in the Palavancha estate. He has also repaired a number of tanks and wells. The Rajah Sahib personally disposes of the civil suits. He has powers to sentence offenders to three years' rigorous imprisonment, to fine up to one thousand Rupees and to award 30 stripes. In civil cases he has unlimited powers. Besides he is empowered to have his own Registration department and issue separate stamps for use in his own Samasthanam. Whenever the Rajah proceeds to Hyderabad on State occasions, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government receives him with marked respect by furnishing him with an escort of Body Guard consisting of infantry and cavalry, State carriage and an elephant with Amari. He enjoys the highest titles conferred on his ancestors by the Moghal Emperors, and he is to-day honoured and respected by His Highness the Nizam.

On the occasion of the 40th year Grand Jubilee of His Highness the late Nizam, the Rajah was made Mahaboob Sirfraz Vunth Bahadur and extending at the same time the Munsabs and Sowars each by 500 which were originally (3,000 or 2,000) respectively. 3,500 infantry and 2,500 cavalry and to use jhalardar (fringed) Pallaki, Junda and Nakara. The Rajah holds a confirmation order of the Permanent Sunnad from His Highness the Nizam. The Rajah Sahib's annual income from his estates is at present about six lacs of rupees.

THE PRINCE IN NAGPUR.

Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces is situated about 520 miles from Bombay, on a stream called the Nag from which it derives its name. It was not known of before the eighteenth century, and perhaps its present day claim to fame is that it is one of the nottest places in India during the cold season. The city was founded by the Gond Raja, Bakht Buland, in the eighteenth century and subsequently became the headquarters of the Bhonsla Rajas, and it is to the rule of the Bhonslas that we owe the two imposing reservoirs of Ambajheri and Telinkher, which lie to the west of the city, the Juma talao, between the city and the railway station, and the Maharajbagh and Telinkheri gardens. These, the only archæological remnants in and around the city, have been considerably improved under the British rule. The Maharajbagh contains a menagerie, as also does the Sakardara Bagh, which stands about a mile from the city and is the present home of the Bhonsla family. The Old Bhonsla palace, a fine structure by all accounts, was burnt down in 1864. There is in the civil

H. E. Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Governor of Central Provinces.

station a capital museum in which are to be found a lot of sculptures and inscribed slabs from other parts of the Provinces.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,052 sq. miles, of which 82,000 are British territory proper, 18,000 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual lease from the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1921) is 13,912,760 under British administration, including 3,075,316 in Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with the Nizam.

30th January 1922.

Arrival.

On his return to British India, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales received from Nagpur another most cordial welcome. The two and a half miles of his drive from the station to Government House were lined with varying

RIGHT REV. EYRE CHATTERTON, D.D.
Lord Bishop of Nagpur.

degrees of density by the people of the city and from the districts, who frequently burst into rounds of applause as the Royal carriage passed. The Royal train steamed into the new station, specially opened for the occasion at ten o'clock and the Prince was welcomed by Sir Frank Sly, the Governor. As he alighted, the guns at the Fort Sitabuldi boomed the Royal salute, while the Guard of Honour, furnished by the Nagpur Battalion of the Auxiliary Force, which was drawn up facing the train presented arms. The members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the President of the Legislative Council and other high Civil Officials and Military Officers were presented to His Royal Highness, who then walked across to the Royal Pavilion erected on the station. Here the Ruling Chiefs of the various States of the Provinces, Commissioners, Secretaries to Government, and other distinguished personages, were presented. The 35-36th Cavalry, with colours and the 112th Battery, Royal Field Artillery had the honour of escorting the Prince to Government House, the approach to which was lined by some hundreds of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides both British and Indian, whom the Prince inspected soon after his arrival. He was met at the steps of Government House by Sir Frank Sly with whom, after inspecting the Guard of Honour provided by the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, with band and colours, he entered the porch, where Miss Sly, was presented. Although the Prince's stay here was only a brief one, the city was lavishly decorated in honour of the visit and a large number of highly ornate triumphal arches had been erected at various points along the route of the Prince's drive. Many of

these were put to convey greetings of the various Chiefs, including those of the Bastar, Kanker and Sirguja States. Others were from districts and a few represented the industries of the city and the provinces.

The Legislature's Welcome.

A couple of hours later the Prince attended a Durbar in a Durbar tent in Government House grounds. The proceedings were dignified and impressive, the occasion being taken by the Legislative Council to present an address of welcome to His Royal Highness.

The scene in the Pandal was one of dazzling splendour. The Prince immediately preceded by the Governor entered in a procession headed by the members of his Staff and facing him were the Ruling Chiefs of the Province and the leading Darbaris of the various divisions, all in brilliant uniforms, and in addition to these were a number of pensioned Indian Army Officers, the Members of the Legislative Council. After all had been presented to His Royal Highness the President of the Council read the following address of welcome:–

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"With humble duty we, the members of the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar, desire to offer your Royal Highness a cordial welcome to our Province and to express our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of your August Father, our beloved King and Emperor. We bear in grateful remembrance the love and solicitude of the great and good Queen Victoria and her successors, for the peoples of this our Motherland. Their deep personal interest in all that has concerned us is still fresh in our memories, and many a gracious word and kindly act has been imperishably enshrined in our hearts. For we, the peoples of India, deeply value and cherish those personal ties of love and affection which bind us loyally to the Throne.

"Your Royal Highness's active and manly participation in the Great War in which you moved among your August Father's troops as one of them facing their dangers, sharing their discomforts and obeying the orders of those under whose command you had voluntarily placed yourself, has struck our imagination and endeared your Royal Highness to our hearts. We have heard with gratitude of the thoughtful regard and the keen personal interest which His Majesty the King-Emperor and your Royal Highness evinced in the health and comfort of the troops from our land.

"It is a matter of regret to us that your Royal Highness's stay here is to be so short. But we know well the strain to which your prolonged tours throughout the Empire are subjecting you, and appreciate the willing cheerfulness with which you have faced the task of conserving good-will and harmony throughout the Empire. We are grateful to your Royal Highness for visiting us, and are supremely conscious of the fact that your visit, though fleeting, will leave behind it warm memories of affection and loyalty which will endure for many a generation."

The address was read by the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in a clear voice and presented to H. R. H. in a casket.

The Prince in reply said:–

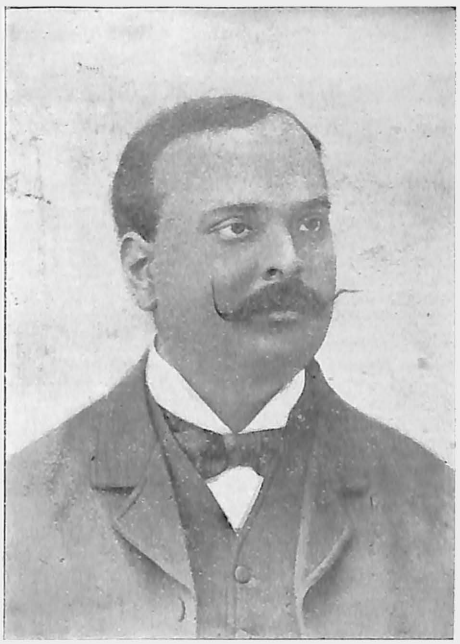
"Your Excellency and Gentlemen,

"I am very grateful to the members of your Legislative Council for their loyal address and the kind words in which they have referred to me.

"Their Imperial Majesties visited Nagpur in 1912 and it is a pleasure to me to follow in their footsteps. I am glad to be able to learn something at first hand of the Central Provinces and its capital and to meet representative of its people and government.

"The fact that only sixty years have passed since the Central Provinces were first constituted as a separate unit, tempts me to compare the present conditions in this Province with those which existed in the earlier part of the 19th century.

"In those earlier days much of the territories now included in this province had, according to the records of those times, earned the reputation of being a backward and unknown tract. With no metalled roads or railways your province was entirely land locked. Bands of robbers made access to your country a hazardous affair. Pilgrims and more venturous–travellers brought back tales of a vast area covered with forests; whose inhabitants lived in primitive and poverty stricken conditions, and of a country mainly dependent on agriculture, but often harassed by famine. The only hint of your mineral wealth was to be seen in a few loads of coal which found their way on pack animals to country boats on the Nerbudda and thence to the outer world. There were either no schools or at the best a few schools where itinerant teachers taught on pilgrim routes.



Mr. Jotindra Mohan Ray, B.A.,
Executive Engineer, Raipur, C.P.

"Your present record tells another story. Railways and roads have brought you into touch with other centres in this vast country. Your population has increased since 1866 from 9 to 13 millions. In the same period the area under cultivation has risen from 18 to 29 millions of acres. Good communications and the efforts of your irrigation department have mitigated the disasters of seasons of scarcity. Once unable even to assist your own districts, you can now help other parts of India in time of want. Your cotton has a deservedly high reputation and passes through the looms of Nagpur, Bombay or Manchester to help to clothe the world. Your forests, once an unexploited asset, now bring in an annual revenue of over

21 lakhs of rupees and are of real service to the Empire by their supply of railway sleepers, grass for the army, and valuable products such as Lac. Your mineral wealth is only partly developed; but already the few packloads have been replaced by 18 coal mines with an annual output of 500,000 tons. Forty six manganese mines produce nearly 600,000 tons of that valuable ore each year; and your limestone deposits yield cement, which rivals the famous product of Portland. Mills, factories and other activities give employment where at one time there were not even cottage industries.

"If your material progress has been striking, your moral progress has not lagged behind. Where a few students groped for learning, nearly 5000 schools today cater for 350,000 of the rising generation. An act has been passed for the extension of primary education; and a University is on the anvil. The people of your province have made vigorous strides in the co-operative movement which has been the salvation of rural populations elsewhere. A keen interest in local self-government has secured an advance in this matter which other provinces in India may well envy. Lastly your province once isolated, unknown and self centred, took its share in the Great War and assisted the Empire in its just cause.

"Your government can look back with pride on the record of these sixty years. Your province is now at the starting point of what, I trust, will be an era of even greater prosperity.

"The first step in your progress to responsible government has now been taken. Your new Council, I am informed, has made an encouraging start. I feel confident that a real sense of responsibility will guide its deliberations hand in hand with real power in this splendid field for its labours. You may rest assured of my abiding sympathy with all that concerns the good of this province and the welfare of its people."

The durbar concluded with the garlanding of the Ruling Chiefs by members of his Royal Highness's staff and the presentation to them of attar and pan.

The Prince lunched at Government House.

Other Functions.

The Prince in the afternoon inspected, in Government House grounds, 250 District Police and the special armed forces and afterwards pensioners and ex-service men of the Indian Army from all parts of the Province, who were entertained in a special camp which had been arranged for their reception. The Prince shook hands with the 32 Indian ex-Officers presented and then inspected about 200 retired sepoys, who cheered him warmly at the conclusion of the parade. After dining at Government House, His Royal Highness attended a reception given in the Telinkheri gardens by a Committee of prominent Indians. He was met by Sir G. M. Chitnavis and conducted round the gardens which were brilliantly illuminated. The proceedings were informal but during the evening a number of presentations were made. A most spectacular display of fireworks which was watched by

MR. NAND LAL RAO,
Honorary Magistrate, Patan, Jubbulpore, C.P.

large crowds was given at the Juma Talao in the City.

31st January 1922.

The Departure.

The Prince left Nagpur for Indore at 8-30 in the morning, Sir Frank Sly was at the station to bid His Royal Highness farewell. The departure was private but a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the station to see the Prince leave. A few moments before the train left the public was allowed on the platform and gave the Prince a rousing send off.

Kanker.

Kanker Feudatory State in the Central Provinces of which the head-quarters are at the village from which it receives its name and which is situated about 39 miles from Dhamtari Station on the Rajpur-Dhamtari branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The area of the State is 1,430 square miles, and population is 1,22,928. The total revenue is about Rs. 3,00,000. The ruling chief belongs to a very old Rajput family, and according to tradition, his ancestors were raised to the throne by a vote of the people. During the supremacy of the Haihai-wanshi dynasty of Chhatisgarh, the chief of Kanker is shown in an old record as in subsidiary alliance with that ruling power, and as having held in Dhamtari tract with their territories. Narhar Deo who was on the gadi at the time of the Indian Mutiny remained firm in his allegiance to the British Government and as a recognition, in 1865 A.D. he was granted a deed of adoption. In 1889 A.D. the chief evinced signs of mental derangement brought on by domestic grief, and hence in the interests of the State, the supreme Government appointed the Diwan to look after it. The arrangement, however, was not found quite satisfactory and the management of the State was, therefore, entrusted to a British superintendent acting under the immediate control of the Political Agent, and he remained in charge till 1904 A.D. when the present chief Maharajadhiraj Kamal Deo was installed on the ancestral gadi.

Khairagarh.

Khairagarh State is one of the principal States in the Central Provinces with an area of 931 square miles and a population of 124,770. The annual income of the State is about Rs. 5,00,000.

LATE RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH SAHEB,
Khairgarh.

The ruling family is descended from Raja Fanimukut Rai of Chhota Nagpur where he had established a Kingdom of his own. Raja Prithvi Karan Rai had two sons, Pratap Karan Rai, the heir-apparent and his brother Laxminidhi Karan Rai. On the death of their father the two brothers quarrelled between themselves with the result that Laxminidhi Karan Rai left his native place for good in 1484. He travelled a long journey and came to Carha Mandla. The ruler of Carha Mandla Maharaja Arjun Shah received him kindly and finding him a man of worth and merit appointed him Prime Minister of his State. In 1487 Laxminidhi Rai won for Maharaja Arjun Shah a victory in the battle of Bundelkhand and in reward for this the Maharaja conferred upon Laxmimdhi Karan Rai the Kholwa Parganah constituting him the Raja thereof. Laxminidhi Rai came away from Mandla to Kholwa which he made his capital and began to rule there. In 1540 the Gonds of the Chhattisgarh Division were on their way to Mandla through Kholwa with well formed plan of invading Mandla but Raja Chanashyam Rai, a descendant of Laxminidhi Rai, checked their march and defeated them so badly that they had to abandon their idea. Raja Chanashyam Rai himself beheaded the head of the General of the Gonds and sent it as a present to the then Maharaja of Mandla, who in appreciation of his courage and bravery granted to him the Bodagarh Paragana which is now called Khairagarh. It is so named because in 1755 Kharg Rai, another descendant of Raja Laxminidhi Rai, built the present town of Khairagarh and gave it his own name. Being happily situated between the rivers Piparia, Nuska and Amner it has since been the capital of this State.

Raja Tikait Rai, son of Raja Kharg Rai, greatly extended this State by making large additions in various ways. In 1788, he led an invasion into Dhamdha and conquered it. The Raja of Dhamdha offered vast amount of gold and jewellery as compensation and had his territory restored to himself from Raja Tikait Rai.

In 1795 Raja Tikait Rai secured Khamaria Paragana in mortgage from the Raja of Kawardha who could not redeem it and consequently foreclosed it to Raja Tikait Rai. In 1818 Ghasidas Raja of Singarpur went into open rebellion. Sir Richard Jenkinson, who was those days Resident of Nagpur

asked Raja Tikait Rai to capture the Raja of Singarpur. Tikait Rai took him prisoner without much difficulty and produced him before the Raja of Nagpur who at the recommendation of the British Government duly recognised the valuable services of Raja Tikait Rai by granting to him one-half of

Raja Lal Birendra Bahadur Singh,
[Minor],
Chief of Khairgarh State.

Lal Vikram Bahadur Singh,
Brother of the Minor,
Chief of Khairgarh State.

the Singarpur State, the other half being given to the Raja of Nadgaon State who had also taken active part in the capture of the Rebel Ghasidas Raja of Singarpur State.

Raja Lal Fateh Singh, the grand son of Raja Tikait Rai, was, in 1865, invested with the powers of a Feudatory Chief. He died in 1874 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Umrao Singh. He was a man widely known for his statesmanship, generosity and high mindedness. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Kamal Narayan Singh. The severe famine of 1896-97 brought havoc in Khairagarh State as well like other places but Raja Kamal Narayan Singh rose equal to the occasion and left nothing undone to alleniate the sufferings of his beloved subjects. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajpur, and was formally installed as a Feudatory Chief on the 13th of December 1912 in the Provincial Darbar held at Nagpur.

He hardly ruled for six years. Unfortunately he died of influenza on the 22nd October 1918. He was promising and had a bright future. He left a widow, 2 sons and 4 daughters of whom the

eldest met with fire accident and died in 1919. The elder son Raja Lal Birendra Bahadur Singh was born in 1914 and the younger Lal Vikram Bahadur Singh in 1915, Raja Lal Birendra Bahadur Singh has been recognized by the Government as the heir of the late Chief with the hereditary title of Raja. Bhuneshwari Babi, elder sister of the late Chief was married in 1918, to Raja Bahadur Ramgopal Singh of Manda U. P. who belongs to a very high family of the Rathour Gaharwar Kshatriya Rajputs. Rajeshwari Babi, younger sister of the late Chief was married in 1920 to Rana Kharag Jung Bahadur of Allahabad younger brother of the present Rani Sahiba of Khairgarh.

The State has now been taken under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief, and is administered by Superintendent, Rao Bahadur S. R. Pandit whose services were transferred from British to Khairgarh State.

In commemoration of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' visit at Nagpur in the year 1922 the Feudatory Chief of Khairgarh as others in the province of C.P. was invested with the powers and dignity of a Ruling Chief.

THE PRINCE IN INDORE.

Indore.

The State of Indore is situated in Central India, with an area of 9,519 square miles and a population of 1,151,600. The average annual revenue is about Rupees one Crore. The founder of the Ruling dynasty of Indore was Malhar Rao, Deputy Patel of Hol, a village near Phaltan in the chief-ship of the Nimbalkars. The surname of the family was Veerkar, but it was changed to Holkar by which the Dynasty is now invariably known. Malhar Rao was born in 1693. He was a horseman in Bargal's detachment in the service of Sardar Bande and entered the Peshwa's service as a commander of 500 horses with the consent of Bande. With a few years all the possessions of Peshwa, North of the Nurbadda, were committed to his care. He defeated Dia Bahadur, the Imperial Governor of Malwa, and slew him in the engagement. He made Maheshwar (in Nimar) his head-quarters and it continued to be so for more than 50 years. In 1733, Indore was assigned to him by the Peshwa for the support of his troops, and he was directed with Ranoji Sindhia to collect 35 per cent of the revenue of Malwa. He took a leading part in almost all the wars carried on by the Maratha Empire during 1724-1766. By his personal valour and tact his possession and influence rapidly increased, until he attained an unquestioned position among the foremost Chiefs of Mankaris of the Empire Militant. The Emperor of Delhi conferred upon him the title and dues appertaining to the Serdeshmukhi right of Chandore in Khandesh, and the Peshwa made him Subhedar of Malwa. He exhibited great valour in the decisive battle of Panipat in 1761. In 1763, he took a leading part at the battle of Rakshasa-Bhuwan, in which the Nizam was defeated and Holkar obtained as a reward a territory worth thirty lacs a year. Holkar's possessions thus extended to Oudh, the Punjab, Rajputana and Khandesh. Malhar Rao died at Alampur, a Pergana in Bundelkhand. This pergana was specially granted to Holkar family for his cenotaph, in 1766, thus leaving an imperishable name in the annals of his countrymen. He was succeeded by Male Rao, his grandson, his son having predeceased him. Male Rao held the reins of Government for only 9 months and died in 1767. On his death his mother, Ahilya Bai Saheba took the management of affairs in her hands and appointed as the Commander of her Army, Tukoji Holkar, who belonged to the same caste, but he was in no way related to Malhar Rao & she managed

the family dominions in Malwa and Nimar, receiving both revenue and tribute. She exercised, a general supervision over all the State and in all questions of peace and war she exercised her supreme authority. She was actuated by a high sense of duty, and her piety and lofty principles commanded the respect of all. She personally attended to the transaction of public business. Her assessments were moderate; and she entertained an almost sacred respect for the immemorial rights of village officers and the proprietors of soil. She supervised and improved courts of Equity and Arbitration, and so strong was her sense of duty that she is represented as having been quite unwearied in the reexamination of the pettiest cases referred to her. Her mode of life was simple to a fault and her charities have become proverbial. She died at the age of 60 in 1795 at Maheshwar where a cenotaph was built and where large charitable and religious establishments are kept up by the State in her memory. After the death of Ahalya Bai, Tukoji Rao I, who was appointed by her Commander of the Mahratta Army administered all the territories held by the Holkar family. He died in 1797. He was a good soldier and a man of great courage. On the death of Tukoji Rao I, Yeshwant Rao Holkar restored the fortunes of the family and in 1802 defeated the united forces of Sindhia and the Peshwa near Poona. He afterwards carried on hostilities with the British Government, in the course of which both sides sustained reverses and a treaty of peace was signed in 1805, which deprived him of some of his territories. In 1806, however, these territories (Tonk, Rampur and others which formed the ancient possessions of his family) were restored to him. On Yeshwant Rao's becoming insane, Tulsi Bai, one of his concubines, acted as regent from 1808-1817. During her regency court was a constant scene of anarchy. In December 1817 the Military Sardars revolted against her authority, murdered her and declared hostilities against the British Government. The result was the battle of Mahidpur in which part of the army of Holkar was defeated, while the majority stood quite inactive. The young Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar, then a boy of 11 years was present at battle on an elephant and behaved with spirit. Tantia Jog, the Minister of Holkar, had to sue for peace and the treaty of Mandsore was signed on the 6th of January 1818. This treaty regulates the relations between him and the British Government. At the moment of Malhar Rao's death, his young widow Gotama Bai adopted Martand Rao, the infant son of Bapu Holkar, soon after his installation in 1834 the people and the British Government both espoused the cause of one Hari Rao Holkar who was the nearest surviving male member of the house of Holkar but had been for some years lying in prison at Mahesar from where he was now released, Hari Rao was installed on the Gadi in 1834, and Martand Rao, a mere child, was sent to the Deccan on an allowance of Rs. 500, per month. Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar ruled from 1834 to 1843. He organised the Government which was in a chronic state of disorder and instituted some measurers of reform. He died at Indore in 1843. Maharaja Khande Rao Holkar, adopted son of Maharaja Hari Rao ascended the Gadi. He died in 1844 at the age of 15 after a short illness. On the death of His Highness Maharaja Khande Rao Holkar without issue the British Government with the approval of Masheba, widow of Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar, they nominated Tukoji Rao II as successor to the Gadi. In view of his knowledge of English, Persian and Sanskrit and of the experience which he got by his long tour in India, His Highness was considered fit enough by the beginning of his 18th year to hold the reins of Government and he was accordingly invested with full ruling powers in 1852. He remained loyal during the Mutiny of 1857, and rendered valuable and active assistance to the British Government in saving the lives of European Officers and ladies and in suppressing the rebellion. Holkar's possessions in the Ahmednagar and other districts of Bombay Presidency were exchanged for Satwas and Nimawar in the Central Provinces and the districts of

Barwani, Dhargaon, Kasarwad and Mandleshwar. In 1862 His Highness was made a G.C.S.I. In 1865, he lent a crore of rupees to the British Government for the construction of the Holkar State Railway from Khandwa to Indore. In 1875 he proceeded to Calcutta to receive the then Prince of Wales. In 1876 His Royal Highness visited Malwa, and His Highness had the honour of entertaining his Royal guest in a right royal fashion. His Highness was raised to the dignity of a Councillor of the Empress at the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. He was also granted a Banner and Medal. He was a wise and impartial ruler and always had the good of his subjects at heart. On his death in June 1886 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Shivaji Rao Holkar, born at Maheshwar in 1859. His Highness was well educated and especially he held a good command over the English language. He was fond of travelling and had seen almost all the principal places of interest in India. At the time of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1887, His Highness visited England and was present at St. Paul's at the Thanks giving Service. He was received by Her Majesty and graciously invested with the Insignia of G.C.S.I. In January 1903, on his return from the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, Maharaja Shivaji Rao retired into private life after having installed on the Gadi with his own hands and of his own free will, his son, the present Maharaja. After retirement he lived in Barwaha on the Narbadda, but made occassional tours in different parts of India. He died on the 13th October 1908. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sir Tukoji Rao III, Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. the present ruler was born on the 26th November 1890. He made rapid progress in his studies, at the Mayo College, Ajmere. He is a very good shot and is very keen over some of the out-door games. He visited Europe twice-first in April 1910 and again in April 1913. His Highness returned to Indore on the 21st of October 1911, and on the 6th of November 1913, he was formerly invested by the Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor General with all his powers. During the great war the Maharaja placed all his resources at the disposal of the British Government. His troops took part in the various theateres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscription to the war loan amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore.

Indore Residency, or Camp, comprises a strip of land with an area of just over a square mile which, in 1818, was assigned by the Indore Darbar for the use of the Resident at the court of Holkar. On the appointment of an Agent to the Governor-General of Central India in 1854 this became his headquarters. The Residency House, built in 1827, is a substantial structure of basalt standing in fine open park like surroundings near the Khan river. The Camp also contains various officials' residences, the well known Daly College for the sons of Central India chiefs, and a large civil hospital.

Journey from Nagpur.

Twenty-four hours in the train, with a change from the broad to the metre guage at the junction of Khandwa, and His Royal Highness had once more left British India. The journey to Indore from Nagpur, where, by the way, thousands came to the station to bid the Prince fare well, was not without its incident. At Bhusawal where the train stopped for coal and water, the Prince left the station and walked over to the railway school, where he was given a great reception from the assembled scholars. Here also were some 40 ex-Service men, and the Prince had a word for all. Khandwa,

where the Prince changed trains, was reached about nine o'clock, and the whole of the station and the immediate buildings of note were not only decorated, but brilliantly illuminated also. Even some of the lesser wayside stations were similarly decked, and the approaches to the junction presented a fine spectacle.

1st February 1922.

The Arrival.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales entered into another round of visits to the Indian States, when he arrived this morning at Indore, the premier State in Central India. This city, which is most enlightened and showing growth in all directions, under the capable management of the present Maharaja, was visited years ago by His Royal Highness' father and grandfather. Since then the fortunes of the State have undergone rapid strides in progress and its capital which was reached by the Prince this morning offered an enthusiastic welcome to him. On alighting the Prince was received by the Maharaja Holkar, who was simply dressed in spotless white, with the ribbon of the Indian Empire and few decorations. After shaking hands with him the Prince shook hands with Col. Blakeaway, Agent to the Governor-General who introduced the Ruling Princes and the Chiefs of Central India who were present in Indore. There were eighteen of them and each was accompanied by half a dozen of Sardars and other retinues. Their gorgeous dress added festive colour to the whole scene. After inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the British troops in the company of General Cassel, G.O.C., Mhow, the Prince left the station and entered the Royal barouche with the Maharaja Holkar and drove in state to Manikbagh Palace. The processional route was about a mile in length and lay through the heart of the town. The Prince was loudly cheered by an enthusiastic crowd all along. First, to greet him were the girls and boys from the different schools and the Indore Boy Scouts. The crowd was thickest opposite the Maharaja's Chatri, where the Prince crossed the stream of Khaj, a tributary of the Sipra. When the Prince arrived at Manikbagh Palace a second salute of thirty guns was fired from the Martand Bagh. After the customary ceremony of Mizaz Pursi, His Royal Highness exchanged ceremonial visits with the Maharaja in full state.

The State Banquet.

The banquet given by H.H. the Maharaja Holkar in Lallbagh Palace was the only important function of state which the Prince attended. The palace was beautifully lighted and in the spacious hall covers were laid for about a hundred guests. The Prince on arrival, was received by His Highness and conducted to the reception room where some of the guests were presented to him. After the loyal toast at dinner the Maharaja, in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales said:–

"Your Royal Highness,

"It is with great pleasure that I and my people extend our warm welcome to Your Royal Highness on your visit to my capital in response to my invitation. As Your Royal Highness is aware, you are the third to pay this honour to my State, His late Majesty King Edward VII being the first and His Majesty the King Emperor being the next to do so.

"We are proud of the intimate relation that exists between the British Crown and the Princes of this country, ever since that memorable day in 1858 when, to dissipate the apprehension of the Princes of India, the Great Queen gave us an assurance of her resolve to maintain scrupulously all Treaties and Engagements—an assurance repeated later at the Imperial Assemblage and on subsequent occasions. In connection with that assurance we cannot forget that it was to uphold a Treaty in favour of a Sovereign powerless to enforce it himself that England entered into the Great War to the success of which India has contributed her share. This sympathetic interest of the British Crown has been accentuated in the visits from time to time of the members of the Royal Family to India. We, on our side have always with pride and pleasure assisted the British Empire whenever occasion demanded it. When my grandfather welcomed Your Royal Highness' beloved grandfather to this State in 1876, he emphasised the readiness of my House to stand by England in her hour of need. I trust my House has uniformly fulfilled that promise to the satisfaction of the British Government. If we have failed in any respect let me assure Your Royal Highness that the will was not wanting but only the power to do more.

"Your Royal Highness, the present upheaval all the world over in matters social, economic and political has given birth to a new order of things. It is the aim of myself and my Government to direct within my State these new and vital elements into their proper channels, and utilise them in the direction of order and progress; and I cannot have any stronger incentive than the memory of my most illustrious ancestor—Devi Ahalya Bai—revered throughout India for her beneficence and greatness, who governed her country with vigilance and vigour, preserved order without oppression and under whom cultivation extended and the people were prosperous. She was according to Sir John Malcolm "one of the purest and exemplary Rulers that ever existed".

"Your Royal Highness has set your foot on the Indian soil at a very critical juncture and possessing as Your Royal Highness does to a pre-eminent degree those qualities of head and heart which have fitly earned for you a high tribute of praise, I venture to trust that Your Royal Highness' visit to India may herald the dawn of a new and bright era of increased prosperity and contentment not only in the Indian States, not only in British India, but all over the British commonwealth of nations.

"In conclusion, may I request Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty my best assurances of devotion and attachment to his person and throne.

"Now ladies and gentlemen, I shall ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished Royal Guest. I invite all here assembled to join in wishing health, happiness and all prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The toast was then enthusiastically received after which the Prince replied:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank Your Highness for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health. I have been looking forward to visiting Indore and making Your Highness' acquaintance. I am deeply interested to see the headquarters of the Holkar State, which has played such a prominent part in the history of India, and to be at Indore, which became the capital of this State and the permanent seat of the Holkar family in 1818, when the treaty between the British Government and the Holkar State, which still governs our relations, was concluded.

"I am also gratified to be able to thank Your Highness in person for the assistance given by your State in the Great War. At the outbreak of War Your Highness with a praise-worthy and characteristic loyalty, put the whole of the resources of your State at the disposal of the King Emperor. Your Highness' Transport Corps had the distinction of serving on 3 continents and on 5 fronts—in France, Gallipoli, Salonika, Egypt and Mesopotamia. In every field this corps won the warm commendation of the General Officers in whose command it was included. In addition Your Highness' mounted escort did good service in Mesopotamia. I desire to add a special word of thanks and praise for the gallant officers, who commanded these units, Sirdar Bahadur Major Lutf Ali Khan and Major Bhawani Singh. These officers and their corps won a reputation for the Indore State of which Your Highness may well be proud.

"In addition to these achievements in man-power, Your Highness was lavish in other forms of assistance. The contributions in money, which Your Highness made to help up to victory in various directions, reached a total of over 22 lakhs of rupees. Among many items I single out for special mention a contribution of 8½ lakhs of rupees to the hospital ship 'Loyalty' and a sum of 11 lakhs given at different times to various relief funds. These acts were worthy of the high position occupied by Your Highness' State and of the firm trust in your loyalty to the Crown which the British Government has ever reposed in you.

"There have been great names in the past in the history of Holkar State such as Malhar Rao whose valour in arms brought the State into prominence in the 18th century, and the famous Queen, alluded to in Your Highness' speech, whose name remains a byeword in Central India for justice and wise administration. The improvements which Your Highness has carried out in the administration of your State, the material progress which has been secured, and the keen personal interest which you take in the welfare of your subjects, mark out Your Highness as one who strives to be assigned by history and tradition a no less honoured place than that of your illustrious forebears. That your wish may bear fruition is my earnest desire; and I feel assured that no wise act on Your Highness' part will be left undone which may enable you to emulate and surpass the reputations of the past or to stand even higher in the esteem with which the King Emperor regards you.

"I must thank Your Highness again for your kind words and lavish hospitality. It has been a pleasure to me to renew by my visit a friendship which has long existed between my family and the

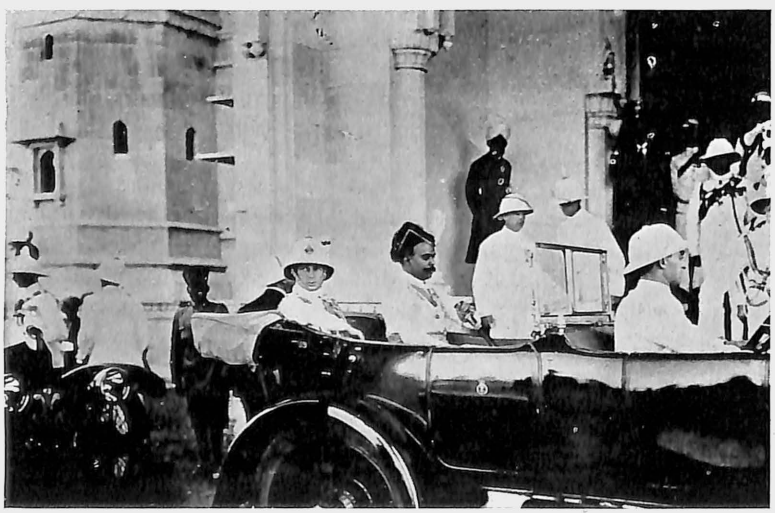
house of Holkar. I shall convey to His Imperial Majesty Your Highness assurances of devotion and attachment.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer; but I ask you to join me in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore."

2nd February 1922.

The Durbar.

The Prince held a public Durbar this morning in the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India. All civil and military officers of the Government were invited to be present. The function was entirely under the management of the officials of the British Residency. A big crowd awaited the arrival of the Prince outside the college compound, the road to which was prettily decorated. A little before eleven, the Princes and Chiefs arrived and each of them was received by the Political Officer and an A.D.C. to His Royal Highness. The Guard of Honour, furnished by the 123rd Outram Rifles, presented arms on the arrival of the Princes and Chiefs, and their respective salutes were also fired. The Princes and Chiefs were seated in a semi-circle facing the Royal dais, which was covered with a rich cloth of gold and on which was placed a golden chair for the Prince. The Durbar was packed with Sardars and the retinues attached to the Princes, the students of the Daly College and the officers of the Mhow headquarters, Colonel Blakeway the



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH THE MAHARAJA OF DHAR DRIVING IN THE STATE PROCESSION.

Agent to the Governor General, with his staff, sat on the right of the dais and other officers were seated on the left. The Royal Salute was fired at eleven, announcing the arrival of the Prince, who motored from Manickbagh. Permission being given Mr. K. S. Fitze, Secretary to the Agent, opened the Durbar, when the following Princes and Chiefs were presented by territorial groups in the following order.

Malwa Agency:— Their Highnesses of Dewas (senior and Junior branches), the Nawab of Jaora and the Rajas of Sitamau and Sailana.

Bundelkhand Agency:—The Maharajas of Samthar, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur and the Raja of Sarila.

Bhopal Agency:—The Raja of Rajgarh, the Nawab of Karwai, the Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur.

Baghelkhand Agency:—The Rajas of Baraundha and Maihar.

Southern States Agency:— The Rajas of Jhabua, Alirajpur and the Rana of Barwani.

The Prince, after the introductions, addressing the Durbar said:—

"Your Highnesses,

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to follow in the foot-steps of my father and visit Central India. I thank the Rulers and States of Central India for the very warm welcome which they have extended to me. Your Highnesses and Your Highnesses' States gave many striking proofs in the Great War of your traditional loyalty to the Crown and the Empire; and I can assure Your Highnesses that your efforts and devotion have been noted by the King Emperor with heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

"More than a century ago this part of India was a scene of recurring strife and bloodshed; I rejoice to think that this distinguished gathering today is a symbol of the unity and concord which now prevails in Central India. It is a source of pride to me to reflect that this peace is the outcome of the relations which have been established between Your Highnesses' States and the British Government. May the years to come hold a no less tranquil future and increasing prosperity in store for your States and strengthen our ties of mutual trust and regard.

"I regret that want of time has prevented me from exchanging ceremonial visits with Your Highnesses individually. No one attaches more importance than I do to the maintenance of old ceremonial customs. These ceremonies are hallowed by tradition and sentiment; and their omission on this occasion, which is the result of causes beyond my control, forms no precedent for the future. I trust that, whenever it is possible, Your Highnesses privileges in these matters will be fully respected; and I thank Your Highnesses for having waived your ancient rights during my present visit out of consideration for me.

"It is a source of great pleasure to me to have been able to meet so many of the representatives of the Ruling Houses of Central India today. I trust that the personal acquaintance now made will bring to each of us that closer perception, better understanding and more instinctive sympathy which

is the outcome of fuller mutual knowledge. If my hope in this respect is fulfilled, our gathering today will indeed have had the happiest issue."

The Vernacular translation of the speech was read by Mr. Fitze after which His Royal Highness gave 'atar' and 'pan' to the assembled Princes and Chiefs, which was also given to their Sardars by the Prince's staff. The Durbar was closed and the Prince left the hall and, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, motored back to Manickbagh.

Garden Party.

The garden party given in the evening by Colonel Blakeway, the Governor-General's Agent, in honour of the Prince of Wales, was a highly successful function and was attended by a very large gathering of people. A number of Officers motored from Mhow to attend the party and all the civil and military officials were invited to attend. The vast lawns of the Residency were full of finely dressed people, among whom the Prince walked freely. Some of the men of the Agency police were taken to His Royal Highness who shook hand with them.

THE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Ajaigarh.

The State is situated in Bundelkhand, the Central India, with an area of 802 square miles, and a population of 84,790. Its Rulers claim to be Suryavanshi and descended from King Rama, the defied hero of Ramayan. They belong to the clan known as the Bundela Rajputs. The State was founded by Jagat Raj, the third son of Chhtra Sal, the celebrated Bundela Chief, who was a contemporary of Aurangzeb and Shah Alam. Bakhat Singh, the fourth in descent from Jagat Raj was reduced by Ali Bahadur. The greater part of Bundelkhand and the principalities in it came under the control of the British after the treaty of Bassein in 1802. Bakhat Singh died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Singh who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Mahipat Singh. In 1853 Mahipat Singh died and his son Bijai Singh was recognised as chief. He ruled at Ajaigarh till 1855, and died issueless, and Ranjor Singh was recognised as Maharaja of Ajaigarh. Maharaja Ranjor Singh ascended the gadi in the year 1855 when he was a minor. During the troublous time of the Mutiny in 1857, the State rendered valuable help to the English officers and others located in the vicinity of Ajaigarh, by giving them shelter in the fortress regardless of the result. The Chief though he was quite young, took part in several engagements with the mutineers and fought bravely with them at Jhansi, Kalpi and other places. The Maharaja received the dignified appellation of 'Sawai' as an hereditary distinction in the year 1877 at the Delhi Assemblage. Maharaja Ranjor Singh had been known to all details of administration. He died in 1919 and was succeeded by his son the present ruler H.H. Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, who was born in 1866.

Ali-Rajpur.

Ali-Rajpur is situated in Central India under the Bhopawar Agency, with an area of 836 square miles and a population of 89,364. It was formerly known as Ali or Ali-Mohan from the two forts

Ali and Mohan, of which the latter is now in the Chota Udaipur State. Its present name is derived from Ali and the new capital town of Rajpur. Nothing very certain is known about the early history of its rulers. In 1818 the State was virtually in the control of a Makrani adventurer known as Musafir Makrani who acted as minister to Rana Pratap Singh. On the death of Pratap Singh the Makrani managed the State in trust for the Rana's posthumous son, Jaswant Singh. He died in 1862, leaving a will by which the State was to be divided between his two sons. The Government, after consulting the neighbouring chiefs, set aside the will, and the eldest son Gang Deo succeeded to the gadi. Gang Deo was disposed in 1869 for incompetency, and his younger brother Rup Deo succeeded him. He died childless in 1881, and Bijai Singh was selected from the Sondwa Thakor family. During the minority of Bijai Singh the management of the State was entrusted to Thakor Jawan Singh till 1888, when Bijai Singh returned from the Rajkumar College, Indore, and took charge of his principality. Bijai Singh died in 1890, and was succeeded by his cousin H.H. Raja Pratap Singh, C. I. E., of Sondwa, the present chief, who was born in 1881, and was educated at the Day College at Indore.

Baoni.

A Native State in Bundelkhand, the Central India Agency consisting of 52 villages, a fact from which it derives its name, and is situated between the Betwa and Jumna rivers. Its capital is Kadaura, a small town about 13 miles from Kalpi, a station of Jhansi-Cawnpore section of the G.I.P. Ry. The area of the State is 121 square miles, and the population (according to the Census of 1921) is 19,734 souls. The annual revenue of the State is about two lakh of rupees. Its chiefs are descendants of the brilliant Imad-ul-mulk Ghazi-ud-din, the grandson of Asaf Jah Nizam of Hyderabad, and Wazir of the Empire for a time. During the Mutiny of 1857, Nawab Muhammad Hussain Khan and his son Mahdi Hasan Khan, who was actually carrying on the administration, were instrumental in saving the lives of several Europeans at great risk to themselves. The present chief is H. H. Azam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-daulah Imad-ul-mulk Sahib-i-Jah Mahin Sardar Nawab Mohammad Mushtaqul Hassan Khan Safdar Jang, who was born in 1896 and succeeded to the gadi in 1911. He is a Sayed and professes the Sunni faith.

Baraundha.

A petty Sanad State in Central India, with an area of 218 square miles and a population of 15,912. The family of the Baraundha chief is an old one and claims to belong to the Raghuvanshi clan of the Solar division of Rajputs. During the reign of Raja Mohan Singh a treaty was made by him and the British Government and a sanad was granted in 1807.

In 1862 the chief of Baraundha received an adoption Sanad. Raghubar Dayal Singh who, was chief in 1877, obtained the personal distinction of Raja Bahadur and a salute of 9 guns, the latter distinction being made hereditary in 1878. He died in 1885 and was succeeded by Raja Thakur Prasad Singh, who died in 1909 and was succeeded by the present chief Gaya Pershad Singh. He was born in 1865 and is well versed in Hindi and Sanskrit.

The total revenue is about Rs. 25,000. The Raja is assisted by B. Jai Chandra Bahadur, as officiating Dewan.

Barwani.

The picturesque and hilly State of Barwani under the Southern States Agency of Central India is adjacent to the British District of Khandesh and has an area of 1178 square miles. The remoteness of the State from railway lines has seriously told on its commercial prosperity, the nearest railway station being eighty miles distant from Barwani. The revenue is over six lakhs and the State pays no

tribute. It, however contributes Rs. 3,389 towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bhil Corps. The first school in the State was opened in 1863, and a High School affiliated to the Allahabad University, came into existence in 1898. Instruction is imparted in thirty four schools. The Capital town Barwani near the banks of Narbada, had a population of about 7,000 and it is said to have been founded by Rana Chandra Singh about the middle of the seventeenth century. Bawangaja, a famous place of pilgrimage to the Jains, is very near the town. It is adjacent to a hill, on the top of which is a temple with inscriptions dating from the twelth century.

CAPT. H.H. RANA SIR RANJIT SINGH., K.C.I.E.,
Rana Saheb of Barwani.

The Chiefs of Barwani belong to the famous class of Sisodia Rajputs, and come of the house of Udaipur. It would appear that a descendant of Bapa Rawal migrated, some time between the eleventh and fourteenth Centuries to the Narbada Districts and established himself at Avasgarh a hill station, eight miles from Jalgone. Nothing authentic is known about the subsequent history of the Ranas, of whom there seem to have been fifty-two till now. It is said that the thirty fifth among them, Paras Ram Singh was defeated by the Moghuls and carried away as a prisoner to Delhi, and was restored to the State again. About 1650 Chandra Singh removed the Capital to Barwani as Avasgarh was too weak in point of its position. From the days of his son and successor, Mohan Singh the State began to decline steadily owing to the attacks of the Maharattas and though the Ranas of Barwani were never formally tributary to any of the great Malwa Chiefs, their own State became

MR. B. N. KHORY.
Dewan, Barwani.

smaller and smaller until what now remains was all that was left to them at the time of Malwa settlement. Rana Mohan Singh II was then the Ruler.

In 1839 his son, Jaswant Singh succeeded him. He died in 1880 leaving the succession to his brother Indrajit Singh. On the latter's death in 1894 his six years old son, Rana Ranjit Singh became the Chief and the State was placed under management.

His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh was born on the 26th December 1888 and inherited the right of succession on the 8th January 1895. Special attention was paid to the education of the young prince, first at the Rajkumar College, Indore and subsequently at the Mayo College, Ajmer. After completing his studies he returned to his State in 1907 and three years hence on the 12th January 1910 he was invested with full powers. His Highness is very good at sports, he is a clever shot and an excellent tennis player. In 1910 he won the Central India tennis Championship Cup. For the benefit of the officers of the State, he has organized a club at Barwani called after his own name. At the Delhi Durbar of 1911 the salute of the Chief was raised from nine to eleven guns.

His Highness takes keen interest in the administration and has introduced many reforms. On the outbreak of Great European War His Highness being designated as Captain in charge of Motor Ambulance provided by the Chiefs of the Southern States in Central India Agency boarded on the 'Kaiserehind' on the 17th April 1915 to go to the Western front and returned to the Capital on the 8th September 1915, amidst great eclat of the subjects. In recognition of his services in the Great War His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the title of K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1918.

Bijawar.

A Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency, covering an area of 973 square miles and a population of 1,11,723. The chiefs of Bijawar are Bundela Rajputs and claim their descent from Raja Chatra Sal of Panna, who divided his possessions among his sons and Jaitpur, Banda, Ajaigarh and Charkhari fell to Jaga Raj, from whom the rulers of Bijawar are directly descended. For the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Mutiny of 1857, to the British Government, the ruler of Bijawar received a Khilat and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. In 1862, the chief received a sanad of adoption and in 1866 the hereditary title of Maharaja and in 1877 the prefix of 'Sawai'. The present Ruling Chief is H.H. Sawai Maharaja Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., a Kshatriya of the Gahrwar family of the Bindhyela clan. He was born in 1877 and succeeded to the gadi in 1900.

H.H. Sawai Maharaja Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Saheb of Bijawar.

Charkhari.

Charkhari is a sanad State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political Agency, with an area of 880 square miles and a population of 123,405. Its formation dates from 1765, when Raja Khuman Singh, grandson of Jagat Raj, secured the territory from Pahar Singh and made Charkhari his Capital. Charkhari was then estimated to produce nine lacs of revenue to Khuman Singh, who died in 1782, and was succeeded by Bijai Bikramajit Bahadur Singh. In 1803, when the English entered Bundelkhand, Bijai Bahadur Singh was the first Bundela Chief to make terms with them; and a sanad confirming him in the possession of his land was granted in 1804. Bijai Bahadur Singh died in 1829, and was succeeded by his grandson Ratan Singh. During the Mutiny of 1857, he loyally supported the British Government by giving asylum to Mr. Carne, Assistant Collector of Mahoba, and helping him in the management of the neighbouring districts. He was rewarded with a jahagir in prepetuity of

the value of Rs. 20,000 a year, a khilat and hereditary salute of 11 guns, and the privilege of adoption which was subsequently confirmed by a sanad in 1862. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo. In 1874, Jai Singh Deo, obtained administrative powers, but mismanagement necessitated the appointment of a British Officer as Superintendent in 1879, and the withdrawal of the Chiefs powers in 1880. Jai Singh died soon after, and his widow adopted Malkhan Singh, a boy of nine years who was recognised by the British Government as the ruler of Charkhari. Malkhan Singh received full powers in 1894, and took the management of the State into his hands which he ably conducted with the assistance of his natural father, Diwan Jujhar Singh, C.I.E., as minister. Maharaja Mulkhan Singh died in 1908, leaving no heir, and the choice of succession fell upon his father, Jujhar Singh C.I.E., who came to the gadi on the 16th June 1908. He died in 1920, and was succeeded by the present ruler H.H. Maharaja Dhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Armardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur. He was born in 1903.

Chhatarpur.

Chhatarpur is a Sanad State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency. The area of the State is over 1,100 square miles with a population of 1,66,549 and an average revenue of over 7 lakhs of rupees per annum. It was formed in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Kunwar Sone Shah Punwar. On Hindupat's death in 1776 his son Sarnet Singh was compelled to leave Panna. He retired to Rajnagar near Chhatarpur and died after some years.

Kunwar Sone Shah Punwar then Military officer of the said Sarnet Singh took possession of the latter's Jagir. After some years he defeated Panna at the battle of Jhumar in 1785 and added much territory to the possessions during the disturbed period of the Maharatta invasions. In 1800 he was confirmed in his possession first by the Nawab of Banda and then by the British Government in 1806 by a Sanad. On Kunwar Sone Shah's death his eldest son Raja Pratap Singh Bahadur was recognised as his successor by a Sanad granted in 1817 while the remaining four sons obtained shares which reverted to the State on their deaths.

Raja Pratap Singh died in 1854 without any issue and his adopted son Raja Jagat Raj Bahadur was recognised as his successor under a fresh Sanad in 1854. In 1862 a Sanad of adoption was granted to the Prince by Lord Canning, in consideration of the loyalty of the family to the British during the Mutiny.

From 1854 to 1863 the State was administered by Raja Pratap Singh's second Rani as Regent to the minor Raja Jagat Raj Bahadur, and kept under British superintendence from 1863 to 1867 when Raja Jagat Raj came of age and was given powers of administration. He died soon after, leaving his infant son Maharaja Vishwa Nath Singh, the present Prince to succeed him.

The State again came under British supervision and remained so till 1887 when Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur was invested with powers. In 1895 the title of Maharaja was confirmed on him as a personal distinction and it was made a hereditary title in 1919. His Highness is an educated Prince and has been taking a lively interest in the administration of his State.

There are numerous archaeological remains in the Chhatarpur Raj, the most important of them being those at Khajraho, where, perhaps, the finest group of temples in Northern India is to be seen. The Prince has entire control of the State in Civil, Criminal and administrative matters. His Highness Maharaja Vishwa Nath Singh Bahadur bears the hereditary titles of 'His Highness' and 'Maharaja'. He receives a salute of 11 guns. He was born on 29th August, 1866 and married a daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Orchha in 1884 but unfortunately she died in

April 1921. In May 1920, he married the daughter of a local Jagirdar. He has now been blessed with a son and heir (in August 1921) Sri Raja Bahadur Bhagwat Singh alias Bheshwant Singh Ju Deo and very recently a daughter. (Sri Mati Baiju Raja Sahiba) has also born to him.

Datia.

Datia is a treaty State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency and covers an area of 911 square miles, with a population of over 1,55,000. The annual average revenue is about Rs.18,00,000. The ruling family of Datia has sprung from the house of Orchha, which is the head of the Bundels Rajput clan. In 1626 the famous chief of Orchha, Bir Singh Dev granted Datia in Jagir to his son, Bhagwan Rao, during whose regine this Jagir was considerably added to by conquests and by the grants got from the Moghul Emperors for services rendered. He died in 1656, and was succeeded by his son, Subha Karan, who distinguished himself by serving Shah Jahan in his expeditions to Balkh and Badakshan (1646-53). In the fratricidal war that followed the death of Shah Jahan, Subha Karan joined Aurangzeb and won his favour. He died in 1683. After four Chiefs had ruled over the State, a dispute arose about the succession which was referred to Raja Udot Singh of Orchha as the head of the Bundels Rajput house.

He decided in favour of Raja Indrajit, and also helped him to secure the Gadi. The Mahrattas had come to power by this time, and constantly ravaged the State till the difficulty was brought to an end by a treaty between the British and the Chief of Datia, Raja Parichhat Singh, in 1804. In return for the assistance rendered to the British in subduing Bundelkhand, he obtained certain districts from them. In 1826 the Chief being without issue adopted, as his successor Bijai Bahadur Singh, who was not connected with the ruling family. The Thakurs of Baroni who were the direct decendants of Bhagwan Rao, were enraged at this passing over of their families in the choice of a boy adoption and picked a quarrel with him. The supreme Government intervened and upheld the adoption. Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh succeeded in 1839, and died in 1857 without issue.

Maharaja Bhawani Singh was adopted as his successor from the Bhansnai family, whose members are descended from Har Singh Deo, a brother of Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha. He was a minor at the time of his accession, and the State was administered by the senior Rani as Regent. On her death, a natural son of Bijai Singh, brought on a civil war in the land, which was suppressed by the British troops. Arjun Singh was banished to Benares, and the Rani was placed in confinement at Datia. The Thakurs of Baroni again rebelled in 1861, putting forth their claims. The relations between the Thakurs and the Maharaja became strained, but in 1882, the British Government decided that the Thakurs of Baroni were the holders of an independent grant of Jagirs from the Moghal Emperors, though politically subordinate to the Maharaja.

In 1862 the Chief was granted a sanad of adoption by the British Government. The title of Maharaja was declared hereditary in 1865 and that of Lokindra in 1877. The Maharaja resigned his rights over the salt manufacture in return for an annual grant of Rs. 10,000. The lands necessary for the Betwa canal were ceded in 1882, and those for the Midland Railway in 1884. The currency was reformed in 1903 by the adoption of the British rupees as the sole legal tender. The Maharaja won the distinction of K.C.S.I. in 1896. The Chief of Datia is generally entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. It was increased to seventeen in 1900 as a mark of personal distinction in the case of this Ruler. His Highness the Maharaja Lokindra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I. died in 1907, when his son, Govind Singh, born in 1885, succeeded him.

H.H. Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Saheb of Datia.

His Highness the Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Saheb Bahadur, K.C.S.I., knows English, Sanskrit and Persian. After his accession to the Gadi he brought about many salutary reforms, the most prominent of them being the increase of salaries to the state officials, large remission of revenue in many cases of over-taxation, and payment of rents in cash instead of in kind. The relief measures adopted by him during the famine of 1907-08 were greatly appreciated by the Government of India.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes through the State with stations at Datia and Sonagir. The Durbar maintains the Imperial postal system in the State.

The State contains three towns Datia, Seondha and Nadigaon and 455 villages. The town of Datia is built on a series of low hills, on one of which is the beautiful Palace of Bir Singh Deo, its high and massive pile looking down on the houses below. The Palace which is square in shape is one of the finest specimens of Hindu architecture. The palace of Raja Subha Karan, to the east of the town, on an elevated site, is a decent building. At Datia there are many substantial stone-built houses belonging chiefly to the Sardars of the State. Nadigaon is an old town which has lost its importance on account of its isolation from roads and railways. Seondha was a place of historical importance in the fifteenth century. On the Sonagir Hill in the State, a hundred ancient Jain temples are still preserved. The hill, when seen from a distance, presents a picturesque appearance. The Durbar maintains an army of 300 infantry, 71 cavalry and 165 artillery,

KHAN BAHADUR KAZI AZIZUDDIN AHMED,
O.B.E., I.S.O., F.A.U.,
Dewan, Datia.

with 48 serviceable guns. Several reforms have been introduced in the State by the present Ruler and Datia is now looked upon as the most progressive State in Bundelkhand.

The Present Ruler placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government in the beginning of the great War in 1914 and contributed not less than Rs. 7,00,000 to the war expenses.

In the year 1916 a hospital with 100 beds and provided with all the modern comforts was organised in Datia in which thousands of sick and wounded soldiers returning from various theatres of War were treated.

Over and above the big donation towards the maintenance of the ship Loyalty purchase of an armoured Motor car subscription in aid of their Imperial Majesty's Silver Wedding Fund and several other acts of generosity His Highness continued contributing Rs. 25,000 annually towards the expenses of war till its successful issue in 1918. In appreciation of his generous and sympathetic help and meritorious services the British Government conferred on him the title of K. C. S. I. in the year 1919.

Dewas.

Twin treaty States in the Malwa Political charge of the Central India Agency, divided into a senior and a junior branch. The circumstance of the Dewas States are unusual. Though virtually two distinct chiefships with separate administrations, acting independently in most matters, they share the same capital town and possess only allotted shares of the same territory. The Chiefs of Dewas are Maratha Ponwars connected with the Dhar House Udaji Rao, the first of that line, having been first-cousin to Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao, the founders of Dewas. Tukoji and Jiwaji were brothers, who came into Central India with the Peshwa Baji Rao I, in about 1728. In reward for services rendered the Peshwa conferred several parganas on them, some of which their descendants still hold, while others have been lost. In 1818 a joint treaty was concluded between the British Government and Tukoji Rao II of the senior and Anand Rao II of the junior branch. In 1862 sanads of adoption were granted to the chiefs. Each of the States is administered by its own chief. The founder of the Senior branch was Tukoji Rao I. He died in 1753, and was succeeded by his adopted son Krishnaji Rao, and was followed in 1789 by his adopted son Tukoji Rao II. He died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Rukmangad Rao. The most important event during his reign was the Mutiny of 1857, in which His Highness remained staunchly loyal to the British Government and his services were recognised by them. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by Krishnaji Rao II. His Highness Krishnaji

H.H. Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Saheb of Dewas 2.

Rao died in 1899, and was succeeded by the eldest son of his elder brother, Shrimant Anand Rao Nanasaheb Pawar Vishwas Rao Bahadur, the present chief His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao, Puar, K.C.S.I. He was born on the 1st January 1888. He received his education at the Daly College at Indore and the Mayo College at Ajmere. The Government of India invested His Highness with full ruling powers in 1908. The area of the Dewas (Senior) State is 446 square miles with a population of 77,005 souls, and the annual revenues are about 7 lacs of rupees.

Dewas 2.

There are two States of the name of Dewas with their capitals at the town of the same name. They came into being at one and the same time. They are Treaty States. The jurisdictions of these States except as regards one Pargana, which belongs to this State, are, thanks to the peculiar circumstances of their origin, inextricably mixed up. The different administrations are facilitated by common understanding on various matters. These States are commonly, though erroneously, called the Senior and Junior Branch of the Dewas State.

The population of this State, according to the Census of 1921 is 66,998 souls, and of the Capital 6,492. The area of the State is 419.41 square miles. The State is one of the principle States within the Political charge of the Political Agent in Malwa, whose head-quarters are at Neemuch. Under the Treaty of Peace with the East India Company, made in 1818 by His Highness Raja Anandrao Puar the State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 16,800 (Halli), now permanently turned into Rs. 14,237-4-7 British Currency.

in commutation of the expenses of troops. Out of the total income of the State of Rs. 6,75,000, over Rs. 1,75,000 are alienated revenue.

The State does not pay tribute either to the Government of India or to any other State. The Ruler exercises full sovereign powers within the State and receives a salute of 15 guns from the British Government.

The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar K. C. S. I. was born on the 18th August, 1877 and succeeded to the Gadi in the year 1892, on the demise of his uncle and adoptive father the late Ruler Harayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore. Since his investiture with full powers in 1897, His Highness has always followed a progressive and liberal policy in the conduct of the administration. It may be said without the slightest deviation from the truth that His Highness was one of the first among the rulers of Indian States to realise the need of a close association of the people in the management of State affairs. With this end in view there have been started Village Councils, Pargana Councils, and the Raja Sabha with various judicial and administrative powers. These bodies consist of elected representatives of the people. The Town Municipality has also large powers.

A scheme of compulsory education has been in force for many years, while Medical Relief, Agricultural and Industrial development have been receiving his constant attention. A scheme for the reclamation of Criminal Tribes has also been successfully tried. During the War, a gift was made of Rs. 1,30,000 towards the cost of the War and War Bonds worth fifty thousand were purchased. A small body of recruits was sent to the Ambulance Corps. Liberal donation have also been made to the Imperial Relief Fund and other Funds connected with the War. His Highness received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in June 1912, and the insignia of the K.C.S.I. in 1917 and the hereditary distinction of 'Maharaja' was conferred on him in the year 1918.

Dhar.

The Maratha State of Dhar is one of the nine States of the Central India Agency in direct treaty relations with the British Government under Southern Central India States Agency and stands sixth in Central India in the order of precedence. It has an area of 1793.80 square miles and a population of 230,333. The gross revenue of the State is twenty lakhs of rupees. The State takes its name from the chief town of Dhar, one of the most ancient and famous towns of India situated at a distance of 33 miles from Mhow Railway Station on the B.B.&C.I. Railway. The name is supposed to be derived from Dhara-Nagari, or 'The city of sword-blades' possibly in reference to its acquisition by conquest. The portion lying south of the Vindhya Range is believed to have derived a great prosperity in former times from its richness in iron ores. Traces of old quarries of the ores and ancient furnaces are still found and though they indicate the industry of melting iron having flourished for a considerable time, it exists no longer now.

The forests of the State yield a considerable revenue and are full of the ordinary fauna, tigers, bears, etc. being also available in Nimanpur. There are in the State several places of archaelogical importance the Bhoj Shala or the Raja Bhoj's School and Lat Musjit at Dhar and the ancient buildings at Mandoo about twenty three miles to the south-east of Dhar being the most important. The Ruler of Dhar is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and pays no tribute to the Government or to any other State. On the other hand, it receives tributes from its feudatories numbering twenty-two, thirteen of whom are guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias and the remaining nine are unguaranteed Thakurs. The Alirajpur State also pays to the State through the Agency a tribute of Rs. 10,000 Hali, known as

Ali Mohan Tanka. The present Ruling family of Dhar are Ponwar Marathas, descendant of the famous Parmara clan which ruled over Malwa from the ninth to the thirteenth century with Ujjain and Dhar as their capitals. The most famous kings of this line and the semi-mythological heroes are the seventh, Munja Vakpati (973-997) and the ninth, Bhoja (1010-1055) who were themselves scholars and under whom Malwa and the city of Dhar, in particular, became renowned throughout the length and breadth of India, as a seat of learning and scholarship. Alauddin entered Dhar itself which remained from 1304-05 A.D. a Mohamedan possession till the defeat of Daya Bahadur by Udaji Rao Powar in 1752. The Rajput Parmaras who had been into the Deccan and absorbed into the indigenous population of Marathas came again to the fore-front under the great Maratha leader Shivaji when Sabu Singh alias Shivaji or Sabaji Rao Powar earned a military distinction. His son, Krishnaji and grand-son, Bubaji added to the rising glory of the family and Kaluji and Sambhaji, the sons of the latter, rose to prominent positions under the successors of Shivaji. Kaluji's sons, Tukoji and Jiwaji, founded the Senior and Junior Branches of the Dewas State. Of Udaji, Anand Rao and Jagdeo, the three sons of Sambhaji, the first made several incursions into Malwa and succeeded, in the Peshwaship of Balaji Vishwanath, in conquering even Dhar for a time. The haughty and war-like spirit of Udaji was appreciated by Baji Rao, who granted to him, in 1725, a Sanad authorising him to levy dues in Malwa. Udaji had a conquered fortune for, in 1731, he sustained a defeat and was made a prisoner for having joined the Gaekwar against Baji Rao. With the defeat of Daya Bahadur in 1732 inflicted by him, fortune smiled upon Udaji only for a time for the displeasure of the Peshwa was too great and ultimately he was deprived of his Malwa possessions and they were made over to his brother Anand Rao. Anand Rao I (1742-49) was the first to receive a Sanad from the Peshwa confirming him in possession of the State and he is therefore regarded as the founder of the present State of Dhar. Anand Rao died in 1749 and was succeeded by his son Yeshwant Rao (1749-61), who was killed at the battle of Panipat on the 6th January, 1761. Khande Rao, (1761-80) a minor of two and a half years old, succeeded Yeshwant Rao. Khanderao espoused the cause of Raghoba Peshwa who sent in 1774, his wife Anandi Bai to seek asylum in the Dhar fort, Baji Rao II, the last of the Peshwa, was born in this fort, in 1775. Dhar was consequently attacked by Raghoba's opponents and the Powar territory in Malwa was resumed till the surrender of Anandi Bai and her child by Khanderao. He died in 1780 and his wife, a daughter of Govind Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, gave birth to a posthmous son who succeeded to the throne subsequently as Anand Rao II (1780-1807).

Anand Rao was brought up at Baroda by his maternal uncle and was married with Maina Bai, daughter of Satwaji Rao Sathey. He came to Dhar at the age of 17 and overcame the opposition led by the Dewan, Rang Rao Orekar. A period of misfortune then followed and Dhar was subjected to continuous raids by the forces of Sindhia and Holker whose aid was implored by the Dewan. He sided with Sindhia and fought at the battle of Assayo in 1803; however, he was defeated and after flight to Dhar opened communications with Major Walkar of Baroda. The possessions of the State in Rajputana and the districts of Agar, Sunel Bersia, Tal and Mandawal were lost during his reign as also Badnawar which however was restored in 1819. These misfortunes weighed heavily over his spirits and to these he succumbed eventually in 1807 devolving the responsibility of the distracted State on his widow Maina Bai. Endowed with shrewdness, Maina Bai proved herself upto the requirement of the difficult times, for she soon secured a following for her and thus safeguarding her interests at Dhar against the intrigues of her enemies in general and of Murarirao, an illegitimate son of Yeshwant Rao in particular, went, to Mandu where she gave birth to a son, known as Ramchandra

Rao. This Ramchandra Rao, known as Ramchandra Rao I (1807-10) had a brief span of life and on his death, Maina Bai, adopted with the consent of Holkar and Sindhia, Laxmanrao, the son of her sister Thaku Bai Sindhia who succeeded as Ramchandra Rao II (1810-33). At this time the State was passing through a serious phase for the only possession left to Maina Bai was Dhar itself and she had to live in the fort and maintain herself on such contributions as her General and Dewan, Bapu Raghunath, could levy by bringing military pressure to bear on the neighbouring districts.

The advent of the British at this critical time ceased the situation and a treaty was concluded on January 10th, 1819, between Raja Ramchandra Rao II and the British Government by which he secured their protection and the restoration of the lost districts of Badnawar, Kuks Bersia, Nalcha and some others. The administration of the Bersia Pergana remained with the British Government for five years towards liquidation of a loan of Rs. 250,000 advanced by them. In 1821, Raja Ramchandra Rao Powar was married when only twelve, to Annpurna Bai, a grand daughter of Daulat Rao Sindhia. In the very same year, an agreement was entered into, by which the Bersia Pergana and the tribute from Alirajpur were ceded to the British Government in return for an annual payment of Rs. 110,000 to the Durbar. Achyut Rao, son of Murari Rao put forth claims to the throne and with the assistance of the aboriginal tribe of Bhils violated the regime of peace. He was, with the intervention of the British Government, however, made to withdraw his claims and was granted a pension of Rs. 200 a month during life.

Ramchandra Rao Powar died in 1833 without a male issue and his wife, Annpurna Bai, adopted Malhar Rao a son of Yeshwant Rao of Malthan (Deccan). This Yeshwant Rao was elder brother of Haibat Rao Powar, the adopted son and successor of Anand Rao Powar, Raja of Dewas Junior Branch and hence close relation exists between the rulers of Dewas Junior and Dhar State. From 1837, Yeshwant Rao, who was only eleven years old when adopted, in 1833, personally shouldered the responsibilities of the State and very ably conducted the Administration.

He died in 1857 and his half-brother Anirudh Rao Powar, who had been adopted, succeeded as Anand Rao III (1857-1898). A boy of thirteen, Anand Rao was, naturally, quite unable to cope with the torrent of mutiny and disaffection which had spread over the whole country and to which Dhar was no exception. The malcontents in the person of Bilaities and Makranies availed of this conglagration and raised the standard of revolt, holding the fort also till it was taken by the Mhow column under General Stewart on the 25th October 1857. The State too was confiscated on the 19th of January 1858 and was restored on the 1st May 1860 after a prolonged and heated discussion in England. The Persia Pergana was however retained and subsequently made over to Begum of Bhopal. During the minority of the Raja, the State continued under British supervision and the Raja was invested with ruling powers on the 1st of October 1864. In his reign, many administrative reforms were introduced and the revenue of the State steadily rose from about 5 to 9 lakhs. His unswerving loyalty was recognised by the grant, in 1862, of a Sanad awarding the right of adoption. The title of Maharaja as a personal distinction was conferred upon him on the grand occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 when he was also created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Six years later, a further honour was bestowed upon him and he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1886, the British Government recognised the jurisdiction of the Dhar Durbar over Guaranteed Thakurs within the State, in all cases, in which such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by long continuance and the Durbar having proved such right over not Guaranteed Thakurs alone but all the Guaranteed holders, this was

MAJOR H.H. MAHARAJA SIR UDAJI RAO PUAR BAHADUR
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
Maharaja Saheb of Dhar.

formally recognised in 1903-04. All transit duties were abolished by him in 1887. He passed away to the utter regret of his beloved subjects and innumerable friends, both European and Indian, on the 15th of July 1898 after a protracted illness of over seven years.

The present ruler, Major His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., born on the 30th September 1886, is a son of Shrimant Sambhaji Rao alias Aba Sahib Powar, a half-brother of His Late Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Powar Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Soon after his succession in July 1898, he joined the Daly College at Indore where he studied till 1903. He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in January 1903 and was presented with the gold Coronation Medal. The Darbar held at Indore, in 1905 in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was also attended by him. After his return from Indore on completion of the studies, His Highness, in addition to supervising the Military and other Departments, carried on with his characteristic ability, the work of the Revenue Department, and took an active personal share in the Administration under the care and direction of the then Political Agent Major (now Lieut. Col.) F. G. Beville devoting himself with conscientious industry to learning those duties which were to devolve on him later. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th of December 1907. His marriage with the eldest daughter of the Sar Desai Sahib of Sawantwadi, an

exceptionally happy union, followed at Dhar nineteen days later. His Highness was, under Royal command, invited to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi held on the 12th December 1911 and it was there that the most welcome news of his being created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in appreciation of his work and character, was received. On the 14th December 1911, His Highness attended the Investiture ceremony when His Imperial Majesty was pleased to invest him with the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He attended the Conference for the higher education of the Chiefs held at Delhi in 1913 and 1914 and subsequently. He is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Daly College as well as that of the King Edward Hospital, Indore, and was specially nominated by His Excellency Lord Minto, as a Member of the Mayo College Managing Committee at Ajmer.

On the declaration of war by England on Germany on the 4th of August 1914, His Highness was second to none in immediately offering his personal services and placing at the Empire's disposal the resources of the State.

The contributions of His Highness were varied and covered all fields and there was hardly any important war charity to which he did not extend his princely subscription. In kind, Their Highnesses offered horses including some of the pick of their Stables, mules, motors, transport carts, to the Government and supplied comforts to the soldiers both at front and elsewhere. As regards manpower, His Highness maintained at Mhow for service as Despatch Riders for the 5th (Mhow) Division a unit of 41 Sawars, supplied twenty recruits combatant and non-combatant service and despatched 2 dressers on Field Service besides the staff consisting of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two Compounders on the Hospital-Ship 'Loyalty'.

The joint offer of a Hospital-Ship by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India received its quota from His Highness and in addition to his share, His Highness defrayed the expenses of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two Compounders whose salaries were also paid by him. To the joint offer of seven Motor Ambulances made by the Salute Chiefs in the Southern States of Central India, His Highness contributed 40 per cent of the total cost and His Highness figured prominently in the War Fete and War Lottery organised by the Salute Chiefs of the Southern States of Central India Agency in aid of the War Loan.

The contributions to the War Loan from the Maharaja Sahib, the Maharani Sahiba and the public amounted to more than a lakh of rupees. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the British Empire, in 1917 and the title of Maharaja, as a hereditary distinction, was conferred in January 1918, in recognition of very valuable services during the War. His Highness had unique honour of being appointed on the staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India in 1921-22. On the eve of His Royal Highness' departure from Karachi His Highness was invested by the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in March 1922 and a fresh distinction by way of commission as a Major in the King's Army was conferred upon him very shortly.

A keen sportsman and a genuine lover of horse-flesh, His Highness' attainments in the field are remarkable. He is a steady and resourceful bat and has a wonderful command over the ball. Riding is his favourite pastime and he is very fond of polo also. His contributions to several magazines, in matters of sport, have earned for him the reputation of a skilled sportsman.

The works of His Highness published so far are alone sufficient to entitle him to be reconed as a rising star in the domain of literature. The difficult task of steering the State craft clear of the

shoals and reefs few know better. His Highness, however, holds mastery over both and of this, the world will be convinced when another of his publication detained on account of important calls on his time, sees the light of the day.

Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba is also endowed with numerous accomplishments and her skill with the needle is as commendable as her dead shots. In recognition of all the valuable services she rendered during the war and particularly those in alleviating the sufferings engendered by the war, His Most Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor, was pleased to confer upon Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, in June 1916, the rare distinction of the award of a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, and honour unparalleled in the annals of the State.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib is blessed with four daughters, Maharaj Kumari Shrimati Sushila Raja Sahiba, Maharaj Kumari Shrimati Sarla Raja Sahiba, Maharaj Kumari Shrimati Kamla Raja Sahiba and Maharaj Kumari Shrimati Vijaya Raja Sahiba.

Jaora.

Jaora is a Treaty State in the Malwa Agency of Central India, with an area of 568 square miles, a population of 85817 and an annual revenue of ten lacs of rupees.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was the grandson of Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat, who came to India during the reign of Mohammad Shah, the Emperor of Delhi, (1719-48). This Ghafur Khan was brother-in-law of Amir Khan whom he represented at the Court of Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expedition into Rajputana. The State of Jaora which he gained by his good services was guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsore on condition of his maintaining for services of the British Government a body of 600 Horse, the quota to be increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of his districts.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Mohammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. During his minority the elder widow of Ghafur Khan was appointed Guardian, with her son-in-law, Jahangir Khan, as an Agent. Two years afterwards in consequence of mismanagement, the Begum was removed from guardianship and the Government decided that in the event of Ghaus Mohammad Khan's death, the male relatives of Ghafur Khan should succeed in preference to his descendants in the female line. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 Foot, 500 horse and 14 guns. In 1842 this was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810 when the Jaora Contingent (Western Malwa) was amalgamated with that furnished by Holkar and Dewas (Eastern Malwa). This was further reduced to Rs. 1,37,125-5-4 in 1859, as a reward for Nawab's services during the Mutiny of 1857. In 1862, the Government of India granted a Sunad guaranteeing the succession of the State, according to the Mohammaden Law in the event of the failure of Natural Heirs. In 1865, the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles of 'Ihtisham-ud Daulah' and 'Firoze-Jang', as personal distinction. Nawab Ghaus Mohammad Khan died in 1865, and the succession of his son, Mohammad Ismail Khan, then 11 years of age was recognised. During his minority, the administration of the State was carried on as in the life time of the younger Nawab's father, subject to the control and authority of the Political Agent in Western Malwa. The young Nawab was accordingly installed by the British Government. In 1874 Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan whose education has been supervised by a British Officer, specially selected for the purpose, and who had attained his majority was entrusted with the administration of his State. Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser remaining as Minister till 1881.

LT.-COL. H.H. FAKHR-UD-DAULA NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, K.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Jaora.

In 1881, an agreement was made between the British Government and the Nawab for the abolition of all transit duties on salt passing through the Jaora State in return for Rs. 2,500 annually as compensation paid by Government for loss thus caused. Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan was made an Honorary Major in the British Army in 1881; and in 1883, a son was born to him, the present Ruler.

In February 1887, the Nawab abolished all transit duties throughout the State, except on opium, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India.

Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan died on 5th March 1895 and was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, who was born on 17th January 1883. Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C. S. I., uncle of the Nawab and son of Hazrat Nur Khan, C. S. I., a former Kamdar, who had been employed since 1887, was allowed to continue as Kamdar, during the minority of the Nawab, subject to the general control of the Political Agent.

The present Ruler, Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was educated partly at the Daly College, Indore, till 1899, and partly under a European Guardian. He was installed on the Gadi by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India on 29th July, 1895. He served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for about 15 months, leaving it in 1903. He is bright, intelligent and his winning manners and sportsman like instinct make him a favourite both with Europeans and

Indians. The administration is at present controlled by a Council of State, of which His Highness the Nawab is the President. Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan is the officiating Chief Secretary to His Highness and Vice-President of the State Council. The Council is constituted of a President, a Vice-President and six other members.

Just on the out break of great war the Nawab Sahib offered his personal services as also the resources of his State and placed them at the command of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The following contributions were made by the Jaora State towards the War: Rs. 6000 for Machine Guns and Rs. 30,000 for other War purposes. The donations for charities and Indian Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 1,33,300. War Loan subscriptions totaled Rs. 2,64,000 by the State, and Rs. 1,45,612 by the Public.

His Highness Nawab Saheb met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the first time on the 14th November, 1921, on his landing in Bombay. He was then invited to Indore and Delhi Darbars held by His Royal Highness in January and February 1922. His Highness played in Delhi a game of Polo in the team of His Royal Highness against the Commander-in-Chief's team. The play of His Highness was much admired and applauded.

Jhabua.

Jhabua is a guaranteed chiefship under the Bhopawar Agency, Central India, with an area of 1,336 square miles and a population of 123,932. The average annual revenue is about 3,50,000. The State takes its name Jhabua from the chief town, which was founded by Jhabua Naik, who was a notorious freebooter in the sixteenth century. The rulers of Jhabua are Rathor Rajputs, descended from Bir Singh, fifth son of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur State in Rajputana. This branch of the family rose to favour at Delhi and acquired Badnawar in Malwa as fief in 1584. Kesho Das, son of Bhim Singh, who then held Badnawar, was in the service of Prince Salim, who, on his accession as Emperor Jahangir employed him to subdue the turbulent freebooters of Malwa. After suppressing them, Kesho Das obtained possession of their lands. In 1607, he was invested with the insignia of nobility by Emperor but died the same year poisoned by his son and heir. From this time the State was subjected to much internal disturbance and the confusion was greatly increased by the invasion of the Maharattas on Malwa in 1722. During the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm, the State was guaranteed to the family of Kesho Das. Raja Gopal Das (1840-94) rendered good service in assisting the fugitives from Bhopawar during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he was presented with a Khilat of rupees 12,500. The present chief H. H. Raja Udai Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1895, and was invested with administrative powers in 1898. He was born in 1876.

Khilchipur.

Khilchipur is a small me atised chiefship in Central India, under the Bhopal Political Agency, with an area of 273 square miles and a population of 40,043. The average annual revenue is Rs. 3,00,000. The State was founded in 1544 by Diwan Ugra Sen and has thus managed to continue its existence for close upon 400 years. Its status was recognised by the British Government in 1819 and the title of 'Rao Bahadur' was conferred on Dewan Amar Singh in the year 1873 and a salute of 9 guns was also conferred on the Chief in heredity in recognition of his services to the British Government. The Ruling Family belongs to the Khichi section of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs. The present chief is Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, who succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Bhawani Singh, in the year 1908. He was born on the 26th August 1897.

RAJA BRIJNATH SINGH BAHADUR,
Raja Saheb of Maihar.

Maihar.

The State of Maihar is a Sanad Chiefship of the Central India in the Baghelkhand Agency, with an area of 407 square miles, and a population of 66,540.

The gross revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs excluding aleniations. The State pays neither tribute nor Tankas to the Government or to any State. The State is granted the privilege of adoption in 1862. In the year 1869 an honour of a salute of nine guns and the title of Raja were conferred on Shriman Raja Raghubir Singhji as heriditary distinctions.

The ruling family is Kuchhwaha Rajput by caste and have descended from Jaipur family. The Kuchhwaha race claims descent from Kusha, the second son of Rama.

The State is assured by the British Government by a letter of 25th March 1821 that no killing will be allowed in its territory by British forces passing through the State. The State has matrimonial relations with Rajputana, Malwa, and Kathiawar.

The present ruler Raja Brijnath Singhji succeeded to the Gadi on 5th January 1912. He has received his education at the Daly College, Indore and was invested with full ruling powers on 24th January 1917. The present Chief has married, the only daughter of H.H. Daulat Singhji Sahib (a Jadeja Rajput of the Jam family) the Thakur Sahib of Dhrol State in Kathiawar, and the daughter of Maharaj Chhatar Singhji of Semlia a niece of His Highness Raja Ieswant Singhji of Sailana.

MR. HIRALAL GANESHJI ANJARIA,
Dewan, Maihar.

The Ruler of Maihar has been selected in his own right as a Member of Chamber of Princes and the State has been given full Criminal Powers. Raja Brijnath Singhji is a lover of fine arts and a very clever horseman and swimmer and an excellent shot. The State is developing its natural resources. Lime manufacture is done on a large scale yielding a big annual Royalty to the State. China Clay and Iron ore are also developing.

Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria, the Dewan of Maihar is a resident of Rajkot, born in 1876, and was educated at the Alfred High School Rajkot. Graduated from the Baroda College [B.A.] and joined the Kahiawar Political Agency service.

Began from the last step of the ladder and rose from unpaid candidateship to the highest post of Deputy Political Agent in Kathiawar. Passed lower standard departmental examination with credit and at head of list and the higher standard also at head of list.

Had delivered many public lectures on 'War and its causes' and collected large gifts in kind and cash for the comforts of the soldiers and sepoys on the front and was mentioned by name in Sorath Prant report embodied in Lady Willingdon's quarterly report.

Services were lent to Maihar State in Central India as Dewan in February 1920. In his short stay in Maihar, epoch making events had happened, such as the grant of full powers to the State, the selection of the Chief as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, animal sacrifice in the name of religion was made penal. The resources of the State were developed and Lime and China Clay industries giving Rs. 25,000 P. A. permanently to the State were started.

Nagod.

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India under the Political Agent in Baghelkhand, with an area of 501 square miles and a population of 68,190. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 2,05,000. The Chiefs of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, who migrated into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and in the seventh century drove away the Gaharwars and established their sway over the tract lying between Mahoba and Mau. In 1478 Raj Bhoja obtained Unchhera which he made his own capital and which remained so until 1720, when Raja Chain Singh moved his capital to Nagod. When the British became paramount after the treaty of Bassein 1802, Nagod was held to be the tributary to Panna and was included in the Sanad granted to the State in 1807. In recognition, however, of the fact that the territory had been in the possession of his family before the establishment of Chhatra Sal's power and had contained to be independent throughout the supremacy of the Bundelas and of Ali Bahadur,

RAJA NARHARENDRA SINGH.
Raja Saheb of Nagod.

a separate Sanad was granted to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809 confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son, Balbhadra Sing, who was deposed in 1831, for murdering his brother. His successor Raghvendra Singh who was then a minor, received powers in 1838 and obtained a new Sanad. In the Mutiny of 1857, the chief behaved most loyally in assisting Europeans and in recognition of these services received a grant of eleven villages, now forming the Pargana of Dhanwahi, which had belonged to the confiscated State of Bijai Raghogarh. In 1862, he received a Sanad of adoption and on his death in 1874, he was succeeded by his son, Raja Jadvendra Singh. The present chief is Raja Narharendra Singh, who was born in 1912 and succeeded in 1922.

Narsinghgarh.

The State of Narsinghgarh is one of the mediatized and guaranteed chiefships of the Central India Agency under the Political Agent in Bhopal lying in the division of Malwa known as Umatwara. The State has an area of 741 square miles and a population of 101,426. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 8,00,000. The Chiefs of Narsinghgarh like those of Rajgarh are Umat Rajputs, descended from Umra Singh or Umaji. They belong to the Paramara or Puar branch of Agnikula Rajputs. Umra Singh and Sumra Singh were two brothers, the sons of Raja Mang Rao, whose twelve queens, according to tradition, produced thirty-five sons, the founder of the 35 shakhas or branches of this house. Umra and Sumra took up their habitations in the desert of Rajputana and Sind. Sarangsen Paramara appears to have come to Malwa and established himself in Dhar in 1347. Rawat Karan Singh (better known as Rawat Kamaji), fourth in descent from Sarangsen, was appointed Governor of Ujjain during the reign of Sikander Lodi (1489-1517). Sixth in descent from Rawat Kamaji was Rawat Krishnaji or Kishan Singh, who was also Governor of Ujjain, he died in 1583 and was succeeded by the eldest of his four sons, Dungar Singh. He died fighting the Imperial forces at Talen. He had six sons of whom the first two were Udaji and Dudaji. Udaji succeeded his father in 1603, and established his capital at Ratanpur. He received a Khilat and Sanad from the Emperor Akbar. In the time of Jahangir, the brothers Dudaji and Bhau Singh joined the Imperial forces in the invasion of the fort of Gagron. During Ajab Singh's regime, a battle was fought in 1638, with the Imperial forces at Ratanpur in which Rawat Chhatar Singh, nephew and successor to Rawat Udaji, lost his life. Chhatar Singh was succeeded by his son, Mohan Singh. Ajab Singh lost his life in a skirmish at Nalkhera in 1668, and was succeeded as Diwan by his son, Paras Ram. Rawat Mohan Singh transferred his Capital to Rajgarh soon after this and Paras

Ram moved to Patan. Relations between the two branches became stained at this time, and in 1681 the territory was divided between Mohan Singh and Paras Ram. The Rulers of Narsinghgarh being descended from Dudaji are known as Dudawats and the rulers of Rajgarh being descended from Udaji are called Udawats. After the partition Paras Ram transferred his capital to Narsinghgarh. Paras Ram was succeeded in 1695 by Dalel Singh who died the same year. Moti Singh succeeded Dalel Singh and died after ruling for 56 years in 1751. He was succeeded by his son, Khuman Singh. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by his son Achal Singh. Dying in 1795 Achal Singh was succeeded by his son Sobhag Singh. He died in 1827, without issue and his widow adopted Hanwant Singh of Bhatkhera, who was the fifth lineal descendant of Jait Singh, brother of Ajab Singh. In 1872 he received the hereditary title of Raja which was henceforth borne by the Chief instead of that of Diwan, and a salute of 11 guns. On his denth in 1873 Hanwant Singh was succeeded by his grandson, Pratap Singh. He was the first Rajput Chief to go to England, which he visited in 1887, and had the honour of an audience with her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Pratap Singh died without issue in April 1890. He was succeeded by his uncle, Mahtab Singh, in 1890. He died in 1895, also without issue, and the Government of India selected, as his successor, the present ruler H.H. Raja Sir Arjun Singh K.C.I.E., then 9 years old, a descendant of Thakur Sanwat Singh of Bhatkhera, brother of Hanwant Singh.

Orchha.

Orchha is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, the only one in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. It has an area of 2,079 square miles and a population of 101,426. The average revenue is about Rs. 10,00,000. The original capital was at Orchha. In 1783, it was transferred to Tehri or Trikamgarh. The latter which is the name now in general use, was officially recognised in 1887 to prevent confusion with the Tehri State. The Rulers of Orchha are Bundela Rajputs, claiming to be descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. Of all the rulers, of Orchha, Bir Singh Deo (1605 to 1625) is the most famous. He was a man of strong personality and without scruples. He was not only a great warrior but a mighty builder, and has left many monuments of his rule at Orchha. He acquired large territories and immense wealth. His son, Pahar Singh was granted the Jahagir of Orchha by the Emperor Shaha Jahan with the hope that he may put down the ravages of Champat Rai, a powerful Bundela chief. Pahar Singh was followed by Sujan Singh (1633-1672) Indramani (1672-1675), Jaswant Singh (1675-1684), and Bhagwant Singh (1684-1689). These chiefs served the Mogul Emperors loyally. During the time of Maharaja Udit Singh (1689-1735), the Maharattas commenced operations in Bundelkhand. In 1729, Chhatra Sal called in the Peshwas to his assistance, and much territory formerly belonging to the Bundelas was lost to the Maharattas. His son, Prithwi Singh, was so much reduced that he practically held the town of Orchha only, but never acknowledged the supremacy of the Maharattas. His successor, Sanwant Singh (1752-65), received the title of 'Mahendra' from Alamgir II. He was followed by Hate Singh, Man Singh, Bharti Chand and Bikramajit. Raja Bikramajit entered into relations with the British by a treaty made in 1812. He died in 1834 and was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh. The next chief Sujan Singh died in 1854, and Hamir Singh succeeded him. Tehri under Larrai Ranee's management rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Hamir Singh received the Sanad of adoption in 1862. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his brother, the present chief, His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Mahendra Sawai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He receives a salute of 17 guns, two being his personal honour. He was born in 1854.

Panna.

A Sanad State in Central India, under the Bundelkhand Political Agency, with an area of 2,596 square miles. The average revenue is about Rs. 10,00,000. The Panna chiefs are Bundela Rajputs, descended from the Orchha house. Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh established himself as a recognized leader of the Bundela cause. For some time he was regarded with favour by Aurangzeb. Later he fell into disfavour and was attacked by the Mughal forces. To escape capture he was at his own request killed by his wife, who committed suicide immediately after. His son Chhatrasal, though only a youth, carried on his father's work, and acting more systematically rapidly acquired possession of the territory east of the Dhasan river. Chhtrasal's first capital was Kalinjar, always the key to this region from the earliest days. After he has consolidated his power he moved, in 1675, to Panna. The death of Aurangzeb gave him increased opportunities for strengthening his position, of which he took every advantage. In 1729, the Emperor Muhammad Shah sent Muhammad Khan Bangash into Bundelkhand to check his growing power. Chhatrasal appealed for assistance to the Peshwa, Baji Rao I, who at once responded, and Muhammad Bangash, after a siege of six months, was expelled by the allies from Jaitpur (1730). In 1731 Chhatrasal divided his vast possessions. The largest share, valued at 30 lakhs annually, which included Panna, fell to Hirde Sah, his eldest son; the second, in Saugor District, was granted to the Peshwa in return for his services; the third including Jaitpur, went to his third son, Jagat Raj, while numerous smaller grants were made to other vassals. Chhatrasal died about 1732, at the age of eighty-nine, whose descendants now hold Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Sarila, Jaso, Jigni and Lugasi. The Maharaja of Panna is looked on as the senior representative of the Bundela Chiefs east of the Dhasan. Hirde Sah on succeeding made Panna his capital, and the State may be said to reckon its existence as a separate chiefship from this date. He was succeeded by Sobha Singh, in whose time the famous diamond mine were first worked. Aman Singh was murdered by his brother Hindupat and he was followed by Anirudh. Anirudh being a minor, the State was left in charge of Beni Hazuri and a Brhman, Khemraj Chaube. The jealousies of these two plunged the State into a civil war. During this period the area of Panna was much reduced, and new States, Maihar, Paldeo, and Chhatarpur were founded. Ultimately Dhokal Singh (1758-98), brother of Anirudh, was able to establish himself on the gaddi. When the British Supremacy was established Kishor Singh (1798-1840) was ruling. He was confirmed in his possessions by Sanads granted in 1807, and 1811. He was succeeded by Harbans Rai (1840-9) and Nripat Singh (1849-70). During the Mutiny the Raja assisted the British in holding the fort of Kalinjar and clearing Damoh District of rebels. For these good services he was rewarded with a Khilat of Rs. 20,000 and the Simaria Pargana; and in 1869 he received the grant of the personal title of Mahendra, which was made hereditary in 1875. In 1862 a sanad of adoption was conferred upon him. He was succeeded by Rudra Pratap Singh (1870-93), this chief was succeeded by his brother Lokpal Singh (1893-7). The present chief, H.H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., succeeded in 1902. He was born in 1893.

Rajgarh.

The Rajgarh is a mediatized State in Central India, under the Bhopal Agency, with an area of 962 square miles and a population of 114,972. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 800,000. Its chiefs belong to a very ancient family and are said to have descended from the great Vikramaditya, King of Ujjain. One of the ancestors, Umarji or Umaji, founded the famous fort of Umarkote in Sindh and after him was named the present territory of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, which is still known

as 'Umatwara'. About the year 1681, when Mohan Singh was the ruler of Umatwara Diwan Parashram induced the chief to divide the country, and the old Umatwara was made into two States known as Rajgarh and Narsingarh. Rawat Moti Singh, the seventh in descent, was a wise ruler, who sided with the British in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, and, for his services, gained the honour of the hereditary salute of 11 guns. He was succeeded in 1880, by Rawat Bakhtawar Singh, who ruled the State only for two years and died in 1882. He was succeeded by his son, Bal Bahadur Singh, who received the hereditary title of 'Raja'. He died in 1902, without issue and Beni Singh, his uncle, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him to the chiefship of Rajgarh. The present chief is H.H. Raja Sir Birindra Singh K.C.I.E. He was born in 1892 and succeeded to the gadi in 1916.

Rewa.

Rewa is a treaty State in Baghelkhand, Central India, with an area of 13,000 square miles, and a population of 1,401,524. The average annual revenue is Rs. 40,00,000. Its chiefs are Bagel or Vaghel Rajputs, descended from the Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrath, from the eighth to the thirteenth century. Veerdhaval the ruling prince of the province of Gujrath, had two sons, Sukh Deo, and Vyaghra Deo also called Beeag Deo, of whom the latter left his house in 580, and went into Northern India in quest of fortune, where he made himself master of the fort of Murpha, near the modern Kalinjar. Gradually he extended his dominions on all sides. He died in 615 and was succeeded by his son, Karan Singh. He added to his possessions a large portion of what at present constitutes Rewa and called it Baghelkhand. He married the daughter of the Raja of Mandala, and obtained the famous fort of Bandhugarh as a dowry. Here he removed his court. The period between this Chief's rule and that of Beerbhan Deo is more or less uneventful. During the reign of Beerbhan Deo, the Mogul Emperor Humayun was forced by Sher Khan the Afgan to fly from Delhi, and took refuge in Umarkote in Sindh. The Begum of the unfortunate Emperor, known as Choli Begum in Baghelkhand, was in a distressing condition and had to take rest in the vicinity of Bandhugarh. Beerbhan Deo did all he could to make her comfortable and generously offered her shelter. He sent her to Umarkote under a strong escort, regardless of insurring the displeasure of the Afghan. Humayun was naturally pleased with the hospitality and kindness shown to his consort. Akbar, the Mogul Emperor of immortal fame, was the son born at Umarkote, who looked upon Beerbhan Deo with feelings of gratefulness. It was during the reign of Jai Singh Deo that British influence was first established in Rewa in 1809, in connexion with the extirpation of the Pendharees. Jai Singh Deo abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son Vishwanath Singh, who was one of the most brilliant and accomplished men of his age in India, and, under his rule the State was famous for its excellent administration and encouragement given to the Fine Arts and Sanskrit learning. The Maharaja himself wrote voluminously in Hindi and Sanskrit, on Literature, Philosophy, Science and Religion, and over 50 of his works have come down to present times. His Highness also established Courts for the administration of justice on the lines of the Hindu Dharmasastra, and himself sat as presiding judge of the court of appeal. In 1854, this enlightened prince died, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. Raghuraj Singh faithfully assisted the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, for which the Parganas of Shohagpur and Amarkantak, which had been seized by the Maharattas in the beginning of the century, were restored to him. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, who was a prince of considerable learning and enlightenment, and has done much good work for his State and his people. He died in 1918 and was

succeeded by the present chief H.H. Maharaja Gulab Singhji Bahadur who was born in 1903. He was married in 1919, to the sister of His Highness, the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father Col. H.H. the Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Bahadur, on 30th October 1918, H.H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the gaddi on the 31st October, as a minor. During the period of minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency with H.H. Maharaja Sir Sujan Singh Bahadur, Colonel, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., of Rutlam as Regent. H.H. Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur attained the majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling power on 31st October, 1922, by H.E. the Viceroy and the administration of the State is now carried on by him with the aid of four Commissioners.

Sailana.

Sailana State is one of the mediatised State in the Malwa Political Agency. It has a population of 27,160 souls and its gross income is nearly four lakhs including alienations. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 11 guns. Regular and irregular infantry and cavalry services are rendered by hereditary, Jagirdars and office-holders of the State.

The Rulers of the Sailana State are Rathor Rajputs of the Ratnawat Branch. The State was founded by Raja Jai Singhji in 1730 with its capital at Raoti. Subsequently he removed his capital from Raoti to Sailana in 1736. Raja Laxman Singhji was the 5th descent with whom the original settlement was made by the British Government in 1819. During the mutiny of 1857 Raja Duleh Singhji of the Sailana State rendered help to the Government in preserving order and furnishing troops against the rebels at Mandsore. The then Viceroy in recognition of his service sent a Karita and conferred Khilat. At Badwai Darbar in 1872 the Raja Saheb paid a State visit to the Viceroy Lord Northbrook who returned the compliment in the person of the Governor of Bombay. His Highness was unable to be present at the great Delhi Darbar but Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria sent him a Royal Flag. In 1881 the State abandoned all transit duties on Salt receiving annually from the British Government 100mds of Salt free of all costs. In 1883 this compensation was commuted to an annual cash payment of Rs. 412/8/–.

In 1901 His Highness Raja Saheb Jeswant Singhji Bahadur received the gold Kaisari Hind Medal of 1st class for his efficient work during the famine of 1900. In 1904 he was made a K.C.I.E. and decorated with the insignia by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George V) at Indore. He introduced many reforms and brought the State to the level of a model administration.

His Highness the Raja Dileep Singhji, the present Ruler, ascended the Gadi with full powers on the 14th July 1919, according to the ancient State custom, and his accession to the Gadi was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor through a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy. He was born on the 18th March 1891. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and passed his Diploma Examination in 1908 and continued his studies for four years in the Post Diploma class which is equal to the B.A. standard. Having completed his college career he was given practical training in Judicial and Revenue Works by Mr. A. T. Holve C.I.E., Commissioner of Ajmer (Merwara). In April 1921 the Government of India conferred on Raja Saheb and his successors authority to dispose of trials of all classes of Criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others.

Raja Saheb Dileep Singhji is a progressive Ruler of the right type. He is easily approachable and accessible at all hours and takes keen interest in the welfare of his own people and the Rajput

H. H. Raja Dalip Singh Bahadur,
Raja Saheb of Saiiana.

community as if manifested by the facts that he presided over the All India Kshatri Upkarni Mahasabha held at Puri in December 1920 and is a permanent Vice-President thereof. He is also permanent President of the Kurukshetra Jirnoddhar Committee whose object is the improvement and restoration of all the historic tanks, ponds, lakes and shrines of Kurukshetra extending over 96 miles of the holy land—the most holy Tirtha of the Hindus, the prime centre of the creation of the Hindu world, the Tirtha, where the soul stirring scripture of world-wide renown Shri Bhagwat Gita was initiated. He has made a generous gift for the construction of the Sailana Krishna Temple at Thaneshwar.

The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kunwar Shri Digvijaya Singhji was born on the 15th October 1918 and the second Maharaj Kumar on the 20th February 1921.

Samthar.

Samthar is a treaty State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political Agency with an area of 178 sq. miles and a population of 32,216. Language spoken is Bundelkhandi. The country is a flat plain having two large rivers the Pahuj and the Betwa. Capital of the State is at Samthar. Average rainfall is 30 inches. The only mineral of importance found in the State is saltpetre. The State is divided into four Parganas, Shamshergarh, Maharajganj, Amargarh and Lohagarh. The nearest Railway Station to the capital is Moth situated at a distance of eight miles on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Two big fairs are held annually in the State, one in honour of Kapilnathji Mahadeo at Sheora Hill and the other of Ramjanam in the chief town.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Birsingh Deo Bahadur K.C.I.E., the holder of Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal, has the full administrative powers. The personal title of His Highness is Maharaja and receives a salute of 11 guns.

Kunwar Sujan Singh Madarulmiham is the Diwan of the State, a member of Darbar Am, and hears appeals of the Nazim's Court. Raja Jagat Raj Bahadur the younger brother of His Highness is the Judicial Officer.

Sitamau.

Sitamau State, which is one of the mediatised States in the Central India Agency, has an area of about 200 square miles, with a population of 26,549. The average revenue is about Rs. 300,000. The Rulers of Sitamau are Rathore Rajputs related by consanguinity to the ruling houses of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Idar, Ratlam and Sailana. Their early history is that of the Ratlam State. They are descended from Maharaja Udai Singhji of Jodhpur (1584-95). His grandson Mahesh Das entered the Imperial Army in 1633 and secured a Mansab from the Moghul Emperor. He afterwards rose to great distinction in the Imperial Army.

Ratan Singh the eldest son of Mahesh Das succeeded to the possession of his father in 1644. He distinguished himself at the court of Delhi by his bravery and received Jahagirs in Malwa from the Emperor, of which Sitamau formed a part. Ratan Singh fell in the battle of Fatehbad near Ujjain in 1658, fighting with great valour. He was succeeded by Ram Singh, who died at Daulatabad in 1682 and was succeeded by the eldest son Shiv Singh who ruled only for two years.

After the death of Shiv Singh his younger brother Keshau Das succeeded to the Gadi of Ratlam and ruled there from 1684. A Mogul Officer having been murdered at the time at Ratlam Keshav Das as the ruling Prince was held responsible by the Emperor who deposed him and placed his uncle Chhatar Sal on the Gadi. Keshav Das afterwards satisfied the Emperor about his innocence and secured Imperial Grants of three Paraganas of Titrode, Nahargarh, and Alot then yielding a revenue equal to that of Ratlam. For the capital he selected Sitamau, which had ceased to be a part of the

H.H. Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E.,
Raja Saheb of Sitamau.

Ratlam State, having been taken back by the Emperor. He established his capital at Sitamau in 1695 and thus became the founder of the Sitamau State, where he ruled till 1748. He was followed by Gaj Singh (1748-52) Fatteh Singh (1752-1802) and Raj Singh (1802-67).

Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau ruled for 63 years and remained faithful to the British Crown, during the trying times of the Mutiny of 1857. In recognition of his fidelity and friendship a Khilat of Rs. 2,000 was presented to him. He was an able ruler noted for his philanthrophy and charity. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by Raja Bhawani Singh (1867-85) Bahadur Singh (1885-99) and Sardul Singh (1899-1900). The last named Ruler left no heir, and the Government of India selected the present Prince Ram Singh (born 1880) to succeed him. He was invested with ruling powers on the 28th February, 1905. In 1905 His Highness was presented to their Royal Highnesses the Prince & Princes of Wales at Indore. His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to create him a knight and decorated him with the insignia of K.C.I.E., on the occassion of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911.

He has three sons, Raghubir Singhji, Govin Singhji and Raghunath Singhji and two daughters, Chand Kunwar and Kishan Kunwar. He has established a High School in the capital and Schools in various places in the State. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore where he greatly distinguished himself during a course of study extending over a period of about 7 years. During the great war 144 combatant and non-combatant recruits were supplied to the Indian Army. The cash contributions to the War & Relief funds amounted to about Rs. 60,000 and the subscribtion to the war loans totaled Rs. 1,48,349.

The Prince at Mhow.

3rd February 1922.

The century old cantonment of Mhow lost some of its stern military atmosphere this morning, when it was visited by His Royal Highness, so gaily was it be decked. The crowds too, were obviously holiday crowds, and on all sides there was laughter, happiness, and cheeriness. Those of the inhabitants who were not on the streets awaiting the Prince made their way to the Parade-ground, an immense rolling plain used during the war as an Air Force landing ground. It was primarily to see the troops that the Prince left the direct route to visit Mhow, and about 2,000 turned out on parade. There were the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, the 100th, 107th, 108th, and 109th Batteries, R.F.A., the 4th Divisional Ammunition Column, the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, the 123rd Outram's Rifles, the 2-21st Punjabis, and a squadron of the Dhar Light Horse. The latter were led by the tiny daughter of the Maharaja. She is only eleven years of age, but dressed in the khaki uniform of her corps, she rode astride on a great black horse, with as manly an air as any of the stalwart troopers behind her. She took her place in front of her troops, and, when she approached His Royal Highness during the march

The Prince coming out of the Shamiana of Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Dhar with the Maharaja on the right and Rao Bahadur K. Nadkar, Dewan of Dhar, on the left. H.R.H. paid an informal visit to Her Highness in a special beautifully decorated Shamiana erected at Mhow.

past, gave the requisite orders for the salute in a high girlish treble, albeit but with the perfect 'sang froid' of any Colonel five times her age. There were remarkable scenes as His Royal Highness rode off the ground at the conclusion of the parade, when the enthusiastic crowds broke through the barriers and surrounded the Prince and his Staff. His Royal Highness later had lunch with the Officer Commanding, and during the afternoon played polo. Early in the evening he once more commenced his travels, as on the morning he was due to arrive at Bhopal.

THE PRINCE IN BHOPAL.

On the morning of Saturday the 4th February 1922, the Prince and his party arrived at the picturesque city of Bhopal.

Bhopal is an important Mahomedan State, in Central India next in importance to the State of Hyderabad physically as well as politically. It has an area of 6,902 square miles and a population of 6,92,448. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 62 00,000. The Ruling family was founded by Dost Mahamad, an Afghan, who came to Delhi in 1908, in quest of employment. In 1709, he obtained a lease of the Berasia district; while in charge of it he took advantage of the revolution which followed the death of the Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah, and established his own independent authority in Bhopal and the adjoining country. He died in 1740, and was succeeded by his younger but legitimate son Mahamad Khan who, however, was soon ousted by the elder son Yar Mahamad with the help of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Yar Mahamad had three sons, Faiz Mahamad, Yaseen Mahamad, and Hyat Mahamad of whom the first succeeded to the throne after the demise of the father in 1754. After an almost uneventful reign he died childless in 1777, and was succeeded by his brother Hayat Mahamad who was as weak a ruler as his predecessor. During the time of Hayat Mahamad, i.e. during the latter part of the 18th century, Bhopal was a scene of internerine feuds and was, in consequence of the rulers imbecility, invaded by the Mahrattas and overrun by marauding hoards of Pendharees. Although Hayat Mahamad was the de-jure ruler of the State till 1807, the actual control was in the hands of Mamullah, the widow of Yar Mahamad, who was a lady of remarkable power and ability, and ranks with her contemporary Ahilyabai of Indore. She was assisted by her son Ghaus Mahamad. At this period in Bhopal there appeared on the scene Wazir Mahamad Khan, a relative of the ruling family, who assumed the direction of affairs and by his judicious and firm policy retrieved the fallen fortunes of the State. Moreover, he reconquered most of the districts which had been seized by the Mahrattas. Wazir Mahamad who was imbued with a genuine spirit of patriotism struggled on, patiently but silently with a singleness of purpose and headless of all intrigues against him, till the day of his death in 1816. He was succeeded by his second son Nazar Mahamad who married Khudisa Begum daughter of Ghaus Mahamad. In 1817, the British Government formed an alliance with Nawab Nazar Mahamad to put down the Pendharees. He met his death from an accidental discharge of a pistol-shot. He left an only infant daughter Sikandar Begum. It was arranged during his lifetime that he should be succeeded by his nephew Munir Mahamad who was to marry Sikandar Begum. In 1827, however, Munir Mahamad resigned his claim to the State and to the hand of

Sikandar in favour of his brother Jahagir; himself accepting a Jahagir guaranteed by the British Government. Peace was destroyed by the ambition of Khudisa Begum. She tried to postpone the marriage of her daughter with Jahangir Mahamad with a view to retain power in her own hands. The marriage, however, had to be celebrated in April 1835. Dissensions continued; Khudisa Begum and Sikandar Begum each strove after power, and at times, both coalesced to keep out the Nawab. In 1836, he, too, devised a plot to seize the Begum, but it proved abortive having come to light before it had been executed. In 1837, the Nawab was restored to power, and Khudisa Begum retired on a life-pension of five lacs of rupees (Bhopal Currency). Nawab Jahangir died in 1844, and was succeeded by his daughter Shah Jahan Begum with Sikandar Begum as Regent, who, virtually continued to rule the State till her death in 1868. Sikandar Begum was a sagacious and far-seeing lady. During the Mutiny of 1857 she rendered great help to the British Government, which was recognized by the re-transference of the district of Berasia in 1860, to the Bhopal State, and by the award of G.C.S.I., as a mark of personal distinction to the Begum in 1861. Next year a Sanad was granted by the Paramount Power recognizing the succession to the Bhopal Musnad in accordance with Mahomedan law. After the death of Sikandar Begum, her daughter Shah Jahan Begum was duly installed as the Ruling Chief, and her daughter Sultanah Jahan was recognized as her heir and successor. She died in 1901, and was succeeded by Sultanah Jahan, the present ruler, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, C.I., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. She is the third in successive line of lady-rulers, who have ruled the destinies of the State with marked ability. Having succeeded in 1901, she personally, conducts, and has introduced a number of reforms in the administration of her State. Her eldest son, Colonel Nawab Mahommad Sir Nasrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., controls the Forest Department and is also the Vice-President of Her Highness's State Council, her second son, Major General Nawab Mohsinulmulk Haji Hafiz Mohammed Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I. (Hon. Lt.-Col. in the British Army), is the Member, Military Department, and the Commander-in-Chief, State Forces, and her third and the youngest son, Lt.-Col. Nawabazada Iftikharulmulk Haji Mohammed Hamiddullah Khan, B.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is the member for the Departments of Finance and Law and Justice. The Nawabzada along with other Indian Princes was placed on the staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as an A.D.C.

4th February 1922.

The "superiority assigned to man is by no means intended to affect the rights of woman," so writes Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum of Bhopal, who this morning greeted His Royal Highness when he arrived in her capital. Throughout her long reign—she is now sixty-four years of age—she has steadfastly applied this principle, and not only has she personally governed what is generally recognised as the principal Mahomedan State in Central India, but has spent a considerable time in Europe, and has even made the somewhat hazardous pilgrimage to Mecca. She is also an author of no mean note and her books describing her travels and those dealing with the domestic and social life of Mahomedans have attracted considerable interest.

Her features concealed behind a light blue burqa, a slight, yet regal and dignified figure, she with her three sons awaited the arrival of the Prince at Bhopal station this morning, with her ministers and her troops. The Begum, who, it is almost unnecessary to add, is the only woman ruler in Asia, sat beside His Royal Highness in the Royal barouche for the processional drive to the Lal Koti, chatting gaily and indicating the various sights of interest.

The drive to the Lal Kothi where H.R.H. was to reside was exceedingly interesting. Naturally it was through streets crowded by throngs of the cheering populace, but an original note was struck from the first. As the Prince left the station he was salamed by a line of curiously-caparisioned elephants, each of which bore a 'qur', the ancient symbol of Moghul sovereignty. After the public arrival there naturally followed the official visits. It was at the Sadar Manzil, an old palace in the city, now only used for ceremonial, occasions, that His Royal Highness paid his return visit to the Begum.

The State Banquet.

The brilliant State banquet was held in the evening at the Sadar Manzil palace in honour of the Prince of Wales. The great Durbar Hall of the Palace was gorgeously decorated and sparkled with glittering lights. The State band played beautiful music and nearly a hundred people sat at the tables. After dinner was over Her Highness, who did not dine, joined her guests taking a seat at H. R. H. right hand. She proposed the Prince's health in Urdu, of which the following is the English translation:—

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I hesitate to weary Your Royal Highness with any lengthy disquisition upon the history of the connection between the House of Bhopal and the British Crown, and with a recital of facts which must be well known to you, but I cannot forbear to express my gratification and pride at having been afforded the opportunity of welcoming Your Royal Highness to Bhopal and offering respectful greeting and dutiful homage on behalf of my people, my family and myself. It is only natural that Your Royal Highness' visit should evoke eager enthusiasm in a State whose devotion and loyalty are writ large on every page of its history, and which regards the record of its humble services to the British Empire as its proudest and most sacred heritage. That Your Royal Highness, should have accepted my invitation and found time amid your manifold engagements to pay me the gracious compliment of a visit, is an honour of which I am deeply sensible and the memory of which, I assure you, will be treasured for all time in the history of Bhopal. To look, however, upon Your Royal Highness' visit from the view-point of Bhopal alone is to narrow the significance of an event of worldwide importance for your visit to the Indian Empire at this juncture cannot but be fraught with far-reaching conse-

quences to the people of the whole country, who, in these anxious times of excessive unrest and rapid change, need peace more than anything else, if their orderly progress is to be maintained and the edifice of their prosperity, built up so laboriously under the ægis of Pax Britannica, is to be saved from evil happenings. In welcoming Your Royal Highness, India greets the heir to the Crown which is the only guarantee of the continuance of peace and order in these lands, and the visible symbol of the stability and solidarity of this beneficent Empire. India, Your Royal Highness, cherishes the traditions first established by the great and good Queen Empress of revered memory, and later on fortified and strengthened by her distinguished successors by personal visits to this country, the traditions of sincere sympathy and keen solicitude which have made the British Crown the greatest asset of the Empire. These traditions appeal to us in India with singular force, and by Your Royal Highness' extensive travels in all parts of the Empire, and particularly by your visit to us at such sacrifice of personal comfort, we feel, that the silken ties of attachment and devotion to the Crown are stronger than hoops of steel, and that though great oceans may roll between England and India, yet the heart of our King-Emperor goes out in sympathy to his people far away, to share their joys and sorrows, to help them in their hour of difficulty, and to smooth for them the path of progress and well-being.

"At a time when ugly clouds still darken the horizon, the victories of the great war which the Empire has won, will find their complement in the promotion of national welfare and the advancement of the arts of peace, under the sweet influence of the British Crown alone, and in Your Royal Highness' visit we see the silver lining which to us Indians is an omen of hope and a message of happiness and goodwill.

"There is just one point relating to Bhopal, for a brief reference to which tonight, I feel, I must crave Your Royal Highness' indulgence. For a long time—I should not be far from truth were I to say ever since I assumed the reins of the Government of my State—the idea has been uppermost in my mind of associating my people with the administration. I was conscious, painfully conscious, at the outset, of the fact that the people were lacking in that most essential equipment for representative institutions—education; and to their education on modern lines I devoted my closest attention. Over two decades of arduous endeavour in the cause of public instruction have now, happily, reached fruition, and with the dawning of popular interest, however faint, in the affairs of the State, I have decided to give my people a share in the counsels of my Government. This very morning, when the booming of guns from the parapets of the Fort, not far from this Hall, proclaimed the auspicious arrival in my capital of the Heir-apparent to the throne of the greatest democratic country in the world, was announced a new constitution for the Bhopal State, which consists in the establishment of an Executive Council of State and a Legislative Council. No occasion could, on the one hand, be of a happier augury for so important an announcement than the one which associates it, for all time to come, with the first Royal visit to Bhopal; and no better or more abiding commemoration could, on the other hand, be conceived of that visit than the formal concession by the Ruler of Bhopal to her subjects of the right to participate in the moulding of its destinies. It is, I admit, a very modest beginning, as modest, in my humble opinion, all beginnings ought to be; but, affording the people, as it does, ample opportunities for practical training and discipline, it may be safely considered as the first step towards the establishment of still closer relations between my Government and my people. For on the cultivation by the people of that true sense of responsibility, which is the key-note of all representative Government, will solely depend the extension of their share in the affairs of the State, and with every step forward on their part, in that direction, larger measures of representation will, from

time to time, be unflinchingly conceded to them. I rejoice to think that Your Royal Highness' visit will go down to posterity as the occasion for the setting in of a new era in our political existence, and that your august name will thus be for ever associated with the inception of democratic methods of Government in my State. The step I have taken will, I feel assured, 'Insha Allah' immensely add to my people's contentment and happiness, and it is my earnest prayer—and that, I am sure, of everyone who has at heart the future well-being of this Mussulman principality in Central India—that the constitution I have this day announced, gaining in strength and stability from stage to stage, and, to borrow the immortal words of the great Victorian poet-laureate, 'Slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent', will be crowned with everlasting success, peace and prosperity.

"Having taken so much of your valuable time I will bring my imagination down from the giddy heights of politics to the pleasanter ground of the forests and polo-fields of Bhopal, and express the hope that Your Royal Highness may find real pleasure in excellent sport, and thoroughly enjoy the days—all too few unfortunately—which you will spend in my State.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer, for the weariness of listening to a long speech would not, I am afraid, be a good beginning for the strenuous days of 'Shikar' and polo; so I will beg you to rise and drink to the health, happiness and long life of my illustrious guest, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I am deeply touched by the warm and loyal greeting which Your Highness has extended to me. It has been a great gratification to me to visit Bhopal and to make the acquaintance of Your Highness whose devotion to the Crown and services to the Empire are so well known.

"In Your Highness my House and the British Empire have a friend whose loyalty is founded on the firm basis of ancient tradition and personal conviction. More than a century has passed since your ancestor Nazar Muhammad invoked the aid of the British against his foes and, in return, promised to help the British with his forces and co-operate in the supression of the Pindaris. No obligations were ever more faithfully discharged. Later the trial of the Great Mutiny came to the Bhopal State as an opportunity again to justify the trust reposed in it; and the illustrious lady who was then at the helm of Your Highness' State, rendered signal service to the British Government at that time of perploxity and peril.

"The next great crisis in our history was the outbreak of the Great War. Your Highness at once placed all the resources of your State and the services of your troops and family at the disposal of the King Emperor. Your Imperial Service Cavalry, which were established by your revered mother and named after the Great Queen Victoria, were employed in our service in India and later fought on the Wazir frontier.

"It would be no easy task to relate in detail the various kinds of support which Your Highness and your State afforded to the cause of the Empire in the great struggle. Amid the many needs which Bhopal supplied, I may mention as a few items from a long list, the provision of artillery drivers and horses, of cavalry remounts, of aeroplanes and of munitions workshops. Your Highness joined the laudable project of the hospital ship 'Loyalty', to which you subscribed 2 lakhs. After an initial gift of one lakh to War funds and 3 lakhs to relief funds, Your Highness at a time when the speedy conclusion of the War seemed improbable, offered 50,000 rupees a year to help us to victory as long as the operations continued. Your Highnesses' family, following your noble example, actively and

ably assisted our cause both in their public and private capacity; your eldest son proceeded on active service, and among the generous donations of the family I may mention the gift of his racing stud for army purposes by your son Nawabzada Obeidullah Khan. This record of staunch loyalty and continuous service to the Crown and the Empire is one in which Your Highness and your State may take justifiable pride; and it is great privilege to me to be able tonight to offer my thanks in person to Your Highness.

"I cannot close without a reference to the esteem in which Your Highness is held as a wise and enlightened ruler, and to the personal interest which you ever display in ensuring the well-being of your subjects. The decision, which Your Highness has announced in your speech today, of associating your subjects more closely with your Government, is a signal proof of this interest. I am convinced that this generous step will evoke the warmest gratitude in the hearts of your people. Outside your own State Your Highness has been indefatigable in attending the conferences which the Viceroy has called together from time to time, and in offering your valuable advice in all matters connected with India and the Empire, in which it was sought or you felt that it could assist. Nor can I remain silent as regards an aspect of Your Highness' work in which you stand alone and have no rival. I allude to Your Highness' services to the women of India. As the only ruler of their own sex in this vast continent, Your Highness has rightly felt the claim which the women of India have upon you; and Your Highness' personal efforts to lead to their enlightenment promote their welfare and increase their happiness have been unwearying. I know the close appeal which this aspect of Your Highness' life has made to my mother, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress.

"It has been a very great pleasure to me to have Your Highness' son Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan attached to my staff in India. This has drawn the ties, which bind my House and Your Highness together, still closer.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of this State Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal."

After spending a quiet day on the 5th His Royal Highness left by special train for the shooting camp at Kachnaria. In the interest of sport those that accompanied His Royal Highness to the shooting camp at Kachnaria were limited in numbers, and most of the Staff had been entertained in other directions. A report which arrived from the camp however tells of an excellent bag. Up to Monday evening Her Highness the Begum's jungles had been mulcted of no less than three fine tigers, one panther, eleven sambhar, one cheetal and two nilgais. Except for this information, set in the barest terms, the report says but little, but even so it is eloquent enough. It is not difficult to imagine the dense and teeming jungle with its wonderful variety of animal life. The varied nature of the bag is in itself sufficient for this. The camp at Kachnaria is most beautifully situated, and is but half an hour's train journey from Bhopal. Around it in all directions are low hills, presenting to the lover of wild life an entrancing picture. But a few miles

THE PRINCE AT THE POLO GROUNDS WITH THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Photo by] [Central News.

away, and almost in sight of the camp, is the famous tope of Sanchi described by Sir John Marshall as one of the noblest memorials of ancient India, and as the most magnificient and perfect example of Buddhist architecture in the country.

7th February 1922.

The Prince returned to Bhopal to-day, and played in an American Polo tournament, at which the members of the Sultan Jehan United Service Club were at home. The polo was exceedingly good, and quite fast, and the tournament was eventually won after a great struggle by the Bhopal Team. Her Highness the Begum presented the cups. After a quiet dinner at the Lal Kothi, the Prince left for Gwalior.

Kurwai.

Kurwai is one of the mediatised chiefships within the Political charge of the British Agent in Bhopal. It has an area of 144 square miles, a population of 19,851 and a revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000. In the year 1713 Mohommad Diler Khan, an Afghan adventurer from Tirah, belonging to the Feroz Khel clan, seized Kurwai and some of the surrounding villages. Later on, in return for certain services he was granted 31 perganas by the Emperor. The chiefship was, during the decline of the Mogul Empire, equal in size and strength to Bhopal, if not larger, but during the Mahratta period it rapidly declined, although it always remained independent. The assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1783 specially marked out Kurwai as an object of Mahratta persecution. In 1818 the State was hard pressed and the Nawab applied to the Political Agent at Bhopal for aid against the Sindhia, which was granted.

2ND LT. NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN, Chief of Kurwai.

Nawab Mohommad Diler Khan was succeeded by his son, Mohommad Izzat Khan, who died in 1753 having made over, the two perganas of Basoda and Mohommadgarh to his brother, Ahsanullah Khan. Mohommad Izzat Khan was succeeded by Mohommad Hurmat Khan, who died in 1784 and was succeeded by his second son, Mohommad Akbar Khan, who seized the State and allowed an annuity of Rs. 6,000 to his brother, Iradat Mohommad Khan. Mohommad Akbar Khan died in 1839 and was followed successively by his sons, Muzaffar Khan (1839-1859), and Najaf Khan (1859-1887). The latter was a very successful ruler and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns. Nawab Mohommad Najaf Khan died without male issue and his grandson Munawar Ali Khan, a minor, succeeded him in 1887. The Administration of the State, during his minority, was conducted by his father, Khan Bahadur Mian Mazhar Ali Khan. Munawar Ali Khan was invested with ruling powers in 1892 but owing to debts exceeding two lacs of rupees, the State soon had to be again taken under management. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1895 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Nawab Mohommad Yakub Ali Khan. The latter died in the prime of his life in October 1906 leaving a son and heir, the present chief Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born on the 1st December 1901. He was installed on the gadi on the 15th April 1907. The State again came under British management, and Munshi Mohommad Rahmatullah, the Superintendent, conducts the administration under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The

State is independent of any other Durbar and pays no tribute to Government or to any other State. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he gained distinction both in studies and games wining two Viceroy's medals by standing first in all the Diplomas and for being the best all round athelete at his College. He also won various other prizes. He subsequently passed on to Sandhurst as a selected candidate where he spent two years at his studies. He has lately returned to India and has been temporarily attached to the Worcestershire Regiment at Nasirabad. He is the first Indian Chief to have passed out of Sandhurst and gained His Majesty the King's Commission. During the war the State contributed Rs. 5,442 to different war funds and Rs. 1,65,451 to the war loan.

THE PRINCE IN GWALIOR.

Gwalior.

Gwalior is the largest treaty State in Central India, with an area of 26,382 square miles and a population of 3,195,476. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 2,10,00,000. The State derives its name from the old city of Gwalior, which has such a remarkably unique strategic position, that it has been styled 'the pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind' by the author of the 'Taj-ul-Maasir'. It has figured in ancient history and probably existed long before the 6th century A.D. From an inscription dated 786, found in the fort of Gwalior, it appears to have been in the hands of Raja Bhoj of Kanauj. For nearly seven centuries it was in the hands of the Mahommedans, the Tunwar Rajputs, and the Moguls. In the middle of the 18th century, it came into the possession of the Sindhia family from the Rana of Gohad. The founder of this family was Ranoji Sindhia, whose ancestors were the hereditary Patels of Kanherkhed a small village near Satara. He journeyed from his village to Poona and managed to get into the service of the Peshwa, Baji Rao I. In 1726, the Peshwa Baji Rao granted deeds to Sindhia Puar and Holkar, empowering them to levy 'chauth' and 'Sardesmukhi' and retained half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736, Ranoji Sindhia accompanied his master to Delhi. The Peshwa's camp at Delhi was attacked by Muzaffar Khan at the head of a body of 8,000 horse. It was Ranoji Sindhia who, together with Mulhar Rao Holkar, defeated the invaders and beat them back. Now Ranoji permanently fixed his head-quarters at Ujjain. At the time of his death in 1745, nearly half of the province of Malwa was in his possession, and he had an income of about 65 lacs of rupees. His eldest son Jayappa, who succeeded him, was killed in the battle of Nagor (1759). He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Panipat (1761) and put to death, when Mahadji, son of Ranoji and uncle of Jankoji, ascended the gadi with the sanction of the Peshwa. Mahadji returned from Poona to Malwa in 1764, and firmly established his power in the districts to the north of Nerbuda. Madho Rao Peshwa died in 1772, and in the struggles ensued Mahadji seized every opportunity to increase his possessions and to establish his influence. It was in connection with Raghoba Dada's action of throwing himself on the protection of the English in 1775, that Mahadji came into direct collision with the British. It was through his superior management and tactics that the Convention of Wadgaon had to be signed in 1779. Hitherto the English acted as mere helpers to Raghoba Dada; but now they had to come forward as chief actors; and the repeated reverses which the Sindhia met at their hands convinced him that this new power was more

Lt. General H. H. Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir MADHO RAO SCINDIA Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-mu'azzam-i-rafiud-daraja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja Saheb of Gwalior.

than ordinary. In 1772, the treaty of Salbai was concluded between him and the English, which made the British the arbiters of peace in India, at the same time, recognising the Sindhia as an independent chief and appointing a British Resident to his court. Mahadji Sindhia took full advantage of the position of affairs to establish his supremacy in Northern India. In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes, he fell a prey to fever which ceded his remarkable career on 12th February 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Sindhia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer-De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Sindhia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednager, Assaye, Asirgarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Sindhia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territories which belonged to him in 1805. His widow the famous Baizabai adopted a boy who was installed on the gadi as Jankoji Rao. He died in 1843. His widow Tarabai, adopted a kinsman who succeeded Jankoji under the name of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. During his minority there were a series of complicated political intrigues in the court. The British Government interfered and kept the State under a Council of Regency. The Maharaja attained majority and assumed the administration of his dominions in 1853. Dinkar Rao (afterwards Rao Raja Sir Dinkar Rao Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, K.C.S.I.), one of the ablest of Indian statesman, became the Maharaja's prime minister. During the mutiny, the Maharaja rendered very valuable assistance to the British at no little risk to himself. His loyalty was recognised in 1860, by the Paramount Power, by a restoration of lands yielding a revenue of three lacs of Rupees, a permission to increase his army, and a Sanad granting adoption. He was created a G.C.S.I., in 1861, a G.C.B., and C.I.E. and subsequently made a Counsellor of the Empress. Jayaji Rao possessed all the traits of a soldier-prince, being frank, genial, and rigorously impartial. He died in 1886, and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-mu'azzam-i-rafi-ud-darja-i-Inglistan, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., who was installed on the gadi by Sir Lepel Griffin K.C.S.I., the then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. After a careful education and training in administrative work, the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers in 1894. In 1901, he went to China in the war; he holds the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He is also a Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India. The State administration is controlled by the Maharaja assisted by nine members of the Majlis-i-Khas with portfolios.

Gwalior, the old capital of the State, claims the attention chiefly by reason of its great antiquity as a Jain place of worship and also on account of its fortress on the summit of a rock more than 1,000 feet in height. The old portion of the City lies at the base of the Gwalior Rock, and it contains some very interesting relics and splendid buildings. On the face of the huge rock there are about 100 sculptures and many of these were cut between the years 1440-1470.

8th February 1922.

Arrival.

Accompanied by Mr. Jardine, the Resident, the Maharaja met his Royal

Highness at Sitholi, a station about six miles from Gwalior, and brought him to the main station where his son and daughter and the sardars waited the arrival of the Prince. As soon as the Prince alighted, the Maharaja's young daughter, about seven years old, named Mary, after the Queen-Empress, and his son, named George, after the King-Emperor, went up and welcomed the Prince, offering him flowers, incense and other ingredients of a real welcome, typically Hindu in character. After the inspection of the guard of honour, furnished by the State troops, the Prince was introduced to the Sardars of the State and left the station under a royal salute. Outside the station the chobdars conducted him to the Royal elephant, caparisoned in rich cloth of gold with a howdah of solid gold on its back, beautifully carved, with a gold umbrella fixed to it. The elephant was painted in pale gold the flowers of the Prince of Wales being faultlessly drawn on its huge trunk. Eighteen other elephants with silver howdahs and trappings were ranged up in two rows for the staff of his Royal Highness and the Maharaja. The procession that was formed was a mile and a quarter long, and consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery, cadet corps, standard bearers, drummers, musicians, golden chair and palanquin staffs, and flags. Vast crowds packed the entire route, and hailed the Prince with great joy. The procession came to a halt at the Jaibilas Palace, where the Prince is staying.

MR. W. E. JARDINE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident, Gwalior.

Durbar.

The Maharaja held a durbar at 12-30 in honour of the Prince in the magnificent hall of the palace, which has witnessed many gorgeous scenes in the past. All the leading Sardars and State officials, about 250 in number, were seated in rows. The public witnessed the scene from adjoining rooms. The Prince was ushered in by a flourish of trumpets and escorted to the silver seats by a long procession of Chobdars and State officials, and personal staff of his Royal Highness and the Maharaja. A song of welcome was sung by six dancing girls to the accompaniment of a string band.

The ceremony that followed was simple. The state officials were presented to his Royal Highness. The Maharaja garlanded the Prince and gave him atar pan, the same courtesy being shown to his Royal Highness' personal staff, and subsequently, the Prince gave atar pan to his Highness. The function, though simple, was cast in magnificent surroundings.

Public Park Opened.

Before a large gathering of spectators the Prince performed the opening ceremony of the King George Park. A huge pandal in semi-circle form was erected for visitors and the Prince sat under a golden canopy with the Maharajah. The President of the Municipality, in welcoming His Royal Highness to open the Park, referred to previous Royal visits to Gwalior, the memory of which was ineffacable. His Majesty's plea for wide sympathy had completely changed the outlook of the country at the time when he delivered the famous speech in the Guild Hall. This park was the generous gift of the Maharajah to his subjects, which had been impelled by kind thought and the desire for bettering their physical condition. The address was enclosed in a golden casket and presented to His Royal Highness.
The Prince replying said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"I thank you warmly for your address and take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Gwalior for the kind welcome, which they gave to me this morning. Although this is my first visit to Gwalior, your lively recollections of the visits paid to your city by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught make me feel that I do not come among you as a stranger, and I am glad that the occasion should be celebrated by the opening of this beautiful park. You may rest assured of the sympathy of my House in all that concerns your lives. It is in the desire to be able to understand the people of India and to sympathise with their hopes and needs that I, following in my father's footsteps, have undertaken this journey to India.

"You in your State are fortunate in being ruled by one who both sympathizes with the needs of his subjects and possesses an intimate knowledge of their conditions of life. In presenting this park to your city His Highness has not only given another example of his generosity but has also shown his realization of the need we all have of open spaces, fresh air and healthy exercise. I feel sure that you will enjoy these gifts and that your enjoyment will repay His Highness' munificence.

"I thank you again, Gentlemen, for your kind words of welcome and have much pleasure in declaring this park open."

On the conclusion of the speech, the Prince opened the golden lock and entered into the park where extensive arrangements were made for holding sports of various kinds. His Royal Highness moved from place to place, followed by a moving mass of humanity. There were several thousands of people in the park who gave tremendous cheers for the Prince as he came into view. His Royal Highness keenly watched the sports and returned to the palace a little before dusk.

The State Banquet.

The State banquet held to-night in the Jaibilas Palace, in honour of the Prince, was quite in keeping with the splendour which the Maharajah displays on such occasions. Neither money nor pains were spared to achieve success. The historic hall, which had entertained other royalties in the past looked at its best to-night, decked in cloth of gold, green foliage and glittering in shining light. Silk cloths of Benares and Chanderi adorned the walls and snow-white pillars of the banquet hall. Before coming into the banquet hall, His Royal Highness was introduced by the Maharajah to the guests of the evening, who assembled in the Durbar hall. Covers were laid for a hundred and twenty people and His Royal Highness took in Lady Watson, while the Maharajah gave his arm to Mrs. Pennington. After the loyal toast, the Maharajah, in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, said that his visit to Gwalior was an auspicious and unique event. The banquet hall where they sat that night was hellowed with great traditions for the same room where the Prince was then sitting his revered grand father, his august father and the Duke of Connaught, had once graced with their presence, and the house in which the Prince was living to-day His Majesty had once made his abode. The Maharajah was happy to think that the relations between his House and that of the King-Emperor were no longer of a political nature but had a domestic complexion. He named his son and daughter after their Majesties and the Maharajah was grateful for this touching mark of Royal

favour. This gracious act on their Majesties' part made him, Scindia, feel that he belonged to the Royal Household. He always considered his mission in life was to serve the King-Emperor and the Empire, and concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the Prince's many virtues, which had endeared him to all the citizens of the British Commonwealth. With music playing the Anthem of the Prince of Wales, all the guests stood up and drank to the health of His Royal Highness. In rising to reply to the toast, the Prince was loudly cheered.

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I must thank Your Highness for the kind and loyal terms in which Your Highness has proposed my health and for your princely hospitality.

"It is a special pleasure to me to visit in his own home that trusted friend of my house whom His Majesty the King Emperor holds in such high esteem.

"Many and well deserved are the honours which have been conferred on Your Highness, and very high is the position which you have won for yourself and your State. I have cast about for the secret of this success, and I think that I have found it. Your Highness has but one simple aim and object and applies to all problems only one simple test. Circumstances may arise and events occur, where others hesitate and consider. Some may look on such occasions as an opportunity for ostentation, to acquire fame, or to gain an increase of wealth or personal advantage; others may scent in such situations the danger of a loss of reputation or fortune, or feel the need for caution; but Your Highness applies to all such matters the one test. "How in this matter can I help my country or serve my King Emperor?" Once that question has been satisfactorily answered, Your Highness' aim is fixed, and Your Highness allows no obstacle to hinder you on the road to it.

"More than a quarter of a century has passed since Your Highness took up the reigns of the administration of this State. Very happy years they have been for Your Highness' State and the British Government, as they have marked the continuous growth to fresh strength of our mutual trust and regard. There are many things which I might mention pertaining to the earlier period, for example, how Your Highness went on service with our troops in China, how your care and liberality provided a hospital ship for that expedition, and how you perfected the army bequeathed to you by your ancestors for the service of the Crown and the Empire but I will confine my remarks to more recent times.

"At the outbreak of the Great War Your Highness offered your personal services and the whole of the resources of your State to the King Emperor; and in a characteristic fashion Your Highness at once settled down in a wholehearted and methodical way to the solution of how you could most and best help our cause. One and a half regiments of Your Highness' Imperial Service Infantry went on service and fought with distinction in Egypt, East Africa and Palestine. Four squadrons of Your Highness' Lancers served in India and on the North West Frontier. Your Highness' Transport Corps went far afield to do their bit in France, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Indian Frontier. Recruiting for these forces and for the Indian Army went on without intermission. Your Highness'

State supplied on every hand needs too numerous to mention such as motor cars, motor ambulances, munition workshops, aeroplanes, binoculars, remounts and remount depots.

"As regards money, I need not say that it was given unsparingly, I may particularly mention a loan of 50 lakhs without interest and the notable manner in which Your Highness came to our assistance in our currency difficulties. I have read with admiration the list of donations which were given by Your Highness and Your Highness' State to numerous War and relief funds. Your Highness' feelings were deeply stirred by the sufferings which the great struggle inevitably involved. The sick, wounded, and disabled owe a deep debt to Your Highness for the inception of the scheme of the hospital ship "Loyalty", to which you gave 60 lakhs of rupees, for the establishment of a convalescent home at Nairobi; and for your aid to many funds designed to alleviate suffering or help the families of those who had fallen in our cause; and throughout runs the note of Your Highness' deep personal interest in every aspect of the great adventure. Amid all the big things Your Highness was planning and doing, Your Highness had time to turn your thoughts to small difficulties also—small among so many big things but not small to those concerned. I do not think that the munition workers of England will readily forget that it was the Maharaja of Gwalior, who helped to brighten their lives by the provision of clubs and recreation grounds for their use after long hours of weary toil. The officers employed with Imperial Service troops also will greatefully remember the friend who, to relieve their anxieties about their families, offered to the latter a home in Gwalior throughout the War. In life it is the kind personal touch that counts; and in the magnificent war record of Your Highness and Your Highness' State, this shines and permeates the whole like the light in a great jewel.

"What I have had time to say about Your Highness, alone is a tale of high achievements; but I have not told the half. I have not mentioned years of able administration in your State; material improvements carried out with courage on a large scale, the institution of Legislative assemblies and local bodies and innumerable details of the general progress which has been made in Gwalior State. I have not dwelt on your services to a larger India, on your work in the Chamber of Princes and the Princes Committee, or on the helpful advice which Your Highness has given to the Government of India in many conferences; but Your Highness may rest assured that these items also contribute to the high esteem with which the King Emperor regards you.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. May this devoted friend of the Crown and Empire long be spared to guide the destinies of the Gwalior State; and I can wish no higher destiny for his son, 'George' Scindia, than that he may grow up to be like his father."

9th February 1922.

A Review and a Shoot.

For generations Gwalior has been famed for being one of the great martial States of India. Sufficient proof of its warlike activities during the war—if any were necessary—were given by His Royal Highness in his speech at the banquet last night, when he recounted some of the sacrifices Gwalior had made in the Empire's need. This morning, however, the Prince saw some of the men who have helped to build up and maintain the martial record of the State, for some six thousand, under the command of the

THE SON & DAUGHTER OF THE MAHARAJA SAHEB OF GWALIOR.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

Maharaja Scindia, turned out in review order to march by the Prince.

Of the actual evolutions of the parade it is hardly necessary to speak, as they are so well known, but there are but few regiments of the line who can number the sons and daughters of ruling princes among their rank, and file. This morning George and Mary were on parade, George of course being the six years old son of the Maharaja, and Mary, none other thanGeorge's sister. Dressed as ordinary sepoys and carrying tiny Lee-Enfields they took their place in the ranks and went by the Prince with their regiment.

After the parade this morning His Royal Highness went out shooting.

11th February 1922.

Tiger–Shooting & Racing.

The Prince has been more successful at tiger-shooting in Gwalior than he has been in racing—for he rode in four races again this afternoon, and,

although he made a valiant effort in the last, just failed to secure the first place. Out shooting, however, the tale is different. On the first day a splendid tiger fell to his rifle, and yesterday three more were added to the bag.

There were great crowds at the Gymkhana races this afternoon, more especially as it was early noised abroad that the Prince was to ride—and his prowess as a horse-man is considerable. The Prince was given a great ovation when he entered the course for the second race in which he rode Bonnie Lad." There was a field of eleven, and the Prince came in about eighth. In the third race he rode Rainbow, the horse on which he was successful at Lucknow, and secured fourth place from a field of twelve. In the Scindia Cup on Irish Folly he was third; but it was in the fifth and the last race in which he rode that he was so barely robbed of victory. The Prince rode Destiny and fought hard with Captain Metcalfe, of the Royal Staff, for the honour of the first place, and, after one of the most exciting finishes of the day, was only just beaten. After the gymkhana was over the irrepressible George appeared again, and, his smiling face hardly visible above the table bearing the trophies, presented the successful riders with their well-won laurels. To the successful team in the last race of the day—a team race, or, as it might more easily be described, a relay race—His Highness presented the prizes.

But it must not be imagined that shooting and racing have been all that have held the attention of the Royal party during the last two days. Yesterday there was a most successful 'at Home' given by the members of the Elgin Club, and then, of course, there has been a great deal of sight seeing. Naturally the most popular excursion has been to the famous Fort situated, as all up country travellers must be aware, on a precipitous flat-topped and isolated hill of sandstone some 300 hundred feet high to scale for which the requisition of elephants is necessary.

12th February 1922.

Last Day in Gwalior.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and members of his staff, attended divine service at St. Peter's Church, Morar, to day. There was a large congregation. Mrs. Pennington, who presided at the American organ, had trained the choir excellently with the

result that the musical part of the service was most satisfactory. All were much struck with the manner in which all three hymns were sung by the congregation, especially ' Holy ! Holy ! Holy ! Lord God Almighty ! ' The service was read by the Rev. F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Nowgong, and a short address was delivered by the Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur. The Bishop's text was 'In as much as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me'. The Bishop's appeal on behalf of the All Saints' Children's Home, Nagpur, met with a most generous response.

13th February 1922.

Halt at Fatehpur Sikri.

Leaving Gwalior the Prince re-entered British India across the frontier of the United Provinces and he made a halt for couple of hours at Fatehpur Sikri during his journey to Agra. The sun was just rising over the red sand-stone palaces and mosques grouped upon the towering rock over an area measuring seven miles around as the Royal train arrived at the little wayside platform.

Fatehpur Sikri—the 'City of Victory' built and subsequently abandoned by the Emperor Akbar, contains many varied and beautiful examples of Oriental architecture. It is the most beautiful of India's deserted cities. It was commenced by Akbar in 1570 and was deserted by his son Jahangir. The Buland Durwaza, or 'Gate of Victory', is an imposing erection rising from somewhat incongruous surroundings as they are viewed to-day. But the 'Gate of Victory' itself is a living monument, as it were, telling its own story of the martial instinct and spirit of the man—the builder.

The Jumma Musjid, or 'Great Mosque', evidences Akbar's early Mahomedan faith. Later he founded a new sect of Mahomedanism which he called the 'Divine Faith'. Other structures of considerable interest and more or less beauty at Fatehpur Sikri are to be seen in Jodbhai's Palace, Mariam's House, Birbal's House, and the Panch Mahal.

The Prince was met by the Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler, at Station and took him over the canes and the different places of interest were shown to him by an officer of the Archæological department. The visit was entirely private and devoid of all ceremonies; but this did not prevent the few hundred of villagers trying to get a view of the Royal presence and assemble on the road leading to the ruins, which was the only way, the people could show their affection for the Royal visitor. As the Prince's car proceeded slowly up the high ground, the people salaamed him and gave him a warm welcome.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHD ABUBAKR KHAN,
Rais & Honorary Magistrate,
Dadan Estate, Aligarh Dist.

His Royal Highness and party went round every spot of interest and specially admired the tomb of Shaik Salem Cheshti which is in a perfect state of preservation. This is a most remarkable building still wraped up in holy traditions and visited every year by thousands of pilgrims. Hindus and Mahomedans alike. The tomb which is a pure, work of mother of pearl inside a snow white marble building was the object of great admiration. The Mahomedan Fakir in the charge of the place presented the Prince with some sweets which he very gracefully accepted. The party returned to the train and after break-fast left for Agra at eleven.

13th February 1922.

At Agra.

The Prince arrived at Agra a little before twelve and was given a splendid reception. Although the arrival was private and devoid of all ceremonial, yet hundreds of people gathered outside the Fort station where the Prince alighted.

Agra, before the time of the greatest of Moghul Emperors, Akbar, had been a residence of the Lodi Kings whose city, however, lay on the left or eastern bank of the Jumna. Traces of its foundations may still be noticed opposite the modern town, and a flourishing suburb has grown up on part of the ancient site. Babar had occupied the old palace after his victory over Ibrahim Khan in 1526, and later he took up his permanent residence there. His son Humayun fixed his court at Delhi. Humayun was succeeded by his son Akbar, who removed the capital to the present Agra, and built the Fort

Lt.-Col. A. W. Overbeck Wright, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Agra.

in 1566. Four years later he laid the foundations of Fatehpur Sikri, making that town the capital of his empire, but was dissuaded apparently by the superior situation of Agra on the great waterway of the Jumna. Akbar died at Agra in 1605. During his reign the palaces in the Fort were commenced, and the Gates of Chitor were set up at Agra. The Magnificent Akbar Mausoleum at Sikandra was built by his son, Jahangir, by whom he was succeeded. Some of the most interesting incidents of the reign of Jahangir are connected with his marriage with the widow of Sher Afghan which took place in 1611. She was called after her marriage Nur Mahal ('Light of the Palace'); and subsequently obtained the name by which she is most commonly known Nur Jahan ('Light of the World').

Her name was put on the coinage with the Emperor's. Her influence was unbounded. Her father was made Prime Minister; and her brother, Asaf Khan, was given a very high appointment. Shah Jahan was proclaimed Emperor at Agra in 1628, and resided there from 1632 to 1637. It is to Shah Jahan's reign that most of the great architectural works in the Fort must be referred, though doubtless many of them had been commenced at an earlier date. Shah Jahan will always be famous as the builder of the unique and magnificent mausoleum, the Taj Mahal—'A dream in marble'—which contains the remains of his much beloved queen, Mumtaz Mahal—('Exalted of the Palace') who died in 1629. This superb edifice, with its beautiful domes and minarets, is built of pure white marble, decorated with mosaic-work of many-coloured precious stones, and is in solemn grandeur unsurpassed by any building in the world. It was not completed till 1648, although commenced soon after the Emperor's bereavement.

During the decline of the Moghul Empire, Agra had often to resist the attacks of the turbulent Jats, and in 1761 it was actually taken. In 1770 the Mahrattas ousted the Jats, but were themselves driven out by the imperial troops four years later. In 1784 the city was besieged by the forces of the Emperor Shah Alam II and Mahadji Scindia. Scindia took Agra, and held it till 1787. From that time the Mahrattas, who were supreme at Delhi, held the Fort till it was taken by Lord Lake in October, 1803.

The City stretches inland west and south from the Jumna, forming an equilateral triangle, with its base running west from the river. The cantonments lie beyond the southern point. The Fort, whose walls are 70 ft. high, and a mile and a half in circuit, contains the Palace buildings, the sub-structures of which are of red sandstone, but the corridors, rooms, and pavilions are of white marble, exquisitely carved. Access to the Fort is by a drawbridge leading across the deep moat, which surrounds the crenellated ramparts, to a massive gateway. Opposite to the Fort is the Jumma Musjid, or 'Great Mosque'. The exquisite Moti Musjid, or 'Pearl Mosque', with its three domes of white marble and gilded spires, and the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, a 'wazir' of the Emperor Jahangir, are other treasures of Indian architecture at Agra. The Agra of to-day is an important railway centre and has many claims to be considered the commercial capital of the United Provinces. The principal modern buildings are Government House, the Government College, the English Church, the Missionary Colleges, and the Barracks.

The Prince was received at the station by the members of the District Board and Municipality and motored to Mcdonnell Park where the pension-

THE PRINCE PAYS A VISIT TO THE FAMOUS TAJ MAHAL.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

ers and ex-service men were drawn up for his inspection. As soon as the Prince's car was sighted loud shouts of joy were raised and hundreds of

people in various costumes made a beautiful blend of colour. With the Taj in the back-ground and humanity buzzing round His Royal Highness saw something unique this morning.

In the afternoon an 'at home' was given by the United Provinces Chiefs in the grounds of the Fort, an imposing structure with vast red walls and flanking defences. The walls are nearly seventy feet high, but their strength is more apparent than real, the outer casing of stone being little more than veneer over banks of sand and rubble. It is not to be supposed however that His Royal Highness visited Agra without seeing the premier monument of all India, the Taj Mahal. He visited it in the late afternoon when the sun, red and dazzling, was sinking in the West. Later in the day he was afforded another view and this time under the most ideal conditions when that great mass of marble seems to shimmer and float in the moonlight, for Agra among its other attentions to the Prince, had provided a full moon. The Taj under such conditions is a sight known by thousands and read about by millions, for it has inspired dozens of writers and as a subject is a hardy annual for many magazines.

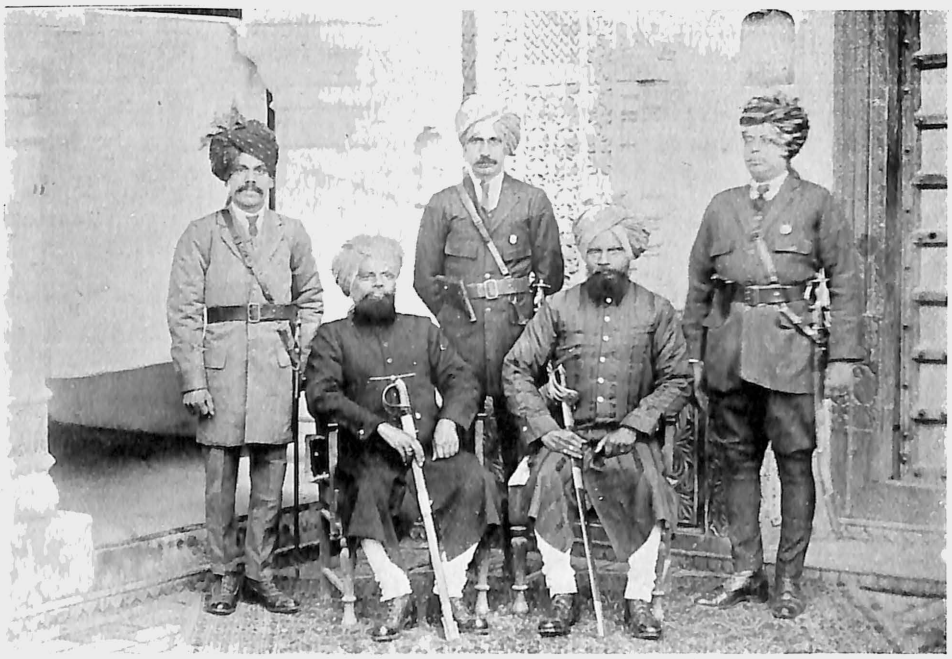
Bhartua.

Thakur Tara Singh and Thakur Rup Singh sons of Thakur Harnam Singh are raises of Bhartua in the district of Aligarh and they were born in 1864 and 1866 respectively. They have been educated privately in Nagri, Urdu, Persian and to some extent in English also. Their father Thakur Harnam Singh died in 1903. Since their father's death Thakur Tara Singh and Thakur Rup Singh have been managing the estate with great ability and firmness. They take great interest in bettering the condition of their tenants and have built many Pucca wells for their benefit.

Thakur Tara Singh and Thakur Rup Singh gave timely aid to the charitable institutions. Thakur Tara Singh has two sons, namely Kunwar Chhattar Singh and Kunwar Kharag Singh, while Thakur Rup Singh has only one named Lal Narain Singh. The family has zamindari villages in the Aligarh as well as Bulandshahar districts. The area of the whole estate is 3957 acres and the annual revenue payable to the Government amounts to Rs. 102,78. The family belongs to a well known Rajput clan known as Solanki. The Solanki Rajputs trace their origin to 'Soron', a town in Etah district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, founded by the famous Solanki Raja Somadittya. From Soron the rule of the Rajas of this line extended over Ayodhya, Anhilwara Patan in Gujrat, Rajputana, Tailingans, Bughelkhand and many other parts of India. This race of the Rajputs produced many remarkable and powerful princes such as Prathividittya, Harit, Manavya, Pulkeshi, Vishnu Vardhan, Shiladittya, Tailap, Bhuvad, Bhim, Mulraj, Sidhraj Jai Singh and Vyaghradeva.

In the family of Raja Somadittya of Soron Raja Prathividittya became very brave and powerful. He subdued the kings of Bhutan, Burma, and having overcome the Chuhan Raja Vindusar of Delhi married his daughter Indumati. After some generations, Raja Indradaman was born whose capital town was Jagdishpur.

In this famous family of the Solanki Rajas of Soron, Raja Sadraoji was born, who settled himself in the fort of Kakor in Bulandshahar district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and took possession over many villages. Sadraoji had two sons namely Rampal alias Hamir Singh and Udaybhan. Hamir Singh was a great warrior and at the time of war he always used Bhala (spear).



Kr. Kharag Singh. Kr. Chhatar Singh. Kr. Lal Narain Singh.
Th. Rup Singh. Th. Tara Singh.

For this reason Shahabuddin Ghori, the King of Delhi conferred on him the title of 'Bhala Sultan So the Solanki Rajputs belonging to this family are called the 'Bhalvanshi Solankis'.

Hamir Singh had three sons, namely Shursen, Shivapal and Sawaipal. When Sultan Gyayasuddin, king of Delhi subdued the Mewas, Kirat Singh who was in the sixth generation of Shivpal, rendered valuable services as a commanding officer of Sultan Ghyasuddin with great strength and courage. In recognition of these services Sultan gave him order to take possession over 84 villages, which were in the suburbs of Khurja a town in the Bulandshahar district. In the vicinity of Khurja the Solanki Rajputs are found in about 150 villages. Th. Karan Singh and Th. Edal Singh raises of Sikri as well as a few other gentlemen are famous and respectable Solankis, residing in the said district. Shoor Sen the eldest son of Hamir Singh founded a town named Shoorseni in 1203 and built a fort there. Raja Shoor Sen took possession of many villages in the suburbs of this town. To the present day, the Solankis are found in about 37 neighbouring villages of Sasni. From this stock came the house of Bhartua. Thakur Bharat Singh, who was in the seventh generation of Raja Shoor Sen laid the foundation

of village Bhartua in 1379 which is the abode of Thakur Tara Singh and Thakur Rup Singh. In the twenty third generation of Th. Bharat Singh Th. Hari Singh was born, who was a Lambardar of Bhartua at the time of the settlement of district Aligarh in 1811. He died at the age of 55 years leaving his son Kehari Singh. Kehari Singh was born in 1793 and died in 1852. He left two sons namely Thakur Daya Ram Singh and Thakur Harnam Singh, the father of Th. Tara Singh and Th. Rup Singh. In the Mutiny of 1857 Th. Daya Ram Singh and Th. Harnam Singh were very young and therefore they could not render any important and loyal service to the British Government but at this crisis they guarded the village Bhartua very strongly against the violent attack of mutineers and with a strong hand warded off the danger.

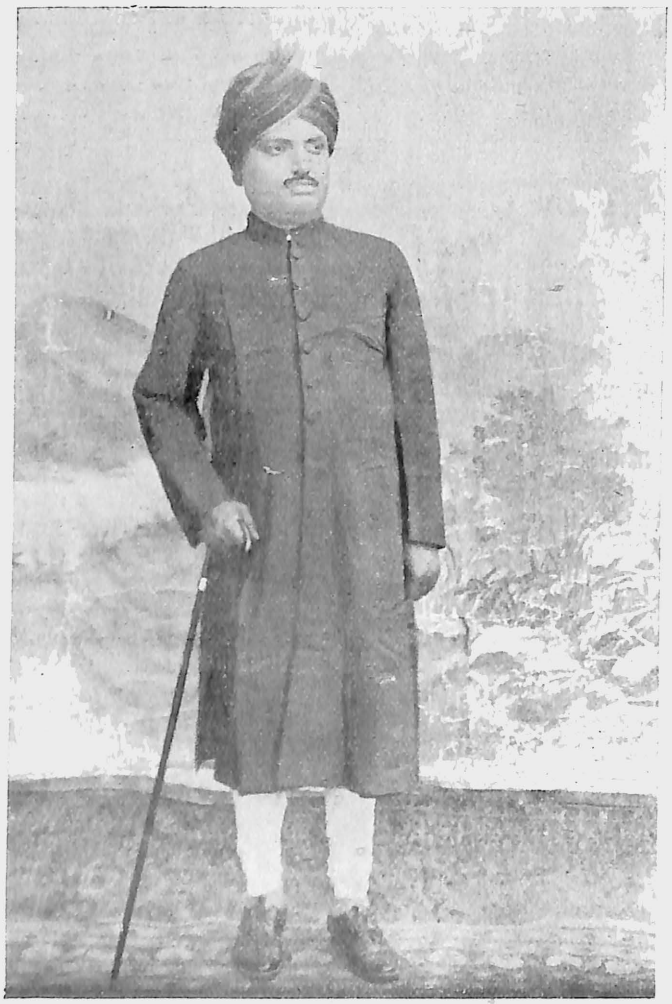
The family of Th. Tara Singh and Th. Rup Singh is connected by relationship with several respectable and flourishing Rajput families such as Th. Rajendra Bahadur Singh, rais of Khanpur Dilwal. During the Great War, Th. Tara Singh and Th. Rup Singh helped the British Government with great zeal and enthusiasm. They contributed a sum of Rs. 1,479 towards the War Funds and gave Rs. 5,422 as War Loan. In 1917 Thakur Tara Singh and Thakur Rup Singh in order to get a sufficient number of recruits held an assembly for making a Solanki Company. The celebration was so successfully carried out that 241 recruits were supplied to the British Government. Besides Th. Tara Singh and Th. Rup Singh worked whole heartedly and energetically in the War League as members of the Executive Committee. In recognition of the loyal services, they received many letters of thanks, certificates, Sanads, watches, medals sword, and a silver stick from the Government Officers. They were also thanked by the Governor of U.P. in the Government Gazette.

Khanpur Dilwal.

Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh son of Thakur Mathra Singh, Rais of Khanpur Dilwal was born on the 19th October 1889. He has received his education in Nagri, Urdu and Persian at his own home and in English at Agra. Thakur Mathra Singh, died in 1906. Since his father's death he is managing his estate with great ability and firmness. Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh has only one son namely Kunwar Bhojendra Pratap Bahadur Singh. The estate consists of 54 villages in the districts of Cawnpore and Etawah and he pays an annual revenue of Rs. 20,000 to the Government. Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh's family belongs to a well-known Rajput Clan known as Gaur. The Gaur Rajputs trace their origin to 'Gaur' a city in the district of Maldah in Bengal Province. The rule of the Rajas of this line extended over Ajmere, Garhganjana near Indore and many other parts of India. Raja Ranti Deva, who was one of the most famous and prominent Gaur Rajas took possession of Ghazani in Afghanistan and built a fort there.

Certain stories give some account of the feuds that arose between the Meo Raja of Kasru Khera in the district of Cawnpore and Prathivi Deo, a great leader of the Gaurs, which resulted in the murder of the latter and his followers. Prathivi Deo's son, Pather Deo, to avenge the death of his father set to work towards extripating the Meos, whose territory he divided among his seven sons. These seven sons took possession of the different territories alotted to their names and settled at different places.

Rasik Deo, the fifth son of Pather Deo went to Jhinjhak, a town in the district of Cawnpore and there he gained possession of 24 villages. His eldest son Bibdeo to whose stock Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh belongs, took the title of Rana and settled in Ban, a village near Jhinjhak. Here three generations retained possession and after that the seat of authority was moved to Surasi, where it remained for ten generations. Thence it was transferred to Mangalpur by Manik Chand, and there 19



THAKUR RAJENDRA BAHADUR SINGH,
Rais of Khanpur, Dilwal Dist. Cawnpore.

generations have succeeded to this title. From this stock came the house of Khanpur Dilwal, the most flourishing of the Gaur Rajput families.

Thakur Mohkam Singh, son of Keshri Singh of Khanpur Dilwal, had four sons namely Kinner Singh, Guman Singh, Bhao Singh and Chandi Singh. Th. Kinner Singh undertook the Tehsildarship of Rasulabad at Captain Bradford's request and with the help of his three younger brothers defended the Rasulabad Tehsil during the mutiny of 1857. He also held out in the fort against an attack of rebellions from Etawah, which entirely failed through his firmness. In recognition of these and many other services rendered, the British Government had been pleased to grant him 5 villages paying a revenue of Rs. 3,322 per annum and also a Khilat (robe of honour).

Thakur Kinner Singh was subsequently enlisted as Durbari and having been exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act was also appointed as Honorary Magistrate on his retirement from the Tehsildarship.

Thakur Chandi Singh, the youngest brother of Thakur Kinner Singh and great-grand father of Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh assisted his elder brother very much during the time of the Mutiny. Rasulabad Tehsil was defended by him along with his other brothers. He was enlisted as a Government Durbari, and appointed an Honorary Magistrate. His descendants Th. Dhonkal Singh, Th. Mathra Singh and Th. Rajendra Bahadur Singh have all along been recognised by the Government as thoroughly loyal gentlemen and were enlisted as Darbaries.

The family of Th. Rajendra Bahadur Singh is connected by relationships with several respectable and flourishing Rajput families. Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh was consequently since 1913 thrice elected member of the District Board from Derapur Tehsil. During the Great War Thakur Rajendra Bahadur Singh rendered valuable services to the Government. He contributed a sum of Rs. 1,182 towards the War Funds and gave Rs. 6,417 as War Loan. He also supplied nearly one hundred recruits to the Government during the Great War and after it. In recognition of the services rendered by him he was presented a double barrelled breach loading gun on the 12th Dec. 1919 on the occasion of the Peace Durbar. He was invited to the Great Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties, held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, which he had the honour to attend.

The Prince in Delhi.

Delhi.

Delhi, by virtue of her ancient and historic associations, stands supreme amongst the cities of India in righteous claims to be considered, and to be, the acknowledged Capital and Imperial City of the Indian Empire. It was at Delhi on December 12th, 1911, on the occasion of the great Coronation Durbar, that His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth, Emperor of India, laid the foundation stone of the New Capital of the Government of India. On the self-same historic site in 1876 the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 'The Good', of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA had been announced. The memorable Durbar held at Delhi on January 1st, 1903, when Lord Curzon, then, perhaps, at the zenith of his Viceroyalty, proclaimed the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh to the Princes and Peoples of India.

Perhaps, the earliest reference to the locality in which subsequent Delhis were destined to rise and fall is to be found in the ancient Hindu epic poem the 'Mahabharata', in which is described 'Hastinapura' (a town near Delhi). To the north of Delhi is the historic battlefield of Panipat, which on no fewer than three occasions has witnessed the rise or downfall of Empires. The great Pathan or Afghan Empire held Court at Delhi until the then existing city was sacked in 1398 by the terrible 'Timur the Tartar', sometimes called Tamerlane. The history of modern Delhi is the history of Mahomedan rule in India. Built during the seventeenth century, Delhi was brought into prominence owing to its being the capital of the Moghul Emperors. No fewer than six cities are known to have existed at one time or another south of the present Delhi, but the first authentic record of a city in the neighbourhood dates back to the eleventh century.

Delhi, as the capital of the Kings of Delhi and subsequently of the Moghul Emperors, was famed far and wide for the all-surpassing magnificence of its Court. In 1738, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, and carried off enormous plunder which included the famous 'Peacock Throne' of Shah Jahan. At Delhi, is the great Moslem fane known as the Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Safdar Jung, and other notables of the periods of Moghul rule, and the unique Kutb Minar.

In close proximity to the Kutb Minar is the famous Iron Pillar erected, according to one of its inscriptions, by Chandra Raja, in honour of the Hindu God Vishnu. The Fort of Delhi is the pride of the city. It was the Imperial Palace of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and is a great enclosure containing gardens and several beautiful buildings, chief amongst which are the famous Dewan-i-Am, or 'Hall of Public Audience', and the Dewan-i-Khas. It was before the gates of Delhi in September, 1803, that the actual destiny of the British in India was perhaps decided; this was during the Second Mahratta War, when General Lake utterly routed the army of Scindia, and subsequently marched in triumph through the streets of the city.

Delhi and its environs as they are surveyed by the modern visitor are spread over an area, several miles long and a mile or two broad, southward of the River Jumna. In the centre of this stands the main city of Shahjahanabad, with the Fort, built by the Emperor of that name, between it and the river, on the river bank. Northward of this mass lies what used to be called the Civil Station,

but has now been enlarged from that into the temporary capital of the Government of India. Southward of the city lie ruins of the ancient cities and among them, directly adjoining the main city, the new capital is rising.

14th February 1922.

Arrival.

Another brilliant and memorable page was added to the history of Delhi this afternoon when, in bright sunshine, the city accorded his Royal Highness a truly imperial and loyal welcome, worthy of the capital of India. At 3-30 p.m. the Royal train, following the precedent established at King George's entry, steamed into the station of the Selimgarh, adjoining the Bastion of the famous Delhi Fort, and the Royal salute of 31 guns, which boomed from the Fort ramparts, announced to the anxiously waiting throngs of people that the Prince had set his foot on the soil of Delhi. On alighting his Royal Highness was received by his Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his personal staff. The guards of honour, which were furnished by the 2nd Leicester Regiment and the 10th Jats presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem.

The Viceroy then presented Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Executive Council, Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Frederick Whyte, Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly respectively, Sir John Wood, the Political Secretary, Mr. Barron, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the two members representing the two chambers of the Indian Legislature.

After this ceremony on the platform was over, the Viceroy with his staff left the platform and proceeded to his carriage, and in State procession returned to Viceregal Lodge.

The Municipality Address.

After the departure of the Viceroy, the Prince inspected the guards of honour, and then accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the dais facing the shamiana, where the members of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature were waiting. On arrival at the dais, the Prince passed to his throne, and the Presidents of the two Houses presented to his Royal Highness the members of their respective councils, with whom the Prince shook hands. The presentations over, the City Fathers approached his Royal Highness and

Mr. Macworth Young, the Deputy-Commissioner and the Chairman of the Municipality, read the following address of welcome:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"It is with a deep sense of pleasure that we, the members of the Delhi Municipal Committee, avail ourselves of your Royal Highness' gracious permission to offer you, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi our most sincere and dutiful address of welcome. Our happiness on this occasion is intensified by contrast with the disappointment that befel us last year, when the need of hard earned rest compelled Your Royal Highness to postpone your visit to India. Your Royal Highness is, however, if we may say so, no stranger to us. We have followed with appreciative interest the record of your distinguished services to the Empire in war and in peace, and we rejoice to see now in our midst a Prince already endeared to us by fame. We desire to assure Your Royal Highness of our profound devotion to the Throne and person of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

"Delhi recalls with pride the many occasions in the past that have marked her association with the Royal Family of England, but never was greater honour bestowed upon this city than when in 1911 our beloved Sovereign came here in person to announce to the Princes and people of India his accession to the Throne. During that visit His Imperial Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the All-India Memorial statue to King Edward VII. In unveiling that statue Your Royal Highness will not merely confer upon Delhi an illustrious ornament, but will forge one more link in the chain of affection that bind her to Your Royal House. In 1911 the King-Emperor restored Delhi to her pride of place at the Metropolis of India. To the south of our walls a new and splendid capital is arising, but our present city, which was founded in the 17th Century by the Emperor Shah Jahan, has not remained stagnant. Its commerce, industries and population are increasing every year and we endeavour to keep pace with these developments by the construction of new roads and suburbs and by improvements in sanitation, lighting and water supply. We trust that Your Royal Highness will find leisure from your numerous public duties to inspect some of the sights and antiquities of this city and of the former Capital, whose monuments and ruins lie scattered around. We hope that Your Royal Highness will enjoy your stay among us and bear away with you pleasant memories of your visit to Delhi. In conclusion, we venture to tender our heartfelt thanks to Your Royal Highness for coming to this country and making yourself personally acquainted with its problems. We are confident that this gracious act will conduce to the immediate and lasting benefit of the Indian people and the enhancement of their prosperity and contentment."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your address.

"It is with feelings of deep interest that I find myself within the gates of your historic city. Few cities can hold out the vivid appeal which Delhi makes to me. Delhi has been connected with the Crown of India since the dawn of time. Whatever changes and vicissitudes took place in the history of India, it was written in the fate of Delhi to be an imperial city.

"From the days of the pandavas to the times of the Prithwi Raj a Hindu Empire held sway here. From the 12th century to our own times a succession of Muhammadan dynasties ending in the spacious days of the Imperial line of the Great Moguls, chose Delhi as their capital. The scene of successive imperial assemblages in British times, Delhi was to rise again as an imperial city by the

pronouncement of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, by which the seat of the Government of India was transferred to your ancient capital. Last year with the inauguration ceremonies which were performed here by His Majesty's command, your city became associated with another great event in history. It is now the headquarters of a central government in which Hindus and Muhammadans alike and indeed all classes and communities in the Indian Empire have a direct share and take a definite part.

"I shall enjoy my visits to the historical buildings in and about Delhi which recall the great names and events of the past and perpetuate the taste and skill of the art of bygone days. I am anxious to see the fine buildings which are being erected in the new capital area to the south of your city; but these are a part of the past or of the future; and I am no less keenly interested in what belongs to the present and is essentially your domain—The Delhi of today.

"I have heard much of the labours of your Municipal Committee. I have learnt how you have worked to better the conditions of life in your city, how you have improved the streets and communications, how you have embellished the town with public buildings and have striven to advance education and public health. I have heard of your work in the planning of city extensions and in connection with the housing of the poor and the relief of congestion. There can be no nobler task than this, to work together in harmony keeping the welfare of your fellow citizens before you and having as your goal to make your city worthy of a great past and fully equipped for a great position in the future.

"Municipal duties are in some ways a thankless task. When your schemes do not materialize as rapidly, or do not in all respects operate, as they were expected to do, there is often undeserved blame; and when they succeed, there is too often a lack of appreciation of the effort and organization which they involved. I sympathise with the difficulties which you must experience in your complex and arduous task. I trust that you are fortified by the thought that the eyes of India are turned towards the capital and that the good results, which you can achieve here, have an effect which passes beyond the limits of your city itself. You may feel assured that His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor continues to take a very warm interest in the progress and well being of this city, and that I shall always watch your achievements with keen attention and sympathy.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind address. May your labours on behalf of Delhi prosper."

The Procession.

The procession reformed, and his Royal Highness with his staff drove off in an open carriage to Viceregal Lodge amidst great outbursts of cheers by crowds at points of vantage on the route. The splendid horsing of the Prince's carriage was specially noticed by the spectators. The Prince was escorted by the 19th Hussars, 'C.' Battery, R. H. A., and the 11/12th Cavalry. The procession passed through the Lahore Gate of the Fort, where a dense mass of people, including a large number from the rural districts around Delhi, loyaly and warmly greeted their future King-Emperor. The procession passed along the Lothian Road to the Kashmere Gate, Kudshia Bagh, Alipore Road, Khyber Pass, the Mall and the Circuit House Road. Several

splendid arches with long festoons of flags decorated the route, which was lined by troops under the orders of General Davidson, Commanding Delhi Brigade area, consisting of the 2nd Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, the 10th Jats and the 2-8th Gurkha Rifles. Considering that the entire route extended over two miles, it was well lined throughout and included a large number of students near the Government school and the Kudshia Bagh. As the Prince passed all paid homage to the heir to the throne and greeted him in various ways, but with uniform enthusiasm.

After a somewhat long drive the Prince reached Viceregal Lodge, when another Royal salute announced that he had alighted from his carriage. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading met his Royal Highness at the foot of the stairs at the entrance to Viceregal Lodge. The Prince then inspected the guard of honour, furnished by the Delhi contingent of the Auxiliary Force. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Viceroy, proceeded to the Ball Room, where had assembled a brilliant gathering of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and heirs-apparent and State officials. The Ruling Princes, who in their gorgeous uniforms and rich bejewelled Oriental dresses, formed group, which for brilliance and colour could not be surpassed. They stood in a semicircle and were presented by the Viceroy to the Prince.

At Viceregal Lodge.

His Royal Highness next proceeded to the dais at the East end of the Ball Room, where Lord Reading presented the agents to the Governor-General, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the President of the Railway Board, the Secretaries of the Government of India, the Air Commodore, Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, the representative of the Nepal Government and the Afghan Consul General.

Lord Rawlinson followed by presenting the Chief General of the Staff, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Eastern Command, the Generals and Lieut.-Generals who were present, the General Officer Commanding the United Provinces District and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

After the ceremony in the Ball Room was over, his Royal Highness retired to a charming little bunglow, which had been constructed for him in the Viceregal grounds.

15th February 1922.

King Edward Memorial.

In the presence of a huge crowd of distinguished spectators the Prince unveiled at eleven this morning the All-India equestrian statue in memory of his grandfather, the tablet stone of which was laid ten years ago by His Majesty King George. The statue will be known as the All-India King Edward the Seventh Memorial and is located in the beautiful Memorial Gardens lying midway between the Juma Musjid and the Delhi Fort, both of which stand as monuments of the architecture of the Emperor Shah Jehan's days. Long before the appointed time the Ruling Princes, officials of the State and a mass of other distinguished spectators began to pour in, and the enclosure provided for them was fully packed. The space for the general public on the Champ de Mars was also well occupied and a huge crowd witnessed the ceremony from the public roads. Round the base of the pedestal of the Memorial were grouped, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, colour parties of the units of which the late King Edward was Colonel-in-Chief. These were drawn from the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, 102nd K.E.O. Grenadiers and 2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles. Colours and massed bands were also stationed near the pedestal. On each side of the road leading from the gate of the Memorial Gardens to the site of the ceremony stood the Guards of Honour furnished by the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders and the 2-8th Gurkha Rifles. At the end of this road was the dais, covered with a canopy, in the centre of which were placed two thrones.

A few minutes before eleven the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived at the Memorial Gardens where they were met by the members of the Memorial Executive Committee. About ten minutes after the Viceroy's arrival the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his personal staff, alighted at the Gardens and was met by the Viceroy, who presented the members of the Executive Committee. The Guards of Honour saluted as the procession moved towards the dais. The Viceroy then mounted the dais first and stood near the throne, on the right. The Prince, who followed him, was met by Her

Excellency, with whom he shook hands and who stood near his throne on the left of the Viceroy. His Excellency then advanced and in the course of the following brief speech, asked the Prince to unveil the statue:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"In inviting Your Royal Highness to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue erected as the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and well-beloved grandfather, the King-Emperor Edward VII, I feel assured that the occasion will not only make a profound personal appeal to Your Royal Highness, but will also strike a responsive chord in the hearts of millions of your revered father's loyal Indian subjects. This Memorial is the outcome of an appeal made by the late Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India at the time, soon after the lamented death of His Imperial Majesty, in response to a great popular movement for the perpetuation in a permanent and concrete form of his all too short but illustrious reign over his Indian Empire.

"The fund aimed at was five lakhs of rupees, and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 was fixed for subscriptions in order that the field might be as wide as possible. In a very short time the total sum was subscribed representing the offerings of nearly eighty thousand persons of all sections of the community from all parts of the vast continent of India.

"The commanding site on which the Memorial, a superb equestrian statue executed by Sir Thomas Brock, has been erected, was chosen by His Excellency Lord Hardinge. Out of the fund, an adequate investment has been set apart for the maintenance of the memorial garden which has been laid out round the statue.

"It is now ten years since, on the 8th December 1911, His Imperial Majesty King George V placed in position the memorial tablet on the pedestal. Work on the statue was progressing favourably, when the outbreak of the great war caused a cessation of such activities. The delay in the execution of the project has now reached a happy and auspicious ending by affording to Your Royal Highness the opportunity of performing the filial duty of unveiling the Memorial.

"Four days after the foundation-stone of this monument was laid, the seat of the Government of India was, by His Imperial Majesty's Royal command, transferred to the ancient Capital of Delhi. It is thus in the Capital of India that the All-India Memorial to our late beloved Sovereign has been most fittingly erected. Here the statue will stand as a memorial to all time of a most noble King who, in the words inscribed on the pedestal, was the father of his people, whose voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world, whose reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great and an encouragement to the humble, and whose name shall be handed down from father to son through all ages as a merciful and benevolent ruler, and a mighty and just Emperor who loved his people and sought their peace and happiness.

"On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial I have now the honour of asking Your Royal Highness to unveil this statue, and to entrust it to the safe keeping of future generations of the loyal Indian subjects of Your Royal and Imperial House."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Excellency,

"The words, which I have just heard, have recalled memories of my grandfather the late King-Emperor.

"His Majesty was essentially the friend of India. He was the son of the first sovereign to

bear the Imperial title. He was the first of my House to visit India and by his desire to be acquainted personally with Indian aims and aspirations to show that keen and abiding interest which we feel in the princes and peoples of the land.

"I deem myself fortunate to be able today to take part in the unveiling of this memorial, of which my father laid the tablet stone, and to display to you this statue to king Edward's memory, to which thousands of persons in India in loyal devotion have subscribed.

"May this statue and the beautiful garden which surrounds it, stand to remind future generations of his reign, of his strong sense of duty, of his love of peace and of his noble endeavours to lead India forward in the path of her high destiny in the Empire. May this memorial recall his deep sympathy with the peoples of India and the love and devotion with which his name is cherished."

On the conclusion of his speech the Prince advanced to the pedestal and unveiled the Memorial under a Royal Salute of 101 guns. The Royal Standard was immediately hoisted in the Delhi Gate of the Fort. The Prince and the Viceroy then slowly went round inspecting the statue amidst vociferous cheers and came back to the dais where Lady Reading and Lord Rawlinson were standing. While the salute of 101 guns was being fired the Prince turned round and was very lustily cheered by the assemblage. The Prince and the Viceroy then returned to Viceregal Lodge.

On the Polo Grounds.

A few drops of rain fell this morning, the first by the way that the Prince has seen during the whole of his Indian tour. This evening also there was a very slight shower, but otherwise the weather had been perfect, if a trifle hot, for this time of the year. There was a tournament being played at this time, but the Prince, was unable to enter the tournament, and he had several quiet chukkers on an adjoining ground, and it was not until he had finished that it was known generally by the spectators that the Prince had been playing. He strolled over to the tournament ground and elected to sit among the general spectators rather than enter the Royal Stand. He advanced through the crowd almost unrecognised for a time, but when it was realised by the general public that the Prince was actually in their midst the enthusiasm was intense. It was the same when His Royal Highness left. He again made his way through the crowds who followed him to his car in one great surging mass, cheering and waving and behaving in the most excited manner.

The State Banquet.

In the evening, at the State banquet given in honour of his Royal

Highness at the Viceregal Lodge, in proposing the health of the Prince H. E. the Viceroy said:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"It is my privilege now to propose the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All here rejoice in this opportunity to welcome His Royal Highness and to wish him long life and happiness. Not only do we gladly give expression to this wish for him as the heir-apparent to the throne, but also because none who is acquainted with the history of the last few years can fail to appreciate how great is the interest of us all who are citizens of the Empire in the young Prince now with us.

"We know His Royal Highness as a Prince ever eager to render service to the Empire. We know His Royal Highness as a soldier. He has won his spurs on the battlefields of France, and we daily witness the profound interest he takes in those who have served their country and particularly those who contributed so notably to the successful conclusion of the Great War. His Royal Highness has already seen many of the great fighting races of India—the Mahrattas, the Rajputs and the Gurkhas, and he will soon have an opportunity of meeting the Sikhs, the Pathans and other warriors of the north.

"We know His Royal Highness also as a sportsman. I refer, not so much to his prowess in the hunting and racing fields, the polo ground and elsewhere as to that combination of qualities usually associated with the term 'sportsman' in its wider and higher aspects, and which we of the British Empire are accustomed by instinct and training to regard as a necessary equipment of those destined to lead in human affairs. His Royal Highness has shown that he possesses the essential qualities of the combination, for he has proved himself courageous, cheerful and chivalrous. It is thus inevitable that he should make lasting impressions upon the public mind.

"His Royal Highness' labours in his previous tours were labours of love, but they imposed a heavy tax on his health, which necessitated a temporary postponement of his visit to India. It was no light responsibility for me to recommend to His Majesty the King-Emperor that His Royal Highness so soon after the recovery from the strain of his travels in the Dominions, be invited to fulfil his promise to visit the Indian Empire during the present year. But having been assured that His Royal Highness had completely recovered his health, I felt I could not, in view of the ardent desire of the Princes and peoples of India to meet their future Emperor and to show their devotion and loyalty to the Crown, advise a further postponement. We rejoice to find after the experience of the past three months, and when His Royal Highness has performed the greater part of the varied programme of his Indian tour, that he has achieved a veritable triumph, mainly due to his own personality. In my judgment His Royal Highness has never performed a greater service or, may I be permitted to say, acquitted himself more nobly.

"He has had an opportunity of seeing most of the Provinces and the leading States in India. There remain only the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province before he leaves the shores of India at Karachi. This is not the proper occasion for a review of the events of His Royal Highness' travels up to date, but I am convinced that, in spite of certain misguided efforts to mar the success of the visit, His Royal Highness has strengthened the ties of love and reverence which bind the heart of India to the British Crown.

"Wherever the Prince goes within the Empire, whether his foot is on the soil of India, the Dominions or his own homeland, and wherever he sails on the seas that are the Empire's setting, he will find that the Crown is a sacred possession common to us all, a possession of pride and reverence,

a possession infinitely dear to our hearts. Our convictions to this effect have been deepened by the trials of recent years. His Royal Highness has inherited great traditions and has kept them bright. Fate has been kind to him and to us in proving him early. He stands out to-day as a great imperial asset and the most popular of his father's subjects.

"I give you the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the very cordial way in which you have drunk my health. I am very grateful to Your Excellency for the far too kind terms in which you have alluded to me.

"It is indeed a great pleasure to me to come to Delhi and to renew my acquaintance with Your Excellency of whom, since my arrival in India, I have only had an all too short glimpse at Bombay.

"I should detain you all a very long time tonight if I attempted to do justice to Lord Reading's career. I will therefore confine myself to congratulating India on the possession of a most able and distinguished servant of the Crown as Governor General.

"I am now more than half through my visit to India. I need not assure you that my visit has been one of absorbing interest. I have keenly enjoyed every feature of it; and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency whose guiding hand drew the track on the map along which I have travelled. I should also like to offer my most cordial thanks to the Government of India and all officials and non-officials who have done so much to ensure the smooth running of all the arrangements connected with my visit. I know what a lot of hard work and organization it has entailed; and those responsible for the arrangements may congratulate themselves on the result of their labours.

"There are, I believe, some persons who come from England, and, after spending even fewer weeks than I have in this country, give their valuable views and impressions about India to the public. You must not expect me tonight to disturb their monopoly. I am content, for the present, to remain a reverent student of the many wonderful things which the book of India has to unfold. There is only one impression which I have formed and to which I can give publicity tonight, and that is, that the kindness which I have met in India has made me feel that I have been among friends."

Earl Haig's Fund.

The Fancy Fair and Dance in aid of the Earl Haig's Fund held tonight at the Delhi Club grounds was a great success. The Prince arrived punctually to time and was welcomed at the entrance. The Prince afterwards went round to the various stalls and seemed to enjoy the fun immensely.

16th February 1922.

Old Soldiers Reviewed.

An impressive and moving ceremony took place on the Polo Grounds this morning when over five thousand old soldiers of every race, caste, creed and rank assembled to greet the Prince. By a quarter to twelve all the

great concourse was in position. Forming four sides of a mighty square, the old soldiers were drawn up around the ground, while in the centre Military bands played inspiring airs. The northern side of the square was composed in the following order:—

THE PRINCE IN THE UNIFORM OF THE 35TH & 36TH CAVALRY 'JACOBS HORSE'.

Ex-Service men under the command of Colonel Dunlop, D.S.O., who were in a variety of military uniforms as well as in civil dress, next came a very pleasing sight for there were about forty V. A. Ds., and next to them were the European Pensioners. Beyond them came the Honorary Officers and Indian Officers of the Indian Army. Beyond these again in endless lines, stretched the serried ranks of kakhi.

As the slim, boyish figure of the Prince arrived, dressed in the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders, a thrill seemed to run through the whole assembly. Beginning with the Ex-Service men and the Pensioners, he shook hands and had a cheery word for each, and with that

thoughtfulness, which has made him so universally beloved, whenever an aged warrior approached he had a chair placed for the veteran to sit upon. The sun was hot and it was a very full day for His Royal Highness, but for over an hour he stood shaking hands and chatting with the European veterans and Indian Officers. To the latter he spoke in Hindustani to their great surprise and delight, and it was clear from his cheery smile that he enjoyed meeting them as much as they did him. After that the Prince spent another hour walking round the lines of the Pensioners and the rank and file of the Indians, again stopping to speak to a man here and there whose medals showed that he had especially distinguished himself in past wars.

Finally he departed, followed by the rousing cheers of the old soldiers till long after his car was out of sight.

Durbar.

The most important function connected with the Prince of Wale's visit to India took place in Delhi Fort this afternoon, when the Viceroy held a durbar, where his Royal Highness was welcomed by the representatives of the Government, the princes and the peoples of India.

The welcome addresses were read by the Viceroy on behalf of the Government of India, the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner and Patiala, and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, on behalf of the princes and Sir Alexander Muddiman, on behalf of the Indian Legislature, representing the people of this country.

The scene of the durbar was laid in a picturesque setting in the historic Diwan-i-Am, where this time last year the Duke of Connaught inaugurated the Chamber of Princes. The historic Diwan-i-Am is still making history. It was here that the mightiest Moguls ruled and exacted homage from neighbouring potentates and dispensed justice, and it is here that one still finds the traces of that splendour, which astonished the world. It is here again that the Heir-Apparent to the mightiest Throne the world has ever seen, amidst scenes of unsurpassed grandeur, received homage from Indian rulers, statesmen, legislators, soldiers and civilians, and a multitude of others, who represented every community and interest in the land. In the setting sunshine the vast auditorium, the golden canopy, the jewels and the

gorgeous apparel of the princes and chiefs scintillated, and the scene became one of absorbing interest. On the dais were placed two gilded thrones for the Viceroy and the Prince, and a seat for Lady Reading. Facing the dais on both sides sat more than fifty ruling princes. Behind them were seated the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were in the front rows of the seats arranged for members of both Houses of the Legislatures. The spectators' block was crammed with other officials, Durbaris of Delhi province and selected members of the public.

After the Prince and the Viceroy had arrived at the Fort, a procession was formed at Noubat Khana, and moved slowly towards the huge auditorium. As they entered, all stood, and the band played the first six bars of the National Anthem.

The Viceroy and the Prince then mounted the dais, the former taking his seat on the throne on the right, and the latter on that on the left. Lady Reading also sat on the dais slightly behind the Prince on his left. Soon after, Sir John Wood, the Political Secretary, obtained his Excellency's permission, and declared the durbar opened, which was signalised by a flourish of trumpets and the roll of drums. The Viceroy then welcomed the Prince in the following speech:—

"Your Royal Highness, Your Highnesses, and Gentlemen.

"We are met here to-day to extend on behalf of the Government of India, the Ruling Princes and the two Imperial Legislatures, our loyal greetings to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this his first visit to the Imperial Capital of India. On myself, as the representative of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, falls the pleasant duty of initiating the proceedings on behalf of the Government of India, and in doing so I need not say how fully I appreciate the opportunity of tendering to His Royal Highness our warm and hearty welcome in these historic surroundings, where His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, a year ago, inaugurated the Chamber of Princes. I feel that the ceremony of to day is a fitting symbol of the bond of love and sympathy which binds India to the British Crown, not merely the India of the Reformed Councils, but the greater India of the future, in the Government of which the Princes and people of India will bear an ever increasing part. His Royal Highness comes, however, as I have said on more than one occassion, not as the representative of any Government to promote the interests of any political party but as the Heir to the British Throne, anxious to acquaint himself with the thoughts and wishes of India. His Royal Highness made this clear in his first speech after landing in India when he said to the people of Bombay: "I want you to know me and I want to know you". It is in this spirit that we greet His Royal Highness today. We feel that during the past three months the goal of mutual understanding and trust has already been reached throughout the greater part of the Indian Empire. In Bombay, Calcutta and

Madras the great cities indentified with the commercial enterprise of the earlier British settlers in the East; in Lucknow and Benares and now in Delhi, the homes of ancient culture and civilisation; in Burma, the latest aspirant for responsible Government; and in the great Indian States of Baroda, Rajputana, Central India, Hyderabad and Mysore. His Royal Highness has already, by his sincerity of purpose and charming personality established himself in the hearts of those with whom he has been brought into contact. He has learnt to know them and they have learnt to know him. In Delhi, the capital of so many Kings of old and the seat of the modern Government of India, where memory clings proudly to the glorious days when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, where the coronation of His Majesty King Edward was celebrated and His Majesty King George V. himself held his Coronation Durbar, our greeting has a special significance here. Our hearts naturally go out with affection towards the Prince who has already endeared himself to the people of Great Britain and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, with whom India hopes before long to be enrolled as a full partner in the great British Empire. In Your Royal Highness we acclaim the new spirit of the age, purified by the trials and tribulations of the past seven years, eager to right wrongs and sooth distress and above all, to foster and maintain the glorious cause of justice and freedom throughout the world. Your Royal Highness, I tender to you on behalf of my colleagues and myself our warmest and most loyal greetings."

The Maharaja of Gwalior said:—

"Your Excellency and Your Royal Highness,

"On behalf of myself and my brother-princes, I rise to offer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the imperial capital our most cordial and affectionate welcome.

"The presence of his Royal Highness here to-day recalls to us vividly the ceremony of a year ago, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor inaugurated in so impressive and sympathetic a manner the Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes. We were deeply grieved that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was unable to be present on that occasion, but the postponement of his visit has only served to heighten our joy in greeting him now.

"Some of us have already had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness in our States or elsewhere, and have learnt to appreciate the charm which has endeared him to the people of Great Britain and of the Dominions beyond the seas. We see in him a combination of the soldier, the statesman, the gentleman and the sportsman, which is the ideal of Indian chivalry, and we feel convinced that his Royal Highness will always keep alive his interests in us and in the people of India, as his Imperial Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor, and his august father have done, thus setting a noble example for his emulation.

"India has been passing through troublous times, but he has brightened the outlook by his sunny presence, and turned our hearts towards mutual forbearance and love. We, the loyal princes of the Indian Empire, therefore, offer to his Royal Highness with one voice our message of deep respect and affection, and beg him to convey to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance of our everlasting attachment to his throne and person."

The Maharaja of Bikaner said:—

"Your Excellency and Your Royal Highness,

"Deeprooted and abiding loyalty to the person and throne of our beloved King-Emperor is the proud heritage and unbroken record of the princes of India, and is to us the very breath of our nostrils,

and no words that I use to-day can give adequate expression to the sentiments or devoted attachment, with which we are inspired towards his Imperial Majesty and his House,—sentiments of which we trust your Royal Highness has received ample and unmistakable testimony during the course of your triumphant progress through India in general and of your visits to several of our principalties in particular.

"But I do, indeed, feel honoured at the fact that through the courtesy of my brother-princes this opportunity has been afforded me, in the presence of such a distinguished and representative gathering and in this historic capital of the Indian Empire, of following his Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and adding a few more words of respectful welcome and greetings to your Royal Highness on the united behalf of the Princes of India.

"Your Royal Highness's arduous tour undertaken at no small sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience is now drawing to a close, but I would beg to assure you that many will be the memories associated therewith, pleasant and grateful memories, which will be treasured throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Through your Royal Highness's gracious and winning personality and the remarkable success which has attended your visit, yet another link has been forged in the golden chain, which binds the princes and peoples of India to the British Crown.

"His Imperial Majesty, in his gracious message, which your Royal Highness delivered on the day of your first setting foot on Indian soil, was pleased to give expression to his belief that when you leave our shores, our hearts will follow your Royal Highness, and that yours will stay with us.

"Sir, it is beyond doubt that when the time comes for your Royal Highness to set sail from India, you will carry away our hearts with you, and we sincerely hope that India and its people will have the good fortune to have also found a corner in your heart, and that your Royal Highness will not fail to gladden our eyes by honouring the princes and peoples of this ancient land with another visit at no very distant date."

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who was the last to welcome the Prince on behalf of the Ruling Princes, made the important speech as follows:—

"Your Excellency and Your Royal Highness,

"In my very happy and I trust not unfruitful earlier days in England, I was once vastly astonished, to find myself described, in cold print, as a conjuror.

"Would that this description were true; for, following as I do, their very eminent and very eloquent Highnesses, the Maharajas of Gwalior, of Bikaner and of Patiala, I surely need—and sadly lack—some magic power in order even to attempt on behalf of my brother Princes, by whose gracious choice I am now speaking, in order, I say even to attempt a tribute of welcome to Your Royal Highness in terms in any degree worthy of our Royal guest on this paramount occasion.

"I fail for lack of power but not in burning warmth of desire.

"Your Royal Highness, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, united here, offer you, above all, a welcome of Unity. The Unity of our Order in deep and enduring loyalty towards His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, towards the glorious House of Windsor and towards Your Royal Highness, his beloved and so distinguished heir. Nay further, the Unity of our Order with the rest of India in the mighty fabric of the British Empire as a true member of that great body politic.

"With unity as the keynote of our welcome we salute Your Royal Highness as a most happy and most successful instrument of unity and of unity.

"One for all and all for one, we salute and welcome you.

"Your Royal Highness unites in your single person many attributes that merit the deep warmth of our welcome.

"Sir, you come to us, the loveable, the tactful, the experienced ambassador of fellow-feeling and friendship between all the scattered parts of the Empire.

"You come to us, a renowned Prince, the heir of the greatest Empire of all ages, bearing on your shield, fostering in your heart, realising in your work and actions the noblest and most princely of all mottoes—(I serve.)

"You come to us as the first subject of His Imperial Majesty who rules the proudest and widest Empire in the annals of history.

"You come as the first citizen of the fairest and most benevolent state the world has ever known.

"You come as a soldier proved and tempered in the most devastating War of all time.

"Sir, you come as an officer of the tremendous Navy whose splendid ships stood between the mortal foe of freedom and the dominion of the world,—the Navy whose far flung protection has ever been the Empire's free gift to India and has ever guaranteed to Indian travel, wealth and commerce the freedom of all the oceans—lest we forget.

"You come to us as our friend and benefactor willing to help us, bear our burdens, willing to know and love us as we would know and love you.

"Our heartfelt welcome to you on personal grounds is enhanced by a very clear and vivid recognition that your Royal Highness' unique station as heir of the Imperial Throne beyond all possible doubt or cavil, places your gracious visit far above the smallest trace of Political character; nay far above the smallest trace even of well-intentioned state craft. The Crown is high above politics and in the ordinary sense high above statesmanship.

"As Your Royal Highness yourself so happily declared in the moving speech to which we listened at Bombay, you have come in simple kindness and lively interest, in your own individual right, in order to see us and to know us. This pronouncement, this clear fact, we shall all do well to remember and to remember well.

"Your Royal Highness is welcome to us as a living and shining symbol of the splendid function which the Crown exercises as binding and holding together, in attachment and loyalty, the various and diverse parts of the great Empire, to which we are so proud to belong. It may truly be said that Your Royal Highness has invested that function with a glowing reality, in an unparalleled and a peculiar manner. Fighting the battles the battles of the Empire, you stood shoulder to shoulder with soldiers hailing from all its parts; and in thus facing common dangers on common ground, Your Royal Highness, as yet on the threshold of early manhood, was able to forge golden links of loving devotion to the Throne, such as no sovereign or his heir has had the privilege of forging heretofore.

"A critic might say that we live in troublous times and that your visit has found India in heavy waters; but may it not be that the unpropitious elements now visible are but the froth and foam, which ever appear on the surface, when progress rides the waves? May we not conceive that the present troubles are but healthy signs of a great forward movement of a great striving after better things? And surely the history of the world teaches us that we progress only by striving and there is no striving without strife. However this may be, I believe that the deepest student of Indian history will find nothing in our age-long past that can compare with the progressive vitality of social and

political life which has blossomed in India under the aegis and sceptre of three great Imperial Sovereigns, of the last of whom you are the beloved heir. We are well aware that Your Royal Highness's tour in India, full as it may appear on the surface of pleasures and past-times, as it was undertaken from deep and serious sense of responsibility so it is fraught with heavy toil. In your laborious work endured with that buoyancy of heart and energy of character that so elevate your personal charm. Your Royal Highness has again proved your manhood to us and won our deepest gratitude and sincere respect.

"You came to us in the Renown, a renowned Prince, a sailor, a soldier, an ambassador and a friend. You have seen us we hope in all our aspects. Truly Your Royal Highness's visit is in the nature of a conquest but one vastly different from those which India has so often suffered in the past. We have been invaded by the sword; we have been invaded by the pen—we have been invaded even by the tongue. Your Royal Highness in contrast has invaded our affections and has conquered our hearts, garnering a swift and enduring success, the fruits of which will hereafter ensure happiness to millions in this immense land.

"When Your Royal Highness returns to tell His Imperial Majesty of your visit to us, you, Sir, will be able to use the words of another great conqueror but with a new meaning and respectfully present to His Imperial Majesty another triple plume,—the triple plume of your own Indian tour "Veni, Vidi, Vici".

The welcome of the people of India, voiced by their Representatives in the Indian Legislature, was extended by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the President of the Council of State, who read the joint address of the two Houses of the Legislature as follows:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the Members of the Indian Legislature, beg to tender to Your Royal Highness our most respectful and cordial welcome to this country of ancient civilization and culture which has been described as the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

"Your illustrious ancestor Queen Victoria the Good, who was the first British Sovereign to assume direct sway over this land, endeared herself to the people of India, not merely as an embodiment of the highest Indian ideals of wife and mother, but by the deep and abiding interest she took in the contentment and prosperity of India, and by her statemanlike conception of the obligations of the British Crown towards every member of her vast Empire. Her remarkable capacity for identifying herself with the interests of her distant subjects of diverse races and creeds was never better displayed than in her gracious Proclamation of 1858 breathing sentiments at once lofty and inspiring in the noble words:—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward".

"Further signal proofs of her affection for the people of India and of her desire to create personal ties of attachment between them and the Royal House were from time to time furnished by the visits undertaken in compliance with her wishes by the members of her family.

"Following in the foot-steps of your august father and grand-father, Your Royal Highness has resolved to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the peoples and problems of the many and varied

countries which owe allegiance to the British Crown, and over which Your Royal Highness will in the fulness of Providence be one day called upon to reign. In the fulfilment of this resolve you have already visited the great Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire with a generous disregard of the demands on your time, energies and health. It is a matter of the deepest gratification to us that the rest which Your Royal Highness has been allowed to enjoy after the strain and fatigue of your previous tours has now enabled you to accept the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and carry out your intention of paying a visit to this great land.

"The visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, your beloved father, has cemented the bonds of sympathy and affection between the Royal House and the people of India, and the message of hope brought to us last year by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been a source of inspiration and encouragement to the people and legislatures of India.

"A new era has been inaugurated by the recent Constitutional Reforms heralded by the ever memorable Royal Proclamation of 1919. Supported by the declared resolve of the Imperial Parliament to enable India to attain the goal of responsible Government, the Legislatures of this country are applying themselves to the task of utilising to the fullest extent the opportunities afforded to them for promoting the welfare of the country and demonstrating their capacity for working the new representative institutions, in the confident belief that the passage from the present transitional form of Government to full responsible Government will not be long delayed.

"The people of this country are eagerly looking forward to the day when India will take her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, when she will be a Self-Governing Dominion under the ægis of the British Crown, and when the Indian Nation will speak in the Councils of the Empire through the voice of her chosen Ministers. We trust that in our loyal and constitutional labours for the realization in the near future of the aspirations of the nation, we shall receive the unstinted sympathy, co-operation and support of His Imperial Majesty and the British Nation.

"We hope that Your Royal Highness will be able to carry away the most pleasant recollections of your visit to India, and that with the sympathetic insight for which you have already earned a name, you will be able to enter into the aspirations and ideals of the Indian nation, and visualise and appreciate the problems with which we are faced."

The ceremonies included the presentation to His Royal Highness by Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Assembly, of a big casket made of silver and gold, containing the joint address of the Indian Legislature. The Prince, after receiving the casket, made a joint reply in bold and well-pronounced words which were received with applause at frequent intervals.

The Prince said:—

"Your Excellency, Your Highnesses, and Members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly:—

"I am very grateful for the warm welcome which you have extended to me and for the kind expressions you have used concerning me. I will convey your message of loyal devotion to His Imperial Majesty.

"It is a pleasure to me to receive this welcome at Delhi, which has become the Capital of India by my father's command, and to meet today the representatives of those bodies, which were

brought into being by Royal Proclamation last year and which were inaugurated on behalf of His Imperial Majesty by my uncle the Duke of Connaught. It was to have been my privilege to perform those ceremonies; but circumstances prevented my taking part in them; and it is with all the greater pleasure that I realize at last deferred hopes in meeting you here today.

"Among the members of the Chamber of Princes I shall, I know, renew many old friendships this afternoon and form new ones. No greater proofs were needed than those furnished by our past relations and the recent splendid efforts of the Indian Princes in the Great War to show that at all times, whether in the days of peace or the hours of trial, the Crown can rely on the fidelity and unswerving support of the Indian Princes; but, in spite of this, Your Highnesses during my tour in India have once more in the most unmistakable manner impressed on me at every stage of my journey the great depth and strength of the tradition of loyalty in the Indian States. If I, on my part, have in a measure been able to convey to Your Highnesses the gratitude of my House for those feelings and to convince you of the confidence, trust and esteem which His Imperial Majesty reposes in your Order, I am satisfied.

'I know the high hopes which His Imperial Majesty entertains for your Chamber. May the history of the Chamber be a tale of a wider part played by your Order in the development of India, of an ever strengthening bond of union between the Ruling Princes and the Empire and of the steady advancement of the well-being and prosperity of the peoples of this land. With you, Gentlemen, who are members of the Imperial Legislatures, I feel I may also claim a special tie. I come before you today as one who is anxious to ripen and perfect an acquaintance which has already been pleasantly begun. I have had the honour of meeting a number of the members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly during my tour in the Provinces; and my visits to the Legislative Councils in the Provinces and my talks with the members of these bodies, who look to you for example and inspiration, have taught me something of the problems lying before not only the provincial Legislative Councils but also before the central bodies, on which you serve as representatives of the peoples of India.

"In my journey through India nothing has struck me with greater force than the vastness of your task. In the aftermath of War, Legislative bodies all over the world are passing through a difficult time. Even our British parliament with centuries of experience and tradition behind it, with all its store of gathered strength of achievement and its firm foundation on the confidence of the people, has not found these new problems simple of solution or these new needs easy of adjustment. I realise how infinitely more difficult is the task before India's Imperial Legislatures which were only created last year. The vast extent of your field of labour, the complexity of interests and the diversity of the peoples and creeds of this great country would render your responsibilities specially onerous in any case. The journey along an untrodden road towards a new goal would, taken by itself, be no easy adventure; but in addition to these perplexities, you have the formidable burden of the new difficulties which are taxing the powers of highly trained and experienced Legislative bodies in other countries.

"Gentlemen, I have heard with appreciation of the ability and sense of responsibility which has characterised the debates of the Imperial Legislatures. I have been pleased to learn of the energy and patience with which you have begun your work. I sympathise with and admire and I know that the British nation sympathises and admires the courage with which you are facing your work. You may count on me, as one who knows your difficulties, rightly to appraise the results, which, by the help of Providence, your good intentions and fortitude will secure. That you may be rightly

guided to secure the well-being and prosperity of the peoples of India, whose interests you represent, is my earnest prayer."

When the Prince finished his speech, the durbar was declared closed, the band playing the National Anthem. The Prince, the Viceroy and Lady Reading, and later on, the others moved to the beautiful grounds of the Diwan-i-Khas to attend the state garden party given in the Prince's honour. Here a vast multitude of people awaited his Royal Highness, who, moving among the crowd, talked to many people and once more gave ample proof of his wonderful personal charm. In the evening the gardens in the Fort were brilliantly illuminated with a thousand lights glittering in the waters and in the bushes and trees.

THE HON. MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. MACWATT.
C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

17th February 1922

Kitchner College.

Just before noon today his Royal Highness performed an impressive ceremony, when he laid the foundation stone of the Kitchner College, an institution that will play a very important part in Indianising the higher ranks of the Indian Army. The ceremony took place at the site of the new capital, near the junction of the Roberts Road and South Avenue. Long before the appointed hour, the grounds around the foundation stone were crowded by thousands of people who were sitting under a hot sun on the specially erected stands opposite the site. The whole site was decorated

with flags and festeens fluttering in the breeze. Units representative of the Indian Army, including Indian State Forces, specially selected to witness the ceremony under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, were drawn up in long rows facing the site, where the foundation stone was to be laid. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales, leaving Viceregal Lodge by motor under the usual salute, arrived exactly at 11-30, when they were met by the Commander-in Chief, the guards of honour saluting and the massed bands playing the National Anthem.

After inspecting the guards of honour, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Reading and Lord Rawlinson, inspected the long rows of units representing the Indian Army, the massed band playing in the meantime. After which his Royal Highness advanced to the dais, where his Excellency Lord Reading, in inviting the Prince to lay the foundation stone, said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"In asking Your Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the Kitchner College, I shall not dwell on the services of the great man whose distinguished name it is to bear, since I understand that Your Royal Highness will allude to them in your address. I will only say that this memorial may be taken as commemoration of the respect and admiration of India as a whole—the India under British Administration and the India of the States. Contributions to the building have been made not only by the Government of India, as representing the Army and the people of British India, but also by the Indian States through the "Princes' Kitchner Memorial Fund" inaugurated by my friend, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. The proceeds of this Fund, to which a most generous response was made by the Ruling Princes, will be devoted to building the Lecture Hall of the College on the spot where I now stand.

"The College will, it is hoped, form an avenue of entry to an 'Indian Sandhurst' and will thus be a means of enabling the sons of Indian officers to attain full executive rank as holders of the King-Emperor's Commission. I now invite Your Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the Kitchner College."

After the speech, His Royal Highness got down from the dais and proceeded to the foundation site where he put in his signature below the vellum containing the printed words:—

"This stone being the centre stone of the Kitchner College Memorial Hall was placed by me on February 17th, 1922."

His Royal Highness before laying the foundation stone, addressed the gathering in a clear and bold voice which was heard with attention, said:—

"We are assembled here today to lay the foundation stone of a memorial to Field Marshal, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, one-time Commander-in-Chief in India; a great soldier and a great man. This memorial will take the form of a college, to be called 'Kitchener College', which will provide education for the sons of that splendid body of men who form the backbone of the Indian Army—the Indian Officer. I am glad that it should be my privilege to undertake this ceremony, because I have taken a special interest in the Indian Army and the Indian Officer ever since they were my comrades in arms in France, and also because Lord Kitchener has always excited my warm admiration.

"I am confident that no memorial to his name could have appealed to him more closely than a college, at which the sons of officers will obtain an education to fit them to carry on the high traditions of the Indian Army. The details of Lord Kitchener's career are familiar to most of you. The keynote of the great success which he achieved in Egypt and South Africa was the untiring effort which he made to secure that every detail of his organization was thorough and complete. His work in South Africa was hardly finished, when he was appointed your Commander-in-Chief in India. He filled this post with the highest distinction for seven years. In this country also he brought his talents to the task of the reorganization and training of that splendid army which fought during the Great War with the other armies of the Empire on many fields of battle. The magnificent work done by the Indian Army in the Great War was in no small measure the direct result of his untiring labours. The concluding words of his farewell order issued on the eve of his departure from India are worth recalling. The words were:— "I bid farewell to the Army in India, both British and Indian, with regret but with full confidence in its future". How well that confidence was justified all the world knows.

"When the War cloud burst on the world in 1914, the country again turned to him. We may leave it to history to appraise the true value of his services; but the following facts are beyond all question. He was the first to see the vastness of the task which lay before our Empire and her allies. He foresaw a War of years and armies of millions when lesser men were thinking in months and thousands. Again by the magic of his name he created armies which won for themselves and their King Emperor imperishable glory on the battle-fields of France. He died, as you all know, in the sinking of H.M.S. Hampshire by enemy mines. His mortal remains lie in one of his King's ships beneath the waves of that sea upon which is baded the strength of the Empire which he served so well.

"These incidents in his career point a lesson which every boy who aspires to greatness in any walk of life must learn and learn thoroughly. That lession is that success can only be won by hard work and by careful preparation for the coming struggle. The first stage in that preparation is education.

"In years to come generations of young soldiers will look on this stone which I am about to lay. I trust that they will strive to uphold the honour of this college which bears the name of so great a soldier of the Empire. I hope that they will labour, as all soldiers' sons should do, to fit themselves to serve their King and their country."

After laying the stone, His Royal Highness returned to the dais where His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the Indian Officers of His Majesty's Army in thanking him said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"It is my privilege to thank you, on behalf of the Indian Officers of His Majesty's Army, for your gracious consideration in laying the foundation-stone of this institution. It will not only be a memorial to one of the greatest Commanders the Empire ever had, but this College will form an avenue through which sons of Indian Officers may enter the Army of their country, with every prospect of rising to positions of responsibility and distinctions in the higher ranks. As an unworthy successor to our great Field Marshall, Lord Kitchener, and as the head of the Indian Army today, may I express my complete accord with your Royal Highness in saying that the Indian Officer is the backbone of our Indian Army. It is to the Indian Officer, and to the classes from which he is drawn that India must look for the leaders of her future Army. No one appreciated this fact more than Lord Kitchener, and it is not inappropriate that I should remind Your Royal Highness today that it was he who, 15 years ago, urged the promotion of Indian Officers to the higher regimental ranks—a step which led eventually to the grant of King's Commissions to Indians.

"Your Royal Highness knew Lord Kitchener, both as a personal friend, and as a great and loyal servant of the King-Emperor. In referring to his sterling qualities, you have spoken from personal knowledge. If Your Royal Highness will permit me, I would confirm, also from personal knowledge, all that you have said of his remarkable character, of his far-sighted grasp of essentials, and of his genius as a master of Military Administration. I was privileged to enjoy his close friendship for nearly 20 years, I served on his Staff in the Soudan, I commanded forces under him both in South Africa and in the Great War, and I was on his Staff at the War Office when he set about raising those great National Armies that finally triumphed on the battlefields of France.

"There could be no more appropriate tribute to his memory than the college of which you are today laying foundation-stone. May it prosper and develop. May it do for India what the Gordon College has done, and is now doing, at Khartoum for education in the Soudan. But, above all, may his great example serve to inspire future generations of young Indians with those qualities of duty, honour, and devoted patriotism which were outstanding characteristics of Field Marshall, Earl Kitchener."

The speech over, His Royal Highness and Lord Reading stood at the Flagstaff for more than 15 minutes during which time the representatives of the Indian Army already mentioned marched past, the Prince and the Viceroy acknowledging with salutes. When His Royal Highness left the place, the crowd vociferously cheered him and a salute of thirty one guns was fired from a battery near by.

Rustic Delegates.

His Royal Highness on his return to Viceregal Lodge was met on the Muttra Road by about 15,000 of Chamars (depressed classes) who had come as delegates and visitors to the All-India Depressed Classes Conference which had been holding sittings here since yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. G. A. Gawai, M.L.C., Nagpur, Secretary to Depressed Classes Association. When the Prince's Car neared the crowd they continuously shouted

"Yuvaraj ki jai," and the chairman of the Conference read the following address:—

"On behalf of the members of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference permit me to thank Your Royal Highness for the interest Your Royal Highness is taking in the uplift of the depressed classes in India, and for the sympathetic message received yesterday by the Conference. May I request Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty our message that there are in India 60,000,000 of human beings who are untouchables and that they should be raised if India is to be made really fit for 'Swaraj' ".

The Prince smilingly acknowledged thanks for the address and proceeded in his car to Viceregal Lodge amid a hurricane of shouts of 'Yuvraj ki jai'.

At the Imperial Gymkhana.

The Prince of Wales attended to night a dinner and fancy dress dance given by the well-known order of the Knights of the Black Hearts at the Imperial Gymkhana Club.

The ballroom and ante-rooms were decorated with the usual black and red colours adopted by this hospitable order, and special honours were paid to His Royal Highness by the Grand Master and Knights during the evening.

18th February 1922.

Prince Inspects Seaforth Highlanders.

The inspection of the Seaforth Highlanders by the Prince this morning on the durbar polo ground was a highly interesting ceremony and was witnessed by a large number of civil and military officers. The Prince rode to the durbar ground, accompanied by his staff, and after inspecting the battalion dismounted at the saluting base. The force marched past in quarter column, when H.R.H. took the salute. The Prince specially inspected the band of the regiment and chatter with the youngest subaltern, who was only 16 years of age. The pipers were extremely pleased at this special courtesy shown to them.

At Garden Party.

In the afternoon the Prince attended a garden party given in his honour by the Indian Officers of the Army. Four thousand guests including many ruling princes were present in the Fort gardens.

Ruling Princes' Banquet.

Maiden's Hotel was the venu of a gorgeous spectacle to-night, when the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India entertained the Prince at a public

banquet. The hall, where two hundred and fifty people sat, scintillated with myriads of lights and nothing could add to the superb decorations. The hotel, which was brilliantly lighted in red and blue, looked magnificent. Inside the hall the tables were profusely decorated with tea roses and pink sweet peas.

On his arrival his Royal Highness was received by the members of the reception committee, the band playing the National Anthem. He shook hands with his hosts and was then conducted to his seat. The band was in attendance throughout the dinner. After dinner his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior in proposing the health of his Royal Highness, said:—

"Your Royal Highness, your Highnesses and Gentlemen,

"As president of the Reception Committee it is my privilege to extend to Your Royal Highness, on behalf of my brother Princes and myself, a warm and loyal welcome. It is not necessary for me to say how much we all appreciate the honour of Your Royal Highness' company, and how extremely delighted we are to have the opportunity of entertaining you to night, jointly and as members of a recognised order. Your Royal Highness has now been in this country for three months, during which you have met several of us here and there, and indeed some of us in our States and homes. We trust this personal experience has served to strengthen the conviction, if indeed it needed any strengthening, that the common tradition of the Imperial House of Windsor, and our Houses, is a living reality, the tradition, namely, that the cause of our Houses is one, that there is perfect identity between our aims and ideals, which may be summed up as the permanent endurance of the British Empire, an Empire which is destined to progress continually towards greater solidarity, harmony, and peace, that is destined to remain united, to work for a common end, which is the happiness of its members, and destined also to ensure the peace of the world. My heart is too full at the thought of the glorious possibilities of our beloved Empire to suffer the desecration of a long conventional speech. My task may, therefore, well close by my ending as I began with expressions of our sincere and hearty welcome. Now let me ask you to drink a bumper to the health and ever-widening fame of our illustrious guest, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen.

"I must thank Your Highnesses very warmly for the splendid hospitality you have extended to me tonight and for the kind expression with which you have referred to me. I will convey Your Highnesses' message of loyalty and devotion to Their Majesties. I know how deeply they will prize and treasure your kind words.

"I am very grateful to Your Highnesses for having entertained me here tonight for several reasons. In the first place you have given me an opportunity of seeing you all again; and I cannot see too much of an Order whose devotion to the Crown I value so highly and among whom I think I may claim to have so many personal friends.

"In the second place many Ruling Princes, other than those whose States I have had the pleasure and privilege of visiting, kindly sent me invitations to visit them in their homes. These

H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Shahu Chhatrapati,
Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur.

H. H. Thakore Saheb Shri LAKHDHIRJI Saheb Bahadur,
Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

invitations, I regret to say, the shortness of my time in India prevented me from accepting. It is a pleasure to me to be able to dine with them tonight and to see them here; and so to mitigate in part the disappointment which I experienced through the necessity of declining their invitations.

"Your Highnesses, when I landed in India, I told those of you, who were at Bombay, that I had come to this country to know India, her Princes and peoples; and that I wanted them to know me; I felt some diffidence on account of the magnitude of my task; but I trusted that my sympathy with India would beget knowledge; and from that knowledge would spring up regard—a regard which would hold us together through the years to come.

"I want tonight to thank the Ruling Princes for helping me in this task. They have made the way smooth wherever I have been among them in India; and I can now say that I feel I know in a measure at least the Rulers of Indian States and their peoples, and that I understand their difficulties and sympathise with their aims and aspirations; I hope that they also have begun now to know me; and that out of our meetings that fuller understanding has sprung up which is the permanent foundation of mutual trust and regard.

"Your Highnesses, when I have left India, fond memory will often take me back to our pleasant meetings, to old friends among the Ruling Princes and to the hospitality and sport which I enjoyed in the Indian States; but with even deeper feelings of satisfaction my thoughts will turn to Your Order, to trust repaying trust, and to the sacrifices of gratitude made in the War for an Empire, which has for many years preserved your States from external dangers and maintained in their integrity your privileges and rights."

19th February 1922.

Presentation of Colours.

There was a huge crowd this morning at the Kingsway Camp to attend the church parade and also to witness the presentation of colours to three regiments by the Prince of Wales.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading and the Prince of Wales with his staff arrived in motor cars, and at once proceeded to the large shamiana, which had been erected for the service on the rising ground. The officiating clergy were Church of England:—Rev. C. H. Hemming; Church of Scotland, Rev. R. G. Jamieson, and Rev. Wennion, Wesleyan Church.

They stood on a small dais. The troops were drawn up facing the dais, where the service was conducted. The Seaforths Band provided the sacred music. Only two hymns were sung, viz., 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past' and 'All People that on Earth do dwell,' and the service closed with the National Anthem.

The first regiment to receive the new colours was the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and then followed the 10th Jats, and the 16th Rajputs, His Royal Highness handing over the King's and Regimental Colours with all the usual impressive ceremony. Especially impressive was the scene when the old

colours to the strains of Auld Lang Syne were carried to the rear of the regiment.

The Rev. R. G. Jamieson, attached to the Seaforth Highlanders, dedicated the colours presented to the Royal Scots Fusiliars, but following the usual custom there was no religious service over the colours presented to the two Indian regiments. To everyone's surprise and the intense delight of the 10th Jats and the 16th Rajputs, the Prince addressed them in the vernacular and expressed his pleasure at presenting the colours, and hoped they would, as in the past, be covered with glory in the future. The proceedings concluded with a march past by all troops, with bands playing. The bearing of all on parade was extremely smart.

20th February 1922.

Tent-Pegging Tournament.

The Prince spent quite a busy morning with the police and the Indian Army. The former he inspected in the grounds of Viceregal Lodge, where about two hundred men from the Delhi district were drawn up to meet him. The Prince went slowly down the lines, and, after he had completed his inspection, presented the King's Police Medal to Khan Sahib Hamid-ud-Din, of the Delhi Police.

From Viceregal Lodge His Royal Highness proceeded to the polo ground, where there was a tent-pegging tournament in progress in which about twenty-four men from different Indian Cavalry regiments had entered and also teams from Shahpur, Khanpur, Kalra, and the Scinde and Indian police. The Prince watched the tent-pegging for some time, and then went to the lines of the King George's Own Cavalry, where the men were busily engaged in grooming their horses. His Royal Highness, nothing loth, went through the lines chatting with the men and shaking hands with the utmost geniality, and then returned to the polo ground to present the winner of the tournament, Jemadar Hari Singh, of the 5th Cavalry, with a cup given by the Maharaja of Dhar. Before lunch His Royal Highness also called on the Gurkhas, thus concluding what had been a somewhat strenuous morning.

In the afternoon all Delhi congregated at the Kingsway Camp polo ground, where His Royal Highness, with the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Alwar and the Nawab of Jaora, played the Commander-in-Chief's team. It

was quite an exciting game, and the Prince who was in a splendid form, secured one goal. His team did not win, but they put up a remarkably game fight, none less than the Prince who did some really useful work and any amount of hard galloping. After the match the Commander-in-Chief's team were the recipients of four gold cups presented by the Maharaja of Alwar. Later followed a most exciting tussle between Jodhpur and Patiala, who had fought their way to the final in the tournament arranged in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit. When the game was over the Prince presented the cups, Jodhpur receiving that given by the Maharaja of Rutlam and Patiala and that given by the Nawab of Jaora.

MR. M. J. STEPHEN,
Deputy Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs.

Anglo-Indian Welcome.

The members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community of India and Burma, presented an address of welcome to His Royal Highness at 11-40.

Lt.-Col. H. Gidney, M. L. A. (I. M. S., retired), President-in-Chief of the community who headed the deputation read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"With feelings of profound loyalty and humble devotion the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community of India and Burma greet you and beg the acceptance of this address as one of welcome and greeting to this Imperial City of Delhi.

"We would assure Your Royal Highness of our deep attachment to the British Crown and to Your Royal House, and beg that Your Royal Highness will graciously convey to His August Majesty our King and Emperor, our renewed expression of single-hearted devotion and allegiance to His Throne and Person. Proud of our British origin and traditions, our Community is also ever deeply proud of this great land of India where we have been born and bred.

"A popular poet has written:—

"East is East and West is West"
"And never the twain shall meet."

"The existence of our community is a living proof at once of the error and the truth of this generalisation, the error inasmuch as our existence as a comparatively small though virile community visibly embodies the meeting of the East and West, and the truth inasmuch as, though our love and attachment to India as our Motherland is deep-rooted and ineradicable, yet all the sentiments by which we are swayed are equally deep-rooted in Great Britain, our Fatherland, which many of us never have seen and never hope to see, but which has shaped our faith and sentiments, our patriotism and loyalty, our habits and modes of living, our education and train of thought, in short our whole lives and outlook. Small numerically amidst the teeming millions of India in their countless sub-divisions of caste and creed and divergent interests, we yield to none in reverent homage to the King-Emperor and in passionate devotion to the cause of India's welfare, present and future, within the Empire.

"We take credit that in every department every activity in India we have worked faithfully and done our duty, and we are proud of the conviction that Government has learned to depend on us as a Community. Your Royal Highness has only to ask any able administrator or official of ripe experience to have this conviction ratified. During the Great War we proudly claimed the privilege of serving the Empire in the field. Thousands of our sons and daughters, answering the call to active service, were faithful to the end, many of them laying down their lives in the great sacrifice. No less in this period after the War, marked as it is by economic stress and bitter partizenship, we continue and will steadfastly continue to follow the straight path of loyalty, at once to the King-Emperor and to India. Now, as ever, the devotion of all members of the community, men and women alike will know no limit.

"At this proud and happy moment, when we stand before Your Royal Highness as representatives of our Community, we would not obscure our main purpose by dwelling on the disabilities felt in the past because of our numerical weekness, comparatively small means, and the fact that, as a Community, we are neither fully recognised nor understood in Great Britain. We are confident that Your Royal Highness, in carrying this message of Loyalty and affection to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, will help us powerfully in retaining unimpaired our recognition as a potential unit in the peace and advancement of India, and, as such, secure to us what it has been our earnest hope to obtain, equality of treatment in common with our European and Indian kinsmen with whom it is our fervent desire to live in peace and amity.

"In conclusion we trust and pray that Your Royal Highness, after a happy sojourn in India, will carry away the pleasantest recollections of the land and its people. We humbly ask that Your Royal Highness will convey our glad and loyal greetings to Their Imperial Majesties King-George and Queen Mary, to Her Royal Highness the Queen Mother and to all the members of the Royal Family and to His Majesty's Ministers. We, therefore, facing the future with sure hope and confidence, subscribe ourselves."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you very warmly for your loyal address. I shall lay before His Majesty the King Emperor your expressions of devotion to his Person and Crown. I shall also convey your kind message to the members of the Royal family.

"I should have been remiss indeed, if, in my tour in India, I had come as far as Delhi without informing myself by enquiry and personal observation regarding your community; but the facts are that I began to do this almost the moment I landed in India. I was so deeply impressed by the warmth of the welcome which the members of your community and their children gave me at my public appearances in Bombay that before I left that city I made special enquiries from Sir George Lloyd and others about your community in that Presidency. I received much valuable information regarding the careers which are open to you, the useful place which you occupy in public services in India, the success which you have achieved in various ranks of life and your record of military service. I had also questions to ask concerning the facilities for the education of your children and the conditions under which you live. I have since added to my knowledge by further enquiries and by personal observation elsewhere; in addition I have had the pleasure of meeting and speaking to several members of your community in different parts of India during my tour. I have seen many of you at the parades of Ex-Service men and in many of my inspections of troops and Guards of Honour I have marked your young men doing their duty in the ranks of the local forces.

"Gentlemen, you may rest assured that I now understand the conditions under which you live in India and the useful and honoured place which you fill as citizens in the Indian Empire. Your aims and aspirations have my sympathy. Your devotion to the cause of India, the land in which you live, and your desire to maintain an honoured place for her within the Empire do you credit. I shall watch the progress of your community with the closest attention. You may be confident that Great Britain and the Empire will not forget your community who are so united in their devotion to the King Emperor and who gave such unmistakable tokens of their attachment to the Empire by their great sacrifice in the War.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. I wish your community all prosperity and success."

After the presentation of the address the members of the Deputation were introduced to the Prince.

Ball at Viceregal Lodge.

The ball at Viceregal Lodge to night really concluded the official programme of the Prince of Wales' entertainments at Delhi. In all 1,500 guests accepted the command invitations and never has Viceregal Lodge seen a more brilliant or distinguished gathering within its walls. The Ruling Chiefs were present in their richest dresses and wearing their priceless jewels, the scarlet uniforms of the military and the many lovely dresses worn by fair ladies lent a wonderful colour and brilliance to a splendid scene. The ball opened with the so-called State Lancers at 9-45, the Viceregal bodyguard

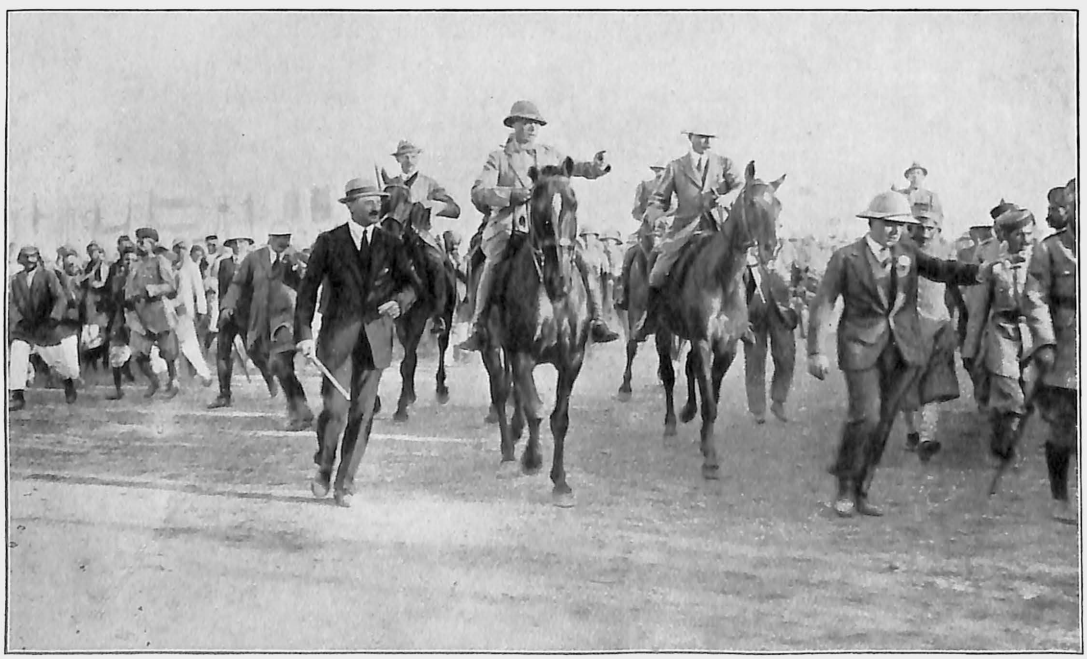
forming a circle round the distinguished performers. The lancers were danced with perhaps more enjoyment than accuracy; but if they were less formal than is usual on such occasions they had the happy effect of dispelling any feeling of stiffness amongst those present at the ball and the dance was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. His Royal Highness danced throughout the evening and 'foxtrots' figured largely on the programme.

Supper was laid for the Royal party in one of the rooms adjoining the ball room and a huge 'shamiana' off the ball room accommodated the other guests. The grounds round the Viceregal Lodge were delightfully illuminated with countless minature electric lights.

21st February 1922.

The People's Day.

The Prince's seven days' visit to Delhi concluded with a fitting function this afternoon, when his Royal Highness, six hours before his departure,



THE PRINCE BEING FOLLOWED BY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

attended the People's Fair and scored an unprecendented personal triumph. The fair was held at the Tis Hazan maidan, and the enormous crowds who gathered to snatch a glimpse of the Prince had occupied hours before his arrival every inch of the vast grounds provided for the occasion. His Royal Highness went among the crowds at first on foot and then on horseback; he mixed so freely with them that the people broke through all police and military lines and ran after him wherever he went. For half an hour these proceedings continued.

The Committee in charge of the Fair had provided grand entertainments. There were famous Kolhapur wrestlers, expert Indian jugglers, Indian acrobats, a camel race, elephant rides, merry-go-rounds, lucky barrels, exhibition of high-class Indian arts and industries, fireworks and illuminations. The fair had attracted persons of all nationalities, and all grades of society, men, women and children, in almost equal proportion. The boy scouts, the girl guides and the school children were specially inspected by the Prince, who was lustily cheered by them.

Decorations Conferred.

Before his departure His Royal Highness conferred the K.C.V.O. on Sir John Wood; C.V.O., on Mr. Claude Barron, Chief Commissioner, Colonel Craufurd Stuart, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and Major C. Gabriel, Political Department; M.V.O. on Majors W. Muir and W. Blood.

The Prince dined with the Viceroy in the evening and then left for Patiala. Although the departure was private a large crowd including soldiers gave the Prince a hearty send-off.

THE PRINCE AT PATIALA.

Patiala is the largest and most important Sikh State belonging to the group known as Phulkian States of the Punjab. It has an area of 5,492 square miles with a population of 14,99,739. The revenue from all sources, according to the figures of 1918-19, is one crore and eighteen lakhs. The State of Patiala derives its name from its capital city, which was founded by Rajah Ala Singh, the first independent Ruler about the middle of the eighteenth century. The earliest progenitors of the House of Patiala were Scions of the princely Rajput Family of Jaisalmer, (claiming descent from Jaisal, a Bhati Rajput, founder of the State and City of Jaisalmer in Rajputana) who had left their desert homes about the time of Rai Pithora the last Hindu king of Delhi and established themselves in the country round Hissar, Sirsa and Bhatner.

Ala Singh was descended from Phul, who is also the common ancestor of the Jhind and Nabha Princes. Ala Singh was an altogether remarkable man, and to his genius must be ascribed the rapid rise of the State in the first stages of its history. In a fight against the powerful Muhammadan Chief of Kot and Jagraon, aided by the Afghans of Malerkotla and the Imperial Faujdar of the Jullundur Doab, Ala Singh gained a brilliant victory, which spread his fame far and wide. In 1749 Ala Singh built the fortress of Dhodan (Bhawanigarh) and a few years later he founded the present capital. In 1757 Ahmad Shah Abdali overran the Punjab. Ala Singh entered into friendly relations with Abdali who presented him with a robe of honour and conferred upon him the title of 'Rajah', installing him as the principal Chief in that part of the country. Rajah Ala Singh died in 1765. He was succeeded by his grandson, Amar Singh, who proved to be a capable ruler and brilliant soldier. When in 1767 Ahmad Shah paid his last visit to the Punjab, he conferred on Amar Singh the title of 'Raja-i-Rajgan'. In 1766 Amar Singh conquered Pail and Isru from Malerkotla. He next sent one of his Generals to reduce Pinjaur, which lies at the foot of the Simla Hills and which is noted for its picturesque Moghul Gardens. Bhatinda was reduced in 1771, and in 1774 Amar Singh led a great expedition into the country of his kinsmen, the Bhattis, and defeating their Chiefs in the battle of Beghran, took Sirsa and Fatehabad. Diwan Nannu Mall defeated the Governor of Hansi and overran Hansi and Hissar. By several other territorial acquisitions Amar Singh succeeded in making Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumma and the Sutlej. He died in 1781 and was succeeded by his son, Sahib Singh, who was only six years old.

On his accession, Sahib Singh received the title of 'Maharajah' from the Emperor Shah Alam. Diwan Nannu Mall ably managed the affairs of the State, but when he invited the aid of the Mahrattas in quelling internal disorders, he lost his influence, and Bibi Sahib Kaur, the sister of the young Maharajah, became the Chief Minister of the State. The Princess inherited the valour and determination of the Rajputs, and placing herself at the head of her army, she completely defeated the Mahrattas, when they again invaded the territory in 1794. Friendly political relations with the British Government commenced in the year 1804, when Lord Lake was assured by Maharajah Sahib Singh of his friendship, as he passed through Patiala in pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar who had retreated into the Punjab.

In 1805 as a result of the Duladdi village dispute which had ended in bloodshed, the Rajahs of Nabha and Jhind invoked the intervention of Ranjit Singh, who eagerly seized the opportunity. He

Major-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia,
Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja, Rajeshwar
Shri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir BHUPINDAR SINGH MAHINDAR
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C.,
Maharaja Saheb, Patiala.

crossed the Sutlej, but in an encounter against the Patiala Forces, the lion of the Punjab had to seek for peace. After a short stay, he returned to Lahore, having considerably enriched himself at the expense of the Chiefs through whose territory he passed on his way.

Alarmed at the menace of the growing power of Ranjit Singh, Maharajah Sahib Singh and the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs made certain representations to the British Resident at Delhi, which resulted in a definite promise of protection, and the enforced retirement of the Ruler of Lahore from his acquisitions south of the Sutlej.

Maharajah Sahib Singh died in 1813, and was succeeded by Maharajah Karam Singh, who greatly distinguished himself by his whole-hearted and unwavering support of the British arms in several expeditions. For example, in 1814 the Gurkhas of Nepal encroached upon British territory, and when war was declared against them, Maharajah Karam Singh sent a strong detachment of the State forces to serve in the army led by Colonel Ochterlony. In recognition of his services, the British Government awarded to Maharajah Karam Singh, at the close of the war, sixteen Parganahs in the Simla Hills.

In 1839 the Maharajah advanced to the British Government twenty-five lakhs of rupees for the First Afghan War, and five lakhs in connection with the Second Afghan War in 1842 and sent in the following year two Guns and 1,000 Cavalry to help the British troops in suppressing disturbances in the Kaithal State. In 1845, on the outbreak of the First Sikh War, he provided a contingent of 2,000 Cavalry, 2,000 Infantry, and followers for service with the British army, and at the same time undertook to furnish a large quantity of stores and supplies. Before the conclusion of this war Maharajah Karam Singh died, and he was succeeded by his son, Maharajah Narindra Singh. For Maharajah Karam Singh's services the Ruler of the Patiala State was exempted from the presentation of Nazar. The new Maharajah was even more friendly towards the British Government than his father had been. When the Second Sikh War broke out, Maharajah Narindra Singh supplied the British with a loan of thirty lakhs of rupees, and also proffered the services of his troops, but no necessity arose for their employment.

During the Great Mutiny of 1857-58 no Prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharajah of Patiala. From the commencement of the Mutiny to the end of the year 1857, Patiala supported the British with 8 Guns, 2,156 Cavalry, 2,846 Infantry, and 156 Officers; while in 1858 the drafts included 2 Guns, 2,930 Infantry and 907 Sowars.

The splendid services of the Maharajah were gratefully acknowledged by the British Government who made a grant to him of the rich Parganah of Narnaul, and he was also permitted to acquire the Parganah of Kanaud and the Taluqa of Khamanon in perpetual sovereignty in full settlement of certain loan transactions with the British Government during 1848 and during the Mutiny. He was also given all the rights of the Paramount Power over the Bhaidour Sirdars. His titles were at the same time increased as follows:— 'Farzand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Englishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra, Shri.' In 1869 the rulers of Phulkian States received from the Government the right of adoption, and they were further empowered to select successors from the Phulkian Family in the event of there being no male heir or if the privilege of adoption had not been exercised. Maharajah Narindra Singh was one of the first Indian Princes to receive the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He had also the unique honour of being appointed a Member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations during Lord Canning's Viceroyalty.

He was noted for his measures of reform and progress and for his unbounded charity. He died in 1862, when his eldest son, Mohindra Singh, was not more than ten years of age. Maharajah Mohindra Singh did not live long, and died when he was only twenty-six years of age, but his administration was marked by several events of considerable importance to the State. In 1871 he rendered valuable aid to the British Government in suppressing the Kuka rising. His salute was raised from fifteen to seventeen guns in 1864, and the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him in 1871. He donated ten lakhs of rupees for the relief of sufferers during the famine of 1873, which worked havoc in Bengal. His Royal Highness, then Prince of Wales, paid a visit to the Maharajah at Rajpura in 1875.

Maharajah Mohindra Singh died in 1876, leaving as his heir, Rajindra Singh, who was only four years of age. The Patiala State contributed a contingent of 1,100 men of all arms for service beyond the Frontier in the Kabul War of 1879. Towards the end of 1887, the Council of Regency offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government in the event of any outbreak of War on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer was given a practical form in an engagement to maintain for service side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps numbering 600 Cavalry and 1,200 Infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Two years later these units proved their worth in the Tirah and Mohmand expeditions. The Maharajah served in person with General Ellis in the Mohmand country and was present at the forcing of the Bedmani Pass. Patiala troops also participated in the China War.

When war broke out with South Africa, His Highness presented a large number of trained remounts for the use of the British Cavalry men. During Maharajah Rajindra Singh's time a line of railway, 108 miles in length, was constructed by the State between Rajpura and Bhatinda. His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. in 1893. Maharajah Rajindra Singh died in 1900 and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler Major-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Englishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajah Dhiraj Rajeshwar Shri Maharajah-i-Rajgan Maharajah Sir Bhupinder Singh Sahib Mohinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C. to his Majesty the King-Emperor. He was born on the 12th October 1891. During his minority, which terminated in 1909, a Council of Regency managed the affairs of the State. He received his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. At the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903, he won the admiration of all present by the gallant way in which, as a youth of twelve, he personally led his troops at the Grand Review. His Highness was visited by Lord Curzon in the same year, and in 1905 he was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty King George V) at Lahore. In 1908 the Maharajah married the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief of the Jhind State Army, and assumed the reins of Government at the age of eighteen, on the 30th September 1909. In November 1910, Lord Minto visited the State and performed the opening ceremony of the Patiala City Water Works. During the last ten years the Patiala State has progressed by leaps and bounds. Almost every Department has been overhauled, particular attention being given to Education and Sanitation. Primary as well as Collegiate Education are imparted free in the State.

His Highness, who has ever been a lover of cricket, captained the Indian Team which went to England in May 1911. At the invitation of the Imperial Government he took part in the Coronation Ceremony of Their Majesties in England. He was also a prominent figure at the Delhi Coronation Darbar of 1911. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on him at the same Darbar, and he was decorated with the Insignia of the Order by His Imperial Majesty himself at the Investiture Ceremony held on

the occasion. Her Highness the Maharani was present at the Purdah Reception of Her Majesty, and had the honour of being selected to present to the Queen-Empress, on behalf of the women of India, an address accompanied by a magnificent jewel. In 1912 Lord Hardinge paid a visit to the State. The heir-apparent was born on the 17th January 1913.

With the outbreak of the Great War begins a new chapter in the history of Patiala. It is a magnificent chapter. At the very outset His Highness placed unreservedly all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Indian Government, and through his efforts Patiala continued to pour fourth a stream of men, money and material, till its record of War Services stood unsurpassed by any other State in India. After the Russian debacle in 1917 he was invited by the Viceroy to sit on the Central Recruiting Board. In response to the Premier's appeal in April 1918, His Highness at once offered to raise three New Battalions, and took a leading part in the memorable Indian War Conference which met at Delhi the same month. His zealous services in the cause of the Empire were signally recognised by his selection in 1918 as one of India's representatives on the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet. He visited the Allied fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Palestine and received the highest honours and Titles. The King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, and he was raised to the rank of Major-General. Later on, His Highness was appointed honorary Colonel of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, and also honorary Colonel of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry. In 1917 the Maharajah and his successors were for all time exempted from the presentation of Nazar. The personal salute of His Highness has been raised from seventeen to nineteen guns.

His Highness is a Fellow and Member of several prominent public institutions of the United Kingdom. Among the Foreign Decorations he has received the Grand Cross of the Legion de Honour, Grand Cross of the Order de Leopold, Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania, and Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. During the War the Patiala State contributed over 28,000 men. The Patiala Imperial Service Troops served in all the main theatres of War, and won no less than 125 battle distinctions. Besides maintaining its fighting forces at a cost of over sixty lakhs, the State furnished 1,000 camels, 259 mules and 400 horses for Transport and Remount branches. Rupees thirty-five lakhs were subscribed to the War Loans, and the Patiala State helped the Government of India to tide over the currency crisis by a timely loan of ten lakhs of silver coin without interest. Altogether the State contributions in money amount to nearly one crore and a quarter and in material to about nine lakhs.

In the recent Afghan War the Maharajah at once volunteered his personal services along with those of his troops which were accepted by the Government of India. He worked as Special Service Officer on the staff of the General Commanding North-West Frontier Force, and remained at the Front till the armistice was asked for by the Amir. With the ultimate aim of associating his subjects in the higher Councils of the State, His Highness is introducing the element of representation in Municipalities and District Boards. Important Agricultural and Industrial programmes are on foot and a State Bank was opened two years ago.

The Maharajah has four sons, the youngest having been born in October 1919. On the 1st January 1921 he was created a G.C.S.I. for services connected with the war.

22nd February 1922.

Arrival.

One who expected to see a gorgeous display in Patiala was entirely

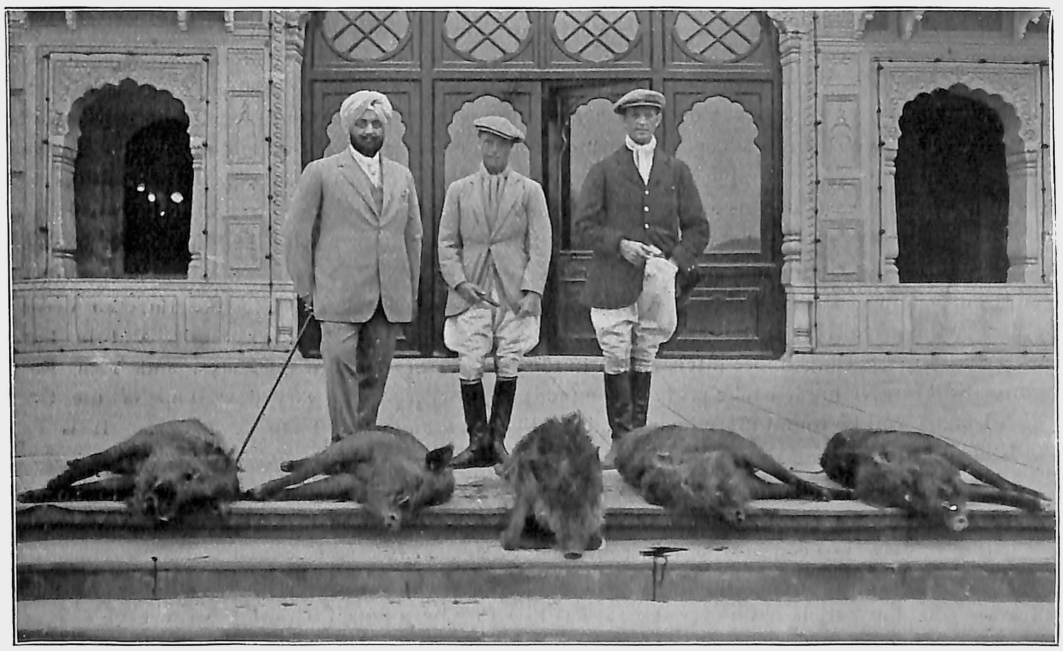
satisfied at the railway station this morning when the Prince arrived at 8-30. Apart from the pretty artistic decorations in green foliage and deep purple of flags of all shapes, the rich costume and jewels of the Patiala sardars flashed in the morning sun, and enhanced the brilliance of the scene. His Royal Highness, as soon as he alighted from the train, was received by the Maharajah, who towered above the officials and others present.

The Prince, after inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the state infantry, was presented to the sardars of the State and walked the whole length of the station, which was laid with rich cloth of gold. His Royal Highness left under a salute and proceeded to Motibagh, escorted by the Rajendia Lancers through a well decorated route of about two miles. The exchange of formal visits had been dispensed with, in order to allow the Prince more time for recreation and sport. Before crowds of spectators, numbering about eight thousand, the Prince reviewed the Patiala State troops, about five thousand strong, which included cavalry, infantry and artillery. The troops were drawn up under his Highness the Maharajah, and after the inspection the Prince took the salute during the march past and gallop.

The smart turnout of the men elicited great admiration from the crowds. After the review, which was brought to a close by a flourish of trumpet and a royal salute, his Royal Highness inspected the demobilised officers and men, the Prince walked among the men, talked to them and shook hands with the officers. He was given a great ovation as he left the parade ground. The Prince played polo this afternoon, where a large number of people assembled to see him.

24th February 1922.

In view of the strenuous nature of the eight days spent in Delhi and the fatigues of the incessant ceremonial, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala relieved His Royal Highness of all ceremonial functions, except the brief ceremony of arrival, the review of the State troops and the formal State banquet to night. For the rest of the time, the Prince was free to do as he pleased. There was polo, shooting and dancing, and the Prince enjoyed good sport and had plenty of polo and pigsticking.



THE PRINCE, MAHARAJA OF PATIALA & CAPT. METCALFE WITH SOME OF THE 'BAG' AFTER A DAY'S PIG-STICKING.

Photo by] **[Central News.**

The Banquet.

The State Banquet, held in the fine Durbar Hall of the old Palace, was a brilliant function. More than 260 guests attended. The gateway of the Palace and the Palace courtyard were beautifully illuminated, a fitting prelude to the beautiful interior.

In proposing the health of the Prince of Wales the Maharaja said:—

"Your Royal Highness, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Nearly 50 years ago it was the good fortune of my grandfather, the late Maharaja Mohinder Singhji, to welcome to Patiala territory His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, who was then touring in India as the Prince of Wales. To-day it is my proud privilege to offer the warmest of welcomes to Your Royal Highness on your visit to the capital of my State. When two years ago the joyful news was received in India that Your Royal Highness was coming to this country, I was one of the first to invite Your Royal Highness to Patiala, and it was a source of great joy to me when you graciously accepted my invitation. Our disappointment was equally great when we learnt that the Royal visit had to be postponed as your tour in the far flung dominions of His Imperial Majesty, and the inimitable earnestness and enthusiasm with which you had completed the sacred mission, had so strained

your health that it was necessary to insist on Your Royal Highness taking a little rest. I know how reluctantly you acquiesced in the postponement, as you always refuse to allow considerations of personal ease and comfort and even of health to stand in the way of the fulfilment of the duties of your high destiny. Just as Your Royal Highness has been looking forward all this time to a visit to this country, we have been equally anxious to welcome the heir to the throne of the mightiest Empire in the world. I beg you, Sir, to accept my warmest thanks on behalf of myself and my people for your gracious acceptance of our humble invitation. The joy that we feel to-day, and the feelings that surge in our loyal breasts on this auspicious occasion, are too deep to be interpreted in words. In India love for the Crown is a worship, and loyalty to the Sovereign is a religion.

"Your Royal Highness is now travelling in a country which devoutly believes in the divine right of kings, and where as happened when Your gracious father came here for the Imperial coronation durbar the mere sight of the Sovereign is believed to cure all ills and diseases. And in India, nowhere are these feelings more intense than in the subjects of the Indian States, and Your Royal Highness will forgive me if I take pride in the fact that nowhere in the vast dominions of the Great British Empire will be found more loving and loyal hearts than in the State of Patiala. It is with such feelings that we offer you the heartiest of welcomes.

"Ever since destiny has linked us with the British Crown, we have been second to none in our loyalty to the person and throne of the Ruling Sovereign, and I am proud to say that the great Sikh nation has always been in the forefront wherever sacrifice, service and gallantry have been needed. It ill becomes me to indulge in a vainglorious account of the services rendered to the Empire by the Sikhs or the Patiala State ever since it has by treaty been linked with the Crown of England. It is not necessary for me either to refer to the wholeheartedness with which my ancestors embraced as their own every cause of the British Crown, nor is it appropriate for me to dilate on my own humble work in the service of the Empire during the Great War. All these things are, I believe, recorded in history, and I earnestly pray that God Almighty may enable me hereafter and my children and all the future rulers of Patiala to add their humble share to this proud chapter in our history. In war time and in peace time, may it be always given to us to be true to our noble traditions and glorious past.

"Your Royal Highness, the Indian States have always been considered the pillars and bulwarks of the Imperial edifice. Secure in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under their treaties and engagements they have always vied with one another in their loyalty to the Crown. The bonds that unite us with the latter are made of a material which knows no decay or rust, but has the unique quality of growing stronger, more enduring and lasting with time. I believe that no better way can be found to keep these links glittering and thus make them the envy of other nations of the world than to send out to us and others Imperial Ambassadors like Your Royal Highness. You have now visited practically all the distant parts of the Empire over which the sun never sets, and wherever you have gone you have completely succeeded in winning all hearts. Your wonderful charm, your gracious affability and the ardent desire to know and be known to the Allies, friends and the people of the British Empire, have done much more to strengthen the links of unity in the Empire, than treaties, statesmanship or diplomacy. The man of peace knows you as a Prince who will be a King of the people in the truest sense of the world. The soldier is proud to remember you as a comrade, taking the same risks as himself on the field of battle. All know you well, and no Prince ever prepared himself better for the task of governing than by making an attempt, so successful in

your case, to know the people. Some of us in the Indian States have had the good fortune of knowing you well for several years, and I reckon myself one of this lucky number, but all those who have had the privilege of coming in contact with you during this visit to India can never forget the joy of it, and Your Royal Highness may safely accept my assurance as a member of the order of Princes, that we are proud to be integral parts of an Empire whose future sovereign is so wonderfully magnetic and so keenly alive to our cherished traditions.

"Your Royal Highness it has been a very great privilege and pleasure to me to entertain you in Patiala, and I very much wish it had been possible for Your Royal Highness to stay with us a little longer. I am conscious that there may have been short comings in our arrangements, if so, I pray you to overlook them and to measure our joy and happiness at your visit by the spirit which has animated our efforts to make you comfortable and give you some enjoyable sport. It has been a privilege to my troops to be reviewed by Your Royal Highness. I was particularly anxious that the review should be held inasmuch as the hearts of the soldiers beat high, and also because I considered it only appropriate that Your Royal Highness might have an opportunity of forming an estimate of the most soldierly part of the sword arm of India. It is my privilege to say once more how happy and proud my people and I are to have you in our midst, and we shall be very grateful if you will personally convey to His Imperial Majesty, your august father, our deep sense of everabiding loyalty to, and love for, his person and throne. It is my earnest prayer that Your Royal Highness may continue to win fresh laurels wherever you may go, for you possess a heart of gold full of sympathy and affection for all, a gift which Almighty God vouchsafes only to a chosen few.

"Before concluding, allow me to allude to the forthcoming auspicious marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary. We wish her the best of luck and sincerely pray that Providence may bless her and her future husband, and bring them every joy and happiness.

"And now, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking, with cordiality and enthusiasm, the health of our Royal guest, the Prince of Wales, may God bless him."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I am very grateful to Your Highness for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health. I thank Your Highness for having extended me princely hospitality, for which Patiala State is so justly famous. I have been keenly looking forward to my visit to Patiala, because of my previous acquaintance with Your Highness, which began in 1911 when you visited England. I saw you again at the War Conference and renewed acquaintance by a brief period of comradeship on service on Carso Plateau and subsequent meetings. I knew that a warm welcome awaited me here and that Your Highness would show me the best sport and hospitality. But apart from personal grounds for my satisfaction, it is a great pleasure to me to be able to visit the capital of the premier State in the Punjab, and the leading Sikh State in India. I need not refer to the past history of the relations of Patiala State with the British Government which date back from 1809 and have been of the happiest nature.

"To a loyal and capable statesman, such as Your Highness, the crisis of the Great War came not as a trial but as an opportunity. Immediately on its outbreak Your Highness offered your personal services and the resources of your State to the Empire. You proceeded post haste to the front, though regrettable illness compelled your return. Your Imperial Service Troops, cavalry and infantry, went on service and continued in the field rendering conspicuous assistance till the end of the war.

In addition, Your Highness raised in the State and maintained a Camel Corps and two Mule Corps, which were of great value to our forces. I believe Patiala State can boast to be the only State in India which raised from its own subjects and maintained from its own revenues, five separate and complete corps. In addition, when in 1918 the Premier called for a special effort in the Empire, Your Highness set a noble example to your brother Princes by your offer to raise in the State three battalions of infantry in addition to maintaining flow of recruits to the Imperial Service Troops and Indian Army. The total number of Patiala subjects who enlisted in these forces amounted to 28,000, a contribution in man-power of which the State may well be proud. Your Highness did memorable work on the War Conference in 1918, and subsequently visited various fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Palestine. Your Highness must have left gratified in the latter country to see your own Imperial Service Infantry Regiment already covered with laurels and about to win more in Lord Allenby's famous advance in September, 1918. It was a great privilege to me to be able to see Your Highness' fine troops here and to inspect the ex-service men of your State. In money contributions, Your Highness was equally lavish. The total expenditure on the State war services amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs and including contribution to war loans to Rs. 1⅓ crores. There are many other matters I might mention, but, I think that the varied tale which I have set forth will show that Your Highness and your State have in no respect fallen short of your glorious traditions of loyalty and service. Few states can show such a record. It is indeed a fortunate chance that at this crisis the Punjab had Your Highness as its premier Prince and the Sikhs had, you as their, the most prominent leader. I feel proud that my House possesses such a true and devoted friend, and I am happy to be able in person to-night to offer thanks and congratulations for this record of unwearied service and loyalty. May the years that pass draw our ties still closer.

"I need not say what pleasure it was to me when your Highness expressed a desire to be attached to my staff in India. I must thank your Highness again for all your kindness and hospitality. I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Patiala, which is a home of sport, of polo and of pigsticking. I must leave the latter pastime behind me in Patiala with regret, but as regards polo, I do hope that I may some day be able to show my friends in England that the Patiala polo team does not belie my accounts of it.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking prosperity to Patiala State and long life and happiness to its illustrious Ruler."

After the banquet the Prince left Patiala, driving to station through illuminated streets.

THE PRINCE AT JULLUNDUR.

From Patiala the Prince proceeded northwards to Jullundur Cantonment, adjoining, the headquarters of the Division and District of the same name. Here he obtained his first glimpse of the richly fertile country which is claimed to be the garden of the Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul,
M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Commissioner, Jullundur.

Historically, Jullundur was famous thousands of years ago, for there is a legend to the effect that the Daitya king Jalandhara was overwhelmed by Siva under a pile of mountains, and it is to this king that the name of the district is attributed. The city, too, is mentioned in the accounts of the Buddhist council held at Kuvana, near Jullundur, early in the Christian era, whilst it was an important place, two miles in circuit and the capital of a Rajput kingdom, when visited by Hiuen Tsaing in the seventh century. Later it was the capital of a sarkar under the Mughals. Was burnt by the Sikhs in 1757, captured by the Faizullahpuria confederacy in 1766, annexed by Ranjit Singh in 1811 and finally, in 1846, became the British headquarters in that territory after the first Sikh war.

25th February 1922.

The Prince stopped at Jullundur for 3 hours to perform the pleasant function of laying the foundation stone of the King George's Royal Indian Military School. The train steamed in at 9.30 and on alighting, the Prince was received by Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, Commissioner Jullundur Division. Accompanied by his staff, he motored through streets decorated

with flags and triumphal arches and hundreds of spectators and school children who gathered on the road side gave the Prince a magnificent welcome.

At the site over 4000 pensioners drawn from all districts including 840 officers, assembled to greet His Royal Highness. Troops in the garrison were drawn up on duty under Colonel Commandant Bainbridge and other officers. As soon as the Prince alighted at the flagstaff, the guard of honour furnished by 4th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliars and 52nd Sikhs presented arms. The Band played the National Anthem when the Royal standard was hoisted.

After shaking hands with Colonel Bainbridge, the Prince walked up to the base of the stone when Colonel F. W. Lascelles in welcoming the Prince said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"Under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is my duty on behalf of the Army to ask you to be pleased to lay here to-day the foundation stone of a School for the sons of Indian soldiers. The suggestion that special institutions of this nature should be established was first made by certain distinguished British officers, who were aware that their Indian officers and men greatly desired that their sons should be educated in conditions where the loyal spirit and glorious traditions of the Indian Army should be enabled to exercise the fullest possible influence.

"A proposal to establish schools in satisfaction of this wise and laudable desire was taken up with great zealousness by Sir George Lowndes, then President of the Indian Soldiers Board, a body which has done much for the welfare of the Indian soldier and his dependents. General Sir Charles Monro, at that time Commander-in-Chief in India, strongly supported the movement, which owes a great deal also to the deep interest taken in it by His Excellency, Sir Edward Maclagan, the Governor of this Province, and a Member of the Indian Soldiers' Board, and whose Government has generously made a free gift of the school site upon which Your Royal Highness is now standing. Lord Chelmsford, then Viceroy, gave his whole hearted support to the proposal, but financial stringency arising from the Great War rendered it impossible to provide from public funds money to build the schools. The desire of the Indian officers and men would therefore have been unfulfilled, had not His Majesty, the King-Emperor graciously ordered that certain funds at his personal disposal should be used for the purpose.

"I am desired by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief in the name of the Indian officers and men whom it is his high privilege to command, to ask Your Royal Highness to be pleased to convey to the King-Emperor an expression of their abiding loyalty to his House and Person and their humble and heartfelt thanks for his gracious bounty to them and to their sons."

The Prince in reply said:—

"As one who had the privilege of serving in the field in the Great War, I feel I may address as commrades those gallant soldiers who are gathered here today.

RAJA SIR DALJIT SINGH SAHEB, C.I.E.,
Jullundur City.

"It is a very real pleasure to be among you again and to stand here in the centre of a Civil District and Division which contributed so many recruits to help the Empire to success in the great struggle. India supplied a total of 700,000 combatant recruits during the War. It is to the abiding glory of this Province that half of these came from the Punjab and it is to your lasting credit that all classes in this neighbourhood responded to the call. While the pride of place for enlistment of the largest percentage of their community in this neighbourhood rests with the Mehtons, actually the largest number of recruits was furnished by the Jat Sikhs. Out of a total male population of a million, the Sikhs enlisted 90,000 men, that is, one-fourth of the total number of combatants furnished by the Province and one-eighth of the total number furnished by India as a whole, in which the Sikhs formed but one per cent of the population. The response of other classes as well, who before the Great War had few, if any, inherited traditions of military service, was no less remarkable. I wish also to express my appreciation of the response to the call made by the humbler ranks of the people. The followers and sweepers and others, whose work was of such value to our forces and earned repeated praise.

"But great as was your contribution in men, it was the spirit which animated them which shed the greatest glory on your community. Far from their homes, in three continents and in many countries and fronts, in strange and rigorous climates, amid hourly dangers of death, mutilation and disease, the men who were bred in these plains and hills gave the highest proof of the sturdy qualities of their race and of the depth of their loyalty to their King Emperor and their salt. A well known story of the gallantry in Gallipoli of a famous Sikh regiment recruited in this neighbourhood is typical of the tenacity and valour which inspired you all. This regiment on the 4th and 5th of June 1915 fought in the attack on Achi Baba continuously for 24 hours, losing 12 British Officers, 11 Indian Officers and 380 men out of a total force of 543 of all ranks in action. They left the field at last choked with the enemy's dead without having given an inch of ground. Many Indian soldiers have pleaded for better educational facilities for their children. Their plea reached the ear of my father

the King Emperor who commanded that the monies of the King Emperor's Patriotic Fund should be devoted to building special schools for the sons of Indian soldiers and that these schools should be called the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools. It is my privilege to lay the foundation stone of the first of these schools today.

"I hope that the descendants of the soldiers who come to learn in this school, will carry three simple facts in their minds as they daily pass this stone. Firstly, that this school was built by the desire and at the command of the King Emperor as a token of his admiration and regard for the military classes in India and in gratitude for their loyalty and devotion; secondly that this stone was laid by me in loving memory of my comrades in the Great War; and thirdly that the noblest use to which they can turn the education received here, is to the upholding of the great tradition of loyalty, patriotism and service which was handed down to them by their fathers."

After laying the foundation stone, His Royal Highness shook hands with each retired Indian Officer and inspected the Pensioners who gave him a great enthusiastic welcome. After the function, the Prince returned to the station and entrained for Lahore.

The Prince in Lahore.

The Punjab, or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Native State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 transfrontier Baluchis) that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls respectively. Of the total area of the Punjab, 36,551 square miles are in Native States (34 in number) with a population of 4,212,794, and 2,566 square miles are tribal territory on the western border of Dera Ghazi Khan district with a population of 28,587.

Lahore, the capital city of the Punjab is rich in associations and ancient traditions and possessing withal a spirit of modernity which singles it out as one of the most enterprising of all the enlightened cities of the Punjab.

The first historical record, however, is that of Hiuen Tsiang, who writes of it as a large Brahmanical city visited by him in A.D. 630 on his way to Jullundur. In 1042 the city came under the

charge of Malik Ayaz, whom Mahomedan tradition regards as its virtual founder. With the advent of the Mughals in the sixteenth century Lahore entered upon a golden time in its history. The enlargement of the fort and the building of the city wall, was carried out by the Emperor Akbar when he held his court there from 1584 till 1598. Later, Jehangir built the famous Khwabgah palace and the Moti Musjid, or pearl mosque, whilst his son, Shah Jahan, erected the octagonal-towered range of buildings to the left of the Khwabgah, of which the largest contains an exquisite pavilion inlaid with flowers wrought in precious stones. At about this period, and slightly later, were built a number of mosques in which the walls and minarets were inlaid with khashi pottery—a form of decoration which must be reckoned among the lost arts of India.

H.E. Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Punjab.

No mention of Lahore would be complete without reference to the famous Shalamar gardens, or pleasure grounds, which were laid out in 1667 by Ali Mardan Khan, the celebrated engineer of the Emperor Shah Jahan.

The Lahore of to-day may be divided roughly into three parts: the native city, or bazar; the European quarter, or civil station; and the cantonment. The Civil Station contains practically all the public buildings, many of which fringe the famous Mall, and at its south-east corner is Government House whilst beyond, on the way to the cantonment, is the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

25th February 1922.

The Reception.

His Royal Highness arrived at Lahore at 3-30 in the afternoon, and was received by His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, Members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the President

THE HON. LALA HARKISANLAL, BAR.-AT-LAW.,
Minister, Govt. of Punjab.

of the Legislative Council, the Governor General's Agent of the Punjab States, the Bishop of Lahore, the Chief Secretary to the Government, three Members of the Council representing the Legislature, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the North Western Railway Rifles, the Prince shook hands with all the officials present. Stepping outside the station he inspected the guard of honour furnished by the 116th Marhattas and took the salute when the escort walked past.

Throughout the long route of the processions, he was given a great ovation by cosmopolitan crowds which were dense and continuous. Several stands, were full of purdah ladies behind screens and hundreds of Baluchies and camel-sowars made the scene highly picturesque.

At Government House, a big reception was held on the lawn where the Prince was received by the Raja of Mandi, Raja of Keonthal, Raja of Kalsia, Nawab of Pataudi, Rana of Baghat, Members of the Punjab Council and of the Royal Reception Committee. Here a large number of civil and military officers were presented to the Prince. He afterwards had tea on the lawn before going into the Government House accompanied by the Governor and Lady Maclagan.

H. R. H.'s Saloon.

A dinner and a small dance at the Government House to-night finished the first day programme of the Royal visit.

26th February 1922.

At the People's Fair.

The Prince attended divine service in the morning. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Punjab Provincial Mela, where were more than 30,000 people of all classes assembled. It originated in the desire of the leaders of the Punjab to give the Prince a really popular welcome. His arrival at the pavilion was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the Prince, who was riding with his staff, was followed by troopers formed of the retainers of the frontier chiefs.

The Prince went round the whole arena twice, and every time he was welcomed by outbursts of enthusiastic cheering. At the foot of the Royal pavilion, he was received by Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, President of the Mela Committee, who introduced Mr. M.S.D. Butler, Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Members of the Provincial Mela Committee were also introduced to his Royal Highness.

After the Prince had taken his seat, several items on the programme, such as wrestling, acrobatic feats, ram fighting, etc., were gone through. The musical ride by the Patiala Lancers evoked applause from the crowd. After an hour's stay the Prince motored back to Government House, and just before he left the arena the authorities allowed the crowd to come and see the Prince at close quarters. They pressed round his car and gave him a tremendous ovation when he left.

27th February 1922.

At the Workshop.

The Prince visited the Locomotive Shops first, at the entrance to which he was met by the Agent, Mr. F. A. Hadow. His Royal Highness displayed the greatest interest in the work in progress in the erecting shop, which was the first to which he was conducted. It necessarily had to be quite a brief inspection because of the many other engagements still to be met, but in all —the fitting shop, the machine and the brass finishing shops—the heads of departments were called up and presented. From here His Royal Highness proceeded by motor to the Carriage and Wagon Shops, where he made

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, Minister for Education, Punjab.

Mr. A. Latifi, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., I.C.S., Secretary, Government of Punjab, Transferred Depts.

a thorough round of inspection through the paint shop, the building shop, the wood machine shop, the scantling shed and saw mill. Here also representative officers and men were presented as he passed through each department. In the different grades of carriages the Prince was much interested and he climbed into several, closely examining the accommodation and the fittings of the various classes. Before he left, the Prince was presented with a remarkable model of the saloon in which he has travelled all the time he had been on the broad gauge during his long travels in India. It was an exact model in all details.

Aitchison College.

The Aitchison College, or the Chiefs' College, as it is better known locally, to which His Royal Highness next proceeded, is the third of the Chiefs' College in order of time and the second in size. Accompanied by

his personal staff the Prince was received at the main gateway by Sir John Maynard, Chairman of the Managing Committee, who presented Mr. J. Kelly, the Principal. After inspecting the Cadet Corps the Prince proceeded to the porch at the west end of the building where the members of the managing committee and the teaching staff were presented. In the College Hall, where all the students except those in the Cadet Corps, were assembled, the Chiefs of Mandi, Keonthal, Pataudi, Bhajji and Dhami and the Tika Sahibs of Bashahr, Baghat and Kuthar were presented. The Prince then proceeded to one of the nearest boarding houses where he inspected several of the rooms. His Royal Highness left the grounds escorted by the Cadet Corps as far as Government House Gate.

At the Council Chamber.

From Government House to the Council Chamber the Prince's route led up the spacious Mall through the Gol Bagh and up the Lower Mall. At the Chamber, where His Royal Highness was met by the President, a guard of honour from the Punjab Rifles was drawn up. After the inspection the Prince was escorted by the Governor and the President into the members' lobby where the Deputy President, the chairman, the three members representing the Legislature during the visit and the Secretary and the Interpreter were presented. His Royal Highness then moved in procession into the main chamber where the members were assembled. The President coveyed to the Prince the following message of welcome adopted by the Council at its meeting in August last:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We are assembled here to-day, to offer to Your Royal Highness a warm and hearty welcome on this your first visit to this province. We welcome Your Royal Highness as the eldest son of our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Their memorable visit to India some ten years ago, and the sympathy they then showed and have ever shown with India and with Indians, is fresh in the minds of all of us here present. We welcome you also as the grandson of King Edward VII. His name is commemorated specially in Lahore by the King Edward Medical College, erected at the cost of the Princes and people of the Punjab after his lamented death. We welcome you also as the great-grandson of the Great Queen, from the inspiration of whose royal words has sprung so much of that for which India now hopes. And we welcome you also for your own sake, for we have seen how you have borne yourself in the other dominions of the British Empire, and with what sympathy and enthusiasm you have thrown yourself into all things Indian since you have arrived in this country. And above all, here in the Punjab, the home of the fighting clans, we welcome you as a brother-in-arms. There are few here present to-day, who did not have some share in bringing the Great War to a

successful termination. Some of us lost in the fighting those who were near and dear to us. We appreciate the fact that through it all you shared with the rank and file of the army the hardships and the dangers of the trenches, and that it was your hands which unveiled at Brighton the beautiful memorial to those of India's dead who died from their wounds far from their homes in England. Sir, wherever you go in this province you will find those who remember what you have done, and remember it with gratitude. It is with feelings such as these that, at a meeting held on the 2nd August last, this Council passed the following resolution:

> "That this Council offers a warm and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India, and trusts that his tour in the Punjab will afford to him the opportunity of gaining a closer knowledge of the people of this province, and of their needs and aspirations, and will assure to them his sympathy".

"Your Royal Highness, here, as elsewhere, people are being stirred by their needs and by their aspirations; needs for things material—better houses, more and better food and a higher standard of living generally: aspirations for things not of the body—greater freedom, nationhood, and all that the idea of nationhood carries with it. That Your Royal Highness's tour in the Punjab may be fruitful now, and in the days to come, is our humble and earnest prayer."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Mr. President,

"I am touched by the warmth of the welcome to which you have given expression on behalf of the members of this Council. I am deeply gratified by the glowing tribute which you have paid to my father and mother. No one knows better than I do, what a deep love they cherish for India; and they will be rejoiced to find that their love finds an echo in the hearts of this Council.

"Sir, you have referred to my visit as my first visit to the Punjab. In a sense you are right, for this is the first time I have set foot on Punjab soil; but in another sense you are wrong; for I began to visit the Punjab in spirit long ago.

"From the day the stalwart Punjabis of the Indian Expeditionary Force landed in France and in the years that came after when I shared their daily life as soldiers in many countries, my thoughts went forth to the plains and hills of the Punjab. My heart was with the fathers and brothers, who had bid godspeed to those men when in loyalty and devotion to their King Emperor they went forth to be my comrades-in-arms in distant and unknown lands. When one of my comrades fell, in sympathy and sorrow I was with you in your homesteads; and I shared in your pride and rejoicings, when your dear ones returned safe once more to your hamlets at the end of the War.

"Gentlemen, you have honoured me by calling me a brother in arms of the gallant Punjabi in the War, and I am proud of the title. Now that the days of peace have come I want to feel that I still have you as trusty comrades in the tasks that lie before us. We British and Punjabis have travelled the road of friendship together for many years; we have passed many milestones on that road; I, for one, wish to tread no other, and I want to take you all, along that road, with me, right to the very end.

"Gentlemen, I have come here today to make your acquaintance—the members of one of the young Parliaments of the Empire. As representatives of those, whom I call my comrades, you have special claims on my regard. I sympathise with your aspirations. New political problems are arising as a result of world changes. You have your difficulties and dangers before you just as we had in the war. In that great struggle, patient training, trust, co-operation and courage led us to success at the

MR. HORACE GRAHAM WYATT, M.A.,
Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.

end. I pray that Divine inspiration may guide your efforts in the same way to preserve and maintain the well-being of the people of the Punjab".

This concluded the ceremony and the Prince motored back to Government House.

There was an enormous crowd at the racecourse to watch the polo in the afternoon. The Prince played in the first game with three others of his staff against Hod son's Horse. The Punjab Chiefs' Association were 'At Home' and after a second game of polo between the Prince's staff (without His Royal Highness) and Lahore there was a musical ride and tent-pegging by the Chiefs' College Cadet Corps.

28th February 1922.

A 'Fox' hunt and a Race Meeting.

Lahore runs quite a good pack of hounds, and this morning the Prince attended the meet at Shakhikoi. In the afternoon His Royal Highness attended the Lahore Gymkhana Races and rode in three of the eight events. There was a great crowd present and when the Prince motored down the course some time before the first race he was given a great reception. In the Polo Scurry the Prince rode Destiny and came in fourth. In the second event the Lahore Cup, he met with no better success but the tables were turned in the third event, the Stewards Cup, when on Major Van Renen's Jenny Wren he came in a magnificent first, with over a length in hand. As the Prince passed the post the most enthusiastic scenes ensued and he was cheered to the echo.

After the conclusion of the races His Royal Highness presented the cups, and when he got his cup thunderous cheers were raised by the spectators. H.H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur was 'at home' to the guests.

1st March 1922.

Police and Pensioners Inspected.

The Prince inspected about 4,000 pensioners this morning on the parade ground. He walked among the lines of the men with whom he chatted for a considerable time. The Prince shook hands with a number of retired non-commissioned officers, about 900 of whom mustered. Returning to Government House a little before 12, the Prince inspected the police parade. About 400 policemen were drawn up in double ranks formed in a square. In the centre the officers and men who have been awarded the police medal took up their position.

The Prince walked from Government House and was received with the Royal Salute. After inspecting the police on parade the Prince inspected a small squad of probationers, sub-inspectors and a few retired veterans. After this, he came to the spot where some relatives, generally widows and children of police officers killed in the execution of their duty, were waiting, and he received their humble salutations.

At Garden Party.

The Prince's visit to Lahore concluded to-day with a garden party at the historic Shalima Garden which was a brilliant function. About fifteen hundred people were invited to meet the Prince by the President and Members of the Punjab Legislative Council, who were the hosts. The huge garden was a gay scene of many colours. The fountains playing in the setting sun, the gorgeous flowers and the more gorgeous costumes of the guests, were a splendid setting for a historic occasion. The Prince was received at the gate by Mr. Butler, President of the Council, the Members of the Government, the Deputy President, the Chairman of the Council, and the Members of the Garden Party Committee. After proceeding to the central 'baradari' the Prince was presented to the Members of the Legislative Council. He walked among the guests and had tea with his hosts. The Prince was given a great ovation as he left the garden.

A Bright Chapter in the Tour.

Although the departure of the Prince from Lahore to-night was private, thousands of people massed on the route from Government House to the

railway station, the approach to which was as an excited scene of humanity. The brilliant illumination of the railway station and all the houses on Empress Road, owned by Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan, lent a splendid touch to the whole scene. The Nawab built several triumphal arches which were beautifully decorated and the scene opposite his own house was gay and gorgeous. The Prince received a tremendous ovation as his car slowly moved along and thousands of people outside the railway station raised thundering cheers as he came along. Before entering the train the Prince shook hands with the Governor, and other Officers present.

PUNJAB STATES.

Bahawalpur.

Native State under the political control of the Government of the Punjab, lying in the extreme south-west of the Province, with an area of 15,000 square miles, and a population of 781,191. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 45,00,000. The ruling family who claim their descent from the Abbasid Khalifs of Egypt, came to Sindh in the beginning of the 14th century, and established themselves in the northern part of the country, with Shikarpur as their head-quarters.

Early in the 18th century the Abbasi settlers in Sindh were divided into two rival families, the Dadpotras and Kalhoras. Amir Sadiq Mahommed Khan, the head of the former, marched out with his followers in quest of territory, and secured for himself the tract round about, where the city of Bahawalpur now stands. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son Mahommed Bahawal Khan I. He founded the city of 'Bahawalpur' which he named after him, and made it his capital. He died in 1749 and was succeeded by his nephew as Bahawal Khan II. In 1779 Emperor Shah Alum conferred on him the title of 'Rukam-us-daula Nasrat Jung Mukhhis-ud-daula Hafiz-ul-Mulk', which the Nawabs of Bahawalpur still hold.

Bahawal Khan II died in 1809, and was succeeded by his son, who ruled till his death in 1825. His son and successor Bahawal Khan III, sent a representative to Lord William Bentick, the Viceroy and Governor-General, to request him to dissuade Ranjit Singh from his plan of attacking Bahawalpur. On the rise of Ranjit Singh, the Nawab, Muhammad Bahawal Khan made several requests to the British Government for an engagement of protection. These, however, were declined although the Treaty of Lahore in 1809, whereby Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, in reality effected his object, and the first regular treaty with Bahawalpur was made in July 1833. This agreement was renewed in 1838. The Nawab rendered great assistance to the British Government during the first Afghan War, and in 1848, on the breaking out of the Multan War against Diwan Mulraj. These valuable services were acknowledged by the British Government, by the grant to the Nawab of a life-pension of one lac of rupees annually, and of the districts of Sabzal Kot and Bhung.

Nawab Bahawal Khan III died in 1852 and his third son, Sadatyar Khan setting the eldest brother at defiance, assumed the Government with the title of Sadiq Mahommed Khan III; but the

new ruler was deposed, and the rightful elder brother Nawab Fateh Khan, ascended the masnad. During the Mutiny of 1857, Nawab Fateh Khan rendered a very tangible assistance to the British Government. He died in 1858, and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Bahawal Khan IV, who died in 1866. His son, Nawab Sadiq Mohammed Khan IV being only four years old, a British Agency was established during the minority, and in 1879 Nawab Sadiq Mohammed Khan IV was invested with full powers of a ruling chief. He rendered important services in the Kabul War of 1879, in recognition of which, he was created G.C.S.I. On his death in 1899 his eldest son, who was then 16 years of age and studying in the Chiefs College at Lahore, came to the masnad as Nawab Mahommed Bahawal Khan V. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. During the short period of his reign, the late Nawab Mahommed Bahawal Khan V showed that he was an energetic and capable ruler; and his early death at Aden in 1907, while returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca, was a heavy loss to the State. He was succeeded by his son, the present ruler Lt. H. H. Rukn-ud-daula, Nasrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammed Khan, Abbasi Bahadur, K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904.

Bilaspur.

Bilaspur (Kahlur) is one of the Simla Hill States of the Punjab. It has an area of 448 square miles and a population of 92,525. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 5,00,000. Its ruler Raja Mahachand professed obedience and submission to the British Government and became a dependent of the Hon'ble Company at the beginning of the nineteenth century when the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815. The Raja was given a sanad in 1815 and reinstated in his possessions of the lands of his ancient territory Kahlur. In 1847, when the Punjab was conquered Raja Jagatchand was confirmed in his possession of the State including part of a tract on the right bank of the Sutlej, which he had previously held on payment of tribute to the Sikhs. The British Government waived its right to tribute to the Sikhs, but required the Raja to abolish transit duties in his dominions. About 1865, the pargana of Bassi Bachertu was given up to the Raja, on condition of an annual payment of Rs. 8,000 to the British Government. In acknowledgement of his services during the Mutiny, the Raja received a dress of honour of the value of Rs. 5000 and a salute of 7 guns, since increased to 11 guns. The present Raja, Major H. H. Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was born in 1873 and succeeded in 1880.

Chamba.

A State in the Punjab, with an estimated area of 3,216 square miles and a population of 141,876. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 5,00,000. The Chamba State possesses a remarkable series of inscriptions, mostly on copperplates, from which its chronicles have been completed and authenticated. Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modern Brahmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680), and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma 920.

Raja Sahil Varma conquered the lower Ravi Valley and transferred the seat of Government from Brahmapura to the new capital which he named 'Champa' after his daughter Champavati. About the year 1559, Raja Pratab Singh who was a contemporary with Akbar, was the ruler of Chamba. It was for the first time that the title 'Singh' first appeared with the name of the Rajas. Under the Mughals it became tributary to the Empire but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. After the conclusion of the first Sikh War in 1846 the British Government by a treaty transferred to Maharaja Gulab Singh all the hilly and mountainous

His Late Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans Major Maharaja Brij Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur of Faridkot.

H. H. Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind
Brar Bans Raja HAR INDAR SINGH
Sahib Bahadur of Faridkot.

country between the Ravi and the Indus including Chamba. This treaty was shortly after modified and Chamba was rescued from Gulab Singh and was given to Raja Sri Singh, subject to payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 12,000. In 1848, a sanad was given to Raja, assigning the territory to him and his heirs male, who are entitled to inherit according to Hindu Law and on failure of direct issue to the heirs of the brothers according to seniority. A sanad of 1862 confers the right of adoption. Raja Sri Singh died childless and was succeeded by his brother Rajah Gopal Singh who abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Sham Singh, then a boy of seven. Raja Sham Singh after a rule extending over 30 years abdicated in favour of his brother Raja Bhuri Singh K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who was a highly cultured and of mature judgement, and capable ruler. The present chief H.H. Raja Ram Singh was born in 1890 and succeeded to the gadi in 1919.

Faridkot.

Faridkot is one of the Sikh States in the Punjab. It is practically surrounded by the District of Ferozepur. It has an area of 463 square miles and a population of 1,50,661. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 18,00,000.

The Ruling family was founded during the reign of Emperor Akbar in the 13th Century by a Sardar named Bhallan who belonged to the Brar Clan of Jats and descended from the famous Ruler Dul, son of Brar, whose younger brother Paor founded the Phulkian Houses of Patiala, Nabha and Jind. They are now known as Brar Jat Sikh, though originally they were Rajputs of the house of Jaisalmer.

Chaudhri Kapura, eleventh in descent from Dul, built the town of Kotkapura and made it his capital, but his grandson, Sardar Hamir Singh, transferred the seat of Government to Faridkot. In the year 1809, when Sardar Gulab Singh, great grandson of S. Hamir Singh, was chief, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, advanced with the whole of his army against the fort of Faridkot and eventually succeeded in capturing it, but this action appeared to the British Government to be so unjust that they intervened and compelled its restoration. Sardar Pahar Singh, the younger brother of Sardar Gulab Singh succeeded him in 1827. He was an exceedingly able Ruler and immensly improved his territory.

During the Sikh War of 1846, he wisely took sides with the British and assisted them to his utmost by supplying means of transport and provision for the Army. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in recognition of these services and a further reward of a grant of territory. Raja Wazir Singh succeeded his father Raja Pahar Singh in 1849. He faithfully followed the traditions of his house and sided with the British in the Second Sikh War. During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered active assistance to the British in guarding the Sutlej Ferries against the passage of rebel troops. With a squadron of his cavalry and two guns, he personally attacked a notorious rebel Sham Das and destroyed his stronghold. The title of Brar Bans Raja Sahib Bahadur was bestowed upon him and he was accorded a salute of 11 guns. He died at Thanesar in 1874. Raja Bikram Singh succeeded his father in 1875. Well skilled in languages and an able Ruler he administrated the State with conspicuous ability and inaugurated various reforms. During the Second Afghan War he furnished a contingent of 250 horses and foot soldiers and as a reward for his loyalty and the progressive nature of his Rulership he was honoured by the British Government with the bestowal of hereditary titles of Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan, Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans. Raja Bikram Singh Sahib died in 1898 and was succeeded by his elder son Raja Balbir Singh, who expired in 1906 after a short reign. He offered the services of his imperial service sappers for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

He erected several buildings such as cantonment lines for his Company of sappers, a clock tower as a memorial to Her Majesty the late Queen Empress Victoria and the Raja Mahal Palace. He had no direct issue, but adopted his nephew, his late Highness Major Maharaja Brijindar Singh Sahib Bahadur as his heir.

He was born in 1896 and ascended the Raj Gaddi in 1906 at the age of ten. During the minority, the administration was placed in the hands of a Council of Regency. His Highness was sent for his educational career to the Aitchison Chief's College Lahore, where he greatly distinguished himself by the thorough manner in which he prosecuted his studies. He assumed full ruling powers in 1916, and to the utter grief and sorrow of his beloved subjects, the most promising career was cut short by the cruel hand of death on 22nd December 1918. He was a strong advocate of free Primary education in his State.

On the outbreak of Great European War, His late Highness with traditional Staunch loyalty and unflinching devotion to the throne and person of His Imperial Majesty, the King and Emperor, had offered the services of his imperial service sappers and placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness was bestowed upon the personal title of Major and Maharaja for the help rendered during the giagantic War. On his death in 1918, his eldest son His Highness Raja Har Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur, who was born on 28-1-15, succeeded him on the Raj Gaddi. The Administration of the State during the minority has been entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of a President S.S.S. Indar Singh, B.A., and four members.

The total contributions of the State towards various war & relief funds amounted to Rs.540,445 and subscription to the war loans to Rs. 8,35,593. The public subscription amounted to Rs. 9,53,467. For the use of Army the State supplied 30 tents, 13 sets of Artillery harness amounting to Rs. 69,426. The State also presented 42 horses and ponies and 48 camels.

Jind.

One of the Phulkian States, in Punjab. The State has a total area of 1,259 square miles, and a population of 308,183. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 27,00,000. The Raja of Jind is descended from Sukh Chain, a grandson of Phul, the ancestor of all the Phulkian families. On Sukh Chain's death in 1751 Balanwali, fell to Alam Singh his eldest son, Badrukhan to his second son Gajpat Singh and Dyalpura to Bulaki. On Alam Singh's death in 1754, Balanwali also passed to Gajpat Singh, who was the most adventurous of the three brothers, and in 1755 conquered the imperial parganas of Jind and Safidon and overran Panipat and Karnal. In 1766, he made Jind town his capital. He was the founder of the State. He secured by conquest some territories including Sangrur from Nabha State in 1774. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his two sons Bhag Singh who inherited the title of Raja with Jind and Safidon; and Bhup Singh who obtained Badru Khan.

Raja Bhag Singh shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the British and assisted Lord Lake in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1805. He was also sent as an envoy to Maharaja Ranjit Singh with some political mission which he performed with great skill and success. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab and Bhag Singh received as his reward the pargana Bawana to the south-west of Punjab. He died in 1819, after ruling 36 years and was succeeded by his son, Fateh Singh who died in 1822. Troublous times followed and Sangat Singh, son of Fateh Singh who was obliged for a period to desert his capital. He died childless in 1834 and the choice of succession fell upon Sarup Singh, a second cousin of the deceased Raja who ruled over the Jind State till his death in 1864. His loyalty and devotion to the paramount power was exemplary and his timely help

to the British was very useful. In the crisis of 1857 he rendered most valuable assistance to the British Government for which he received a fitting reward in the grant of the Dadri territory covering nearly 600 square miles. This territory yields a revenue of over two lacs. He also received 13 villages, assessed in the Kularan Pargana, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now has his capital and a house at Delhi. His salute was raised to 11 guns; and, like the Phulkian chiefs, he received a sanad granting him the right of adoption in case of the failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian chiefs, in concert with the Political Agent, in the event of the Raja dying without male issue and without having adopted a successor. He died in 1864 and was succeeded by his son, Raghubir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. He rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kuka outbreak in 1872 and when the second Afghan War broke out in 1778, the British Government accepted his offer of a contingent which rendered useful service on the line of communications. As a reward, the honorary title of Raja-i-Rajgan was conferred on the Raja of Jind in perpetuity. Raja Raghubir Singh was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity, material, and otherwise, of his people. He rebuilt the town of Sangrur modelling it largely on Jaipur, and made many improvements at Jind, Dadri and Safidon.

He died in 1887 and was succeeded by his grandson the present ruler Lt.-Col. H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur G.C.S.I , K.C.S.I. He came to the gadi in 1887, and was given full powers in 1899. He takes keen interest in the administration of the State and has introduced several new reforms and improved almost all the departments of the State. His loyalty to the British Throne is in keeping with the deeds of his ancestors and has earned for him high honours from the Government. The State rendered exemplary services in the great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

Loharu.

Loharu is a Native State in the Punjab, with an area of 224 square miles, and a population of 20,620, under the political control of the commissioner of the Ambala division. The founder of the State was Ahmad Bakshkhan, a Mughal, who was employed by the Raja of Alwar in negotiations with Lord Lake in 1803. In recognition of his services he received Loharu in perpetuity from the Raja, and the pargana of Firozpur, now in Gurgaon District from Lord Lake on condition of fidelity and military service. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Samsuddin Khan who was executed in Delhi for compassing the murder of Mr. Fraser the Resident in 1835. The Firozpur paragana was then confiscated but the Loharu State was made over to Amin-ud-din Khan and Ziauddin Khan two brothers of Shamsuddin. They remained in Delhi during the seige in 1857 and after its fall were placed under surveillance, but were eventually released and restored to their position. Alauddin, who succeeded his father Aminuddin in 1869 received the title of Nawab. The present Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan K.C.I.E. had for some time managed the State on behalf of his father, Alauddin and succeeded on the death of the latter in 1884. From 1893 to 1903 its management was in the hands of his younger brother, as the Nawab was appointed superintendent of the Malerkotla State. He received the high honour of a K.C.I.E. in 1897.

His Highness the Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction in 1903 which was made permanent in 1918. He abdicated in favour of his

H.H. Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Ex-Chief of Loharu State.

eldest son in the beginning of 1920. The present ruler Nawab Captain Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur Fakhruddaulah,ascended the Gadi of the state on the 20th of April 1920. He was born in 1885. In 1908 after a training of a few years in the administration he was made a financial administrator & in 1918 an administrator of the state. In 1919 His Highness served during the Afghan war in the staff & was made an Hon. Captain. He was admitted in the chamber of princes as a member in his own right. The revenue of theState from all sources amounts to Rs.1,07,000.

Maler Kotla.

Maler Kotla is one of the oldest States in the Punjab. It is a Muhammadan Afghan State in the Cis-Sutlej group. It has an area of 168 square miles and a population of about 1,00,000. The gross revenue of the state is about Rs. 15,00,000. Well irrigation is generally carried on in the State. The army of the State consists of I. S. Sappers and Miners, Horse Artillery, Cavalry (Lancers), Infantry and Militia, the total being about 1,500 combatants. The town of Maler Kotla, capital of the State, is 30 miles south of Ludhiana and 49 miles north-west of the city of Ambala. It has

Lt. Col. H. H. Nawab Sir MOHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Malerkotla.

a population of about 30,000. In Maler Kotla City there are flour mills and factories for manufacturing ice, making survey instruments, and for ginning and pressing cotton. Paper is also manufactured. The chief products of the State are cotton, sugar, poppy, anise-seed mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grain.

The rulers of Maler Kotla are of 'Kurd' descent who came originally from the Province of 'Sherwan' and settled in the town of Sherwan in north of Persia. From Sherwan they migrated to Afghanistan and settled in the town of Daraban. From Daraban they came to India and occupied Maler and the surrounding territory.

The State was founded by Sadr-ud-din Khan, a powerful and influential Sirdar of Sherwani Afghans, who came to India about the middle of the fifteenth century, settled in the Punjab, and founded the town of Maler. He was closely connected with the Lodhis, and helped Bahlol in his career of adventure and conquest. In 1451, when Bahlol Lodhi ascended the throne of Delhi he rewarded Sadr-ud-din Khan by marrying to him his daughter Taj Murassa Begum and giving her 12 big and 56 small villages, which considerably enhanced Sadr-ud-din Khan's territory and prestige. In 1455, when Mahmud Shah of Jaunpur besieged Delhi in the absence of Bahlol, Sadr-ud-din Khan's brother, Shah Sikandar, heroically protected Bahlol's family and bravely held out the Delhi fort till Bahlol's return. Sadr-ud-din Khan was not only a brave soldier, but also a very learned and pious man, and was reverentially styled as the 'Sheikh'. Sadr-ud-din Khan died in 1515, and within ten years of his death Babar defeated the Lodhis at Panipat and established himself in Delhi. Later, in 1555, the defeat of the Suri Afghans at Machiwara by Emperor Akbar once for all decided the fate of the Afghan dynasties in India. This sudden turn in fortune's wheel, which transferred the Imperial Crown of Delhi from the Afghans to the Moghals, necessarily affected the position of the Sherwani family of Maler, and for a time benumbed the activities of Sadr-ud-din Khan's immediate successors, who now offered their allegiance to the Moghal Emperors. The State was, however, consolidated, and its sway was extended over neighbouring territories during the sixteenth century. Mohammad Bayazid Khan, fifth in descent from Sadr-ud-din Khan, ruled the State from 1604 to 1659. He was the first to ingratiate himself at the Delhi court. Owing to his great courage and ability he won the favour of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, and received from him in 1658 a grant of two parganas, Qadirabad and Naugaon, with the titles of the Nawab, Amir-ul-umara and Saif-ul-mulk. The same year Nawab Bayazid Khan founded the town of Kotla.

The State territories were further enlarged during the time of Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan, who ruled from 1672 to 1712. He excelled his predecessors in tact, courage and ability, and like his grandfather Bayazid Khan, soon became a favourite of the Emperor, who entrusted him with important expeditions and frequently rewarded him by grant of territory. One of the grants consisted of 70 villages, including a village called 'Habibwal', which Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan fortified and named 'Sherpur' after his own name.

Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan's troops also assisted in the expedition undertaken by the Governors of Lahore and Sirhind under Imperial orders against Guru Govind Singh, which led to the siege of the Forts of Makhowal and Chamkaur in 1701. The Guru fled to the hills on the eve of his defeat, but the Nawab's brother Khizar Khan and cousin Nahar Khan were killed in the action at Chamkaur. When the Governor of Sirhind under the influence of his wily Dewan Kuljas proposed to kill Guru Govind Singh's two minor sons, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who with their grandmother Gujri had made good their escape to Sirhind from Makhowal, Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan

interceded on behalf of the boys and protested against the inhuman and monstrous proposal. His pleadings for mercy were, however, of no avail. Guru Govind Singh on hearing of the Nawab's intercession gave him his blessings and offered a prayer for the prosperity of his family and State. Hence the Sikhs profess a special reverence and regard for the State and its rulers. Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan also assisted the Muhammadan Chief of Kot against the attack of Ram Chand father of the famous Ala Singh. From this time commenced that incessant war with the Sikhs which lasted for more than a century.

It was after the Delhi Emperor had definitely ceded the Punjab to the Durrani Emperor in 1756 that Nawab Jamal Khan transferred his allegiance to the Durrani. Nawab Jamal Khan ruled till 1759, and was constantly engaged in helping the Imperial forces and in resisting the rising tide of the Sikhs. His son Nawab Bhikan Khan was a pillar of strength to Zen Khan, the Durrani's Governor at Sirhind. The Durrani returned to Kabul at the end of 1762, and as soon as his back was turned the Sikhs again commenced their work of rapine, plunder and aggression. With Nawab Bhikan Khan's death commenced the decline of the State, as the rulers, who succeeded him, not were strong enough to resist the constant encroachments of the Sikhs. Internal disunion and dissensions now prevailed, and while the hold of the rulers was weakened the neighbouring States and Ranjit Singh, 'the Lion of the Punjab', were only too eager to swallow up the fertile dominions comprised in the State at every possible opportunity, till the State was considerably reduced. Friendly relations were established with Patiala after Nawab Bahadur Khan's death, and Nawab Umar Khan, who ruled from 1766 to 1781, frequently assisted Raja Amar Singh in his difficulties and expeditions. Nawab Asadullah Khan ruled from 1781 to 1791, and was succeeded by his brother Nawab Ataullah Khan. In 1792 Bedi Sahib Singh of Una proclaimed a religious war against Maler Kotla, and hoards of Sikhs invested Maler Kotla. Nawab Ataullah Khan offered a brave resistance, the Bedi was eventually killed by a bullet shot, and the raiders quickly dispersed. The Nawab formed friendly relations with the Hon'ble East India Company, and helped Lord Lake in 1803 against the Marhattas, Scindia and Holkar. Ever since the Maler Kotla State has been a staunch ally of the British Government, and has loyally assisted it in every emergency.

Nawab Ataullah Khan died in 1910, and was succeeded by Nawab Wazir Khan, the eldest son of Nawab Bhikan Khan. In 1814, when the Gurkha war broke out, Nawab Wazir Khan sent the State forces to assist General Ochterlony, and furnished supplies and transport. In 1824 and 1825 during Nawab Amir Ali Khan's time, the State troops helped in the suppression of the Akali disturbances and in the expedition against the Bhattis. During the siege of Bharatpur in 1826 Nawab Amir Ali Khan's cousin Faiz Ali Khan held the command of the irregular force locally raised and maintained order in the pargana of Dig. In 1839 Nawab Amir Ali Khan led a contingent force during the first Kabul war, and in 1845-46, during the first Sikh war, he fought on the side of the British at Mudki and Ferozeshahr. His nephew, Dilawar Ali Khan, grandfather of the present Nawab, also served in Mudki and Ferozeshahr at the head of 700 foot and horse supplied by his father Khan Rahmat Ali Khan. This later contingent was detailed under Lieutenant Lake for general duties, and remained on the front until the end of the war. Nawab Amir Ali Khan died in 1846 and was succeeded by his son Mahbub Ali Khan. Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan's formal installation took place a few months later when H.E. Lord Hardinge visited the State to perform the ceremony. H.E. the Viceroy in a formal Durbar installed the Nawab and announced the grant of three villages of Mahrana, Rasulpur, and Fatehpur Channa to the State. Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan ruled from 1846 to 1857.

During the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 the safety of Ludhiana was entrusted to the Nawab. In spite of old age Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan personally looked after the defence operations, and died at Ludhiana in 1857 while heroically engaged in his noble work. He was succeeded by his son Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan, who ruled from 1857 to 1871. He was granted the sanad of adoption in 1862. He died childless in 1871, and with him ended the line of Wazir Khan, son of Bhikan Khan. Before he died he adopted Ibrahim Ali Khan, son of Dilawar Ali Khan, as his heir, so His late Highness Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan became the Nawab in 1871 and got his full powers in 1875, at the age of 18. During his minority Mr. Heath of the Indian Civil Service was Superintendent of the State. In the second Kabul War of 1878, at the request of His Highness the late Nawab, the Government accepted a contingent of 220 Infantry and 60 Cavalry, which was equipped for Frontier service. Khan Inayat Ali Khan, the younger brother of the Nawab, was attached to the Staff of General Sir John Watson as an honorary Aide-de-Camp. The State also supplied a number of transport animals for the British forces on their advance to, and return from, Kabul. In 1884 Sahibzada Mohammad Ishaq Ali Khan, the eldest son and heir died suddenly at the age of 12, and this shock so much affected His Highness' health that he showed signs of mental weakness and withdrew from worldly affairs. The Government of India then appointed a Superintendent to administer the State affairs for the Nawab. This arrangements lasted up to 1st January 1903, when Sahibzada Mohammad Ahmed Ali Khan (born on 10th September 1881) took over charge as the Administrator of the State. The present Nawab, then Heir Apparent and Administrator of the State, was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on 1st January 1903 to represent his father. In the same year he married a cousin of His Highnes the Nawab of Rampur, and a son and heir was born to him of this marriage on 20th May 1904. His Highness has also three other sons. In 1908 Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died, and was succeeded by the present ruler Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Dastarbandi took place on 24th September 1908, and the formal installation followed on January 5th, 1909. In 1911 His Highness the Nawab was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. On the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness placed his troops and all resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. In 1915 His Imperial Majesty pleased to confer upon the Nawab a Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India, and in 1916 granted His Highness the military Rank of an Honorary Major in the Indian Army.

The Nawab is well educated and is an energetic and wideawake ruler. He has received his education at the Aitchison's College, Lahore, and is also fond of his gun and other manly sports. He takes keen personal interest in the administration of the State and in the welfare of his subjects. He has reorganised the State Administration and made many important improvements. The remarkable services rendered by the State and its I. S. Troops during the Great War of 1914-19 form a brilliant and interesting chapter in the history of the State. Both the half companies of the Maler Kotla I. S. Sappers and Miners, each 100 strong, left for active service beyond the seas on 18th November and 16th December 1914 respectively. They were in the thickest of the fight in several actions in France and Belgium with the I.E.F. 'A', and were among the Indian units who were mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatches. During their stay in France they were twice reinforced by drafts from the State, and remained at the front till December 1915. The Sappers then moved to Mesopotamia on the transfer of I.E.F. and landed at Basra in February 1916. There they were reformed as a separate unit, and in February 1916 a large draft consisting of 123 combatants of all ranks

and 56 company and transport followers with 102 equipment and transport mules and 3 officers' chargers was despatched from Maler Kotla. This draft was followed up to December 1918 by 19 subsequent drafts consisting altogether of 245 combatants of all ranks and of 96 company and transport followers. Thus the company always remained over strength on the Mesopotamian front, while the Reserve Company, which furnished all these drafts, remained at more than full strength at headquarters. During their stay in Mesopotamia the company worked devotedly in constructing bridges in Baghdad, Basra, and on the Adhain, and doing other works at Nasiriyah and elsewhere. During the Ramadi operation they displayed excellent spirits and unfailing zeal. They returned to the State on 17th April 1919.

In the recent Punjab disorders and the third Afghan War the State troops again responded cheerfully to another call to duty, and the 2nd Company of I. S. Sappers was despatched at a moment's notice to the Frontier, where it remained till 27th October 1919. The story of the part played by the State during the recent World War is graphically told in the pages of a 'Brief War History of the Maler Kotla State 1914—1919' compiled under the orders of His Highness the Nawab. It is a most creditable record of war efforts of which any State may well be proud. The total cost to the State in connection with the war comes to Rs. 22,92,270, including cash rewards, land grants, and pensions generously awarded by the State to its brave soldiers who had served and suffered during the war. His Highness the Nawab has recently been awarded by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the honorary rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army, and the New Year's Honours List for 1921 has brought him the high distinction of a K.C.I.E.

Mandi.

An Indian State in Punjab, with an area of 1200 square miles and a population of 1,85,049. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 13,00,000. Mandi formed part of Suket State until in the reign of Raja Sahu Sen, the eleventh of the Chandrabansi Rajas of that kingdom, Bahu Sen, his younger brother, left Suket and settled at Manglaur in Kulu. His descendent, Ban Sen enlarged his possessions and transferred his capital to Bhin, 4 miles above Mandi Town; and his son, Kalyan Sen, purchased Batauhli opposite Mandi on the other side of the Beas. Little is known of their successors until the time of Ajbar Sen, who founded the town of Mandi in 1527. The ambition of a later chief, Suraj Sen, brought disaster upon the principality. He was succeeded in 1658 by his brother Shyam Singh, who built the temple of Shyami Kali on the Tarna ridge in Mandi Town. His successor, Gaur Sen, brought the famous image preserved in the Padal temple from Jagannath. Raja Sidh Sen, who succeeded in 1686, a great warrior supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers, conquered Nachan, Hatli, and Daled in 1688, and Dhanesgarh, Raipur, and Madhopur from Suket in 1690. His grandson and successor Shamsher Sen, conquered Chuborai, Ramgarh, Deogarh, Hastpur, and Sarni from Kulu.

His grand son, Isri Sen, succeeded when only five years old. He was succeeded by Raja Balbir Sen. The relations between the Raja and paramount power were defined in a sanad dated October 24, 1846. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by his four years old son, Bije Sen. A Council of Regency was formed under the presidency of Wazir Gusaon. Dissensions among the members compelled Government in 1852 to entrust all the real power to the Wazir, and during the remaining years of the Raja's minority the State was well-governed. He died in 1902 and his son, Raja Bhawani Sen succeeded to the throne. The present chief H. H. Raja Jogindar Sen Bahadur, was born in 1904,

and succeeded to the Gadi in 1913. He was married to the only daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923. The heir Sri Yashodha Singh Saheb was born on the 7th December 1923.

Nabha.

Nabha is one of the Phulkian States in the Punjab, with an area of 928 square miles and a population of 263,209. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 25,00,000. The three phulkian states were divided among the Phulkian houses in 1763, and the country round Amloh fell to Hamir Singh, then chief of Nabha, who established a separate State for himself and made Nabha its capital. In 1776, the Phulkian Rajas combined to resist the attack of Mohammedan Governor of Hansi, who had been sent to attack Jind; and after his defeat Rori fell to Hamir Singh as his conquest. In 1733, Hamir Singh was succeeded by his minor son, Jaswant Singh, who in 1804, entered with friendly relations with Lord Lake, and kept up his engagement with the British and refused any help to Holker who halted at Nabha in 1805. In 1809, he sought the protection of the British Government and with their aid tried to establish peace and order in his State. On his death in 1840 he was succeeded by his only surviving son Devender Singh, who sympathised with the Sikh invaders and neglected his duty towards the paramount power. He was therefore deposed and a pension of Rs. 50,000 a year was assigned to him. His eldest son, Bharpur Singh, was placed in power in 1857. He showed distinguished loyalty and rendered important services to the British, for which he was rewarded by a grant of territory worth Rs. 1,06,000. In addition a sanad of 1860, conferred on the Nabha Raja privileges similar to those given to the Chiefs of Patiala and Jind. Bharpur Singh died in 1863 and was succeeded by his brother Bhagwan Singh who died in 1871. By the Sanad granted in 1860, Hira Singh was appointed. He ruled the State in an able and efficient manner and rendered loyal services to the British Government on several occasions. He was made a G.C.S.I., in 1879 and was invested in 1903, with the insignia of G C.I.E., at the Delhi Durbar. He was also given a title of Raja-i-Rajgan and his salute was raised from 13 to 15 guns. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by Raja H.H. Farzand-i-Arjumand, Akidat-Paiwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Burar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajgan, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, Malvendra Bahadur born in 1883. He abdicated in favour of his son who is a minor and the administration of the State has been handed over to the Government of India.

Sirmoor.

The early history of Sirmoor is interwoven with legend from the time of Raja Madan Singh, a Surajbansi Rajput, while the State was administered by this Raja a flood arose in the Giri river which engulfed the town of Sirmoor with all its inhabitants including the Raja and his household. This Raja as is borne by Tod's Rajisthan descended from Salbahan 1st, the Rawal of Jaiselmere and was therefore a Jadu a Chandrabansi Rajput. The town of Sirmoor being thus subverted the State was for some time left without a ruler. Salbahan 2nd, Rawal of Jaiselmere happened to be in the neighbourhood of Sirmoor about the time and he was approached by a Rai Bhat or bard who ultimately entreated him to send one of his Rajkumars to ascend Gaddi. The Rawal acceded to this request and accordingly his third son Hasu accompanied by his Rani who was pregnant set off for Sirmoor where the crown waited for him. But he died enroute at Sarhand. The Rani notwithstanding her grief continued the journey and on arrival at Poka near Sirmoor Tal she gave birth to a son who was readily acknowledged by the people as their future Raja and the Rani at their earnest consented to stay in the country. The present Maharaja of Sirmoor claims his descent from this very prince.

The dynestic table contains a long list of 46 rulers. Raja Malay Parkash a brave and Gallant ruler succeeded his father Subh Bans Prakash in 1256. He brought under his sway all the outlying

districts which had passed into the hands of others. Raja Kol Parkash, Somer Parkash and Suraj Parkash also did much to add to the stability of their kingdom. The seat of Government was located in various places during the following 250 years but in 1622 Raja Karam Parkash established it in Nahan where it is still situated. He was succeeded by his brother Mandhata Parkash who acquired an enviable position and influence in the Darbar of Shah Jahan the Mughal Emperor. Next came Subhag Parkash whose administration was particularly charactarised by measures of reforms which he gave to the improvement of agricultural methods. His successor Budh Parkash too was faithful to the Mughals and exercised great influence. The next ruler of note was Kirat Parkash a Valiant soldier and a magnanimous ruler. During his reign the territory of Sirmoor was greatly enlarged. Karam Parkash was a weak ruler and a conspiracy was formed among some of the Chief Officials of the State who desired to place the Raja's brother Kunwar Ratan Singh. The Raja managed to escape with his family and Ratan Singh seized the throne. The absent chief appealed to the Gurkhas to assist him and although they invaded the State and expelled the usurper they established their own Government there. Raja Karam Parkash was in a worst plight now but his Rani appealed for help in 1811 to Davis Octorlony who was deputed by the Government to expell the Gurkhas. The Victory remained with the English and the Gurkhas had to retreat. Karam Parkash abdicated in the same year, and his son Fateh Parkash was installed to the throne by the Government. Full ruling powers were given to him in 1827. He introduced Financial and the most needed reforms and in 1838 offered his help in connection with the first Afghan war and in 1849 sent troops to join the British against Sikhs in the Punjab where they rendered great assistance. A new era of progress and reform in the State commenced with the Raja Shamsher Parkash who came to the Gaddi in 1856. He established Police, Judicial and Revenue Courts, District Board and Public Works Department, Schools, Dispensaries and Post Offices. He constructed roads, provided for regular land settlement preserved Forests and began the cultivation of Kiarda Dun which had previously been a wild and unproductive tract of land. He rendered efficient help to the Government during the Mutiny in 1857 and during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, he was appointed a member of Imperial Legislative Council. In 1876 he received the distinction of K.C.S I. and in 1886 he was made a G.C.S.I. His reign of more than 42 years was distinguished by most remarkable devotion to the welfare of the State and his subjects. He was succeeded by Raja Surrendra Bikram Parkash in 1898. In 1901 he was created a K.C.S.I. and in succeeding year he became a member of Indian Legislative Council. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by his son the present ruler Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. born on 14th Magh 1944.

The Maharaja takes keen interest in the administration of the State and is passionately devoted to the welfare and prosperity of its subjects. In recognition of his administrative abilities, he was invested with the title of K.C.S.I. in 1915 and the personal rank of Lieutenant Colonel and the heriditary title of Maharaja, in 1918. In recognition of his war services the distinction of K.C.I.E. has been conferred upon him.

In 1910 he married the daughter of His Excellency Maharaja Debhamsher Jang Bahadur ex-Prime Minister of Nepal and 4 years later an heir to the Gaddi was born to whom was given the name of Raj Rajindera Singh. Her Highness the Maharani is well educated in English and is an accomplished lady and a wise consort and had the honour of seeing Queen Empress Mary at the time of Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1911.

H. H. Raja LAKSHMAN SEN Sahib Bahadur,
Raja Saheb of Suket.

Suket.

It has an area of 420 sq. miles and a population of 34,328. The early history of the State is similar to that of other parts of the hills. Previous to its foundation the whole tract was under the control of petty barons bearing the title of Rana or Thakur. The chiefs of Suket and Mandi are from a common ancestor of the Chandar Bansi line of Rajputs and they, therefore claim descent from the Pandavas of Mahabharat. Their ancestors are said to have ruled for 350 years as the Sen kings of Eastern Bengal with their capital at Lakshmipur on the Ganges. The last ruler of the dynasty retired to Allahabad and died there. His son Rup Sen settled for a time in Rupar near Ambala. He was killed in a battle and his three sons fled into the hills and after a time founded separate States. Bir Sen became ruler of Suket, Giri Sen of Keonthal and Hamir Sen of Kashtwar. This was in about 800. The Rajas of Suket descend from Bir Sen and the present ruler is the 50th Raja of Suket.

In 1846 in the reign of Raja Ugar Sen a treaty was concluded between the Sikh Durbar and the British Government whereby among other provisions the whole of the Doab between the Sutlej and the Beas was ceded in perpetuity to Government. Mandi and Suket being within the ceded territory came under British control and a sanad was granted to Raja Ugar Sen confirming him in his possessions and defining his rights and obligations. The present ruler is the great grand son of Raja Ugar Sen. He succeeded his brother in 1919.

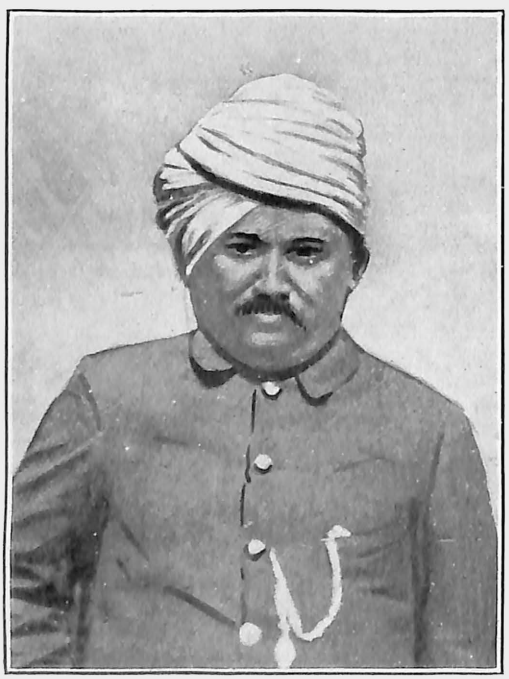
The Forces of the State were reorganised by His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen in 1922 as Indian States Forces. They are now occasionally inspected by the Military Advisers, Punjab States Forces, and are making marked progress. His Highness has very ably organised a Secretariat and carries out the administration of the State through his Secretaries who are responsible before him for the administration of the departments under their control. The present ruler, His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen Sahib Bahadur was born in 1894 and succeeded his brother, in 1919. He was formally installed on the Gaddi by H.E Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., late Governor of the Punjab in March, 1920.

He has received his education at the Lahore Aitchison Chiefs' College, after which he was placed for special training under the Punjab Government. During the short period of his blessed rule His Highness has introduced many useful reforms in his State. Primary schools for boys and girls have been opened and Vaids have been appointed in every tehsil to give free advice and medicine to the poor at their own houses. For the sake of the public the judiciary has been overhauled and separated from the executive. The public now receives full and prompt justice. The most important event of Raja Lakshman Sen's reign is the first Land Revenue Settlement of the State. These operations were started in 1921 and are about to finish now.

Of public buildings recently erected are the Lakshman-Bhima Club, the Prince of Wales' Orphan House, the Chief Court, the Infectious Diseases Ward in the King Edward Hospital, the Jaroli temple, the Police lines and the Swimming Tank. His Highness is married with the daughter of Kunwar Guman Singh Sahib of Koti State and is the father of a daughter who was born on the 6th January, 1924. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes, and of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and a Patron of the Lahore branch of the Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Bashahr.

Bashahr State, the largest of the Simla Hill States has an area of 3,500 square miles. The Bashahr ruling family claims descent from the celebrated Sri Krishna of Hindu mythology, Parduman, grand son of the Diety is said to have been journeyed from Brindaban to Rampur and he married the daughter of the ruler Bavasa Deo, who he presently slew, taking the kingdom for himself. Raja Padam Singh, now at the head of the State, can trace his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. Early in the present century Bashahr was seized by Gurkhas with the other mountainous tracts between the Ghagra and the Sutlej. In war with Nipal which followed, the British Government deemed it expedient to expell the Gurkhas from these territories and drive them back upon their own border. At the end of the war, a Sanad was granted to the minor Raja Mahinda Singh, grand father of the present ruler of Bashahr, confirming him in all his ancient possessions, the State was handed over subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum, this sum was eventually reduced to Rs. 3,945, in compensation for the abolition of transit duties.



RAJA PADAM SINGH,
Chief of Bashahr.

The present Raja succeeded his father Raja Sham Sher Singh in November 1914. He took keen interest in the management of his State with the help of Government Managers and after this he was invested with full powers by the Government. He had three sons, first Tika Denindar Singh and Kunwar Ranbir Singh have died. Third son Kunwar Jagat Jit Singh is invested by the Raja Sahib as 2nd class Magistrate of the Bashahr State, to help him in the management of the State. He is now 22 years old and takes keen interest to help his father in every respect. The capital place, Rampur, is a picturesque town on the banks of the Sutlej, and is famous for its wool trade brought from Tibet by the Kanawari traders.

The Bashahr forest were leased to the British Government in 1877, for a period of forty nine years, at an annual rent of Rs. 10,000. This sum is now raised to Rs. 1,00,000 by the benign Government. The revenue of the State is Rs. 2,68,000.

The State supplied 256 recruits during the War, contributed Rs. 43,209 to war funds and charities and invested Rs. 94,272 in the War Loans, besides lending Rs. 2,36,500 to Government and advancing Rs. 7,960 to recruits. In recognition of his services during the War, Raja Padam Singh is granted a personal salute of 9 guns. The present Raja Sahib takes a keen interest in education.

Kalsia.

The area of the State is 192 square miles (including forests) with a population of 57,371 souls. The average annual income is about Rs. 3,95,625. The capital of the State is Chachrauli, ten miles to the south of the Jagadhri Ry. Station on the N.W. Railway.

RAJA RAVI-SHER SINGH Bahadur,
Raja Sahib of Kalsia.

Kalsia is a Cis-Sutlej State to the north-east of Ambala District, and derives its name from the village of Kalsian in the Lahore District, the birth place of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, the founder of the State. Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh was a Jat by caste who joined the Kroria misl or confederacy of the Sikhs. His son, Jodh Singh, a man of ability and prowess, effected considerable conquests on both sides of the Sutlej, but eventually the family lost all those to the north of the river. When the Cis-Sutlej States came under the British protection, Sardar Jodh Singh, after some hesitation, followed the general example, and was recognised by the British Government as the Chief of Kalsia. He was followed by Sardar Sobha Singh, who died in 1858 and his son, Lahna Singh, succeeded him. He received a sanad conferring on him the right of adoption. The present Chief, Raja Ravi-Sher Singh Bahadur was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 6th April 1922, his Diwan being S. Narain Singh, P.C.S.

Batala (Punjab).

NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.,

Comes of a leading Rai (of Arab origin) family of Batala (an old town on the Amritsar—Pathankot Ry. in the Gurdaspur District of the Punjab) where he was born in 1863 and educated. Joined Government service in the Punjab Postal Department in 1880 and volunteered to go to Southern Afghanistan as Field Post Master. Proceeded to the Kandahar frontier and on the evacuation of Kandahar and return of the British troops to Quetta he was attached to the office of the Deputy Post Master General of Sindh and Baluchistan. Later on he acted as Manager of the Stock Depot and Dead Letter Office at Karachi. At the beginning of November 1881 his services were replaced at the disposal of the Post Master General of the Punjab and he was posted to the Amritsar Post

Office; but he resigned his appointment and joined the Imperial Circle of the Public Works Department at Simla in February 1882. At the beginning of June 1887 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department and he proceeded on special duty to North-Eastern Persia. He served with General C. S. MacLean's Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission in Hashtadan during 1888-89. On the creation of a British Consulate-General at Meshed in 1890 he was appointed Attache to the Agent Governor-General of India and H. B. M's Consul-General for Khorasan and Seistan.

NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., OF BATALA, (Punjab), and his four Sons.

Was granted the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1893 in recognition of his services on the Hashtadan Commission. Was Assistant Agent Governor-General in Khorasan and Seistan between 22nd May and 14th August 1894 and British Vice-Consul for Khorasan and Seistan 1896-1898. Was on special duty in Kain, Seistan and Baluchistan between 1898 and on special duty at Simla in the Intelligence Branch of Quarter Master General's Department 1898-1899 when he was employed in revising Vol. I of the Gazetteer of Persia comprising the Provinces of Astrabad, Shahrud-Bastam, Khorasan and Seistan. Was given a grant of land in the Punjab in 1899 in recognition of his services in Persia. Was appointed Assistant District Superintendent of Police and placed in charge of the Nushki district in Baluchistan in April 1900. Was transferred to the Punjab Provincial Civil Service and employed as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate at Rawalpindi and Sialkot 1900-1901 when he was re-transferred to the Foreign and Political Department and posted as Personal Assistant

Lt. General H. H. Maharaja Sir PRATAP SINGH Indar MAHINDAR Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja Sahib of Jammu & Kashmir.

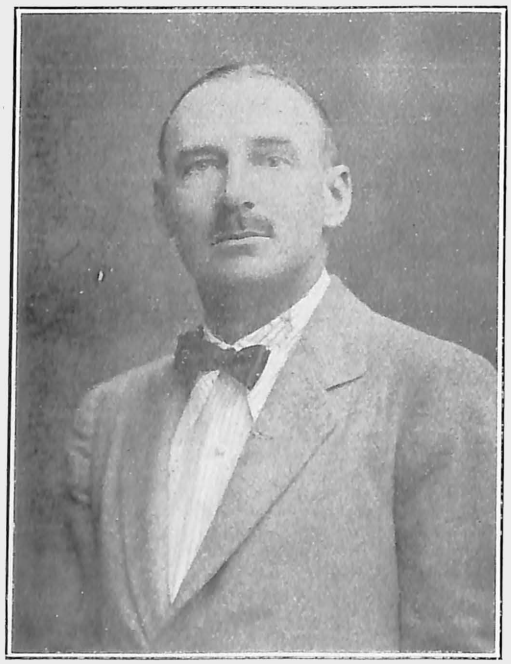
to the Agent-Governor General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan. In March 1901 he was deputed with the Amir of Seistan from Quetta to Calcutta to visit His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Lord Curzon). Was deputed with Sir Henry MacMahon's Seistan Commission as Attache 1902-1904 and on the termination of his work in Seistan he was deputed with Sir Louis Dane's Political Mission to Kabul as Oriental Secretary 1904-1905. On the termination of his work on the Kabul Political Mission he was appointed Attache to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department 1905-1919. He was deputed as Chief Indian Political Officer with Amir Habibulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies during His Majesty's tour in India. On the outbreak of the 3rd Afghan war he was deputed to the front on the 24th May 1919. He served in the field as Political Officer, North West Frontier Force and rendered eminent services to Government. He received the 'Indian General Service Medal' with clasp 'Afghanistan and North West Frontier 1919'. On the termination of the war he was employed as Oriental Secretary to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference at Rawalpindi from 19th July to 31st August 1919 and contributed materially to the results attained. For his Political work connected with Afghanistan he was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1919 and created a Nawab on 3rd June 1919. In recognition of the distinguished, valuable and meritorious services rendered by him in connection with the war His Majesty's Secretary of State for India was pleased to grant him a 'Jagir' (land revenue assignment) of Rupees five thousand per annum tenable for three lives in addition to his ordinary pension. On the termination of his duties on the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference his services were lent to the Jammu and Kashmir State where he was employed as Home Minister in 1922. On the creation of the Jammu and Kashmir State Council, he was appointed a Member of that Council. When in Persia he married the second daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E., British Agent in Khorasan, by whom he has three daughters and the following four sons:—

Nawabzada Ali Akbar Khan, born in 1903, Nawabzada Ali Asghar Khan, born in 1905, Nawabzada Ali Ashraf Khan, born in 1908, and Nawabzada Ali Ahmad Khan, born in 1910.

THE PRINCE AT JAMMU.

Jammu was the next stage in the tour of the Royal party through the Northern Provinces.

Picturesquely situated near a three-peaked hill, called by the natives the Triple-Headed Goddess, this town was once the ancient capital of Kashmir, and also the seat of the Rajput dynasty whose dominions extended over the plains of Sialkote. Viewed from a distance the town of Jammu is a joy to the eye, a vision of glistening temples, gold sheathed pinnacles and picturesque irregularity clinging to the outer spurs of the hills, whose snow capped peaks are faintly seen on the horizon. The most conspicuous of the temples is Raghunath Ji whose tall spires and golden pinnacles catch the eye from afar. The town covers a space of about 2 square miles densely packed with single storeyed houses built principally of round stones. The Mandi Palace commands a superb view of the valley



LT.-COLONEL C. J. WINDHAM, C.I.E.,
Resident in Kashmir.

of the river where it spreads out above the gorge revealing alluvial islands and mountains beyond, often covered with snow.

From the edge of the cliff upon which the Palaces are built an extensive view looking south and west over the plains of the Punjab is also obtained.

Kashmir & Jammu.

The territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir & Jammu may be roughly described in the words of the treaty of 1846, situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravi. This country known to the English as Kashmir and to the Indians as Jammu, covers an area of 80,000 square miles with a population of 3,322,030 and an average revenue of about Rupees two crores.

It is a mountainous country with just a strip of level land along the Punjab frontier, and intersected by valleys of which many are of surpassing beauty and grandeur. It may be divided physically into two areas: the north eastern comprising the area drained by the Indus with its tributaries, and the south western including the country drained by the Jhelum, the Kishanganga and the Chenab. The dividing line between those two areas is the great central mountain range.

The early history of Kashmir has been preserved in the celebrated Rajatarangini, by the poet Kalhana, who began to write in 1148. He gives a connected account of the history of the valley, which may be accepted as a trustworthy record from the middle of the ninth century onwards. Kalhana's work was continued by Jonaraja, who brought the history through the troubled times of the last Hindu dynasties, and the first Muhammadan rulers. Another Sanskrit chronicler, Srivara, carries on the narrative to the accession of Fateh Shah in 1486, and last of the chronicles, the Rajavalipataka, brings the record down to 1586. The current legend in Kashmir relates that the valley was once covered by the waters of a mighty lake, on which the goddess Parvati sailed in a pleasure-boat from Haramukh mountain in the north to the Konsanag lake in the south. In her honour the lake was known as the Satisar or 'lake of virtuous woman'. The country side was harrased by a demon popularly known as Jaldeo, a corruption of Jalodbhava. Kasyapa, the grandson of Brahama, came to the rescue but for some time the amphibious demon eluded him, hiding under the water. Vishnu then intervened and struck the mountains at Baramula with his trident. The waters of the lake rushed out, but the demon took refuge in the low ground near where Srinagar now stands, and baffled pursuit. Then Parvati cast a mountain on him and so destroyed the wicked Jaldeo. The mountain is known as Hara Parbat, and from ancient times the goddess has been worshipped on its slopes.

THE PRIME MINISTER,
Jammu & Kashmir.

When the demons had been routed, men visited the valley in summer; and as the climate became milder they remained for the winter. Little kingdoms sprang up and the little kings quarrelled among themselves with the usual result that a bigger king was called in to rule the country.

The family-legend of the house of Jammu shows that the first scion of the Solar dynasty, who came over from Ayodhya, was Agni Giri. His descendant, Jambu Lochan laid the foundation of the present Jammu Raj. Later on, Daya Karan, who was one of the sons of Jambu Lochan, conquered Kashmir and ruled over it. The sway established by him continued in his line for fifty-two generations.

Raja Ranjit Deo was the ruler of Jammu in the middle of the eighteenth century. Gulab Singh and his two brothers, the great-grandsons of Surat Singh, the younger brother of Ranjit Deo, were soldiers of fortune. Gulab Singh was created Raja of Jammu in 1820 and both the other brothers got estates in the adjoining territories.

War broke out between the English and the Sikhs in 1845, during which Gulab Singh of Jammu carefully kept himself aloof. On the termination of the Sikh war in 1847, a treaty was concluded by which it was agreed that the Sikh Maharaja should cede the district of Doab to the English, and pay one crore of rupees as the expenses of the war to them. The Maharaja, not being able to pay this war indemnity, handed over the province of Kashmir and Hazara to the English, who, in their turn sold them to Gulab Singh of Jammu for seventy five lacs of rupees. Thus it was that the ruler of Jammu became master of Kashmir.

Maharaja Gulab Singh remained a staunch ally of the British during the Indian Mutiny, and sent a contingent of 2000 strong, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns under the command of his eldest son and heir-apparent, Prince Ranbir Singh, to help the English in the deliverence of Delhi. The British offered an 'Iaqua' in the province of Oudh to the Maharaja for his valuable assistance; but, he declined it saying what he did was out of friendship and loyalty and not as a mercenary. Lord Lawrence, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, highly appreciated this and in addition to several recognitions, assured the Maharaja that should lineal heirs fail him, and no formal adoption have been made, his wishes in the matter would be respected. He was likewise exempted from the payment of tribute. Maharaja Gulab Singh died in 1877 and his son Ranbir Singh ascended the gadi. He followed the policy of his father and remained a firm ally of the English. He died in 1885 and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler Lt.-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D. During Maharaja Pratap Singh regime several

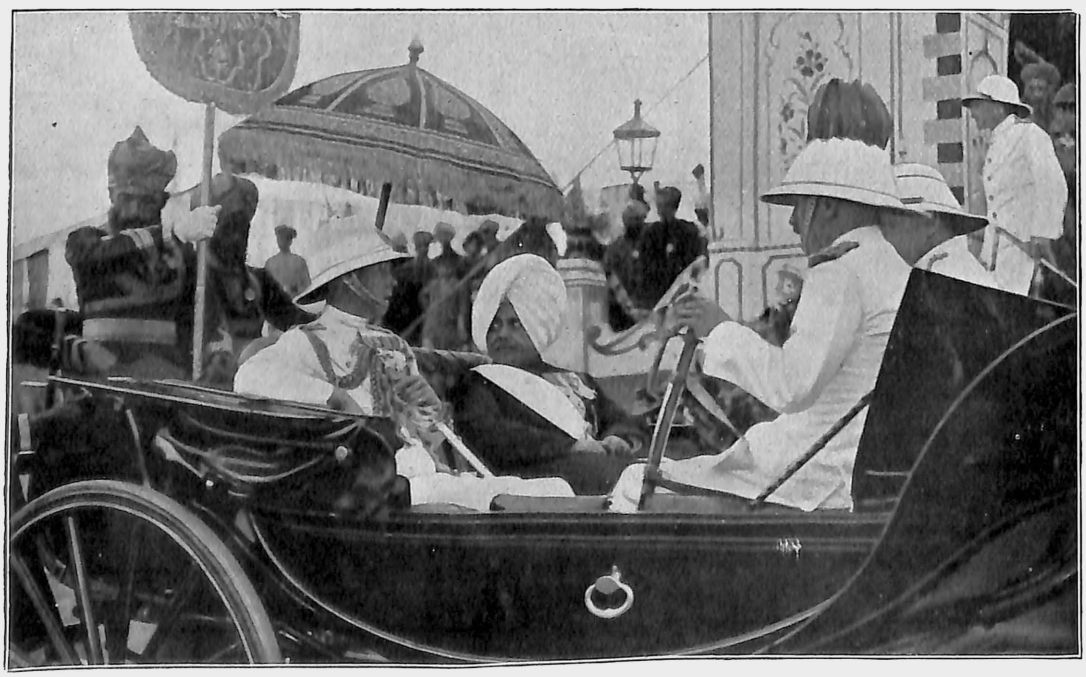
improvements in the resources of the country and the modes of administration have been carried out and Kashmir has taken a rank with the model States in India. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh sent his army to fight along with the British troops in the expeditions of the Black Mountain, the Tirah and the Agror Valley. During the recent great war the Maharaja of Kashmir rendered valuable help and assistance to the Government with men and money.

An executive council has been established to assist His Highness in the administration of the State. The Council is presided over by His Highness and consists of 4 members, the portfolio of the Senior and Foreign member being held by general Raja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Heir-Apparent, who is also in charge of the Military affairs as Commander-in-Chief of the State army.

Satwari, 2nd March 1922.

An Auspicious Arrival.

It might have been an April morning in England when the Prince arrived at Satwari this morning, with the cold bracing breeze, the pictures-



THE PRINCE & THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU & KASHMIR LEAVING THE STATION.

Photo by] [Central News.

que woodlands and the overhanging clouds, threatening any minute to drench the landscape with rain. But a few miles away were the first ridges of the Himalayas, many of them capped with snow, and away behind, peeping

through the morning mist the peaks of the more lofty and grander ranges. It was a pleasant contrast to the conditions on the plains, which, during the last few days, have threatened to be uncomfortably warm. But before the day was over, Satwari was to give His Royal Highness yet another example of the varied weather India can produce when really put upon its mettle, for soon after midday there were several very slight showers of rain, followed by a duststorm which raged throughout the day without intermission. This did not prevent the Prince from playing polo, however, and he had quite a good if a somewhat dusty game against the Kashmir team.

The official programme was that His Royal Highness to-day should be in Jammu the winter residence of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. But fate ruled otherwise, because there was plague at Jammu, with which its tall spires and golden pinnacles, lies some five miles away. Quite hurriedly the Maharaja had to strike camp and begin his arrangements anew at Satwari, even to the extent of making a new polo ground out of what but a short while ago was merely rough maidan. Satwari is a tiny hamlet under normal conditions, but now it is one great canvas city. The people who cheered His Royal Highness so heartily when he arrived, came in from all parts of the province of Jammu, and some even from Kashmir itself. They all congregated later in the day on the polo ground, and there could not have been less than 25,000. The morning was mainly occupied by the formal exchange of visits, but there were a variety of events during the afternoon and evening. After the polo, the college and school boys, who had assembled in the grounds of the Prince of Wales College were presented with sweets and later alms were distributed to the poor at the Sri Pratap Bagh.

The State Banquet.

The Prince attended a State banquet to-night which was held in a big 'Shamiana' close to the Royal camps. The huge dining tent was tastefully decorated, and cover was laid for 120 people. The guests included General Sir William Birdwood, General Officer Commanding, Northern Army; Col. Comdt. and Mrs. Ranken, Surgeon-General and Lady Edwards. The Prince on arriving was received by His Highness who introduced the principal guests. After introductions, the Maharaja conducted the Prince to the door of the dining tent and left him there. His Royal Highness had Mrs.

Windham, wife of the Resident on his right and Raja Sir Hari Singh on his left.

After dinner the Maharaja, in proposing the Prince's health, said:—

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is with sincere feelings of pride that I welcome Your Royal Highness to my territories. Once more my house and my people have the good fortune of greeting in their own land the heir to the mighty British Empire. It is one more link forged in the golden chain of devotion and attachment which the ruling family of Jammu and Kashmir bears towards the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Forty seven years ago my father not only had the unique honour of being the first Indian Prince to welcome Your Royal Highness' grandfather of revered memory when he first set foot on Indian soil at Calcutta but also of being the first Prince to be honoured by a visit to his State by him. Again, seventeen years ago, your august parents, Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress, did me the supreme honour of visiting my territories and thus fulfilled the pledge of affection which the Royal House of Windsor has given to my house. To-day His Majesty has been graciously pleased to send you his Royal son to my territories to renew and reaffirm that pledge and I would request Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty my most grateful thanks for doing so.

"As a result of the great war there has been much unrest in the world and India has not remained unaffected, but I would request Your Royal Highness to assure His Majesty that the devotion and attachment of the house of Jammu and Kashmir and its subjects to his person and throne are as strong and firm to-day as ever. These feelings have been strengthened if that were possible, by the severe ordeal of the greatest war the world has ever known. As Your Royal Highness is, no doubt, aware I placed all the resources of my State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty at the time of the war. I am proud that my soldiers fought the battles of the Empire shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of His Majesty's dominions. I can assure Your Royal Highness that my troops look forward with intense pride and pleasure to being inspected to-morrow morning by the soldier Prince, who also, like them went through the hardships of war.

"It was my great ambition that Your Royal Highness' stay here could have been extended, but to my great regret your already extensive tour programme did not admit to my ambition being gratified. Knowing, however, as I do, what an arduous round of engagements Your Royal Highness has had to fulfil, I feel grateful that you, Sir, found time to accept my loyal hospitality. The memory of Your Royal Highness' brief but welcome visit will ever be cherished by me and my subjects.

"I hope, Sir, on your next visit to India, to have the great pleasure and privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness again to my state, and on that occasion to have you with us for a longer period.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink to the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The Prince, on rising to reply, was received with great cheers. He said:-

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I thank Your Highness for the very kind terms in which you have referred to me. I count myself fortunate to have had the opportunity of visiting Your Highness' territory as my father and grandfather have done before me.

"The large State of Kashmir, with its frontiers abutting on Afghanistan, China and Tibet occupies a position of primary importance in the Empire. I will not dilate on the history of the relations of this State to the British Crown as they are well known to you all. Suffice it to say that in the past a spirit of mutual respect and affection has linked Kashmir with the Crown; the tradition of loyalty has burnt with undimmed lustre in your territories; Kashmir has ever proved worthy of the trust reposed in it; and in Your Highness the British Government is fortunate in the possession of the staunchest of friends who can be relied on to assist to the utmost in any event or emergency. Never have these qualities been subjected to a sterner test or more triumphantly displayed than in the Great War. During that ordeal the devotion of this State, as all who know Your Highness would have confidently predicted, was never seen to falter or to waver.

"It would take a long time if I were to recount the generous assistance which was poured out in the way of money and material; but there are one or two points which I must mention. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops were maintained at a strength of 6000 men throughout the War. They fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and won the highest tribute from the Generals, who had the good fortune to lead them. I hope to have the pleasure tomorrow of seeing these fine troops, and of meeting many of those who won for Kashmir an undying halo of military renown. In addition to this the Kashmir State with its Feudatory State of Poonch was conspicuous in supplying recruits to serve in many fields in the Indian Army. Over 31,000 of Your Highness' subjects enlisted in our forces. I am glad to be tonight in that province of Your Highness' territories, which is particularly connected with the Dogras, in order to testify to their unquenchable martial spirit and their splendid achievements.

"The War history of Kashmir is indeed a record of which Your Highness and your State may feel justly proud. I must congratulate Your Highness on the well-merited honours and distinctions which the King Emperor has bestowed upon you. I am happy to have the privilege tonight of acknowledging in person on behalf of the King Emperor the great services of the Kashmir State and of thanking Your Highness and your subjects for the signal loyalty which you displayed. I need not assure Your Highness that it has been a great pleasure to me to have Your Highness' heir, General Raja Sir Hari Singh who commands your State forces, attached to my Staff during my visit to India. It will remain a permanent regret that the short time allotted to my tour prevented me from visiting the fair province of Kashmir whose wonders and beauties are the envy of all lands.

"Much has been done by Your Highness to develop the resources of Your territories and ensure the welfare of your people. I feel convinced that this State has before it the brightest of futures under Your Highness' wise administration; and I fervently hope that it may share in unstinted measure in the progress and prosperity of the British Empire. The years that come, I am sure, will cement even more firmly the traditional relations which exist between it and the Paramount Power, and I know that they will deepen the feelings of personal friendship which I have for Your Highness.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh."

3rd March 1922.

Time has not allowed the Prince to pay a visit to Kashmir, but all the same, he does not leave the adjoining State of Jammu without at least gleaning some impressions of what may be seen in that fair land. Last night after

the State banquet there was a dance given by Lamas from Ladakh. At one time, owing to the rain which fell at intervals during the evening, it seemed highly improbable that the dance would take place, but a break ensued sufficiently long for it to be performed. It could not be described as a new experience for His Royal Highness as he saw something almost similar in Calcutta, but all the same it was highly interesting and intensely fascinating.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

This morning His Royal Highness saw more of Kashmir in miniature, for beside reviewing a gathering of people representing the different races, all of whom were garbed in their national dresses, the Prince paid a visit to an exhibition of Kashmir arts and crafts, in itself most representative of the manufactures and resources of the State. The different state departments, the sericulture, mines and agriculture departments each had very attractively arranged booths, while there were others prepared by tradesmen from Srianagar and one displaying the different branches of training of the Amar Singh Technical Institute, the principal of which, Mr. F. H. Andrews, arranged the exhibition. His Royal Highnes was greatly interested and made several purchases. Before he departed he was offered a number of heads and skins prepared by the State game preservation department.

But there was yet more to occupy the time of the Prince before he finally bade farewell to Jammu. There was a review of the State troops, the first, by the way, of three reviews to be conducted by the Prince to-day. Here also the Prince presented about 20 medals earned during the War including a Military Cross to Honorary Lieutenant, Farman Ali Khan, late of the Burma Military Police. At the conclusion of the parade there was an inspection of pensioners. They were 1,500 in number.

Poonch.

Poonch is a small State near Kashmir. Its total area is 1600 sqr. miles with a population of 3,33,386. The present Ruling family came in possession of Poonch on 7th Har Sambat 1884 when Maharaja Ranjit Singh the Lion of Punjab granted in perpetuity to Raja Dhian Singh his Prime Minister the Chiefship or Raj of Bhimber Chhibbal etc. which included Poonch and at the same time conferred on Raja Dhian Singh the Great Grand Father of the present minor Raja of Poonch the exalted title of Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Kalan Bahadur.

H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the ruling family of Poonch were descended from a common ancestor and are near cousins to each other. Major Raja Sir Baldeo Singh ruled over Poonch from 5th May 1892 to 9th September 1918 when he expired after a short illness. His son

Raja Sukhdev Singh has succeeded him and has now returned to his State after completing his education at the Mayo College Ajmer.

The personal services of the late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh during the war is given below. Owing to the late Raja Sahibs untiring efforts and vast personal influence about 18,000 men joined the Indian army in various capacities during the war. Late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh held several big Recruiting Durbars on different occasion. His son Tikka Sukhdev Singh now Raja who was hardly 14 years old then had volunteered thrice in such Durbars to go to the front but on the score of tender age, he was not allowed. His step brother General Mian Nain Singh G.O.C. of the Poonch Forces, however, had the opportunity of going to the Mesopotamian front where he remained on active Service for nearly a year.

Lt. Raja Sukhdev Singh,
Raja Sahib, Poonch.

Besides the very conspicuous services rendered by the late Raja in supplying men for the Indian Army, he did equally well in helping the Empire with money. The average income of the State is 10 lacs a year. The Raja Sahib with his personal influence collected Rs. 3,76,970 from his officials and subjects and invested 6,50,000 from the treasury of his State making a total of Rs. 10,26,970 towards the Indian War Loans. A little later the State invested a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in the new loan of the Government of India by converting War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 3 lacs previously purchased and made a fresh investment of Rs. 3 lacs thus making the total War Loans to the amount of Rs. 13,26,970.

The contributions to various war & relief funds amounted to Rs. 4,77,627. The late Major Raja Sir Baldeo Singh was made an Hony.-Major in the beginning of the war and was given a personal salute of 9 guns.

Sikkim.

Sikkim is a Native State in the Eastern Himalayas, with an area of 2,818 square miles and a population of 81,721. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 4,00,000. The country of Sikkim presents almost every conceivable condition of climate and vegetation.

The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Tashi Namgyal K.C.I.E. was born in 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi in 1914.

THE PRINCE AT SIALKOT.

Sialkot, a town in the Punjab, on the left bank of the river Chenab, with a cantonment a mile distant, is of some importance as a military station. The town has been identified with the ancient Sagala, the Indo-Greek capital. The Church at Sialkot with a steeple 150 ft. in height is a striking object. The old Fort, now converted into public offices, was held gallantly by a handful of Europeans in 1857, during the Mutiny. In the locality are many Sikh and Mahomedan shrines whilst the place possesses a well-kept public garden.

3rd March 1922.

It is not far from Jummu to Sialkot, and here His Royal Highness reviewed the 2nd Indian Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Commandant C. H. Rankin. The Prince alighted at Dalawli, a small station but a few miles from Sialkot. Here, he was met by Colonel Commandant Rankin and Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate, and motored to the parade ground, where a great crowd of spectators had gathered. Although His Royal Highness was to stay but an hour, Sialkot had taken the Royal visit very seriously and large subscriptions had been raised in the district to be used, in the first instance, in feeding the poor, and for organising a large mela. Through the generosity of one of the local citizens, Rai Sahib Lala Ramji Dass, the Cantonment is to have a permanent memorial of the visit in a clock tower, which is being erected in commemoration. The parade was the smartest which the Prince had yet witnessed. The troops who took part included H. Battery, R. H. A., and Column, the 3rd Prince of Wales' Own Dragoon Guards, 1st

Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, "C." Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop, 14-15 Cavalry, 3rd Field Troop Sappers and Miners, the 32nd Sikh Pioneers and "A" Mule depot.

The Royal train made a short halt at Wazirabad. There was no function of any description here, but thousands congregated at the railway station in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of His Royal Highness. When he alighted from the train and showed himself for a few minutes the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Second Military School.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Prince arrived at Sarai Alamgir, a small station about two miles from Jhelum, there to lay the foundation stone of the second of the King George's Military Schools. Ex-service men and pensioners form the Multan, Jhelum and Gujrat districts had come in strength. Arrangements were made for 3,500, but when His Royal Highness arrived there were more than 5,000 accomodated in the enclosure. The parade, from a military point of view also, was quite a strong one, those taking part being the 25th Punjabis, 45th Sikhs, 94th Infantry, 84th Punjabis and 38th Sikhs Training Battalions, 2-19th Punjabis' Depot and about 50 newly enlisted territorials.

The Prince was received by Colonel Lascelles, who, in welcoming the Prince to lay the foundation stone said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires me on behalf of the Army to ask that you may be pleased to lay here today the foundation stone of a school for Indian soldiers sons. The actual site of this school is situated in the very tahsil Kharian, which claims, not without reason, to have given during the War the largest number of recruits in proportion to its population, of all the places throughout India. Your Royal Highness has already laid in another part of this province the foundation stone of a similar school. You are, therefore, aware of the desire of Indian officers and soldiers that facilities should be provided for the education of their sons under conditions where the splendid traditions of the Indian army may exercise fully their very beneficial influence. You are aware also, that British officers of the Indian Army initiated the movement to give effect to the wishes of their Indian officers and men by establishing these schools. You know too, of the earnest support given to the movement by Sir George Lowndes when president of the Indian Soldiers' Board, by General Sir Charles Monro when Commander-in-Chief in India, by Lord Chelmsford when Viceroy, and by His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, the Governor of this province, a member of the Indian Soldiers' Board and a true friend of the Punjabi soldier; and you know that financial difficulty arising from the Great War rendered it impossible, despite the worthiness of the cause and the seal of its supporters, to provide money from Indian revenues, with which to build the schools. In these

circumstances it cannot fail to be a source of pride and satisfaction to Your Royal Highness to know that it was the gracious personal act of His Majesty the King-Emperor, in ordering that a fund at his disposal should be used for the purpose of building schools for the education of the sons of his gallant and loyal Indian soldiers, that has given you the opportunity to lay the foundation stones of these schools.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has commanded me to inform Your Royal Highness that he has been asked to repeat to you to-day the request made to you at Jullundur that you may be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the abiding loyalty of his Indian soldiers to his house and person and of the humble and heartfelt gratitude for the gracious bounty which His Majesty has bestowed upon them and their sons.

"The Commander-in Chief has commanded me also to convey to Your Royal Highness on behalf of the pensioners and serving soldiers of the Indian Army, an assurance of their deep feeling of soldierly comradeship with yourself. You are not only their Prince, you are, too, their soldier comrade, who has served as they have served and fought as they have fought for the King Emperor and the Empire. With great respect and homage they, therefore, assure you that it is the double bond of loyalty and of comradeship that binds their hearts to the person of Your Royal Highness, the soldier —son of their King-Emperor."

The Prince in reply said:—

"I have served in more than one theatre of War with Indian soldiers, and I am glad and proud to be among so many of my old comrades here today.

"It is a great pleasure to me to be able to visit this part of the Punjab which is the centre of an area standing second to none in the Empire in its contribution of fighting men during the War.

"While all classes in the districts in this neighbourhood answered the call, this is essentially a Mussalman recruiting area; and you may take just pride in your share of the total of 170,000 Mussalman soldiers who joined the colours from the Punjab. Jhelum district, which stands first among the districts in this part of the Province, had at the end of the War one man in nine of the total male population serving in the army; and under the voluntary system of territorial recruitment, by which they were enlisted, in some villages more than 50 per cent of the male population had joined our forces.

"This splendid records needs no words of mine to embroider it; nor need I embellish the tale of the gallant manner in which these men did their duty, far from their homelands, in distant fields of War. The world knows that story already, and it will live. I am proud to think that I am to be more intimately associated with the Punjab and with you through a representative Punjabi regiment. The 92nd Punjabis, which is so closely connected with the Jhelum district will in future be known as the Prince of Wales.

"We have spoken of the heroes of the armies of today and yesterday; but we must not forget tomorrow. The sons of our soldiers must some day take their stand in the ranks of the armies of India. It is to their right hand that India looks to guard her in her need in future. The question of providing for the education of the soldiers of the future and the sons of the soldiers of today, has been engaging attention for some time. My father, the King Emperor, whose thoughts are ever with his Indian troops, heard of the matter. By his command the monies of the King Emperor's Patriotic Fund are to be devoted to the provision of school houses and hostels for the sons of Indian soldiers; and these schools are to be known by his name. The teachers will be officers of the Indian Army.

The education given will be of a sound general character to fit a man to take a worthy place in a civil or military career and to be a good citizen of the Empire.

"It is my privilege to lay the foundation stone of one of these schools on this spot. I trust that I may at the same time communicate to the school, which will grow up here, those traditions of courage, loyalty and devotion which inspired my comrades in arms from the Western Punjab in the Great War."

After the reply the stone was declared laid, and His Royal Highness presented a number of medals including an S. O. S. M. to a Bhisti who had won his decoration at Dakka.

THE PRINCE IN PESHAWAR.

On Saturday morning His Royal Highness arrived at Peshawar, the famous British Frontier outpost.

This ancient and historic city probably derived its name from Parashawara or Purushapura, the seat of a King, named Purush, although the present form Peshawar is referred to by Akbar, whose fondness for innovation is said to have led him to change the name to Peshawar, the 'Frontier Town'. Peshawar is situated in the midst of the debateable ground of the Indian Empire, and its traditions go far back into the earliest days of Aryan colonisation. In the 8th century of the Christian era it fell into the hands of the Afghans and has since been held by a score of successive conquerors, until 1848, when it came into the possession of the British.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,000 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Banu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,418 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 25,500 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 130 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns, and later, the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikh invasion, beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign Department. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Chief Commissioner and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected.

4th March 1922.

The Prince reached the North-West Frontier of India this morning and arrived at Peshawar at 8-30. The Cantonment station, where he alighted from the train, was a picturesque scene in which the representatives of the frontier people, all fine looking men, were most marked in their dresses of black and gold. The Prince was received by Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner; Sir George Barrow, General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District, the Judicial Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner. After inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the West Yorkshire Regiment and the 1-28th Punjabis, the Prince was presented to the various heads of Departments and the Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Infantry Brigade was presented by the General Officer Commanding. The Prince drove to Government House escorted by the 37th Battery, R. F. A. and two squadrons of the 26th Cavalry, and passed by the Grand Trunk Road, Chapel Street, the

Mall, Residency Road and Fort Road. The entire route was lined by the Khybe Militia, the Frontier Policer and other troops.

After the public arrival there was no official function until the Garden Party in the afternoon, so His Royal Highness played squash for some time and later went riding. The Garden Party, which was held in the grounds of Government House, Sir John and Lady Maffey being "at Home," was attended by some thousands. A picturesque touch was added by the presence of a number of the sons of local Khans, who, dressed in white uniforms as pages, escorted His Royal Highness from the house to the grounds.

In the evening there was a small dinner party at Government House followed by a dance.

5th March 1922.

The Prince Visits Khyber Pass.

The Prince attended parade service this morning at ten and immediately afterwards left for the Khyber, accompanied by Sir George Barrow, the General Officer Commanding Peshawar District. Some members of the Prince's staff accompanied him. The Prince drove all the way in a motorcar and as soon as he came near the Jamrudh Fort, troops quartered there massed on the road and presented arms. At Shargai Camp, triumphal arches were erected by the men of the 62nd Punjabis, the third Brahmanas and the railway staff of the Khyber Railway Extension. This new railway, which was started last April, is slowly making progress, and the Prince saw work being done at different tunnels. At Ali Masjid the Prince passed the little British cemetery, where a few young officers who were killed in action against the Afridis in 1919, lie buried.

The Prince arrived at Landikotal a little after noon and was received by Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner, who preceded him and the entire small garrison, which was drawn up opposite to the fort. As soon as the Prince alighted from the car, the first Infantry Brigade gave the royal salute and 31 guns were fired from the battery. The Union Jack was hoisted, and the Prince walked along the lines of troops. He stopped some time here talking to men and asking them various questions.

Driving along the Prince proceeded to Landikhana, the furthest British post on the North-Western Frontier. Standing on a mound and with the

help of a field glass he looked around with the keenest interest and several times fixed his glass at the line marked by white stones separating British from Afghan territory. He returned to Landikotal at 1-30 and lunched with the officers of the second battalion of the Warwickshire Regiment. On his way back he stopped at Saikai Shiga, where a Jirga of 800 Afridis, representing seven sections of them, waited on the Prince. A level ground, about a furlong from the fort of Jamrud towards Ali Lasjid, was cleared and covered with old Persian carpets. A mound was raised and covered with thick carpets. The Prince sat here and received the Maliks, after which the Jirga approached and presented the Prince with a number of Afridi sheeps and rifles, the latter representing their latest skill in manufacturing rifles. Some of these weapons were decorated with silver plates and jade rings. The Jirga was a queer looking group, composed of men of all sizes and ages. Some of the men had travelled very far to meet the Prince, to whom they paid homage. During the return journey the troops at various places were massed on the roadside, and the entire route of 34 miles was guarded by men of the Frontier Constabulary. This, however, did not prevent the villagers on the roadside from peeping through the cracks of mud walls. The Prince returned to Peshawar a little after five.

6th March 1922.

At Hastings Square.

The Prince left Government House at 11-30 under the royal salute and proceeded in a motor car followed by his staff. Outside Edward's Gate thousands of school children waved small flags and cheered the Prince as he sped along. The British and Indian troops who were lining the entire route presented arms. The Frontier Militias and Constabulary, which were included in the line of troops on the route, sloped arms.

On arriving at Hastings Square the Prince was received by the Chief Commissioner and General Sir George Barrow, and after the inspection of the guard of honour by the Second Battalion, West Yorks, mounted the Hastings Memorial, where the Chief Commissioner introduced the principal political officers. Facing the memorial were seated more than two hundred provincial durbaris and sixteen members of the Municipal Committee, representatives of the Bar Association and Members of the Reception Committee.

Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan, read the following address of welcome:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the Representatives of the North-West Frontier Province, and Members of the Peshawar Municipal Committee, are deeply honoured in this opportunity of offering to Your Royal Highness a most loyal and dutiful welcome to Peshawar, the Capital of our Province. We esteem it a signal mark of Royal favour that Your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to visit this Pathan borderland.

"It is a source of special interest to us, the subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty, that your Royal Highness' military knowledge and experience acquired in the various theatres of the Great War has enabled Your Royal Highness to appreciate the unique position of this outpost of the Indian Empire. We desire to assure Your Royal Highness that we shall, as did our forefathers, guard the Marches of this Province and our homes in the King Emperor's name with undiminished vigilance. Since the ever memorable visit of Your August Father, the King Emperor, the material prosperity of the Province has, as our railways, roads, canals, schools, and hospitals testify, steadily advanced in spite of wars, great and small.

"We most humbly request Your Royal Highness to convey our most loyal and dutiful Homage to His Most Gracious Majesty, under the shadow of Whose Throne we enjoy the Rights of the Citizens of a Mighty Empire; and we, the Representatives and defenders of this distant but notorious Frontier respectfully beg to subscribe ourselves Your Royal Highness' most loyal and faithful subjects."

The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket and presented to the Prince by Rai Bahadur Karam Chand.

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I am most grateful to you for the kind words in which you have addressed me and to the people of this Province and City, whom you represent, for the very warm welcome which I have received on every side. It is now more than three months since I landed at the maritime gateway of India, and that period has been filled with some of the most varied and interesting experiences of my life. But I feel that those experiences would have been incomplete without a visit to the great inland gateway of India, the home of the warlike Pathan and of the staunch Chieftains, who have for so many years shared with us the burden of protecting the Border. I have seen only a small section of the Frontier; but it has been enough to impress me most strongly with the interest of your problems and with the charm of your country and your people. During the Great War I made the acquaintance of some of the brave soldiers who went in such numbers from this Province to fight for the British Empire, and I look forward to meeting some of these again when I visit the ex-service men tomorrow. It is a great pleasure to me to learn of the progress, which has been achieved of recent years, in the more peaceful spheres of education and material prosperity; and I trust that peace on the border may enable you in future to devote even more effort and energy in these directions. I will gladly convey your message of loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor; His Majesty has always taken a special interest in this corner of the Empire and will, I know, be gratified to hear from me of your progress and welfare.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address and wish you and your Province all prosperity."

After the provincial Durbaris, the Municipal Committee, the reception and representatives of the Bar Association had been presented, the Prince drove back to Government House. During the afternoon there was a 'mela' held in the gardens near the city. The crowds were enormous and when the Prince arrived and rode in among them the enthusiasm was intense. After the 'mela' the Prince attended a meet of the Peshawar Vale Hounds, some five miles away. The field was a big one and two good runs ensued. After the meet the Prince rode back to Peshawar. Later there was a small dinner at Government House and a dance.

7th March 1922.

Reviews Troops.

The Prince was present at two most imposing ceremonies this morning. One was the police parade on the polo ground and the other was the review of the troops of the garrison.

Proceeding by motor car at 10-15 he arrived at the polo ground, where he was received by the Chief Commissioner. The three detachments of the local police, the Frontier Militias and the Frontier Constabulary paraded separately, and each detachment was inspected by the Prince. He presented police medals to some officers and left for Jamrud Road, where nearly three thousand troops, were drawn up under Colonel Commandant C. C. Luard. The Prince was received by Lt-Genl. Sir George Barrow and the staff officers.

As soon as the Prince arrived at the flagstaff, the Royal standard was hoisted and a salute of 31 guns was fired. After the inspection the Prince returned to the saluting base, when the troops marched past. The units were next formed in their original positions and advanced in review order. As each unit passed, the thousands of spectators who had assembled including a large number of Afridis cheered. The entire crowd kept on saluting the flag of each regiment as it passed. After the review, the Prince went into the enclosure of the wounded and disabled, who were unable to take part in the review. The Prince spent here some time in talking to the men and enquiring at what particular action each was wounded.

About two thousand pensioners marched from their enclosures at each end of the saluting base, from which they witnessed the review, and took up

a position in line facing the saluting flag. The Indian officers, about five hundred in number being in front. Taking his stand in front of the flagstaff, the Prince received the Indian officers who presented the Prince with a dagger in a silver sheath. Before leaving he congratulated Sir George Barrow on the smart turn out of the men. The Prince received a great ovation from the crowd as he left.

Later in the day the Prince played polo, and after a quiet dinner at Government House departed for Mardan and Malakand.

THE PRINCE AT MARDAN.

8th March 1922.

The Prince arrived at Mardan this morning at 9-30 and was warmly received by a large number of villagers at the small station, which was prettily decorated. Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner, and General Sir George Barrow, who preceded the Prince, received him at the station. As soon as the Prince alighted from the train roses were thrown at him, and the people raised cheers. The retainers of Khan of Topi, provided weird music.

The Malakand has recently been successfully tunnelled as part of an extensive scheme for the irrigation of the Swat Valley, the waters of the Swat River being thus conveyed by means of pipes through the heart of the mountains.

Ten miles beyond the crest of the Malakand, on the farther bank of the Swat River, is the Fort of Chakdara—the scene of a famous fight against the Swat tribesmen in 1897.

The Prince was accompanied in his car, by the Chief Commissioner, Sir George Barrow and some of his staff and left for Malakand. Here again the Prince had an instructive insight into the routine of frontier life. The Prince returned in the afternoon and played polo with the Guides.

AT NOWSHERA AND RISALPUR.

9th March 1922.

Review of the Garrisons.

Nowshera is a cantonment situated on the railway, some thirty miles or so from Peshawar, and on the Kabul River. The place is of considerable military importance owing to its being the base of the Malakand-Chitral route.

In 1895 occurred the famous defence of Chitral and the equally famous relief of the gallant garrison which was effected after the storming of the Malakand Pass; the march of General Sir Robert Low's army through an inhospitable country in the teeth of stubborn resistance, and the brilliant achievements of Colonel Kelly's Relief Force—formed of about 700 Indian troops, which marched through 220 miles of hostile country over mountainous passes 10,000 ft. and upwards in height, and deep in snow, fighting their way and eventually relieving the beleaguered garrison.

On his way to Rawalpindi to-day the Prince of Wales got down from his royal train at Nowshera to review the troops of the Nowshera and Risalpur garrisons.

At the station the Prince was met by General Sir George Barrow and rode with him to the review ground, accompanied by his staff and the staff of the district commander.

The review commenced at about 8-20 on the parade ground south-west of the Khartuom Barracks. There was a very large number of spectators, and as soon as the Prince arrived, the royal standard was hoisted. The band played the National Anthems and the royal salute was fired by the 27th Brigade, R. F. A. After inspecting the troops, the Prince returned to the flagstaff, when the order was given for the march past.

The following units took part in the parade: The "I" 11th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 18th Hussars the 6th-7th Cavalry, Signal Troops, Field Troops, the 27th Brigade R. F. A., the 8th and 104th Pack Batteries, three companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the 24th Punjabis, the 34th Punjabis and 200 men of the Royal Air Force. After the parade, the Prince called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, and Col. Loch called for three cheers for the Prince, who received great ovation as he left.

AT TAXILLA.

Buddhist Architectural Works.

In anticipation of his passing through Attock Fort the troops in garrison were ready to receive him, though informally, but as soon as they learnt that the Prince was travelling by train they came running to the station to see him. They had barely reached there when the train passed off. At Campbellpur station the men of the Royal Field Artillery, and the Indian gunners were at the station, which was prettily decorated.

The Prince got down from the train and saw the men. Large crowds of villagers gathered on the railway embankment all along the route eager to see the Prince. He arrived at Taxilla at 1-30 p.m. where he was received by Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in Chief, Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, and General Sir William Birdwood, General Officer Commanding the Northern Army. The Prince motored to Sir John Marshall's bungalow, where he was received by Lady Marshall, and after having lunch, motored to visit the excavations. He first saw the ancient Buddhistic monastery at Jaulian. Sir John Marshall explained the various buildings, their date of origin and what part these buildings played in Ancient India.

The Prince motored to Rawalpindi from Taxilla, where he arrived at 5 p.m. A large number of people, mostly soldiers and officers, assembled on the road leading to Circuit House and cheered the Prince. A Royal salute was fired announcing the Prince's arrival and the Royal standard was hoisted.

AT RAWALPINDI.

10th March 1922.

Rawalpindi, situated on the north bank of the River Leh, is of quite modern origin. Known within historical times as Fatehpur Baori, Rawalpindi fell into decay during one of the Mongul invasions in the fourteenth century. Jhanda Khan, a Gakhar Chief—a tribe, still of some importance in the district, restored the town and gave it its present name.

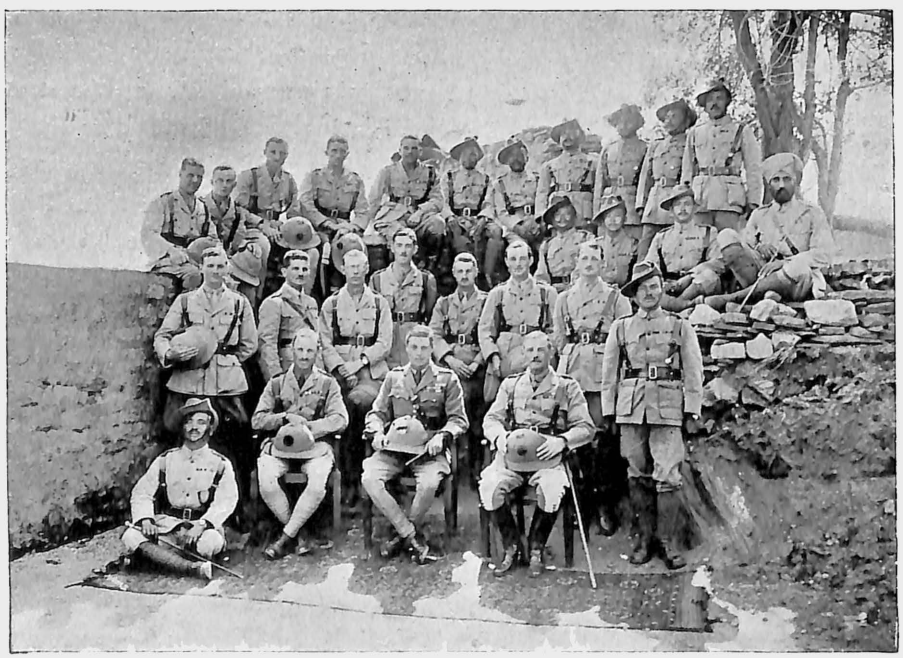
In the days that the Sikhs were all powerful in the Punjab, Rawalpindi was ruled by that martial race with their usual rapacity, they exacting as revenue the last coin that could be wrung from the inhabitants. Sardar Gujar Singh, a powerful Sikh chieftain who came from Lahore in the year 1765, held the district throughout his life, and left it on his death to his son, Sahib Singh, who fell in 1810 before the power of Ranjit Singh, the famed 'Lion of the Punjab'. Another Sikh Sardar, Milka Singh, fixed upon Rawalpindi, then an insignificant village, for his headquarters. He acquired considerable territory in the district, and on his death his estates were confirmed to his son, Jiwan Singh, by the great Sikh ruler. In 1814, on the death of Jiwan Singh, Rawalpindi and the country around it was annexed to Lahore.

Early in the nineteenth century Rawalpindi became for a time the refuge of Shah Shujah, the exiled King of Kabul, and of his brother Shah Zaman. It was at Rawalpindi that, on March 14th, 1849, the Sikh army under Chattar Singh and Sher Singh, finally laid down their arms after the great British victory in the battle of Gujrat. On the introduction of British rule, Rawalpindi became the site of a cantonment and shortly afterwards the Headquarters of a Division. To-day it is one of the most important military stations in India.

Review of the Troops.

Before hundreds of spectators the Prince reviewed the troops of the Rawalpindi District this morning on the parade ground. They were com-

manded by Major-General Sir H. C. C. Uniacke. At 11 a.m. the Prince rode to the parade ground, accompanied by Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claud Jacob, Chief of the General Staff and his personal staff, and was received by General Sir William Birdwood, G. O. C., Northern



The Prince with the Officers of 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Army. The Royal Standard was hoisted as soon as the Prince arrived, troops presenting arms and the bands playing the National Anthem. A Royal salute was fired while the Prince inspected the troops. When he came back to the flagstaff the troops marched past.

During the march past the spectators warmly cheered the units. After the parade cheers were given for his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. As the Prince rode back the people gave him a great ovation.

Before having lunch with Sir William Birdwood, His Royal Highness received an address from a civil deputation at the Circuit House in reply to which the Prince Said:—

H. H. Sir SHUJAUL MULK, K. C. I. E.,
(Mehtar Saheb of Chitral)
and his five sons.

"I am very grateful to you for coming here today to offer me so warm a welcome on behalf of the inhabitants of the Rawalpindi Division. I have heard with pride and admiration how the innate martial spirit and sense of loyalty was at once aroused in the people of this Division of the Punjab at the outbreak of the Great War.

"You have fully earned for your Division the name of the fighting Division of the fighting Province. You stood first among the Divisions in the Punjab in the number of men enlisted in the army during the war. You stood first in the number of men who served with the Colours during the war. You were first in the number of casualities, first in the number of military decorations, and first in donation of cash and gifts to war funds. From this Division there went to France, with first contingent, the first Indian Volunteer and the first Indian holding a British Commission. Both were mentioned in the first despatch dealing with the Indian forces. The first Indian to win the Victoria Cross came from your Division.

"This record speaks for itself, and it is a very real pleasure to me to meet you today and express the gratitude and appreciation of the Empire for your splendid efforts and to see the home of so many of my comrades in the Great War. I will convey to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor your expressions of loyalty and devotion, I know that your message will be treasured as coming from races whose brave deeds form an honoured story, in the annals of the Empire. I wish the inhabitants of the Rawalpindi Division all prosperity in the years to come. They may rest assured of my abiding interest in their welfare."

Later the Prince saw a large assemblage of school children in the Lansdowne Institute gardens. In the afternoon the Prince played polo, and after dinner at the Circuit House attended a ball given by the members of the Rawalpindi Club.

11th March 1924.

Presentation of Colours.

This morning His Royal Highness witnessed one of the best stage managed military displays of the tour, when in the beautiful sylvan dell in the centre of Toppi Park, recalling memories of English woodlands, he presented colours to four Indian Infantry regiments and to one Cavalry regiment. Toppi Park lends itself to settings of this character. It is one of those freaks of fortune with backgrounds, seating accommodation and entrances complete, seemingly defying the hand of man to effect any improvement. Lieutenant-Colonel Stockley, of the 26th Punjabis, who organised the parade, took full advantage of the kindly proffers of nature with the result that the presentation parade held something singular and novel. When the Prince arrived at the flagstaff in the middle of the dell the regiments to receive colours were not to be seen. But almost immediately the massed bands struck up the regimental march of the 27th Cavalry, the oldest of the Indian Cavalry regiment,

and from behind a grass-covered knoll to the left, the colour party marched forth. In succession were heard the regimental marches of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, the 1st-22nd Punjabis, the 35th Sikhs, and the 36th Sikhs, to which the respective colour parties emerged from some near-by place of concealment, to take up their positions before the piled drums.

A Victoria Cross Hero.

After the actual ceremony of presenting the colours His Royal Highness distributed a number of decorations, a Victoria Cross to Sepoy Ishar Singh of the 28th Punjabis, the C. M. G. to Major-General H. C. Tytler the C.I.E. to Colonel A. H. Bridges, the C.B.E. to Colonel Commandant R. A. Bright and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Villeers-Stuart, the D.S.O. to Colonel Commandant H. D. de Pree, Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Cattell and Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Stockley, the O.B.E. to the Rev. C. H. Macpherson, Major E. H. Saunders, Major T. Temple, Captain R. N. D. Broad and Captain E. M. Darrell, the M.B.E. to Captain W. P. Platt, the Military Cross with bar to Captain A. H. Wellesley, the Military Cross with bar to Captain W. B. Allen, V. C., the Military Cross to Captain W. M. Snodgrass, Captain A. E. Cates, Captain, A. P. Manning, Lieutenant S. E. G. Ponner, Lieutenant W. Deaue Freeman and Risaldar Nur Ahmad Khan, and the Bronze Medal and Certificate of the Royal Human Society to Sepoy Bar Khan.

Before the conclusion of the parade and the march past of the troops, His Royal Highness addressed the men in Urdu. The Prince left to the accompaniment of ringing cheers.

In the afternoon there was a gymkhana meeting, and His Royal Highness rode in several races. There was an official dinner at the Circuit House at night, after which the Prince attended a ball at the Rink given by the warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants of the garrison. A little before 11 o'clock he proceeded to the station 'en route' for Kapurthala.

Chitral.

Chitral is a state situated to the north of the North Western Frontier Province, and derives its name from that of its capital. It has an area of 8,800 square miles and comprises of the main valley of Hindu Kush. Some villages on the main river as well as many of the side valleys rival Kashmere in beauty of orchards and climate. The stupendous ramparts of the towering and inaccessible cliffs on both sides of the passes leading to Central Asia render it the befitting iron gate of the Indian Empire. The Khow tribe who inhabit this land are quite a distinct and a very old nationality. Their

existance in these valleys has been mentioned by the Greek Historian of the time of Alexander. The inhabitants call their country Khowistan or the country of the Khows.

The rulers trace their descent to Shahzada Mirza Ayub, grand son of Sultan Husain the Chughtai Emperor of Khorasan. When misfortune befell the house of Sultan Husain Mirza Ayub after much wanderings reached Chitral with a party. Soon after his royal birth was known his descendants were honoured with marriage relations by the then kings of the Khowistan. Sangin Ali one of the proginities of Shahzada Ayub setting aside the feeble king of the Raisa family ascended the throne in 1570, and ever since for a period of more than three hundred years the present family has held the sway over the country. The blood relations with the grand Moghals has acquired for the ruler of Chitral the title of Badshah or king in all the adjoining territories. Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk, the father of the present king was the first to open friendly relations with the Government of India. After his demise in 1892, civil wars and bloodsheds compelled the British Government to take action. Prince Amir-ul-Mulk who had murdered his brother Nizam-ul-Mulk was dethroned and deported to Ottacomand. Prince Shuja-ul-Mulk his younger brother was recognised as the ruler of the realm at the tender age of fourteen.

Shahzada Abdul Rahim Beg,
[The Prince of Ferghana],
Secretary to H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral.

His Highness Sir Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E. the present ruler of Chitral experienced all the hardships of the seige with Sir George Robertson in 1895 just after his accession to the throne of Chitral. This young prince has given every proof of his capacity as an enlightened ruler and a most staunch and loyal friend of the British Government and had the honour of a personal interview with His Imperial Majesty King George V in Peshawar during His Majesty's visit as Prince of Wales. Another occasion was allowed to His Highness to pay Homage to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Ajmere. H.H. is the 23rd King of his dynasty to occupy the throne of Chitral.

His Highness the Mehtar Sahib could be justly proud of his Body Guard of three thousand strong, which won several victories over the overwhelming Afghan Forces during the last Afghan war near Asmar, under the able command of his eldest son Prince Mohd Nasir-ul-Mulk, B.A. Early in the year 1924 His Highness left India for the first time to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca via Basra and had an extensive tour in Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine visiting all the ancient places of Muslim Sanctity, which attract the prince and the poor alike to their threshold and returned in August of the same year.

Kalat.

The State of Kalat which is situated in western Baluchistan is a confederacy of tribal groups. It has an area of 54,713 square miles and a population of 300,543. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 13,00,000. Tradition says that the original rulers of Kalat were Hindus who were connected with the Rai dynasty of Sindh; but they must have flourished long before the seventh century, since from that time, forward Baluchistan has been uninterruptedly under Mahommedan sway. The Ahamadazi clan, to which the Khans of Kalat belong, traces its descent to the Mirwaris who claim an Arab origin. In their earlier legends we find them living near Kalat and extending their power on all sides. The first effort at consolidation and coherence to form an organised State out of the several tribes commenced really during the time of Mir Ahmad, who came into power in 1666.

The rulers of Kalat have never been independent. There has always been some paramount power or other to which they have been subject. Their first overlords were the Moguls; then came in the rulers of Kandhar, to whom the Khans of Kalat supplied military levies on demand; and lastly the British, who are the suzerian lords. Their relations with Kalat are governed by the treaties of 1854, and 1876. As mentioned above Mir Ahmad established a fairly firm control over his feudatories. It was not, however, until the reign of Nasir Khan I (1750) that the titles of Belgar-Begi (Chief of Chiefs) and Wali-i-Kalat (Governor of Kalat) were conferred on the rulers of Kalat by the Kings of Afghanistan.

It is not possible to give a full account of the vicissitudes through which the State passed and how it expanded under successive Khans. Suffice it to say that the work of expansion, which began with Mir Ahmad, went on till the time of Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan I. Nasir Khan was both a soldier and a Statesman. During the reign of his successor, Mir Muhammad Khan, Henry Pottinger visited Baluchistan in 1810. Mir Mehrab Khan, the successor of Muhamad Khan, was a weak ruler. In the year 1840, Muhamad Hasan, afterwards known as Mir Nasir Khan II was placed on the mansand. Nasir Khan died in 1857 and was succeeded by Khudadad Khan. In 1893 Mir Khudadad Khan had to abdicate in favour of his son, H.H. Belgar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., the present ruler.

Las Bela.

Las Bela is a State in Baluchistan, with an area of 7,132 square miles and a population of 50,696. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 3,25,000. The capital is Bela about 100 miles North-West of Karachi. The ruling Chief of Las Bela known as the Jam, belongs to the Aliani family of the Jamot tribe of Kureshi Arabs, whose founder was Jam Ali Khan I, who became independent in 1742. The most prominent of his successors was Jam Mir Khan II who proved himself skilful organizer during his long reign. He allied himself with the Chiefs of the Jhalawan country in three rebellions against Mr. Khudadad Khan of Kalat. On his death in 1888 he was succeeded by Mir Jam Ali Khan who was made a K.C.I.E., for his friendly relations with the British.

The present ruling chief is Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan. He was born in 1893 and succeeded to the Mansad in 1921. Las Bela lies on one of the principal ancient trade routes between East and West. It was traversed by Alexander the Great, on his return March from India and is rich in archeological remains. It contains shrines of great sanctity.

Lt. Col. H.H. Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia, Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir JAGAT JIT SINGH Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharaja Saheb of Kapurthala.

THE PRINCE AT KAPURTHALA.

Kapurthala, the capital of the State of the same name, which claims as its ruler one of the most enlightened of Indian Princes, His Highness Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S I. Kapurthala is one of the important States in the Punjab, and is very densely populated It has figured largely in the history of the Punjab, and at one time extended for a great deal over the 652 square miles that it now covers. The population of the State is 284,070 and the average annual revenue amounts to about Rs. 37,00,000. The rulers of Kapurthala are Sikhs and are descended from Sardar Jassa Singh, the founder of the family, who in turn was known as Jassa Kalal and claimed descent from Rana Kapur, a semi-mythical member of the 'Rajput House' of Jaisalmer.

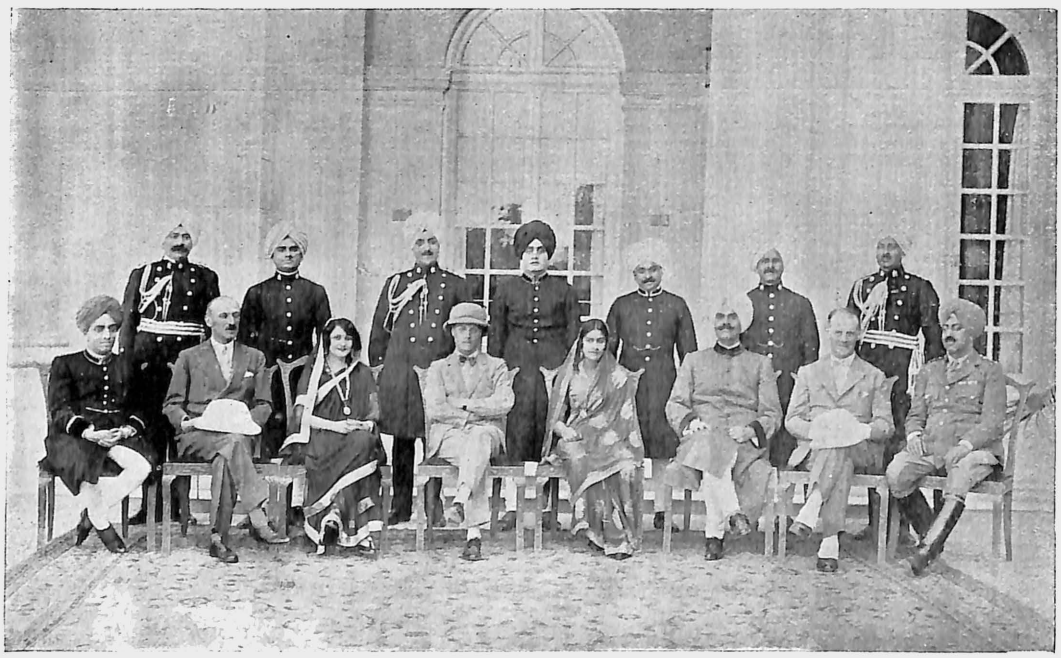
The history of Kapurthala and its rulers is one that is full of action, for originally it was obtained with the sword, and for many years during its infancy was retained only by the aggressive qualities of its rulers. As has been already mentioned, Sardar Jassa Singh, was the first ruler of Kapurthala as we know it, only then the State was considerably larger. About twenty years later a treaty was made with the British, but under a subsequent ruler this was broken, but was soon restored, and during the Indian mutiny, the then Maharajah, Randhir Singh, rendered considerable service to the British at the head of his own troops in Oudh, for which he received a certain grant of territory in that province. Randhir Singh was succeeded by his son Kharrak Singh, and the present ruler, the son of Kharrak Singh, succeeded his father while yet in his minority in the year 1877, attaining his majority in 1890, from which time Kapurthala has made great strides along the road of progress under his clear sighted direction and administration.

The Maharaja is a great traveller, having paid many visits to England and visited every country in Europe as well as America, Japan and China, and one of the most highly advanced Rulers in India. In Kapurthala, which is a Sikh State he has established a People's Assembly as a first step in the direction of representative Government, and has also introduced a system of election for the State Municipalities and Local Rates Committees. Primary education has been made free throughout the State and in certain areas compulsory education has been instituted experimentally. His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and for war services rendered, his salute was raised to 13 guns permanently and to 15 guns as a personal distinction in 1918. He was also gazetted Hon. Lt. Colonel in the British Army.

The loyal support and assistance given to the Imperial Government by the Rulers of the Native States in India is strikingly exemplified in the services rendered by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. In addition to raising, equipping and maintaining a Regiment of Imperial Service Troops which cost the State a sum of nearly four lakhs over and above the normal expenditure, His Highness gave munificently to the various war organizations both in India and in this country, and placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India. Amongst the more notable contributions may be mentioned, Rs. 25,000 sent to the United Provinces for the purchase of Motor Ambulances, Rs. 40,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund, Rs 3,000,000 to the English War Loan, Rs. 250,000 to the French War Loan, Rs. 527,000 to 1st Indian War Loan, Rs. 408,000 to the 2nd Indian War Loan, and also large sums subscribed to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund, St. John's Ambulance Fund and the fund for providing comforts for soldiers, in East Africa. Valuable gifts of horses, mules, and camels for various military and transport services were also made to the Government.

12th March 1922.

His Royal Highness has a great reception when he arrived, and he drove to the palace accompanied by the Maharaja through very considerable crowds. The palace, as many probably know, is strikingly modern and one of the most notable in India. Its design is based on French architecture of



A Group taken at Kapurthala.

the Renaissance period, and it is surrounded by wonderful gardens which at this period of the year, particularly, might easily be imagined as those of some ancient and well kept country seats in far off England.

After lunching privately with the Maharaja, the Prince went exploring the rural delights of the State and proceeded to the river situated some two or three miles from the town of Kapurthala. Here, he boarded a motor boat and spent a delightful hour cruising. On his return journey the Prince passed through Villa Bonna Vista, where the heir-apparent resides.

During the afternoon a visit was paid to the Durbar Hall, the Tosha-khana and the library in the old palace, famous for its collection of ancient

Oriental books and manuscripts. There was also a garden party in the palace grounds, where there was some remarkably keen tennis, this being one of the games in which the State excels. Later, there was a people's fete in the Shalamar gardens.

The Banquet.

At the banquet held in the evening in the artistic durbar hall of the palace there were over one hundred guests, who, at its conclusion, were entertained to a very interesting and amusing conjuring performance on the eastern terrace of the palace. The gardens beautiful by day, made an exquisite picture by night with the thousands of coloured electric bulbs with which they were decorated.

After the loyal toast the Maharaja said:—

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I rise to offer His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of myself, my house and my people, a most hearty, loyal and enthusiastic welcome. The twelfth day of March of this year will endure as a red letter day in the annals of my State. Although His Royal Highness' late lamented uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence preceded him here 32 years ago, just before I took over the Government of my State, yet this is the first occasion on which the unique honour of receiving a visit from the heir to the throne of our Empire has been vouchsafed to us. Your Royal Highness, the warmth with which we welcome Your Royal presence among us springs from more than one factor. In your person we salute the Royal Heir to a mighty and beneficent throne, that welds together in a firm union the greatest and most widely scattered family of nations in the world known as the British Empire, which shines like a luminous orb above the clouds of political controversy and strife, and with the impregnable stability of which the future of the order of the Indian States and of India as a whole is closely interwined.

"You, Sir, are the Royal Prince who, at an early age, set the peoples of the Empire an inspiring example by personally sharing with its armies the perils and privations of an arduous struggle, the parallel of which the world has never seen, and let us devoutly hope may never see again. We greet Your Royal Highness as the Royal bearer of the olive branch of peace and goodwill, Britannia's message to the sister communities linked together under the ægis of the Crown, Here, in India, there can be no two opinions as to the triumphant success of your noble mission. Wherever you have been you have succeeded in establishing your own personal domain over the hearts of high and low, prince and peasant; 'noblesse oblige' is an ideal that finds in Your Royal Highness its maximum consummation. Your Royal Highness, I am sure you are fully aware of the profound affection and loyal devotion which we in this State abidingly cherish for the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and his august House. I am loth to tax Your Royal Highness' patience by expatiating on the manner in which my State has responded to the Empire's call in the past, or by attempting a recital of the measures I have adopted from time to time with a view to promote the welfare of my people. Whether our troops served in the Mutiny, in Afghanistan, on the North-Western Frontier, or during the late war in East Africa, Seistan and Mesopotamia, side by side with the

KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN ABDUL HAMID,
O.B.E., M.L.C., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Chief Minister, Kapurthala.

Imperial legions, or to the utmost of our humble resources, we have striven to advance the cause of the Empire. In other directions our supreme recompense is the satisfaction that in the hour of trial we have never shirked an earnest endeavour to live up to the time honoured motto of my house and State 'Pro Rege et Patria'. We are determined that, that motto shall continue in future, as in the past, to be the mainspring and the goal of our actions. The invincible charm of Your Royal Highness' magnetic and gracious personality adds a peculiar and imperishable zest to our determination.

"This, I believe, is the last Indian State on which Your Royal Highness is bestowing the honour of a visit. All too brief though it is, Your Royal Highness, in the course of your sojourn in India you have been to diverse other States and places, one and all have vied with each other to give you a right regal reception, but nowhere, I venture to submit, has it been more truly spontaneous and fervently loyal than the welcome it has been our privilege to extend to you to day.

"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer, though the occasion is irresistibly tempting, and will conclude by inviting you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking the health of my Royal guest His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, wishing him a safe return home. long life, boundless happiness, and a glorious future."

The Prince in reply said:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Though this is an informal occasion, I cannot let it pass without thanking you for the cordial manner in which you have drunk my health and for the very kind expressions which Your Highness has used about me.

"I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to visit Kapurthala and to renew my acquaintance with Your Highness and to meet the members of your family. I esteem it a privilege to be able in person to congratulate Your Highness and your State on your ready help in the Great War. The Kapurthala Imperial Service Regiment served with distinction in East Africa for nearly 4 years. During this period its strength was raised to 1,000 men and everything that could be done, was done to keep it in a state of efficiency. After the conclusion of its work in East Africa, it again saw service in Siestan, Mesopotamia and the Afghan War. Your Highness' third son, the Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh Sahib. set a good example by serving with the Indian contingent for more than a year. In many

other ways Your Highness and Your Highness' State did their utmost to help us to victory. I know that Your Highness has ever kept and will keep the simple, but glorious, motto of Your House before your eyes, and that service to the King and country will be your inspiration and the mainspring of all action in Kapurthala State.

"I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality during my all too brief visit to your State.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala."

The route to the station by which His Royal Highness left Kapurthala at 10-30 was also most tastefully illuminated and the station itself a positive blaze of colour.

THE PRINCE AT DEHRA DUN.

Dehra Dun, the Guru's city, was originally founded by Guru Ram Rai, the originator of a sect of ascetics, early in the eighteenth century after his failure to obtain the recognition of his claim to be made Guru of the Sikhs. The temple of the Guru, built in 1699, still stands, and consists of a central block, designed on the model of the Emperor Jehangir's tomb in which the Guru's bed is still preserved, and smaller monuments at the corners in memory of his wives. Around the temple are three large sacred tanks.

Lying as it does in the most thickly-forested portion of India, Dehra Dun and the valley in which it is situated, is always a mass of green vegetation. The most outstanding public building is the Forest Research School which contains a magnificent collection of forest products and models of mechanical devices, used in forestry, besides a natural history museum; and a recent organisation in connection with the school is an institute for research into all matters relating to sylviculture and the administration and exploiting of forests. Of other, buildings of public interest might be mentioned that occupied by the Imperial Cadet Corps.

13th March 1922.

The Prince paid a three hours' visit to Dehra Dun to perform two military functions. He was received at the station by Sir Claud Jacob, who presented the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Lascelles of Army Headquarters. Motoring to the Cadet College, he inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the 9th Gurkhas. Welcoming the Prince to open the College General Jacob said:—

"Your Royal Highness,

"It is my high privilege to-day to ask you to be pleased to open this College, which will prepare young Indian gentlemen for an Officer's career in the Army. After a long apprenticeship on many hard-fought battlefields, finally won in the Great War, came the grant of the King's commission to India's sons. They accomplished this by their unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and their great prowess in most of the theatres of war. You, Sir, as an Officer who has served in France in the same capacity as other Officers of His Majesty's Army, know full well the weight of responsibility

that rests upon those whose duty it is to lead the King's soldiers in action. You personally have undergone arduous years of preparation for leadership in the field, and you know from your own experience in the War the immense importance of the early training which the young Officer, of His Majesty's Army has to go through. The Schools and Colleges of India have not hitherto produced in sufficient numbers young men possessed of those qualities, which long experience has shown to be essential to successful military leadership. The Government of India has, therefore, decided to establish this College for the express purpose of providing young Indians with that training and education, which have proved so necessary to the creating of the true art of leadership in war. Your Royal Highness sees present here representatives of many communities of India. Nominations have in no way been restricted. Indian lads of all classes, castes and creeds are equally eligible for entrance into this College. It is, however, fitting that I should remind Your Royal Highness that a considerable proportion of the cadets are the sons of Indian Officers, who have rendered distinguished service to their King-Emperor and to their country. Many of these lads are already imbued with the traditions of the Army. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express the fervent hope that the traditions inherited by these sons of soldiers may prove to be the guiding influence to all who leave this College in the service of their King and country. From small beginnings this College will I trust, grow in numbers and in reputation, but, whatever may be its size, it will always hold the proud position of being the first nursery of India's future military leaders—the men who, as time goes on, will alone be able to defend her in her hour of need. In conclusion, I wish to mention that General H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has very generously presented the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of providing a library for the College. I have now to ask Your Royal Highness to be pleased to declare open the one military college in the Empire which bears the name of Your Royal Highness—the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College."

The Prince in reply said:—

The services of the forces of India in the Great War won for the rising generation of Indians the right to hold the King's Commission and the path to the highest ranks in the Indian Army is now open to India's young men. Never has a fairer or more honourable field been displayed before them; and I look with confidence to young India to prove worthy of the great opportunities won for them by the soldiers of an older India in the hour of supreme trial.

"From my own experience I may say that it is the first few blows on the anvil of life that give the human weapon the set and temper which carries it through life's battles. It is the pride of the English Public Schools that they have supplied the early training of those British Officers, who with the aid of the gallant body of Indian Officers, have for years led and guided the fighting men of India to victory on many fields.

"It is in order to give you the same opportunities and advantages that this College has been established. The young men of India, who wish to go later to Sandhurst, and who aspire to hold a King's Commission, will receive their early training here.

"I trust that those who are responsible for the administration of this College will keep before them, not only the great ideals of the Public Schools of England, but will also foster and maintain the fine old Indian spirit of mutual reverence which bound together the 'Guru' and his 'Chela'.

"To those who aspire to the honour of a King's Commission, I say:—Work hard; play hard; live upright and honest lives; maintain untarnished the great martial traditions of India's fighting men; keep unsullied the chivalry and honour which has been handed down to you as a heritage by the

Indian Princes and warriors of old, by the Indian Officers of the past and by the British Officers who have trained the Indian Soldier in peace and led him in War.

"I shall always follow with interest the fortunes of a college which is to bear my name. I hope that its future record will make me proud of it."

After declaring the College open the Prince came to the College grounds where the Royal Irish Rifles and the 9th Gurkhas were drawn up in parade. A large crowd of Europeans and Indians gave the Prince rousing cheers. He inspected the garrisons on parade and also saw them march past.

Presentation of Colours.

After inspecting the pensioners the Prince presented colours to the Royal Military School, Sanawar, when he said:—

"You should feel proud to belong to a College which was founded by the brave Sir Henry Lawrence, which was built and started by the gallant Major Hodson and to which my father gave the name of Royal in recognition of the services of its old boys during the great War.

"To boys belonging to this College, I need not explain the meaning of Colours. All soldiers' sons take a pride in Colours such as their fathers have served under. Your old Colours will now hang in your Chapel to remind you of the fine record of your old boys. Your new Colours I entrust to your keeping. Cover them with glory and honour. May they be an inspiration to you to serve your King and country as faithfully as John and Henry Lawrence did in the hour of need."

The Prince motored back to the station at twelve-thirty and left for the Pigsticking camp at Gajraula.

THE PRINCE AT KARACHI.

Karachi, the westernmost of all Indian harbours, and consequently the nearest point to Europe of all the British possessions in India, is fast becoming a formidable rival to the great ports of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras in the magnitude of its sea-borne trade, the immense grain and other traffic of the Punjab and the province of Sind passing almost entirely through Karachi. Three trade routes keep Karachi in direct communication with Afghanistan and Central Asia, via Sind, Las Bela, and Kalat, whilst any future communication by rail with the Persian Gulf and countries beyond are almost certain to pass through Karachi.

Mention in old-time chronicles, dating previous to the year 1725, is made of a place called Kharak, having a considerable amount of trade, which lay on the further side of the Hab river to the west-wards and near its mouth. This small port got silted up and a move was made about 1729 to a spot at the head of the present harbour, and then called Kalachi Kun. Trade began to be attracted to the port which became known to Europeans as Karachi.

Karachi is the headquarters of the Commissioner in Sind, whose residence is at Government House. Karachi possesses many public and private buildings of note.

17th March 1922.

The End of a Long Journey.

The Prince reached Karachi, his journey's end in India, at 9-30 A.M. to day. The Royal train steamed into the Cantonment station, where the Prince was received by the Governor, the leading civil and military officials, Ruling Princes, and Chiefs who had been acting as Honorary A-D-C.'s; Sir John Wood, Political Secretary and Colonel Craufurd Stuart, representing the Viceroy; the Judicial Commissioner, and members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Outside the station a guard of honour was drawn up by the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, which the Prince inspected. Walking up to the Royal "dais" the Prince received a welcome from the local Municipality, the President read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, the President and Members of the Municipality of this City, beg to tender to Your Royal Highness a most loyal and cordial welcome to our City, the Capital of Sind.

"It is a happy coincidence that sixteen years ago to-day we had the honour and pleasure of welcoming to our City your illustrious parents, Their Most Gracious Majesties, the King Emperor and Queen Mary. Their visit was most gratifying to us for many reasons. Not only did it afford us the pleasure of meeting our future Sovereign but it gratified for the first time our ambition to have our City deemed worthy of inclusion among the cities chosen to be honoured by visits of Members of the Royal Family.

"Although Karachi cannot pride itself on the ancient historical associations and the splendour of many of the Cities Your Royal Highness has visited during your tour in this land it can justly regard its commercial prosperity and extraordinarily rapid growth as being worthy of recognition. Notwithstanding the impediments to growth caused by the stagnation of trade and other adverse circumstances due to the Great War and its after effects, the advancement of our City has been almost uninterrupted. Our population, as ascertained by the official censuses, shows phenomenal increases from 116,663 in 1901 to 159,786 in 1911 and to 216,748 in 1921. The gross value of our trade has risen from 31½ crores of rupees in 1904 to 74½ crores in 1920; and during these years the tonnage of vessels which entered our Port has increased from 1,380,000 to 2,108,000.

"Geographically our City is very favourably situated. One fact which will appeal to Your Royal Highness is that Karachi is 200 miles nearer Great Britain than any other Port in India and it is a legitimate ambition of the citizens that a direct mail service between England and this Port shall be established. It is also hoped that this City will form the terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway. When in the future the means of transit by land and sea are supplemented by aerial services, we believe our City will still further maintain its pre-eminence. As Your Royal Highness is well aware, Karachi is the Aeroplane Terminal Station for Western India and it is the first point in India reached by those engaged in various flying services in their journeys from the West. We have already welcomed many aerial harbingers who, winging their flights from distant lands in the West, have alighted within our gates before continuing their journeyings to the North, South and East.

"Karachi is the Port for Sind and the Punjab and vast quantities of agricultural produce from these immense tracts pass through the City for export. As irrigation works are extended in Sind and the Punjab, the development of extensive uncultivated areas will add enormously to the trade of this Port and further stimulate its advancement. We are also looking forward to our City being brought into closer touch with the Capital by the construction of a broad gauge railway to Delhi, a scheme for which is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

"Your Royal Highness who rendered such distinguished and brilliant service to the Empire during the Great War will be particularly interested to know that the resources of our Port were fully utilized during those anxious years in the despatch of troops, supplies and munitions to various fields of action, and in addition to being brought into singular prominence by the service it rendered to the British Empire in this respect, it also became known as an important Hospital centre for the sick and wounded from overseas.

"The duties and responsibilities of the Municipality of a rapidly growing City like ours are heavy, as we not only have to provide for the present needs of our citizens but also to look ahead and make adequate provision for the future requirements of our increasing population. Consequently the Municipality are contemplating the carrying out of important schemes of Water works and Drainage Extensions. Improvements of various congested areas of the City have been effected; other improvements are in course of execution, and schemes for the development of new areas are being prepared. In this connection the City is fortunate in being possessed of land in plenty for its development as the area within the Municipal boundaries is 74 square miles. In order to ameliorate the housing conditions of various communities, the Municipality are providing facilities to encourage the promotion of Housing Societies on Co-operative lines. The areas to be allotted for this purpose are on the outskirts of the town as at present developed, and when the Societies have taken full advantage of the opportunities offered to them and their work is brought to fruition, many of our population who at present are compelled to live within the narrow confines of our busy City will be enabled to reside in more health giving surroundings and enjoy the great benefits to be derived from the amenities of housing on well-planned suburban estates. In many other ways the Municipal activities are unceasing. Due regard is being paid to the maintenance of the requisite Hospitals and Dispensaries and of all measures necessary for promoting the health of the City; and in the matter of education the Municipality are endeavouring to meet the demands made on them with regard to the provision of an adequate number of schools. As evidence of these numerous activities we would inform Your Royal Highness that during the past decade the annual Municipal expenditure has increased from Rs. 15,98,819 to Rs. 57,83,548.

"A characteristic feature of the Province of Sind is the River Indus and the canals which in a measure ensure it against those devastating famines which afflict less favoured provinces dependent on uncertain rainfalls. In this connection a large project known as the Sukkur Barrage is claiming official and public attention. We could have wished that it had been possible for Your Royal Highness to have inaugurated this scheme and so identified yourself for ever with the life of this Province. It would indeed have been a princely act, worthy of Your Royal Highness, to have rendered 'abad' a large tract of rich country only thirsting for the life-giving waters of our famous river, but we realize the limitations of a short visit of four months to this great country.

"We trust that Your Royal Highness' visit to India, which has now almost ended, has been in the highest degree pleasant and enjoyable. For our part we assure Your Royal Highness that our

hearts have been warmed and gladdened by your presence amongst us, and in bidding Your Royal Highness Farewell and Godspeed we cannot better voice our feelings than in the words of the loving, loyal and sanctified strain: "God Bless the Prince of Wales".

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me and for your good wishes.

"I am glad that I am able to pay a visit to Karachi before I leave India. My Father and Mother will be interested to hear from me of the great progress and expansion which has taken place in this city and port since their visit 16 years ago. It is a special pleasure, to me to see your city because of the prominent part which it played in the war and its close association with the fine work of India's fighting forces.

MAJOR GENERAL C.W.G. RICHARDSON, C.B.,C.S.I., G.O.C. Sind-Rajputana District.

"I entered India by one of its oldest gateways. It is fitting that I should leave it by one of its most modern; for the rapid growth of your city and population, your ever expanding export trade and your growing importance as a focus of communications are the direct result of one of the most striking achievements of British rule in India. Your expansion is the outcome of that triumph of engineering and colonizing skill which transformed millions of acres of desert into the granary of India, which added in no small measure to the world's stock of food grain and clothing and peopled waste places with a happy and prosperous peasantry. I read in this a symbol of the good which united effort can secure in India; and in your rapid growth I find good augury for that high position which India may fill in the commercial world of the future.

Your civic duties are onerous and important. Increased work and responsibility will be your lot as rural prosperity increases in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana. I know that in the task which lies before the welfare of the people of this city will be your first care.

"My visit to Karachi has been one of no common interest for me.

"Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind words. May Karachi prosper."

His Royal Highness was then introduced to the Commissioner, after which he left amidst ringing cheers from hundreds of spectators seated in specially erected galleries.

Baluch War Memorial.

Motoring to the town hall, the Prince presented colours to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and unveiled the Baluch war memorial.

The Prince, in unveiling the Baluch War Memorial, said:—

"I esteem it a great privilege to unveil this Memorial to over 1000 brave officers and men of the Baluch group of Indian Infantry who laid down their lives for their King and Country in the Great War.

"Three of these regiments are closely connected with my family by special ties. Whether duty called them in France, Egypt, Palestine, East Africa, Persia, Waziristan or on the Afghan Frontier, the men of all these units, one and small, fought with characteristic courage and upheld the glorious traditions of their regiments and of the Indian Army to which they belong. Among the many distinctions won by the officers and men, I may mention the 2 Victoria Crosses which the 129th Baluchis treasure with pride.

"This Memorial has been erected by the men of the regiments to the honour of and in memory of their own brave comrades. There can be no more fitting Memorial for soldiers. In unveiling it, I trust that it may long keep their name, their sacrifice and their brave deeds before future generations. May it inspire those that come after to work for their King and Country in that spirit of loyalty and devotion which has always animated the Baluch Infantry Regiments."

Taking Farewells.

In the afternoon the Prince had been busy in taking farewells from those who had been closely associated with him during the whole tour. After lunch he saw the civil, military, and police officers, and His Royal Highness shook hands with representatives of the Press, whom he thanked individually for going round with him, and doing their work, at times at a disadvantage. At 4-30 p.m. H. R. H. attended a children's fete and garden party given by the zemindars and jagirdars of Sind, and returned to Government House a little after 5.

The Departure.

Returning to Government House His Royal Highness made immediate preparations for his long drive in State to Kiamari, where at 7-45 he boarded the Comus, which was to take him out to the Renown. On the quay-side the guard of honour was furnished by the Royal Air Force. It was after his inspection of the guard that the last farewells were made—naturally a lengthy process, but watched with interest by the assembled thousands. And then there was a stir among the crowd, and amidst roars of cheering His Royal Highness boarded the Comus. The band, perched on the after gun deck, broke forth into the affecting strains of "Auld Lang Syne". In a few mo-

ments His Royal Highness appeared on the deck to be greeted with a fresh outburst of tumultous cheering. It was some minutes before the Comus got under way, but the cheering continued without intermission, the Prince remaining meanwhile gravely at the salute. With the first chug of the engines the crowd burst from its barriers and shouting and waving made its way to the water's edge to remain there until the figure of the Prince could no longer be discerned in the fast approaching twilight. To many there he was a personal friend. All were well-wishers. The words of Horace come singularly appropriate: "May you be happy wherever you choose to be and live with me in memory."

Supplement.

MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH,
Maharaja Saheb of Patna.

RANA HARDEO SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR,
Kunhar State, Simla Hills.

Address

Presented to the Prince through the Punjab Government by the Members of the Ahmadiyya Community, Qadian.

"We, the representatives of the Ahmadiyya Community, humbly and respectfully extend a most hearty welcome to Your Royal Highness on your arrival in India. Your Royal Highness we do not find words to adequately express our sincere and heartfelt attachment to Your Royal House but we beg to assure Your Royal Highness that whenever our services be required by the King Emperor, Your Royal Highness will find us ready to sacrifice our lives and our property without any idea of reward or compensation in the carrying out of the Royal commands.

"Your Royal Highness, the time will come when through God's grace the reins of the Government of this vast country will be entrusted to your hands and as it is most essential for a ruler to be acquainted with all the classes of the ruled, we deem it necessary to acquaint Your Royal Highness with our movement, for our community being a newly established one and being yet small in numbers Your Royal Highness may not be fully acquainted with it.

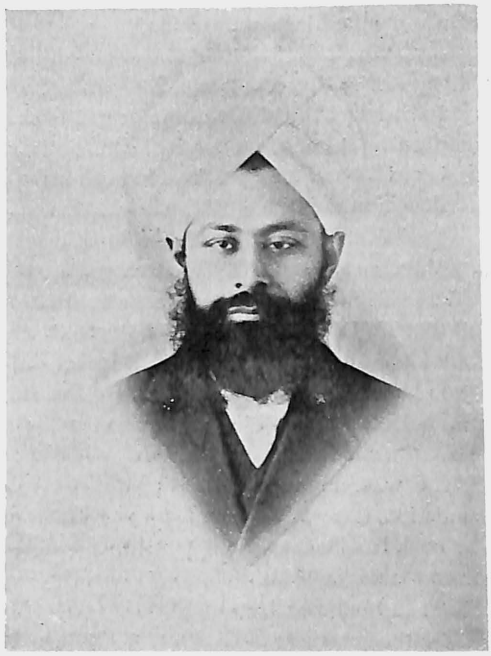
HAZRAT MIRZA GHULAM AHMAD.
The Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.

"Your Royal Highness, we are a religious community and it is this religious feature which distinguished it from the other communities. We are Muslims and we are proud of the name but in spite of this there is a big gulf that seperates us from the other Muslims, for like those who 1900 years ago responded to the call of the Blessed one of God, we have believed in Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, Punjab, India (peace and blessings of God be upon him) the messenger of the latter days whom God raised as the Promised Messiah. But our brethren the other Mussulmans rejected the Promised one as did those who rejected Jesus Christ (on whom be peace and blessings of God) we believe that the Promised one was to come in the spirit and power of Jesus and that Jesus in person was not to come.

"Your Royal Highness, the Ahmadiyya movement was founded only thirty-one years ago and in spite of the fact that our Community had to undergo severest persecutions the movement has already spread not only in all parts of India but also in Ceylon, Afghanistan, Persia, Mesopotamia, Mauritius, Natal, East Africa, Egypt, Seira Leon, Gold Coast, Nigeria, the United States of America and England and according to our computation the community numbers nearly half a million in all. The movement is not only spreading in the Indian population of these countries but men of all countries and climes are entering into its fold, for instance in England where we have established our mission at Putney in London, about two hundred Englishmen have joined our movement. Similarly the movement is spreading among the people of the United States of America and we firmly believe that a time will come when our movement will have spread in the whole world.

"Your Royal Highness, after giving this brief account of our community we beg to submit that our loyalty to Your Royal father's throne is not based upon any worldly motive. We have never been actuated by any idea of reward or compensation in whatever services we have rendered. Our loyalty on the other hand is founded on an Islamic injunction to which the Holy Founder of the movement has laid great stress. That commandment is this that in all times and under all circumstances we should remain loyal to the Government which gives us religious freedom and that if there is any

HAZRAT MAULVI NURRUDIN,
1st Successor.



HAZRAT MIRZA BASHIRUDDIN MAHMOOD AHMAD,
Head of the Ahmadiyya Community.

government which interferes with our religious beliefs and duties we should leave the country but we should on no account create disorder or break the peace.

"Your Royal Highness! Our experience tells us that we enjoy perfect religious freedom under the British Government insomuch that while in many so-called Islamic countries we cannot preach our religion, under the British Government we preach even against the religion of the King Emperor and invite people to Islam in the King Emperor's own country. We believe that the neutral attitude of the British Government in religious matters is one of the causes of the rapid growth of our movement. Thus our loyalty is based upon religious grounds and however much we may be disposed to differ with the Government in its policy we can never be disloyal to the Government, for in so doing we shall belie our own doctrine and our own faith will hold us guilty. Loyalty to the Crown is a religious obligation with us and so long as we enjoy religious freedom it shall remain unshaken whether we get any political tights or not. The enmity and the persecution of the people cannot deter us from this course. We have proved our loyalty in the face of the most bitter social boycot and persecution and should circumstances so demand we are ready to demonstrate the same loyalty a thousand times again. We disdain to entertain the idea of breaking the peace of the country merely on the ground of political differences. On the contrary our religion teaches us that even in the time

of dire religious intolerance we should respect the peace of the country and try to maintain it by peacefully migrating from the land.

"Your Royal Highness! Our country-men call us traitors to our country on account of our holding these views and look upon us as sycophants. Others think us imprudent and time servers. But Illustrious Prince! We cannot forsake God for the sake of the people. The world may call us what it pleases but when our God commands us to maintain the peace and to unite the people with bonds of love and affection, nothing can make us deviate from this path. We are loyal to the crown and through the grace of God will remain loyal to the crown and obedient under all circumstances.

"Your Royal Highness has undertaken such a long and arduous journey to get a personal acquaintance with the people whom you are destined to rule in the future. We regard it as an act of kind sacrifice and condescension on Your Royal Highness's part and look it with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness. No one who loves truth can take it in any other light but that. Therefore we express our heartfelt thanks for this labour of love and sympathy on your part and pray to God that as you have cast your loving like upon your Imperial father's subjects. He, out of His bounty, may bestow His loving and benign looks upon you.

"Your Royal Highness! In honour of your arrival in India we have prepared for you a literarry present wherein are set forth the distinctive teachings of our movement, the object of its foundation, its special feature and characteristics, and brief notices of the life of its Holy founder. The book has been specially prepared and addressed to Your Royal Highness by the present head of our community. And thirty two thousand members of the community have subscribed to get it printed and published, so that it may be a sign of their sincere devotion towards Your Royal Highness and for the shortness of time a much greater number of Ahmadies would have taken part in it. Your Royal Highness! We intend to duly offer this present to you through the Punjab Government and we humbly and respectfully request Your Royal Highness to spare some time for its perusal.

"In the end we again warmly welcome Your Royal Highness on coming over to India and particularly to the Punjab the centre of our movement and we humbly request Your Royal Highness to bring it to the notice of Your Imperial father that the Ahmadiyya Community inspite of its weakness and smallness of number are ready to lay down their lives and sacrifice their property for the sake of the British throne and that His Majesty can repose full reliance upon their loyalty. May God bless Your Royal Highness in your age and guide you in the paths of his pleasure and may He protect you from every evil and grant you His help and succour wherever you be, Amen!

Reply from the Chief Secretary to the Prince to Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Additional Secretary, Ahmadiyya Community.

"I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to acknowledge with thanks the address of welcome received from the members of the Ahmadiyya Community through the Government of the Punjab. His Royal Highness has read with interest the account given in the address of the origin of the Ahmadiyya movement and looks forward to reading the fuller history of the community in the very handsome volume presented to him by subcription among the members. His Royal Highness appreciates very warmly the loyal feeling, which has prompted so many thousands of your co-religionists to contribute towards this presentation and his pleasure in receiving this token of loyalty is the greater because he learns from His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab that throughout the Great War and in the different times that followed, the Ahmadiyya Community have been distinguished for a steadfast attitude of loyalty both towards the Throne and to the Empire. I am

commanded to assure you that, in view of this record, the community may always count upon the warm regard of His Royal Highness."

Ahmadiyya Community.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, was born at Qadian, in the Punjab, about the year 1836. The records of the family show that his ancestors came from Samarkand in the days of Babar.

When he attained to his 40th year, he began to receive revelation in unbroken succession. Being inspired by God, he informed the world at large that he was the reformer of the age, the Promised Messiah and Mehdi and that the prophecy of the advent of the Kalki Avatar was also fulfilled in him.

Hazrat Moulvi Nuruddin was born at Bhera (Punjab) about the year 1840. He had the honour to be the first man to enter into the baiat of the Promised Messiah and at the death of the latter was elected as his first successor. During the six years of his 'Khilafat', he organised the Ahmadiyya Community and taught them how to work in unison under one head. He passed away in March 1914.

Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad is a son of the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement, born in 1889, in accordance with a prophecy.

Lieut. Nawab Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan, M.L.C., Baghat.

Baghat.

Lieut. Nawab Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan, M.L.C. is a Muslim Rajput of the Panwar Clan. He belongs to a high family of Kalanaur, in the Rohtak District.

His grand-father Rao Karam Ali Khan, whose ancestors had obtained a wide fame, during the Sikh & Afghan Wars, by valorous services rendered to the British Government, showed himself very useful in saving the Govt. Treasury and the lives of several Europeans who had fallen in their hands, during the mutiny. Though he was a Dy. Collector, and a civilian as such, he proved himself very gallant in dispersing the lawless mobs & fighting side by side with English military officers, during the campaign. In recognition of his services he was granted a big Jagir of the Baghat Estate.

When he died his son Rao Md. Khurshed Ali Khan was a minor and the estate was taken under the court of Wards and he was sent to the Agra College, where he was educated. He married the daughter of Eusuf Ali Khan, the late Honourable Nawab of Chhatari. He died in a premature life, leaving two sons and a daughter of whom the present Nawab is the eldest.

Lt. Nawab Md. Jamshed Ali Khan was still a boy and a student, when his father died but he carried the management of the estate admirably. He is now the highest land-lord of the District, paying about Rs. forty thousand annually, as Govt. revenue. He is honoured with the title of Nawab. He rendered useful services with money, men and material during the war, in recognition of which he was granted British Commission and the sword of Honour, and was presented with a gun, a gold pistol etc. by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

He has also received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal. He was elected as president of all India Rajput Conference. He is the president of the U.P. Zamindar Association. He has made various donations to the Social, religious, and national movements. He is so popular that he returned quite unopposed as a member of the U.P. Legislative Council. His activities during the recent Jamna flood deserve much admiration. He had made a wide arrangement for saving the lives and properties of the sufferers and spent a considerable amount in resettling them.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH MOHAMED YUSUF KHAN.
Zemindar & Honorary Magistrate, Barh.

Barh.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohamed Yusuf Khan, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Barh, has descended in a direct line from the first Caliph Hazart Abu Buker Siddiq Sheikh Nurul Wahab, 7th in descent from the said Caliph, who imigrated from Medina and settled in India. The 18th descent from the Caliph in the direct line viz. Sheikh Abdul Karim by dint of his vast erudition acquired considerable wealth and influence under Maharaja Shital Ray, Naib Subadar of Patna and settled at Goasa Shaikhpura a village six miles east of Barh. Among his other ancestors of note were Sheikh Daim Ali Khan on whom Emperor Mohamed Shah conferred the title of 'Khan', and Mohamed Afzal on whom the Emperor Shah Alam bestowed the title of 'Khan' and gave the command of 100 horse and 1000 infantry.

His father, Khan Bahadur, Sheikh Bahadur Ali Khan was for a very long

time Honorary Magistrate, Chairman of Municipality and Local Board and a member of the District Board etc. His brother Mr. S. Ahmad Hussain Khan, Bar.-at-Law is serving as Munsiff at Gya. His younger brother is a Barrister practising at Patna.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohamed Yusuf Khan is an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner, a member of the Local Board, a director of Barh Co-operative Bank, and Secretary of the Barh B.H.E. School and Dispensary, for a long time In recognition of his good services the Municipality and the Local Board have designated two roads after his name called 'Khan Bahadur Yusuf Road' and 'Yusuf Garden Road'. He rendered useful services in connection with the War Loan, Baqrid affairs & Recruitment.

He had the privilege of receiving a Sanad for recruitment in a Durbar held by the Divisional Commissioner of Patna in 1919.

In June 1921, Government was pleased to confer upon him the title of 'Khan Sahib', and in June 1922 the title of 'Khan Bahadur'.

SETH NATHUBHAI KIRPARAM was born on the 5th of Kartak Vad in the year 1924 Samvat (A.D. 1867) at Junagadh the Chief city of Sorath. He belongs to one of a noble family. His uncle Muljibhai Jutha was a Vahivatdar in the Junagadh State. By his ability he won the good graces of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the high officers of the State. As a reward of his good services to the State and his loyalty to His Highness, his younger brother Kirparam Juthabhai was admitted into the State service. Muljibhai died in the year 1938 Samvat. After his death his brother Kirparam won the good opinion of His Highness Nawab Saheb and the people.

SETH NATHUBHAI KIRPARAM.

He was a very simple man, of kind and amiable disposition, and very thoughtful. His judicious mode of working is still praised and referred to in a Mahomedan State like Junagadh. In recognition of the fidelity of Kirparam Seth, the Nawab Saheb has given him good certificates. Seth Kirparam died in the year 1946. During his life-time Seth Kirparam had exerted to make his sons Dharamsey and Nathubhai work to secure the kind regards of the Nawab Saheb. Unfortunately in Samvat 1926 Dharamsey died in his youth. After Kirparam's death Nathubhai did not shirk at all from serving with all his heart and soul the Nawab Saheb and the Vazir Saheb, and he was fortunate enough to secure the full confidence. Seth Nathubhai Kirparam is of a charitable disposition and he has added lustre to his career by his loyalty to the State. He has two sons.

GOUR DAS BYSACK.
Born 1826. Died 1899.

Was Senior Scholar Hindu College, Justice of the Peace and Hon. Residency Magistrate, Calcutta. Honorary & Corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society and other philological societies of London & England. Hon member Budhist text Society. Member district charitable Society and Indian Association. Antiquarian & author of various publication. (The Bysack family was one of the earliest and original inhabitants of Calcutta when it was a Jungle, and where Fort William was built. The Bysacks had then extensive trade and they are associated with the history of the foundation of Calcutta).

LALBEHARY BYSACK.
(Son of Gour Das Bysack).

Born in 1848. Hon. Presidency Magistrate & J. P. Calcutta. Formerly elected Municipal Commissioner ward V. Calcutta from 1883 to 1889 when he resigned with the renowned or 'brevo 28'. In 1897 he was presented with a Certificate by H. E. the Viceroy & Governor General in Council in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in recognition of his good services as Municipal Commissioner. In 1911 a certificate of Honour was presented to him by H. E. the Viceroy & Governor General in the name of His Majesty King George V Emperor of India in recognition of his good services as an Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. One of the leading members of the Indian Congress Committee at Calcutta during its early stages. Formerly member of the Indian Association and Budhist Text Society. Member of the District Charitable Society & Indian Committee, Calcutta.

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN GYAN CHAND PURI, Provincial Durbari, born on 1st April 1864. He is descended from a family whose ancestor Malik Gajjan Mall was distinguished in the time of the Emperor Akbar and the founder of Ghartal in the Sialkot District and obtained the title of 'Malik'. His grandsons Diwan Ramji Mall and Shamji Mall earned the title of 'Diwan' in the time of Emperor Aurangzeb. Diwan Ramji Mall was appointed Hazurnawis and Diwan Shamji Mall obtained a command in the Kabul Army. The family left Ghartal for Jammu, and subsequently for Dera Nank. Diwan Ganpat Rai was in favour with Maharaja Ranjit Singh who appointed him the tutor of his grandson, and awarded him a grant of Jagir and was appointed Hazurnawis. He was appointed by the Maharaja Sher Singh 'Officer-in-Charge of the Magazines'. He was a brave soldier and faught in the battles of Peshawar, Multan, and Dera Ismail Khan etc., and attached himself to the British Resident.

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN GYAN CHAND PURI,
Hon. Magistrate, Sialkot City.

'Rai' Diwan Chand the son of Diwan Ganpat Rai was an able and successful Journalist and author of his time. The most important piece of literary work done by him during his life time was a translation in urdu of the Granth Sahib. He started a Press in 1853 which is being continued by his sons. He was non-official President of the Sialkot Municipality. He was not only a Durbari but was given the title of 'Rai' by the Government.

'Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Chand Puri, the second son of Rai Diwan Chand is an Honorary Magistrate in Sialkote; was elected Vice Chairman of the District Board; was the Senior Vice President of the Sialkot Municipal Committee for the past many years. A Provincial Durbari, has spent the greater part of his life in editing the Victoria Paper. He was invited as a Government guest in the Provincial Camp at Coronation Durbar in 1911. His services to the British Government during the great war have been recognized by the presentation of the war loan and Publicity work Sanads. He has been conferred upon the title of 'Rai Sahib' and Rai Bahadur successively in June 1910 and January 1918. He is also a non-official visitor of the Sialkot District Jail. Besides the large landed & house property in the Punjab, the family owns a big landed property in the Bhawalpur State. During the Royal visit in 1921 he worked as an Honorary Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wale's fund Sialkot.

Diwan Brij Lal Puri the eldest son of Rai Diwan Chand Puri was the managing proprietor of the Victoria Paper. He was the Senior-Vice-President of the Sialkot Central Co-operative Bank. He died in 1924.

DIWAN RAMESHWAR NATH PURI.
Sialkot.

Diwan Jagan Nath the eldest son of Diwan Brij Lall Puri assists in managing the large landed property and in the Editorial work of the 'Victoria Paper'.

Diwan Pitamber Nath the elder son of Diwan Jagan Nath is now attending the Edinburgh University and is taking training in the Faculty of medicine.

Diwan Kartar Nath Puri is the second son of Diwan Brij Lall Puri is a graduate of the Punjab University. He is the Vice President of the Sialkot Central Co-operative Bank.

Diwan Kelash Nath Puri the eldest son of Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Chand Puri looks after the landed property and is a Vice Chair-man of the District Board Sialkot.

Diwan Baij Nath Puri is the second son of Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Chand.

Diwan Rameshwar Nath Puri is the youngest son of Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Chand Puri. He was attached to 10/15 Punjab Regiment for a course of Military training as to fit himself for a King's Commission in the Territorial Army. He has been granted honorary King's commission in the Indian Territorial Force, as 2nd Lieutenant and is attached to the 11th Battalion 15th Punjab Regiment.

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