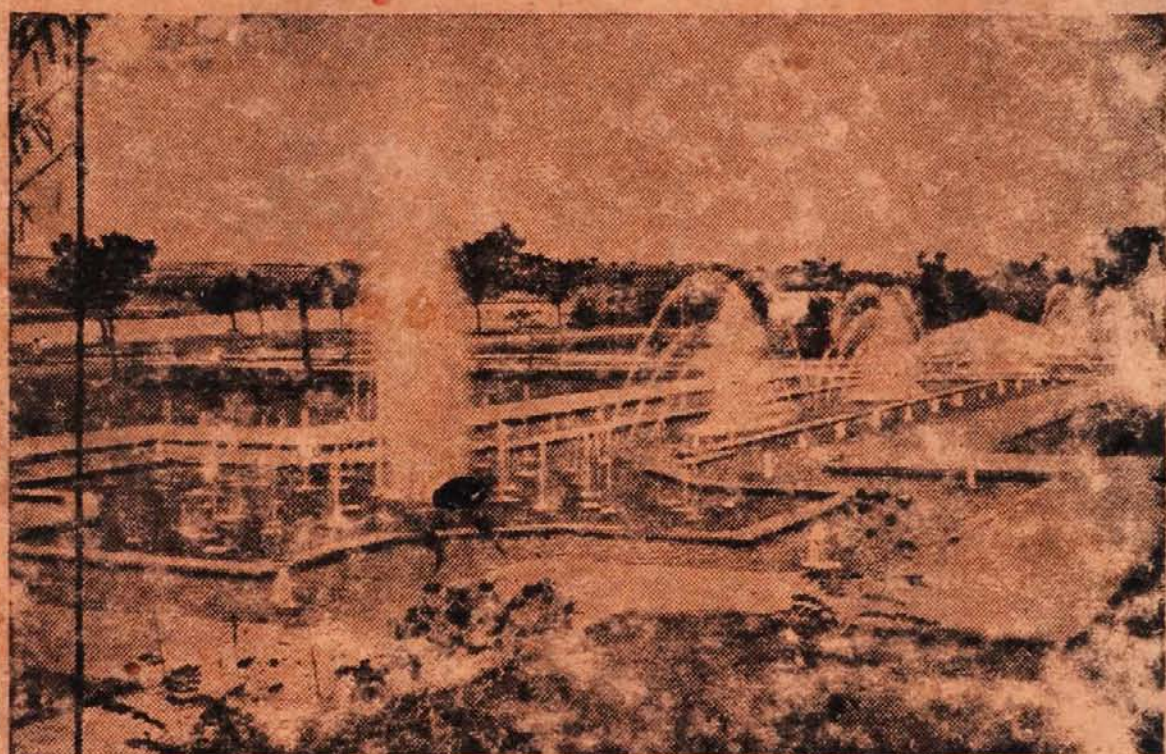


MODERN MYSORE

BY

A. PADMANABHA IYER



BRINDAYAN GARDENS



His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C., S.I., G.B.E.,
Maharaja of Mysore

MODERN MYSORE, IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR.

BY

A. PADMANABHA IYER,
JOURNALIST, TRIVANDRUM.

Author of "The Viceregal Visit to Travancore, 1933 ; Being an Official
Account of the Tour of His Excellency Lord Willingdon
the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and of
Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon"
Also of INDIAN STATES SERIES & INDIAN
PRIME MINISTERS SERIES, etc.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED)

WITH INTRODUCTION BY

Sir William P. Barton,

K. C. I. E., C. S. I.,

Retired Resident in Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad ;

And

Author of "The Princes of India."

TRIVANDRUM :

PRINTED AT THE SRIDHARA PRINTING HOUSE.

1938

(Right of Translation and Reproduction Reserved)

First Edition, 1936.

Second Edition, 1938.

TO
THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND LIBERAL-MINDED STATESMAN
OF MODERN INDIA
AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL K. C. I. E., O. B. E.,
DEWAN OF MYSORE
WHOSE WISE STATESMANSHIP, WIDE OUTLOOK,
SYMPATHY FOR THE LOW AND
THE DEPRESSED AND CONSIDERATION FOR ALL
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CASTE OR CREED,
HAVE CHARACTERISED HIS DEWANSHIP OF THE STATE FOR
THE PAST TWELVE YEARS AND HAVE SECURED FOR IT
THE PROUD APPELLATION OF
A PATTERN TO THE WORLD,
THIS BOOK IS GRATEFULLY AND WITH ADMIRATION
DEDICATED.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. CHAPTER I—Introductory - -	1—18
2. CHAPTER II—Mysore: A Pattern to the World - -	19—26
3. CHAPTER III—The Chamundi Hills	27—34
4. CHAPTER IV—The Mysore Palaces -	35—42
5. CHAPTER V—The Birthday Festi- vities - - -	43—56
6. CHAPTER VI—The Zoo in Mysore -	57—63
7. CHAPTER VII—The Sivasamudram Falls - - -	64—70
8. CHAPTER VIII—The Vocational In- stitute for Women -	71—77
9. CHAPTER IX—School for Deaf and Dumb Boys - -	78—83
10. CHAPTER X—The Mysore Civil Ser- vices Association -	84—89
11. CHAPTER XI—The Sri Chamara- jendra Technical In- stitute - - -	90—94

	PAGE
12. CHAPTER XII—An Art Collection -	95—98
13. CHAPTER XIII—Rural Reconstruc- tion - - -	99—108
14. CHAPTER XIV—Some Medical In- stitutions - -	109—115
15. CHAPTER XV—The Mysore Uni- versity - -	116—124
16. CHAPTER XVI—The City of Mysore	125—130
17. CHAPTER XVII—The Dasara Festi- val - - -	131—141
18. CHAPTER XVIII—A Peep into the Administration -	142—151

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A

Khedda Operations In Mysore	I—VI
-----------------------------	------

APPENDIX—B

Itineraries for the Tourist	VII—VIII
-----------------------------	----------

APPENDIX—C

Some Important Places of Interest in Mysore State	IX—XVII
--	---------

APPENDIX—D

List of Hotels	XVIII—XIX
----------------	-----------

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|
| 1. | His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Maharaja of Mysore | Frontispiece |
| 2. | Bird's Eye View of Mysore City from Lalitadri- - - - - | 4 |
| 3. | His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Yuvaraja of Mysore - - - | 13 |
| 4. | Prince Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar - | 14 |
| 5. | Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E., Dewan of Mysore - | 20 |
| 6. | Krishnaraja Sagar — The Terrace Gardens Illuminated - | 23 |
| 7. | Do. The Terrace Gardens called Brindavan - | 23 |
| 8. | Do. The Pavilion in Brindavan which commands a panoramic view of the Gardens in a series of descending Terraces - | 24 |
| 9. | Do. One of the Fountains - | 24 |
| 10. | The Fascinating Fountains of Brindavan | 25 |
| 11. | Sri Chamundeswari - - - | 28 |
| 12. | Tower of the Temple on Chamundi Hill - | 30 |
| 13. | Mysore—A Nearer View of the Palace - | 36 |
| 14. | The Guest House known as Lalithamahal | 38 |

15.	The Palace Dairy Farm at Rayankare	-	41
16.	The Birthday Procession-	-	52
17.	Lion Sitting in the Open Enclosure	-	58
18.	Tiger climbing the Tree	-	60
19.	Giraffes in Cages	-	60
20.	Hippopotamus and her young	-	62
21.	Sivasamudram—The Northern Waterfalls of the river Cauvery	-	65
22.	Krishnaraja Sagar—The Dam	-	65
23.	Sivasamudram—The Diversion Dam	-	66
24.	Do. The Southern Falls	-	66
25.	Do. View along Canals	-	69
26.	Do. Intake Works	-	69
27.	Mysore—The School for Deaf and Dumb Boys	-	79
28.	The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute	-	91
29.	Do. The Three-fold Screen	-	92
30.	Do. Elephants with Lights	-	92
31.	The Park at Higala	-	100
32.	A View of Harijole	-	102
33.	Do. Dasanpur	-	102
34.	The P. K. Sanatorium in Mysore; Narayanaswamy Free Wards for female patients	-	110
35.	Do. Lady Willingdon Recreation Hall	-	110
36.	The New Mental Hospital, Bangalore	-	112

37.	Mysore—Students' Home, Maha raja's College - - - - -	118
38.	Do. Library, Maharaja's College	118
39.	Mysore—The Jubilee Clock Tower -	126
40.	Do. The Statue Square - -	127
41.	Do. Krishnarajendra Hospital -	127
42.	Do. The Curzon Park - -	128
43.	Do. North Gateway of the Palace -	128
44.	Do. The State Elephant being led in procession during the Dasara	136
45.	Do. Royal Procession on the last-day of the Dasara - -	137
46.	Do. Another view of the Procession	138

APPENDICES

47.	Elephants crossing the Kabbini river Appendix - - - - -	ii
-----	---	----

MAPS

1. Map of Mysore State
 2. Map of Mysore city
-

APPENDIX—D.

LIST OF HOTELS.

Mysore City.

1. Hotel Savoy, Bangalore—Nilgiri Road
(European)
2. Carlton Do. Do.
3. Hotel Metropole, Near Railway Station Do.
4. The Bombay Ananda Bhavan, Makkaji Chowk
(Hindu Hotel)
5. The Empire Hindu Hotel, Santhapet Do.
6. Modern Hindu Hotel, Near Railway
Station Do.
7. The Modern Hindu Lodge Do Do.
8. Udipi Narayanan Char's Hotel, Angadi
Beedi Do.

Bangalore.

1. The West End Hotel 9, Race Course Road,
European
2. The Rugby Hotel, 15, Palace Road, Do.
3. Renowned Restaurant, Sri Narasimharaja Road,
Non-Vegetarian
4. The Modern Hindu Hotel, Subedar Chattram
Road.
5. The Modern Lodge, High Ground.
6. The Lakshmi Prasad Lodge, Kasivisweswara
Street.
7. The Udipi Hotel, Chikpet.
8. The Bombay Ananda Bhavan, Chikpet.

Bangalore (Civil and Military Station)

1. The Central Hotel, Sydney Road.
2. The Lavella Park Hotel, Lavella Park Road.
3. The Cubbon Hotel, Cubbon Road.
4. Lavender's Hotel, Do.
5. Hotel Royal, Infantry Road.

Hassan.

1. The Modern Hindu Hotel.
2. The Railway Station Hotel.

Shimoga.

1. Majestic Hotel.
2. The Modern Hindu Hotel.
3. The Railway Station Hotel.



INTRODUCTION

(TO THE SECOND EDITION)

BY

SIR WILLIAM P. BARTON

K. C. I. E., C. S. I.,

*Retired Resident in Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad and
Author of 'The Princes of India.'*

INTRODUCTION

(TO THE SECOND EDITION)

With Federation pending in India the Indian States are at the parting of the ways. Under British auspices an astonishing experiment in polity is being carried out. In a sub-continent equal almost in area to Europe, with a people disintegrated by social, religious and economic divisions, an attempt is being made to embrace all races, creeds and castes in a common political synthesis. Success will depend very largely on the States. Hindu kingship has shewn its vitality as a political institution by weathering the storms of over three thousand years. Democracy throughout the long history of India has never taken shape as an indigenous form of Government. Nevertheless, to advanced politicians in India the idea of a combination of autocracy and their newly fledged democracy is bitterly repugnant: they repudiate the 1935 Act largely on this ground; only if the Princes liberalise their constitutions, and allow their representatives in the Federal Government to be chosen by some form of popular election, would they agree to combine in a Federation with princely India.

Political India can hardly expect such a concession as this from the Princes. The latter are practical statesmen and naturally realise that they

must send their best men with a reasonable mandate to the Parliament of the Indian Empire. It is absurd to suppose that they would be subservient to the Paramount Power to the neglect of the interests of India as a whole. They should supply a conservative element of great value in the working of the new constitution. At the same time if democracy should really be a success in India, Federation will slowly disintegrate the Indian States, unless the Princes adopt such methods of Government as will assure to their subjects the liberty enjoyed by all self-respecting and contented peoples.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has set a splendid example to the princes of India of the statesmanship necessary to create such conditions. With the exception of Travancore and Cochin, Mysore is the only Indian State in which elected representatives of the people exercise extensive powers both as regards legislation, budgetary control and policy generally. There can be no doubt that the vast majority of the common people are perfectly content with the existing regime, and have no desire that the constitution should be further democratised. If all the States were modelled on similar lines the Indian Federation would be a stable structure.

The country is prosperous with a balanced budget and a rapidly expanding commerce and industry. The people of Mysore have been particularly fortunate in having for ten or twelve years a brilliant

fellow-citizen, Sir Mirza Ismail, as Chief Minister with an empire-wide reputation as a statesman. He has done much to bring Mysore before the British public as an example of what can be achieved by princely rule in India. Mysore is becoming a popular resort for British and American tourists. Its climate in the winter months is delightful. The country itself has much to attract the visitor, with its rivers, mountains and forests, its antiquities bearing witness to its splendid past. It is a paradise for sportsmen; elephants, tiger, bear, bison, sambhur abound in its forests. Mighty fish are to be caught in its rivers.

The administrative capital, Bangalore, competes with Madras for the first place amongst the cities of Southern India. To those interested in Mysore whether as students of India politics or as sight-seers, the little book entitled "Modern Mysore", published by Mr. A. Padmanabha Iyer will be welcomed. The emphasis is on the picturesque side, the pageantry and the natural beauties of the landscape. Short and informative sketches on the economic and administrative aspects complete the picture.

Stone Cross, Lindfield, Sussex, }
3rd April, 1938 }

W. P. Barton

INTRODUCTIONS

(TO THE FIRST EDITION)

I

L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS

M. A., B. Litt , F. R. Hist. S., M. R. A. S , C. B. E., O. B. E.

MEMBRE ASSOCIE del' Academie Diplomatique Internationale :
Corresponding Hon. Member of the Institute Historique et
Heraldique de France ; Huzur Personal Secretary to
His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb of
Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

INTRODUCTION

I

Probably there never has been a time when the Indian States, their merits, their defect, and their future—if any—were so widely discussed as at the present moment. One school of thought maintains that the sun of autocracy has set, to rise no more; that the world in general, and India in particular, will inevitably relegate kingship, for all its great history, to the limbo reserved for atavistic institutions. A variant of this section of opinion sees in the Indian States the last bulwarks of British domination, and calls upon all patriots to fight the good fight until these refuges of the mediaeval mentality are swept away. At the opposite extreme, there are also two schools. One of them sees in the Indian States the still-surviving examples of the traditional Indian polity, solidly founded upon a sacred wisdom which rises superior alike to the ravages of Time and to the vagaries of man-made changes in the fashion of political institutions. To those who think thus, the Indian States remain, as it were, a reservoir of Indian ideas, which will in due time issue forth to fertilise the arid waste of institutions imposed upon the country by Western rulers with Western notions. Only in the polity of Rama, say these traditionalists, can Ram Raj be found. Allied to this school of

thought is one which finds its supporters among the older generation of my own countrymen ; it holds that to the Indian peoples, with their quick emotions and sensitive natures, the "personal touch" is everything ; that all that is best in the Indian character shrivels when confronted with the remorseless impersonal machine of the Great State as known in the West. Contrast, they say, the atmosphere of happiness which *does* exist in some Indian States and *could* exist in all of them, with the drab general level of life in British India !

After a decade of work in, but not of, the Government of India, I have been privileged to study the Indian States, from a more or less detached standpoint, for some fourteen years. I cannot myself whole-heartedly adhere to any of the schools of thought whose opinions I have briefly summarised, although I believe that each one has caught a fragment of the truth ; I was for long concerned to point out to my own countrymen the political importance of the Indian States, and the necessity of finding for them a worthy place in the new All-India polity. In the course of this work I naturally fell into an attitude of pragmatism. The Indian States exist ; their existence must be recognised. Their influence is a fact ; allowance must be made for it. But with the termination of the Third Round Table Conference, and with the upshot of the Spring and Summer negotiations with His Majesty's Government in

1935, this part of the work came to an end. Since that time, and only since that time, have I felt free to examine the problem of the future of the Indian States. My tentative conclusions are naturally more interesting to myself than to other people; and my only excuse for revealing them, unsupported as it were and without reference to the reasoning upon which they are based, lies in the fact that Mr. A. Padmanabha Iyer has asked me to write an Introduction to his little book. For my belief, expressed quite baldly, is this: the future of the Indian States in general is now exemplified before our eyes in the present of Mysore in particular.

I have been so fortunate as to visit Mysore on three occasions; and on one of them, when I accompanied His present Majesty (then Prince of Wales) as his Official Historian, I saw a good deal of the State as well as of the Capital. That was a long time ago, as progress is reckoned in Mysore; and although I have paid other visits since that time, there is much in Mr. Padmanabha Iyer's book that is new to me, although there is little that causes me any surprise. For the condition of Mysore today is but the logical, if felicitous, result of the policy pursued so long and so steadily by His Highness, and by his very brilliant Dewan, my old friend and former colleague on many Ministerial Committees, Sir

Mirza Ismail. This policy possesses, I venture to think, an importance which extends far beyond the scope—great as this is—of its positive achievements in the moral and material spheres within Mysore itself. For it shows what can be done, under enlightened leadership and competent administration, by an Indian State. I had almost written “by any Indian State”; but this would not be quite accurate; for Mysore has certain positive advantages, in size, wealth, and the endowments of Nature, which have served to crown her policy with an outstanding measure of achievement not within the grasp of all those who may emulate it. Nevertheless, when non-essentials are discarded, it is the policy itself which matters, and not the material results which that policy may, under exceptionally favourable conditions, be capable of producing. For this reason, while I have the greatest possible admiration for the remarkable degree of progress which Mysore has achieved along almost every conceivable line of development calculated to enhance the welfare and happiness of her people, it is the policy which has produced these things for which I would reserve my most unstinted praise. While other States may not be able, for lack of the bounty of natural resources, to emulate the results which Mysore can show, it is open to all of them to adopt the policy and, may I add, the polity—from which Mysore’s progress springs.

I hope that Mr. Padmanabha Iyer's book, which is brightly written, will serve to introduce many persons to Mysore, and will help them to share my own conviction that the future alike of the Indian Rulers and of the Indian States lies best and most certainly along the road which Mysore is now treading with justifiable confidence.

The Palace, Jamnagar, }
7th May 1936. }

L. F. Rushbrook Williams.

INTRODUCTION

II

BY

RAJASABHABUSHANA

Dewan Bahadur Dr. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty,

Kt. C. I. E., LL. D.

Retired First Member of Council, Mysore.

INTRODUCTION

II

Mr. A. Padmanabha Iyer, the well known Journalist of Travancore, has just brought out an admirable brochure on Mysore, consisting of his lucubrations, which were first contributed to a leading paper in the West Coast (*Malabar Herald*). His pen pictures of what has been achieved under the administration of Sir Mirza Ismail are lucid and illuminating, bringing into relief those features which form the distinguishing landmarks of Modern Mysore. In the galaxy of distinguished statesmen who held sway in Mysore since the Rendition in 1881 Sir Mirza Ismail holds a high and honoured place. In early life he was a close associate at school of His Highness the present Maharaja and his subsequent career bears evidence of the mutuality and understanding with which he and his Royal master worked together in that most impressionable age and tried to understand each other. This early promise has been made good by a life-long and devoted service on the part of Sir Mirza and a generous measure of confidence and wise guidance on the other part. The secret of Sir Mirza's success lies in his infinite patience, sound common sense and an innate courtesy and a real sense of values. He has the broad human spirit which appeals to every

one who is brought into contact with him. His social qualities make him the friend of princess as well as the common folk. His genuine kindness is the open sesame to every heart. The poor and the needy find him ever ready to give them his sympathy and help. Many are the tales told of his unostentatious charity and well doing. His popularity is unbounded on account of its naturalness and universality. Race, creed and colour do not enter into his thoughts and form no barrier to him. He is ever ready to befriend the poor and the down-tridden. I have known every Dewan since the Rendition, but none equal to him in accessibility to rich and poor alike. He has a responsive heart which gives solace even to those whose grievances he is unable to redress. In social amenities he is unrivalled and he has easily surpassed all his predecessors. In fact, he uses his social opportunities to further public interests. Many important matters are settled in his social gatherings. His one aim is how best to serve his State and his Royal master and he utilises all his opportunities to this end. He has an unerring eye to municipal and civic improvements. Witness what he has done for Mysore and Bangalore cities and even for big villages to which he has brought the benefits of electric light and water supply. Mr. Padmanabha Iyer has drawn a true picture of the Dewan's benevolent work for the villager in his Chapter on Rural Reconstruction. Sir Mirza is

never so happy as when he is interviewed by village folk and hears their tale of wants and woes. He takes immediate action, setting red tape methods at nought. He is a very active man working from early morn to late at night : and it is a wonder how he sees so many visitors, disposes of so many files and allows no arrears to accumulate. He takes his horse-riding every morning and keeps himself fit for hard strenuous work throughout the day. He is always smiling and in good humour. He has grasped the essentials of life in all its phases and is always ready to accept a compromise which does not violate the principles of justice and equity. Mercy has been a second nature to him. He has fought big battles in the interests of the State and is in a fair way to achieve success. The abolition of the large subsidy which the State has to pay to the British Government, the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are two of the major questions which he has tackled with his wonted thoroughness and earnestness. He has extended the limits of the Bangalore City and converted it into one of architectural beauty and embellishment. He has carried out and projected a series of industrial enterprises to enrich the State and the people. He keeps in touch with the interior and remote parts and cultivates the acquaintance of common people, residing there. He has brought into play capacity and

capability of a high executive order which easily mark him out as a great statesman and administrator.

Sir Mirza has admirably succeeded in raising the general status of Mysore in the civilized world. He is an enthusiastic propagandist and utilises every opportunity to show up Mysore to the best advantage. Go where you will, you will hear about the Model Indian State of Mysore with its up-to-date administration which has won distinction for its high level of efficiency and a prestige not yet reached by any other State in India. More than all this the State is peculiarly fortunate in being blessed with a Ruler whose daily life has been an inspiring example of self abnegation, self-effacement and self-sacrifice. The well known motto "I live for my people" has been ably and effectively illustrated by His Highness. It is for these reasons that he is adored as a *Rajarishi* not only by the people of Mysore, but also by those in British India also. His Highness has thus been able to secure to his subjects the blessings of peace, plenty and prosperity. In the natural course the Government attained a high place in moral and material values, while the political concepts and public policy of the Government were admired by competent outside critics as well. This attracted the attention of the Princes and Chiefs who came in for their Administrative Training from far North and distant South, including the biggest potentate in Southern India. The climate of Ban-

galore is no doubt an attraction but equally attractive in business is the well organised and efficient Secretariat and an able body of civilians who hold charge of the various Departments, competent and ready to do their best in the matter of this training and equipment. In this way the Mysore Government became the nursery of several Princes and Chiefs. How well Sir Mirza plays his important, responsible and delicate task is a matter of contemporary history in the polity of Indian State Administration. May he long continue to serve the State and his august master is the fervent wish of every true Mysorean, nay, of every well-wisher of Indian State Administration.

Mr. A. Padmanabha Iyer is to be congratulated on having brought out so interesting a *Souvenir* on the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. It is adorned with pictures of men and places which enrich the value of the publication.

In conclusion, I would like to add a word about the Author whom I have known for a long time. Mr. Padmanabha Iyer is a well known Journalist in Travancore who has rendered meritorious service to that State. In 1930 when I toured through Travancore for about six weeks, it was my good fortune to have secured the valuable services of Mr. Padmanabha Iyer as my friend, philisopher and guide during my stay in that progressive and picturesque

State. In the various discussions we had I was benefited by his wide knowledge and insight into the affairs of the State, its people and their habits and modes of life. I was impressed also with his sobriety of views and soundness in judgment. He was with me till I entrained at Ernakulam for Bangalore. I have also had occasion to know that Mr. Padmanabha Iyer has been evincing interest in Mysore affairs for about quarter of a century and with the passage of time his interest never waned. The fact that he took so much trouble in touring in villages in Mysore speaks volumes for his public interest, earnestness of purpose and sense of patriotism as an Indian State subject. The views of such an outside critic who has no particular interests to serve in Mysore may be taken to carry with them some weight. I have, therefore, great pleasure in recommending his book to the general reader.

Bangalore, }
8th May 1936. }

K. P. Puttanna Chetty.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

(TO THE FIRST EDITION)

In the following pages an attempt is made to give the readers an idea of the sights and institutions which a visitor may see in the City of Mysore. No originality is claimed in the presentation of the subject. I have gone to Mysore and witnessed the functions in connection with the Birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja and the Dasara more than once and, as stated elsewhere in the book. I have been an annual visitor to Bangalore for more than 25 years. When, however, I returned after witnessing the last Dasara, I contributed to some of the Travancore newspapers a series of articles both in English and Malayalam—describing the Dasara and the functions connected with it. They aroused some interest as judged from the opinions expressed by some of my friends and well-wishers. I then contributed to "The Malabar Herald" of Cochin, another series of articles describing the sights of Mysore. They were equally cordially welcomed. Some of my friends in Bangalore who happened to read these articles suggested that I might reproduce them in the form of a book. Though left to myself, I would have been content with their publication in the newspaper, it was pressed on me that I should give these ephemeral contributions a permanent

form, which will be welcomed by visitors to Mysore. I decided, therefore, to reprint them. In producing them in this form I wish to state that some of the articles which appeared in "The Malabar Herald" have been drastically revised, while new matter has been added to give the whole series a better flavour. Mysore having come more and more under public eye, this book, it is hoped, will go some way to tell the reader what to see in Mysore and how to see them.

I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor L. F. Rushbrock Williams for the splendid Introduction he has favoured me with. He has been good enough to write to me thus: "May I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your well-thought out and brightly written brochure? I have no doubt it will have a very good reception not only in Mysore and other Indian States; but in British India as well; and that it will fully justify the object with which it is written." I am unable to repay the debt I owe him for the generous terms in which he has spoken of my efforts. I consider it a piece of good fortune to have been favoured with such a high compliment. I think it will be nothing less than brazen impudence for me to say anything about this great scholar, politician and diplomat of International reputation. I am equally fortunate in getting an Introduction to my book from the pen of Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, the Retired

First Member of Council. This Doyen of the Civil Service of Mysore which he once adorned with conspicuous ability and remarkable success and Nestor in the public life of the State for over quarter of a century is too distinguished for my pen. I can only say that I am particularly lucky in getting this worthy knight to recommend my book to the public. I cannot find words to express my grateful acknowledgments for the eulogistic manner in which he has referred to me.

As the subject of catching wild elephants in Mysore is one which has aroused considerable interest, I have added a Note on Khedda Operations in Mysore, specially written for this book, by Mr. M. Machaya B. A. (Oxon), Chief Conservator of Forests. I am greatly obliged to him for his excellent Note which is published as an Appendix. It contains an elaborate account and explains in detail all the arrangements from the earliest to the last stage. These Khedda operations are such an interesting sight that they are specially organised whenever distinguished guests arrive in Mysore. While affording amusement, the Government are in a position to obtain for its purposes several elephants, sometimes 20 and 30. These are sold when there is a surplus number in addition to Government requirements,

The Mysore Government have laid me under a heavy load of gratitude for the readiness with which information was given to me and for the permission accorded to me to utilise the blocks. To Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar B. A., the Superintendent of Government Printing in Mysore, I am deeply beholden for the earnest and enthusiastic manner in which he helped me. The Sridhara Printing House in Trivandrum where the book was printed was very prompt and businesslike in getting through this work. They gave no trouble but executed the work with commendable neatness.

Karamanai, Trivandrum }
 15th May, 1936 }

A. Padmanabha Iyer.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

(TO THE SECOND EDITION)

The First Edition of this book was published in May, 1936, as a *souvenir* of the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Maharaja of Mysore. All the copies having been sold out in a short time, the suggestion was made that I might bring out a Second Edition. But for the fact that I was laid up for over an year I would have issued this Edition earlier.

I have added four Chapters to this Edition, namely, the Birthday Festivities, the Mysore Zoo, Some Medical Institutions and the Mysore University. I have in Appendix B suggested three itineraries for the tourist who may be inclined to visit Mysore. Appendix C is a list of some important places of interest for the information of the tourist who has the necessary leisure to go round. The additions made to the illustrations will, I trust, interest the reader. A few Chapters have been revised. Thus, the brochure has been made more up-to-date and exhaustive in information.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Sir William P. Barton, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., for his encouraging words of appreciation. There is no one more

competent to write about Indian States than Sir William. He entered the service as a Civilian and was placed in the Punjab cadre of civil servants. During his long and strenuous career as a civilian he held many appointments, a good many of them being highly delicate and very onerous on account of their proximity to the Afghan Frontier. Among other appointments he held were those of Political Agent, Kurram and Malakhand, Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan and Kohat, and Revenue Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. He also served in the Afghan War of 1919. He was then appointed Resident in Baroda in 1919. Next year he was transferred to Mysore where he served for 5 years, though not continuously. In 1925 he was sent to Hyderabad as Resident where he remained for about five years and then retired. Thus, he was accredited to the three most important Indian States and held the three prize appointments in the cadre of Political Agents in India. Everywhere he was a popular and outstanding figure whose sound advice and valuable assistance were highly appreciated. More than all that he was every where known as a steady and sympathetic friend of Indian States, ready and helpful whenever occasion arose. On the occasion of his departure from Mysore on transfer to Hyderabad in 1925 a banquet was given in his honour at which (then Mr.) Sir Mirza M. Ismail who was Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja

of Mysore, proposed, on behalf of His Highness, the toast to Mr. and Mrs. Barton. In the course of his speech he said:—"Mr Barton has been Resident in Mysore for close upon five years. His relations with the Durbar—if I may venture to tread for a brief moment upon somewhat delicate ground—have been of the friendliest character. They have felt that in the Resident they had a friend ever ready to assist by wise counsel and advice." Sir Mirza then proceeded:—"We shall, indeed, miss him very much, socially as well as officially. Mr. Barton has won not only the regard and respect of us all, but a trust that has begotten affection; and he may rest assured that his connection with Mysore will not be easily forgotten, and that his name will be included among those Residents who have left indelible proofs of their interest in, and friendship for, the State. Political officers of his type are an asset to the Government which they serve and a blessing to the State to which they are accredited." In welcoming Mr. Barton to Hyderabad, "The Hyderabad Bulletin" observed:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Barton brings with him a reputation for ability and quiet firmness of character that have left its stamp wherever he has been and more particularly in Mysore and Coorg where he solved many a difficult and long standing problem which his predecessors had tackled in vain. He also took a prominent part in the municipal administration of Bangalore and contributed

not a little towards the amelioration of the wretched condition of the lower classes during times of storm and stress." His connection with Hyderabad as Resident is cherished and remembered with the same feelings of regard and respect both by the people and the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. He has brought additional lustre to his fame by the publication of his authoritative book "The Princes of India" which is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject of Indian India and is a common book of reference. I feel that I am particularly fortunate in getting the blessings of such a distinguished personage in issuing the Second Edition of my Book "Modern Mysore."

The Mysore Government have placed me under a deep debt of obligation by affording me every help in the revision of such portions which required official verification and also for lending me the blocks to illustrate by look.

The A. R. V. Press deserves mention for the neatness with which the blocks have been printed.

The Sridhara Printing House has been very prompt in printing the book with all expedition and despatch, characteristic of this printing firm.

As a small, humble and respectful token of my admiration of the grand work His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., the Maharaja of Mysore, has been doing for

the past 36 years in the material, moral and spiritual uplift of this people without distinction of class, creed or colour, I have laid this tribute at the feet of His Highness as a *souvenir* of the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday. I heartily join in the devout prayer which will go today to the footstool of the Almighty from his subjects for many returns of the day.

Karamanai, Trivandrum }
8" June, 1938 }

A. Padmanabha Iyer

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mysore Well Known to the World Tourist.

Mysore, on account of the attractions it affords, whether natural or man-made, has now become well known to the world tourist. Whether the visitor is an ordinary tourist engaged in applying his mind to all matters of human interest, or a pilgrim in search of spiritual knowledge as a Vedantin, a Dwaitin or Adwaitin, a Jain, or Buddhist, or scientist in pursuit of new problems of material existence, or an up-to-date administrator trying to compare and take notes upon, or an archaeologist delving into the bowels of cold—as—dust remains, human or otherwise, a red-hot society man trying to enjoy life, there is plenty of material for study and observation. The latest treasure unearthed by Dewan Bahadur L. K. Anantha-krishna Iyer is entombed in his "Mysore Tribes and Castes". In these monumental works are presented to the intelligensia another mine of gold from the bowels of primitive culture, no less valuable or important than its prototype of the Kolar Gold Field. Mr. R. R. Marett, M. A., D. sc., LL. D., F. B. A., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, in his Introduction to the first volume says that India, "inheritor of a

rich estate, it has allowed a promising portion (Mysore) to lie unreclaimed." He states that "the many-sided nature of caste as the most unique of Indian institutions can here be examined crucially, seeing how in the South of the Peninsula such heterogeneous elements have been welded together by multiple migration into those protected districts where relatively aboriginal stocks were best able to hold out." Mr. Marett proceeds: "One can, in fact, perceive how, despite the stereotyped atomism that Mysore society displays on the surface, there is at bottom a sense of participation in a unity which, if hardly a commonwealth as the West understands the term, is nevertheless a divine order, a direct dispensation of Providence." The contribution thus made by Mysore to the study of Man and to scientific thought is thus described by Sylvian Levi, the great French savant, in his Introduction to the same Volume: "Entrusted by an enlightened government with the preparation of the ethnographical inventory of a small State, shut away by mountains and sea, almost at the extreme limit of the peninsula, whose population consists of the most diverse and incoherent elements, he was able, in a series of monographs, loaded with facts and observations collected at first hand, to give a picture, which was exceptionally faithful, sincere and authentic, of this microcosm, where the tremendous complexity of Indian society is reflected." This distinguished savant says; "Mysore

is a typical State (if one may say so). The extent of its territory (29,475 square miles) and the total population (59,78,892 souls) prove its political importance; it ranks second amongst the Indian States, immediately after the dominions of the Nizam. Furthermore, it is situated between the two seas which wash the coasts of the peninsula, near enough to each of them to be in contact with all important activities outside, secluded enough, however, to have escaped the vicissitudes of the great invasions affecting the land as a whole, except after a kind of tempering or sifting in. Won over at an early period, to the civilization of Aryan India, it was already an integral part of the empire of Asoka in the third century B. C. Since then it has continued to be an active centre of Brahmin culture, in spite of the incidental subjection to Moslem masters. The present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar Bahadur, maintains with enlightened zeal the ancient tradition of the country. One day, after a dazzling festival, in which were realised the magic splendours of the Thousand and One lights, I saw him in his palace, dressed in a simple white tunic, his mind absorbed in the most sublime problems of Vedantic Philosophy. He has given to Mysore a national University, which includes some of the best savants." Such is the intellectual and cultural aspect of Mysore's activity today. No wonder then that Mysore has caught the imagination of the world's thinkers and writers.

From a geographical point of view the State occupies the most southern, at the same time, the highest portion, of the central table-land of the Indian Peninsula. It is, roughly speaking, a triangle in shape with the Eastern and Western Ghats for its two sides and the grand mass of the Nilgiris for its apex on the south where the Ghats meet. The surface, with the exception of the western and southern tracts, is gently undulating, save where it is traversed by rocky mountains. The general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the central ridge, about 3,000 feet, separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery. The west, south-west and south is rugged mountainous country locally called the *Malnad* or hill country well watered and covered with green forests and coffee plantations. The Mysore table-land is highest here and it slopes thence towards the east which is mostly a rolling dry plain more than once devastated by famines. It is surrounded on all sides by the British Districts, on the north by Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency and Bellary in the Madras Presidency; on the south by Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the Madras Collectories of Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot; and on the west by Coorg and the Ghats which separate Mysore from the Districts of Malabar and the two Canaras.



Birds' Eye View of Mysore City from Lalitadri

The physical features of the State are well defined as a distinct portion of the Southern Peninsula. The Western and Eastern Ghats, like two mighty arms, stretch forth from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri group of mountains. On the three sides except the north, the State is well enclosed or rather protected by chains of mountains on which rests the plateau which constitutes the country. On the west the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the sea, but in general, preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the coast. On the east, the nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the coast. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. As for the northern frontier, it is an irregular line running parallel to the Krishna river and to the further south is the sea at a distance varying from 100 miles on the west to 150 miles on the east. The river system of Mysore is a very valuable asset to the State which her statesmen have utilised to the advantage of the country. The climate is temperate and, on the whole, favourable to man and beast. The Mysorean thrives and prospers under it. The European likes it and has sunk immense capital in the cultivation of coffee in the pursuit of which the Government of Mysore offer all reasonable facilities, including representation in the popular and legislative bodies. The rainfall in the Districts varies from 21.35 inches to 74.66 inches. The chief

mineral is gold which as an industry gives employment to about 25,000 people. If one wants to enjoy the thrill of going down 6,000 or 7,000 feet into the bowels of the earth, one should not miss a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields which contain some of the deepest mines in the world and are situated in the Boweringpet Taluk of the Kolar District and are about 60 miles from Bangalore. This can be reached by Railway from Bangalore. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the beginning of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1936 was 1,85,67,050.587 ozs. valued at £8,41,28,674 and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £2,50,05,656 and £46,86,603 respectively. Mysore is also well known for its coffee and sandal tree.

Past History.

Though Mysore claims an ancient ancestry in the comity of Indian States, its existence as a political entity begins only from 1399 when two young brothers, YADU RAYA *alias* Vijaya and KRISHNA RAYA of Atreya Gotra, scions of the Yadava family, and renowned sacred as counting Lord Krishna among its members, went out in quest of adventure from Dwaraka in the west of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri, Melkote, and passed on

to Mysore, where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. A descendant of King Bhopa, of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suryadevaraya had emigrated to this place sometime previously from Mathura on the Jumna and had founded a dynasty. Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of his, had just then died leaving an only daughter by name, Devajammani. A petty chief, captain of the Army (Senapathy) by name MaraNayaka, was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew MaraNayaka, and marrying the Princess whom he had rescued, founded the Royal House of Mysore. It fell a prey to Mahomedan aggression under Haidar Ali and was ruled over for a time by his famous son, Tippu Sultan. But on the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippu, the State again came under Hindu rule, under the aegis of the British Government. The great Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar Bahadur III then became its Ruler. He was, however, deprived of his ruling powers in 1831, mainly on the ground that he allowed the tribute of Rs. 24½ lakhs to the British Government to fall into arrears. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in 1831 the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Commission appointed by the British Government. This continued till 1881 when the State was restored

to the Hindu Dynasty in the person of His Highness Sri Chamaraja Wodiyar X under conditions and stipulations set forth in the Mysore Instrument of Transfer of 1881. The Maharaja, unfortunately, died in 1894, after a brief but prosperous reign, leaving his eldest son, Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar as heir to the throne.

The Present Maharaja.

His Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., was born on 4th June, 1884 and installed on the seat of his ancestors by the then Resident, the Hon'ble Col. P. D. Henderson, with all the customary ceremonies, on 1st February, 1895. As the Maharaja was a minor, Her Highness the Maharani Sri Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C. I., His Highness' mother, was proclaimed Regent, the administration being conducted by Her Highness with the help of a Council. His Highness, in the meanwhile, was given the necessary training. Mr. J. J. Whitley of Coopers Hill Engineering College was appointed Tutor even during the time of the Prince's father. Later on, Sir Stuart Fraser was made Tutor and Governor and he continued to hold the office till August 1902 when His Highness attained his majority. The training given was an all round one and included tours in the State as well as outside, which largely widened his knowledge and enabled the future

Ruler to obtain a wide and catholic outlook on men and matters in general. His Highness also showed extraordinary grasp of affairs and a thirst for a clear understanding of subjects placed for his study. In June 1900 His Highness was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Thala Bana Singhji of Vana in Kathiawar. This auspicious event was celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the great occasion. Having attained his eighteenth year in 1902, His Highness was invested with Ruling Powers on the 8th August, by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who specially came down to Mysore for this purpose. In December of the same year His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

During the thirty-six years of His Highness' glorious reign the State has been raised to a high level of administrative efficiency and economic prosperity. Competent critics and observers have paid high compliments to the wise statesmanship, broad outlook, catholic views, high-minded patriotism, great tolerance and absolute fairness and justice, which characterise the reign of His Highness the Maharaja, the idol of his people. Intensely religious, always anxious to add to the sum-total of the happiness of his subjects, ever intent on the adoption of ameliorative measures for the low and the depressed,

His Highness has become what a Hindu would call RAJA RISHI whose self-lessness and spirit of self-abnegation and service have enthused his own officers and moved his subjects towards a higher level of public service to those below and around them. It is neither necessary nor desirable to attempt a review of his brilliant rule so full of notable achievements and beneficent measures of administration and legislation. Suffice it to say that these six and thirty years may fittingly be described as the Golden Age in the History of Mysore.

In 1907 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the Insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India and in 1910 he was given the rank of Honorary Colonel of the K. G. O. Light Cavalry. For services in connection with the European War of 1914 His Highness was appointed to the Knight's Grand Cross in the most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In compliance with His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness paid a visit to Delhi in December, 1911, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King-Emperor George V. During this long period of His Highness' rule he has had the pleasure and privilege of receiving all the Viceroys in addition to some members of the Imperial Royal Family. Though His Highness is a devout Hindu, he is a patron of all religions. How tolerant he is of other faiths will be

seen from the fact that his annual Birthday is an occasion for the free and common mingling of all religionists at the Palace where Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and others participate in the grand Durbar. This gathering may well be described as a Parliament of Religions.

As His Highness' health was indifferent, His Highness undertook a trip to Europe on medical advice in 1936. Accompanied by the Dewan, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail K. C. I. E., O. B. E., His Highness left Bombay on the 27th June 1936. At Aden which was reached on the 6th July His Highness visited the town in company with the Dewan. Marseilles was reached on the 10th July. His Highness got to London on the 16th July after a stay of four days in Paris. His Highness was accorded a hearty and magnificent reception in London, the India Office being represented by Col. Neil. His Highness was particularly pleased to see a large number of Indian students, including Mysoreans. While in London the Royal party was accommodated in Dorchester Hotel with all convenience for carrying on the daily routine of His Highness and his entourage. During his sojourn in the Metropolis of the world His Highness had an interview with His Majesty the King Emperor and also the Dowager Queen Empress. His Highness' daily programme was the same as that while in his

own country. It is interesting to note that His Highness performed the annual *Upakarma* ceremony on the banks of the Thames river at Mainhead. This attracted a large crowd of spectators. A special train was engaged for His Highness' tour to the important places in England and Scotland. The arrangements made in the train for the convenience of His Highness and party were such that His Highness spent most of his time in the train itself, the sight-seeing being done in motor cars. His Highness saw a good deal of the rural parts. On the 19th August His Highness flew from the Croydon Aerodrome to Berlin, accompanied by the Dewan. His Highness reached Budapest by train on the 25th August. The itinerary in the Continent included important cities like Vienna, Lasaunne, Zurich, etc. Everywhere His Highness received a warm and enthusiastic welcome, although there was hardly any information to the public. A visit was also paid to the Riveira. His Highness and party embarked on boardship "Strathmore" on the 19th September and arrived in Bombay on the 30th September, the whole trip taking up about three months.

His Highness The Yuvaraja.

His Highness Sir Sri Kantirva Narasimharaja Wodiyar Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother.



His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,
Yuvaraja of Mysore

He was born on the 5th June, 1888. After several years under private tuition, he joined the Mayo College at Ajmere, but had to leave after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then completed his education under a Private Tutor, Captain R. J. W. Heale of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901 His Highness toured in Burma, and in 1908, he visited Kashmir. In the same year he paid a visit to Japan where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910 His Highness the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, fourth daughter of the late Sirdar Dalvai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and on that memorable occasion he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was raised to the Grand Commandership in the same Order in 1915. Since then His Highness has extensively toured in Europe and America. His Highness has always taken an active and prominent part in the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the people of Mysore, liberally contributing from his own privy purse whenever occasions required it. He is the Pro-Chancellor of the Mysore University. He has a son, Prince Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodiyar, born on the 18th July, 1919, and two daughters.

Prince Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodiyar is the Heir Apparent to the Throne. After completing a course of education in His Highness the Maharaja's College in Mysore just like any common student the Prince undertook a trip to Japan and the East in 1937.

Administration.

His Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. B. E., is the Ruler of the State. The Administration is conducted under His Highness' control by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two members, the Dewan being the President.

Amin-Ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E. is the present Dewan and President of the Council and assumed office on the 1st May, 1926.

The State is divided into nine Districts and a number of taluks. Each District is under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner who is also the District Magistrate, and each taluk under an Amildar. Two or more Assistant Commissioners in each District have charge of the District Treasury and of Revenue sub divisions of the District. The High Court of Mysore consisting of three judges is the highest Judicial Tribunal in the State. For purposes of administration of Justice, the State is divided into three Sessions Divisions.



Prince Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar.

There are two Constitutional Bodies to help in the Administration, *viz.*, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

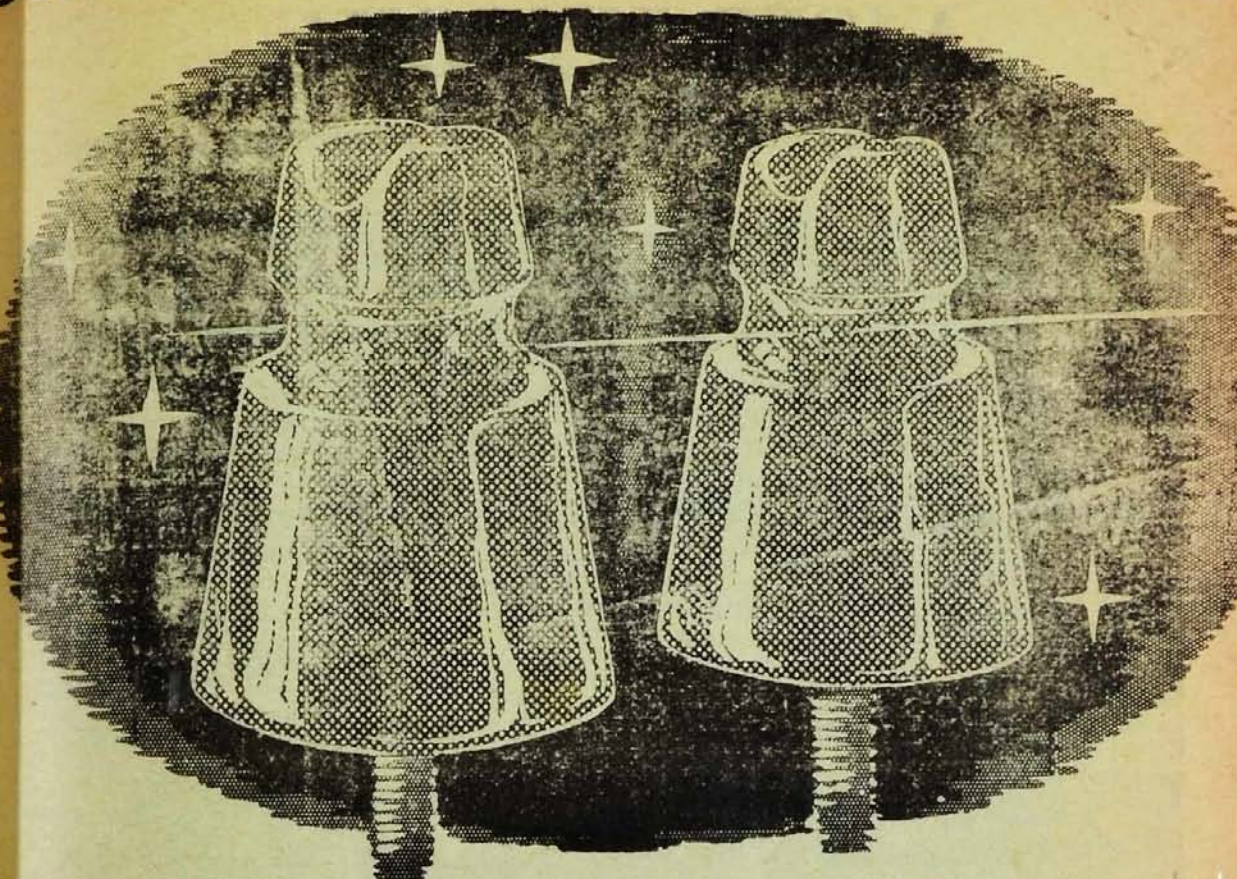
The Representative Assembly was established in 1881. Under the constitutional changes introduced in the State in 1923, the Assembly was placed on a statutory basis and its constitution, power and functions defined. Membership is confined to non-officials, though officials may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings, but may not exercise the right to vote. The strength of the Assembly is limited ordinarily to 250 members, but Government have power to increase it to a maximum of 275 for purposes of removing inequalities, if any, of representation and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests or constituencies that may be developed in future. The Dewan is *ex-officio* President of the Assembly and the Members of Council are Vice-Presidents. The Assembly meets twice a year at Mysore soon after the Birthday and Dasara.

When any Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council, the general principles underlying it are first placed by Government before the Assembly and its opinion ascertained. Any member may propose an amendment to the general principle of any measure thus introduced in the Assembly. As regards taxation, it has been provided that no

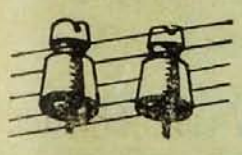
new tax shall be levied unless the opinion of the Assembly as to its levy has been ascertained. The annual budget is placed before the Assembly in the form of a statement and the Assembly is at liberty to discuss it. Resolutions bearing on the general principles and policy underlying the budget may be moved by the members, who have also the right to put interpellations and submit representations for the consideration of Government.

The Legislative Council was established in 1907. The Council, as re-constituted under Act XIX of 1923, consists of 50 members, exclusive of the Dewan-President and the two Members of the Council who are *ex-officio* members. Of this number, 20 are officials and the remaining 30 are non-officials. There is thus a clear non-official majority in the Council. Out of the 30 non-official members, 16 are directly elected by the rural constituencies in the eight Districts (two from each District) and one each by the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore. The non-territorial constituencies, namely, the Mysore University (1), Commerce and Trade (1) and planting (2) are also entitled to elect and do elect, representatives of their special interests. Of the remaining eight non-official members, six represent Minorities and Special Interests, namely, Labour (1), Gold Mining Companies (1), Indian Christians (1) Mussalmans (2), and Adi-Karnatakas or Adi-Dravidas (1).

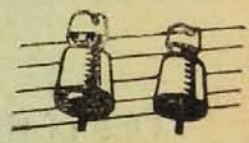
DURABILITY · ECONOMY · SERVICE



Pylons are dotted all over the peninsula. Telegraph poles reach from north to south. Millions of insulators are fitted to these structures annually.



Be National.



Fit Mysore Porcelain Insulators

AN INDIAN PRODUCT.

These sturdily made insulators have proved themselves capable of withstanding the fiercest elements. Cut overheads to a minimum by using only

Mysore
PORCELAIN INSULATORS

GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY
Malleswaram P. O. - - - - BANGALORE.

VISIT MYSORE.

The State of Mysore offers numerous attractions to Holiday makers.



FOUNTAINS AT BRINDAVAN GARDENS.

One of the chief attractions is the beautiful Water Gardens about 12 miles from Mysore City at Brindavan. A Thousand Silvery Fountains, placid lakes, lovely waterways and tumbling cascades present an enchanting sight. The 150 feet high fountain, when illuminated at night, looks like a rocket shooting into the sky and bursting into a shower of Jewels.

Comfortable Hotel arrangements—both Indian and European styles—are available on the spot.

You will find every minute of your stay in these Gardens a pleasant one.

VISIT BRINDAVAN.

(Read full description on pages 23-26)

With the exception of "Labour" and "Adi-Karnatakas", which interests have no recognised Associations to represent them, nominations are ordinarily made in consultation with, and on the recommendation of, the communities or interests concerned. The number of seats that are available to Government for nomination at their choice is thus limited to only two. Strictly speaking, therefore, not more than four of the 30 non-official members are really nominated by Government.

The Legislative Council is vested with the power of making Laws and Regulations. The estimate of the annual revenues and expenditure of the State is laid in the form of a statement before the Council each year and the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of the revenues and other moneys in any year are submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demand for grants. The Council assents to, or refuses to assent to, a demand or reduces the amount therein referred to, either by a reduction or by deletion of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed. The members have also the power to move resolutions and to ask questions on matters of public interest or importance. The Council meets twice a year at Bangalore in June and December.

Local Self-Government has made great advance in the State, the most important bodies being Village

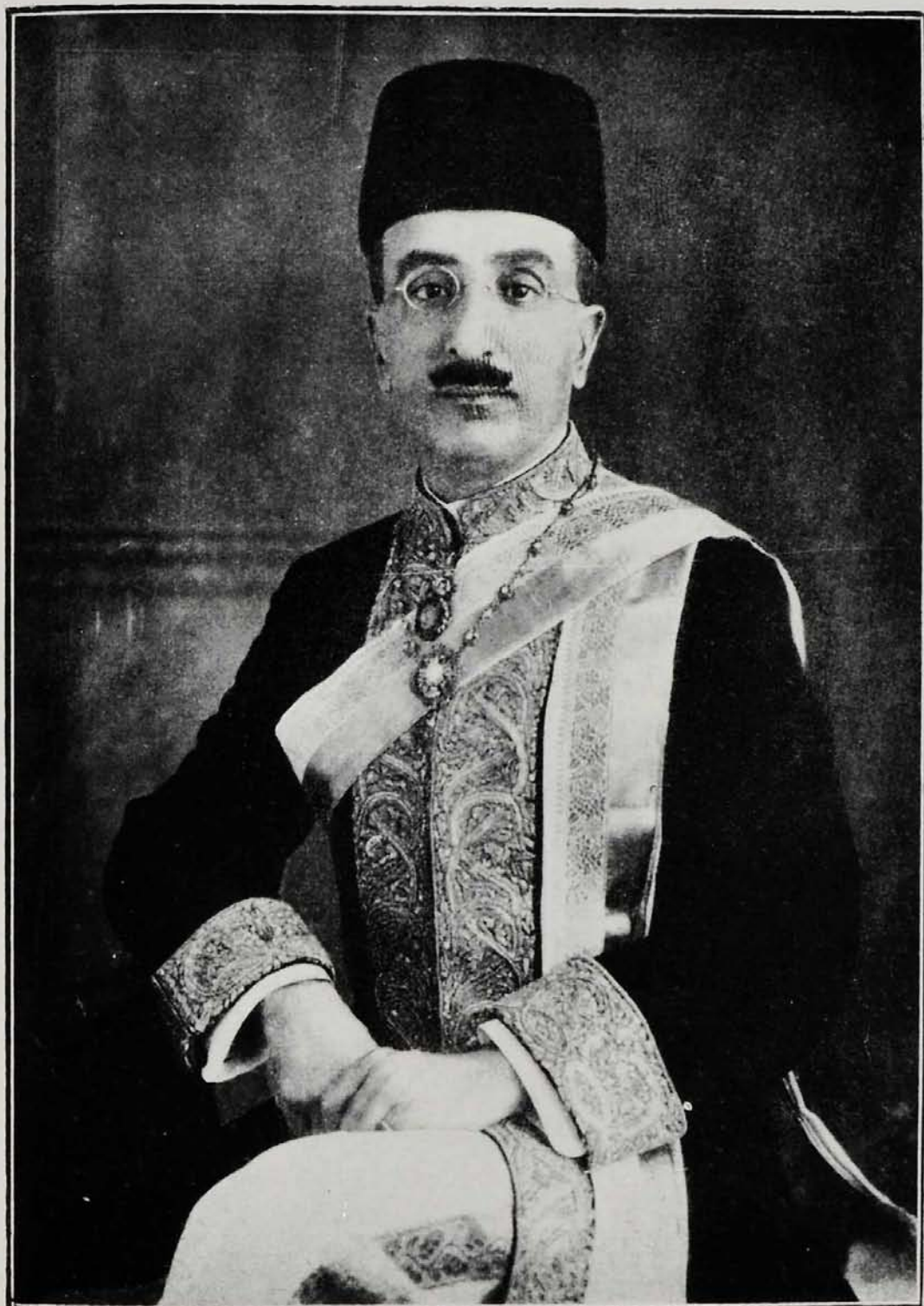
Panchayets, District Boards and Municipalities.
 All the District Boards and most of the Municipalities have their own elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

CHAPTER II.

Mysore : a Pattern to the World.

As stated in the last Chapter, for a variety of reasons, spectacular, climatic, topical, etc., Mysore has deservedly become an object of attraction to a world tourist visiting India. Judged from the points of view of general enlightenment and a high level of administrative efficiency also, Mysore holds a unique place in the history of Indian States. As many as 16 Indian Princes had their administrative training in this State. They include Ruling Princes having salutes varying from nine guns to twenty-one guns and territorial extent from 90 Sq. miles to 26,367 Sq. miles, with an annual revenue ranging from Rs. 10,420, to Rs. 2,44,02,000. The most progressive State of Travancore had the benefit of this inter-State courtesy, as His Highness the present Maharaja Sir Sri Chitra Thirunal of this model Indian State also had his administrative training in Mysore. It is no wonder then that Lord Sankey in closing his speech at the last and the Third Round Table Conference said: "I would like to mention another name, Sir Mirza Ismail, thanks to whose wise administration, his State is not only a pattern to India but a pattern to the world." Though the high level of its administration has, no doubt, drawn

to its world visitors, it is equally true that its picturesque natural scenery, its imposing sights, its important religious places of ancient sanctity, and centres of Archaeological interest are no less attractive. Apart from all these considerations it has to be remembered that these are days when the Federation of Indian States with the new political constitution for the Indian-to-be under the India Act of 1935 is widely thought of and seriously discussed. At such a psychological moment like this it is highly desirable that the subjects of one State should keep themselves in touch with other States, and that Indian India should know each other better. The people of Indian States, whether Kashmir in the North, Baroda in the West, Tripura in the East, or Travancore in the South, should try to unify their thoughts, their methods and their ways so that they may realise their oneness of spirit and their regard for each other as brothers of a subject population owing allegiance to a monarchical form of Government. It is in this spirit of fraternity, in this grand idea of unity and brotherliness and of oneness in aim that the affairs of Indian States have to be considered and studied. It will be a distinct advantage to compare notes not merely in administrative methods but also in the degree of progress and prosperity achieved by the people in fields other than political or administrative. I claim to know something of Mysore on account of my long acquaint-



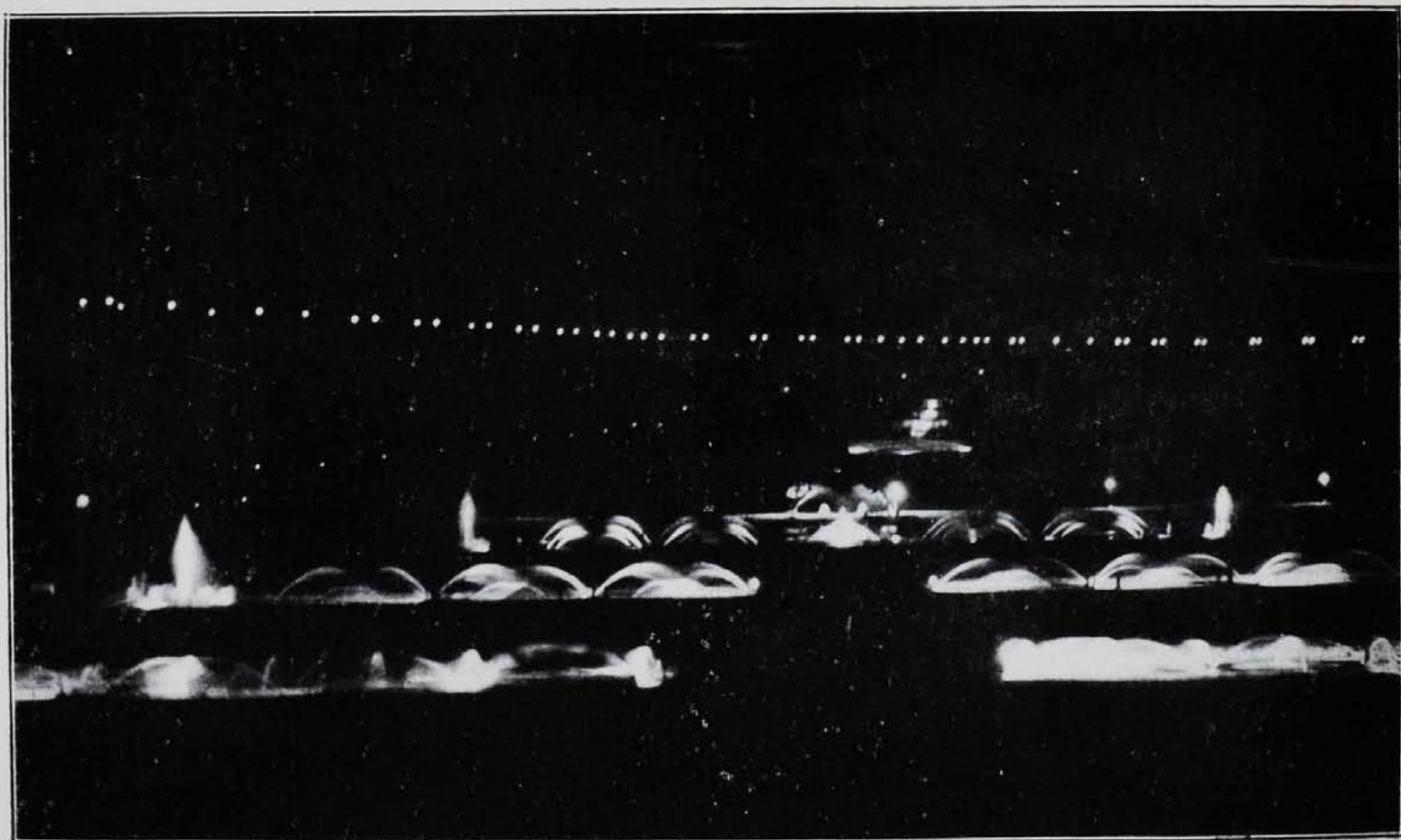
Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E.,
Dewan of Mysore

ance for over quarter of a century, as my study of that interesting "Land of Wodeyars" began actively in 1911 when I went to the Mysore City to report the Dasara functions to the "Madras Mail" as its Special Correspondent. In the first place, let me clear a misunderstanding which, I know, prevails in certain parts as to the relation of Mysore to Bangalore. Mysore, the Garden City, the most beautiful, attractive and handsome in India, is the residence of His Highness the Maharaja and head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Mysore. Some of the important Government institutions like the Medical College, the University, the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Krishnarajendra Hospital, Oriental Government Library. etc., etc., are located in Mysore, while the seat of Government, that is, the Secretariat, the offices of the Heads of Departments and Institutions are in Bangalore including the office of Dewan. Mysore is 87 miles from Bangalore and can be reached either by train or by car, as the trunk road between Mysore and Bangalore is in an excellent condition.

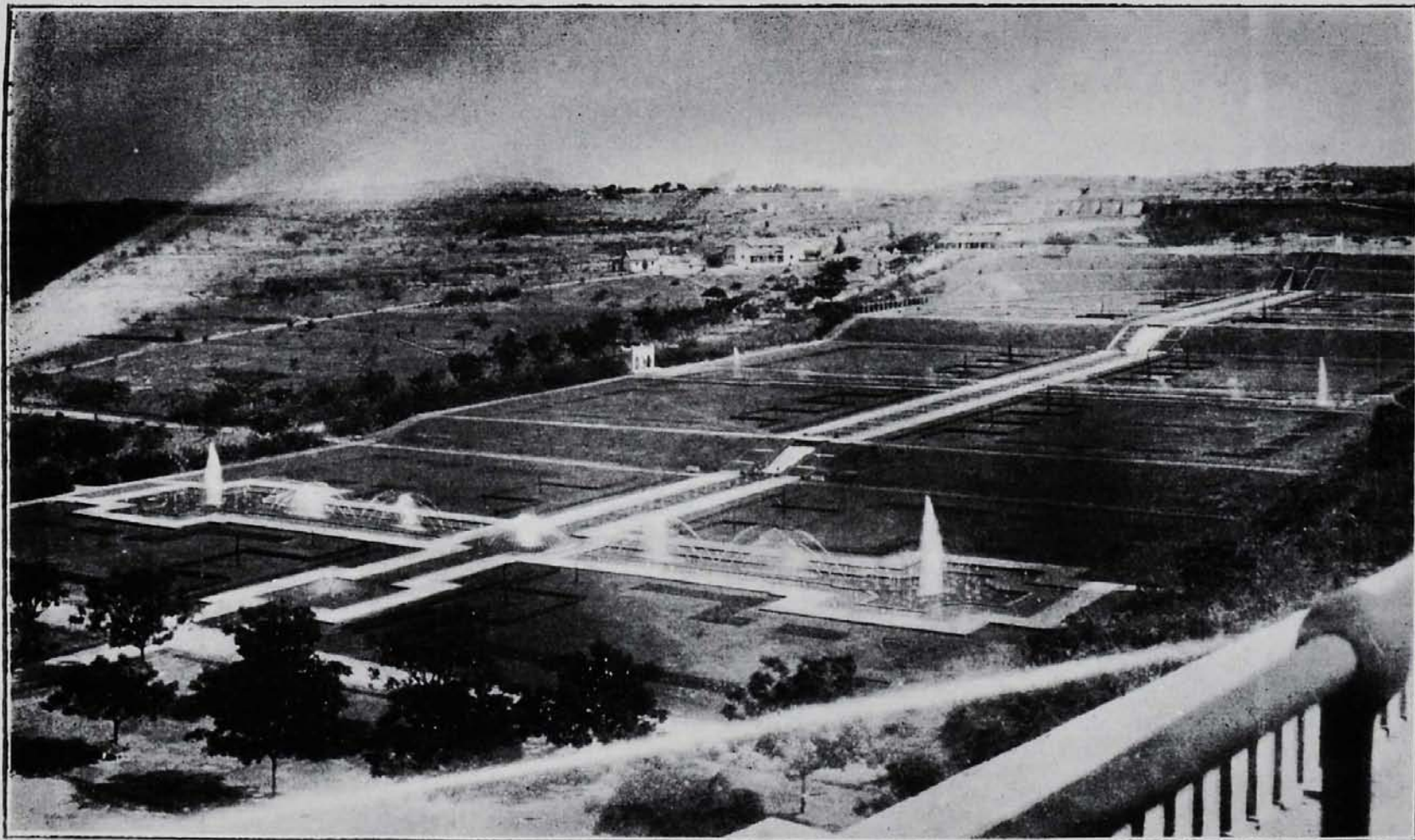
The Krishnarajasagara Dam.

An attempt may be now made to give some idea of the main sights of Mysore. A visitor is first attracted to the Krishnarajasagara Dam, and the stupendous Irrigation Scheme which is worth seeing

both from an engineering and irrigational point of view, for it is one of the biggest in the world and grandest in India. This wonderful Dam over the Cauvery river is accessible to every visitor to Mysore. It is only about 12 miles from Mysore City and can be reached either by car or passenger bus or by train. The Dam is 130 feet high above the river bed and stores water to a depth of 124 feet at full reservoir level. It was intended to irrigate 1,25,000 acres of which half has been brought under cultivation. The Dam is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and has over it an excellent motor road. The strength and durability of this great work is being well put to test during the Dasara every year when hundreds of motor vehicles, including big lorries and buses, drive over the Dam which is the third biggest Dam in the world, next only to the Mettur Dam and the Assum Dam. There are in all 170 sluices in the Dam. The Waste Weir alone consists of 136 vents invented by Sir M. Visveswaraya, the Engineer statesman, and made in the Mysore Iron works at Bhadravathi. The Krishnarajasagara and allied works have cost till now Rs. 240 lakhs out of the total estimate of Rs. 250 lakhs. I made a casual reference to this work first because I want to deal first with the grandest sight in the whole world, *viz.*, the Brindavan Gardens laid out just under the Krishnarajasagara Dam.



KRISHNARAJA SAGAR—The Terrace Gardens Illuminated

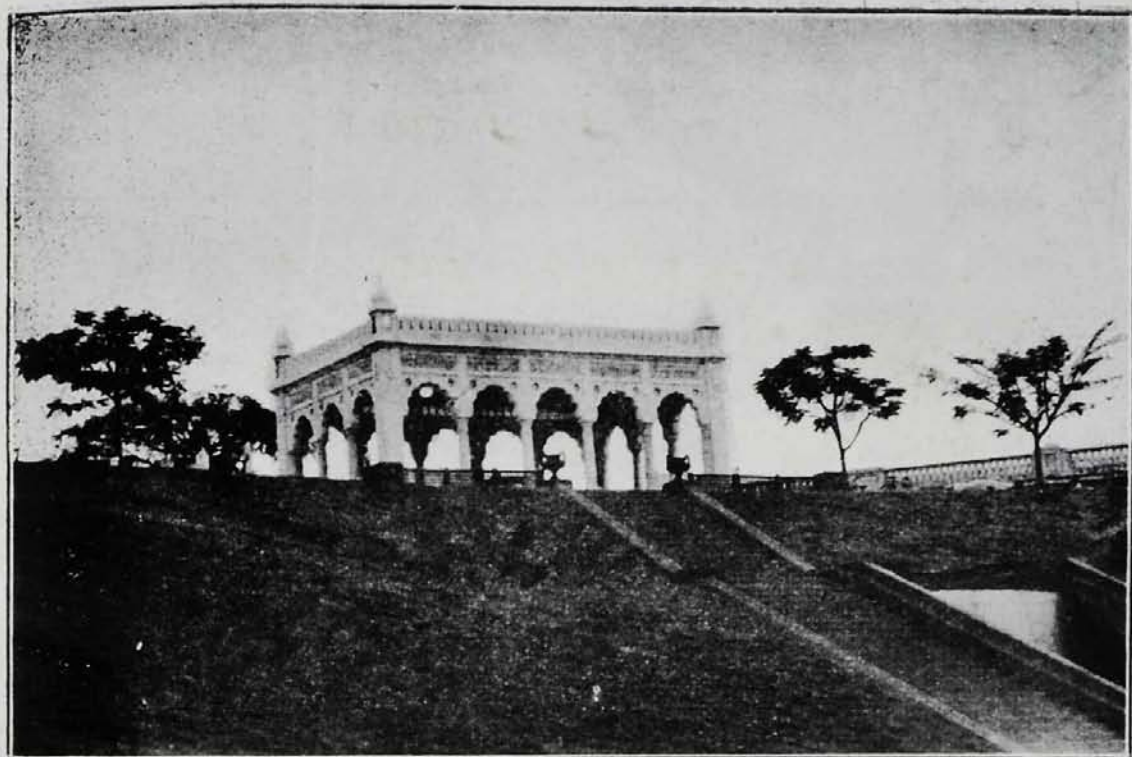


KRISHNARAJA SAGAR—The Terrace Gardens called Brindavana.

The Brindavan Gardens.

Before recording my own impressions I will quote some competent opinions I found entered in the Visitors' Book. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Guillaume of Paris have entered their laconic appreciation "Versailles transported to India. What a marvellous sight." Sir Philip Game of New South Wales has the following: "I am sending a description of these beautiful gardens to New South Wales, where much irrigation work is being done, in the hope that it will induce the Government to follow." Mr. and Mrs. Moffat and Miss Holmes; "The most wonderful gardens we have seen in the beauty of their fountains, excelling even Versailles." Mr. B. R. Bajpai; "I have lived over twenty years out of India, mostly in U. S. A. travelled all over the world, never seen anything like this—most lovely." Col. S. S. Wazifdar I. M. S; "If I have seen fairy-land on earth, it was here, it was here, it was here." Sir C. V. Raman has described it as "a dream of beauty." I will now describe what I saw. Just in the centre of the Dam is the stone image of Cauvery Amman, a marvellous piece of work in stone carving, so smooth and delicate that very few people will believe that it is very hard granite so cleverly chiselled by the sculptor. Its full size adds majesty to the figure. She holds a bowl into which water flows without interruption. The masses of Hindu population who

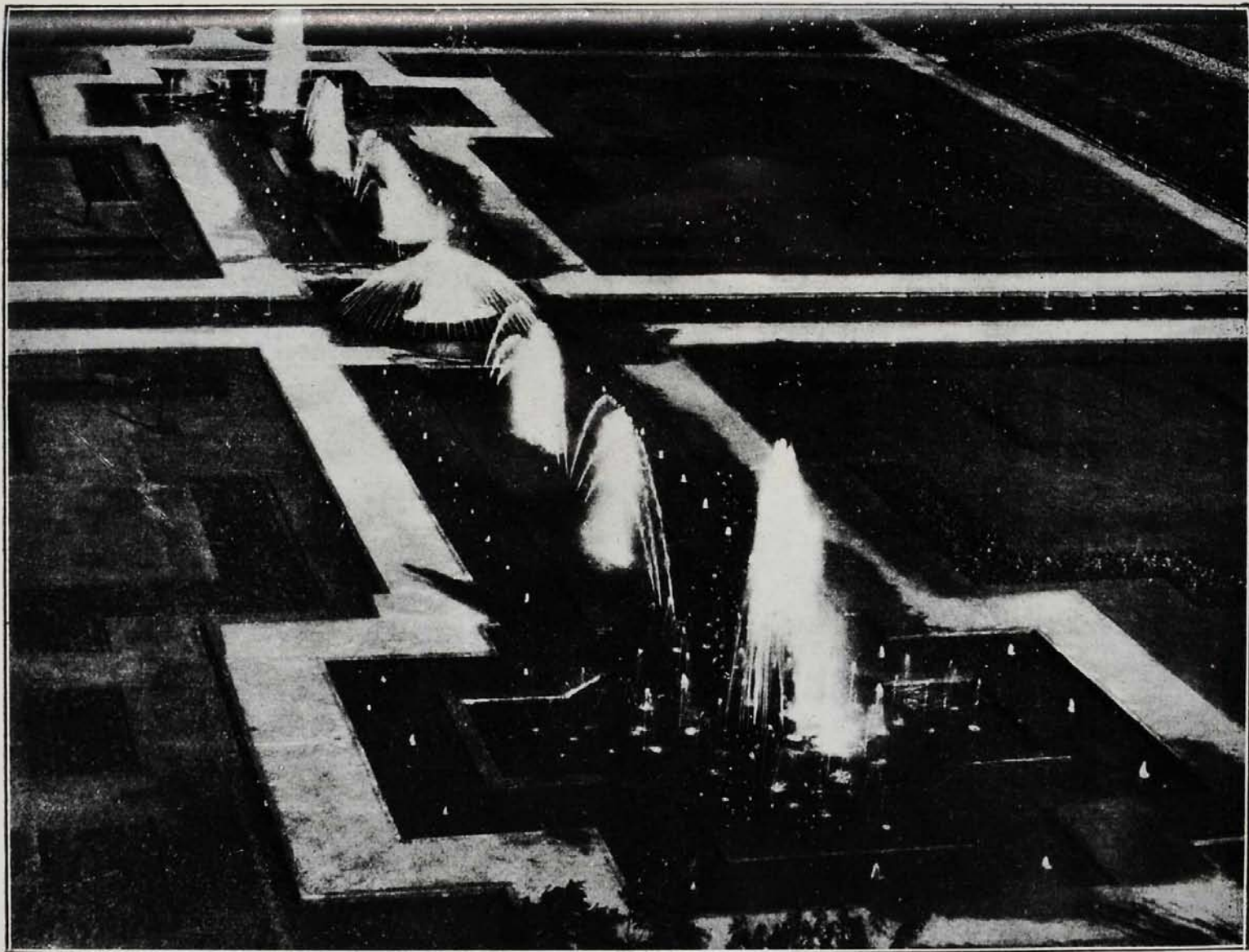
visit the Dam do *puja* to this idol by offering a flower garland, cocoanuts and by burning camphor. Just below is the reservoir from which the wonderful sight begins. An artistically built pavilion constructed here serves both as a rest house and a seat of beauty at nightfall. A small channel 15 feet wide suddenly changes into a cascade with a drop of about 20 feet. Under the rays of the midday sun this looks like a sheet of silver which at night is a grand sight, as under the surface of the water is electric light in pink. The cascade continues as an ordinary channel on the sides of which are embedded coloured bulbs. This channel leads to a small lake, flanked on either side by two rectangular tanks. The central lake presents a collection of spouts from which emanates a cloud of spray resembling a white roof when looked at from a distance during the hottest part of the day. There are 90 fountains of varying height arranged in 5 rows on one side and 4 on the other. Each of these 9 spouts has the same height, the one in the middle forming the highest line. The side spouts are of different heights, so that the well regulated slope on the two sides together with the central line forms a roof as it were. The whole may be described as a small well-planned and nicely designed Villa. Here in the centre is a green light which, together with the red tall blaze on the two sides, is a marvel in colour at night. Going down further we have another remarkable sight. About



KRISHNARAJA SAGAR—The Pavilion in Brindavana which commands a panoramic view of the gardens and fountains in a series of descending terraces



KRISHNARAJA SAGAR—One of the Fountains.



The Fascinating Fountains of Brindavan

FASHION'S MOST FAVOURED FABRICS

are Mysore Silks. These glorious fabrics are 100% pure Silk and for whatever they may be used, they will last far longer than other silks.



Mysore

SILKS

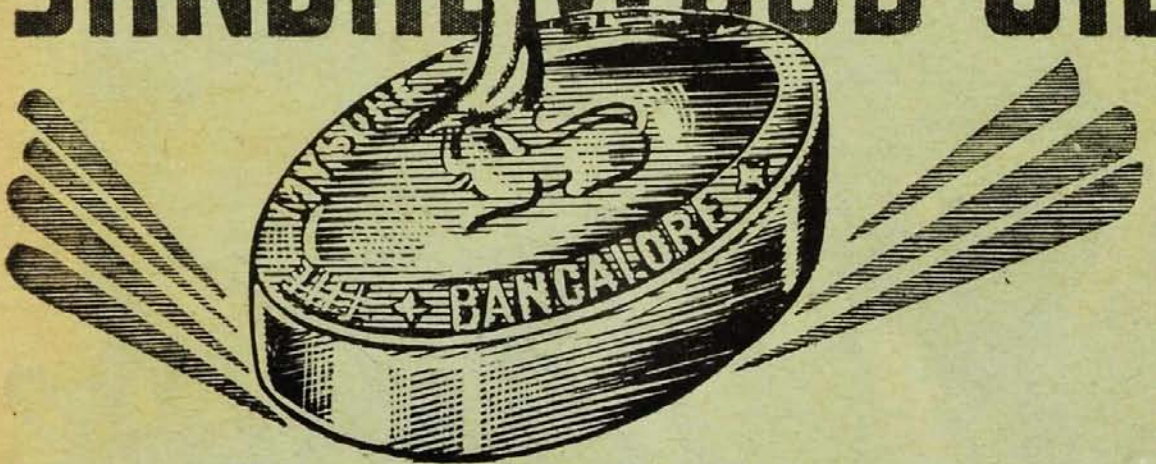
are available in many colourful designs. Ask to see them to-day.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

Stockists :

THE MADRAS SWADESHI EMPORIUM, Ltd., 1-17 A, Mount Rd., Madras.
THE MYSORE ARTS & CRAFTS DEPOT, 23, South Parade, Bangalore.

GUARANTEED MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL



IN EVERY CAKE - - - -

For the good of your complexion, Mysore Sandal Soap contains refined Sandalwood Oil—to *feed* your skin, preventing chapping, enlarged pores and blemishes. Fragrant and refreshing, this soap is the favourite of thousands, why not yours ?

Mysore SANDAL SOAP

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE.

74 jets of water arranged in a well-formed circle meet above in the form of a dome or a bower, as one may more fittingly describe it. At night this looks like a resplendant diadem set high in the sky shining brilliantly under a red flood-light at night. At the end of this channel is a pair of elephants on either side whose mouths serve as two jets. The water gushing from the two fountains meets in the centre and forms a Geometrical arch under which flows water into an artificial lake. Here is a wonderful display of archways, one above another, of water coming out of the several fountains. The Southern portion ends and we are transported to another set of fountains in the terraces of the North Brindavan at the end of which is a pavilion corresponding to the one in the South. The effect, when all these are illuminated at night, is something too magnificent for words—a combination of red, blue, green, pink, light green, and light blue in diverse shape and in terraces of measured height. In all this sublimity of beauty is real pathos when one finds old men and women, apparently unlearnt in the enjoyment of good things after Western fashion, untying their bundles of lunch and partaking of them by the side of the running water and joyously sipping a handful of the holy Cauvery water. All over and around are laid out gardens in the most attractive style which is a real feast to the

4

eye and an inspiration to the tired brain. These Brindavan Gardens alone are worth seeing. There is a Resturant maintained in Indian as well as European style. An excellent Fruit Farm maintained by Mysore Government is another attraction. All these Gardens are approachable by means of well-maintained roads over which cars can be taken. There is also a Jolly Boat available for use in the big reservoir for a joy ride at a small cost. One Parsi gentleman whom I met as a visitor like me told me that he has seen three-fourths of the world and that he has not seen a sight like this anywhere.

CHAPTER III.

The Chamundi Hills.

Anything said about Mysore will be incomplete without a proper reference to the Chamundi Hills, about three miles from the City, with an elevation of 3,489 feet. Once full of thick vegetable growth forming a dense jungle and abounding, in those days, with wild pig and porcupines, these denizens have had to quit their abodes and the hills are very sparsely inhabited now. The jungles having been cleared, what one sees now is several boulders of rocks some of which contain caves. "Mysore owes so much of her loveliness to her tutelary hill," wrote a tourist, "that the first sight of her great isolated granitoid mass causes the returning Mysorean more than a little thrill; the last backward look, as he leaves her, a little stab of pain. Cloud-capped at dawn, rose-flushed at sun-set, star-spangled with her torrent of gems from the sky through the night; her mountain sides, green and gold and grey, Chamundi, as a background to the city she guards, is perfectly and perpetually satisfying." These hills are of as much interest to the tourist as they are to the Hindu pilgrim. When for the first time I ascended them in 1911, it was a very difficult and tiresome job even for me, rather well-built and strong. For, there were no good roads and the ascent lay through a

thousand steps of granite, only relieved at the middle by the sight of the magnificent and mighty Bull worked in solid granite and set in the midst of a bush. It has on its body beautiful delicate carvings of ropes and bells and is a gigantic figure, over 25 feet in length 16 feet in height. According to a legend it was hewn out of a basalt in one night about 360 years ago and was a gift of Dodda Deva Raja (who reigned from 1659 to 1672). One European tourist says, "adorned with ropes, chains, bells and jewels of stone, the Bull—from the days when in England Cavalier and Roundhead fought for mastery—has lain, massive, calm, inscrutable with half-shut eyes which seem, in Yogi fashion, to be closing in meditation." Nearby is a small lamp post of granite, erected by a European and lighted, as part of the daily ritual, by the Brahmin priest in charge.

The difficulties in ascending the hill have mostly vanished now on account of wide, spiral roads constructed at heavy cost. These nice roads open up several view-points which are a delight to the eye. They lead to the villages and smaller temples below. An interesting story is told of the temple at the foot of these hills, dedicated to Chamundeswari. It is recorded that originally human sacrifices were offered here, but that they were replaced by animals which was itself abolished by Hyder Ali. The chief temple is dedicated to Sri Chamundeswari Devi, the tutelary Deity of Mysore and its Royal House. This

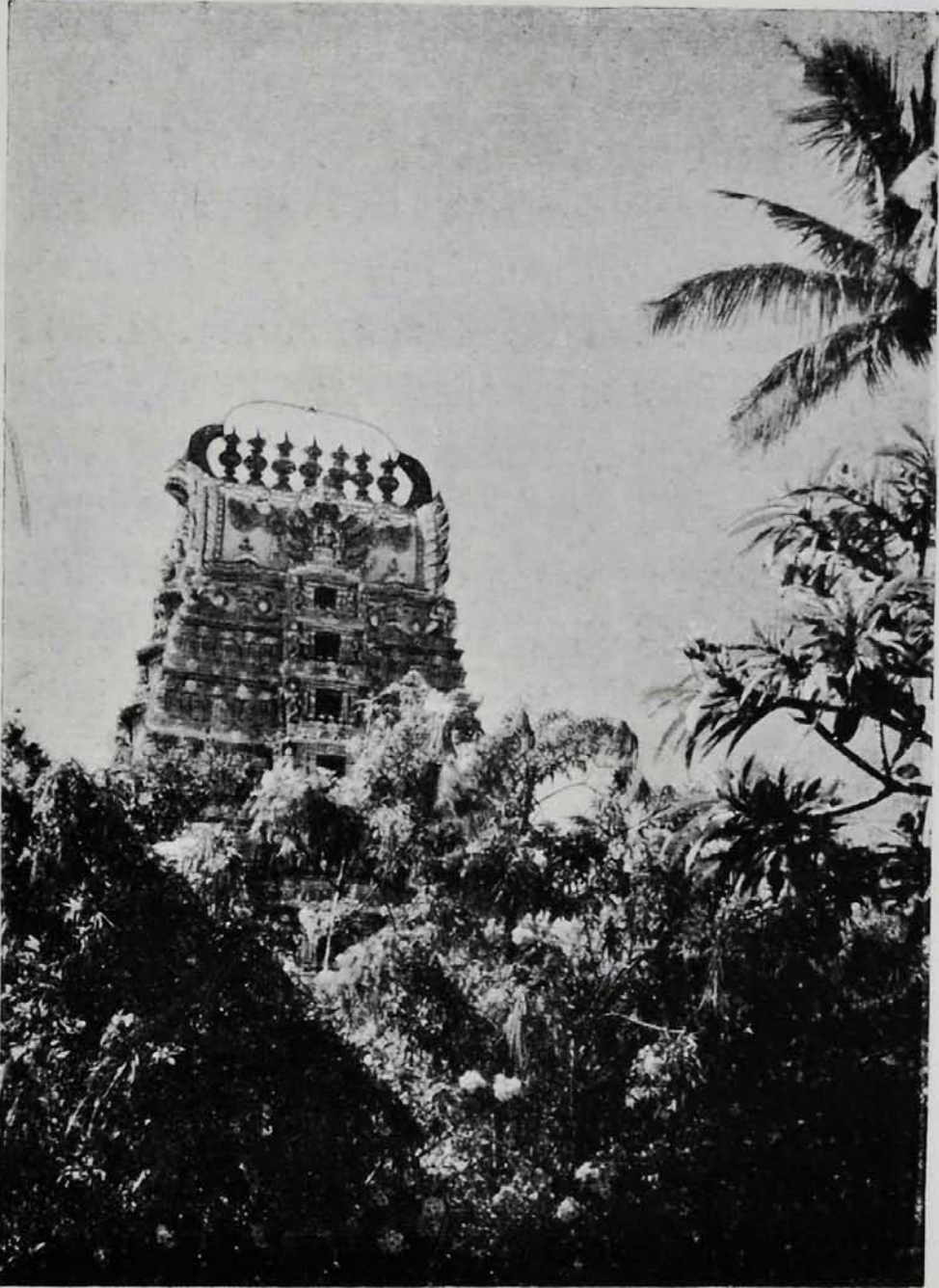


Sri Chamundeswari

Deity is regarded as an incarnation of Sri Parvathy or Durga. According to *Sthalapurana* the goddess worshipped in this shrine was Siva's consort. It is stated that it was on this spot that the buffalo-headed monster (*Mahishasura*), Chamunda, was slain. The name Chamundi is supposed to have been derived from the fact that the goddess slew two demons, Chanda and Munda, and took a name formed out of the two demons. Chamundi, the household deity, is, therefore, worshipped in commemoration of *Maisa* or *Mahisha* or buffalo and *ur* or town. Her figure in the temple at the top of the hills stands on a well-made lion and has twenty hands. The temple has a great and ancient history behind it. It is recorded that in 1573 when Raja Chamaraja Wodiyar IV was worshipping in the temple, a terrific storm blew, followed by lightning. While fatal accidents happened as a result of the lightning, the Raja escaped owing, it is said, to his being engaged in the actual act of offering his usual gifts to the Deity. Again, the German Missionary, Swartz, is reported to have visited this temple in 1779 and made a record of his visit in the following words:—"A high mountain, with a pagoda, on its summit, was formerly dangerous to travellers. The pagan inhabitants of that mountain used to rush out upon travellers, cut off their noses, and offer them to their goddess. But Hyder has most rigourously forbidden

it." Apart from the missionary way of describing the temple, what has to be noted is the fact that this temple existed in those early days. It was His Highness Krishnaraja Wodiyar III (1779-1868) who built the present *Gopura* (Tower) with golden finials and set up statues of himself and his three queens in the presence of the goddess. In 1827 he made arrangements for the due celebration of festivals and the conduct of processions in the temple. In 1843 he made a present of the *Simhavahana* now used on special occasions. There is again an interesting legend about the three sampige trees which one could see in the temple. It is said that they were planted by Yaduraya over 500 years ago. The temple priests say that they were being watered every day by the *tirth*, i. e., the water which is poured over the deity (with chanting of hymns) and which issues out as waste. It is also added that they give at least two blossoms—one for local worship and the other sent by a special messenger for use in the Palace shrine in Mysore.

It is of interest to state here that there are two temples in the vicinity of the main pagoda. Of these one is dedicated to Narayanaswamy and the other which is believed to be older, to Mahabaleswara, formerly the presiding deity of the hill, whose importance is evidently eclipsed by that of the goddess. In the courtyard is a bael tree, of which the wood is



MYSORE—Tower of the Temple on Chamundi Hill

sacred to Siva and may be used for firewood by none but Brahmins. Near it were two slabs, bearing almost the oldest Mysore stone inscriptions yet discovered. Worn and defaced as they were, enough remained to reveal a date not later than 950 A. D. They bear the hill's old name of Mobellada-thirtha, evidence that a thousand years ago this was a sacred spot—a place of pilgrimage, and dedicated to Iswara, Siva. The fragmentary inscription on one stone relates to a grant to charity, the other being an epitaph, a record that some poor troubled soul—a woman—after life's long pilgrimage, found here salvation and peace. Later inscriptions on the hill note that in 1128 A. D. the great King Vishnuvardhana made a grant to the temple, and a fugitive king of Vijayanagar another one in 1620.

Immediately following the celebration of the Dasara in Mysore there is a car festival in the chief temple at the Chamundi Hills. As this fascinating function takes place in the moon-lit night on the full moon day after the Dasara, the festival is widely known. Thousands of spectators assemble to witness it. The superbly decorated car is floated on the calm waters of the picturesque lake below. As is the case with all public functions in which His Highness has a part, separate seats are arranged for women visitors who appear in their gala attire. The flash of their constantly moving jewellery, the shining

shimmer of their multi-coloured *saris* and other brilliant dresses add to the splendour of the scene and go to enhance the beautiful reflection from below. Palace peons, in their old world attractive costume, are seen standing a few feet apart with standard electric lamps, lily-shaped. Right across the lake are hung many differently shaped bulbs in rows over the water, while the wooded banks are literally packed with a sea of human heads. The pipal, tamarind and other trees with spacious branches carry a heavy load of these sight seers. This huge crowd, this tremendous concourse of people of diverse castes and creeds, this heterogeneous mass out to enjoy the sight seem like a dumb rabble but well regulated and spring into view immediately His Highness the Maharaja takes his seat, when the proverbial Thousand and One Lights are ablaze. These electric illuminations are entrancingly, indescribably effective. The splendidly decorated raft is now the cynosure of all eyes. This magnificent structure is made to rest on four big swans, milky white in colour, but lavishly dressed with garlands of flowers and chains of gems, with gilded beaks and ruby eyes. In the centre of this raft is a shrine with Goddess Chamundeswari, adorned with a blaze of jewels in a nest of flowers. Attendant priests stand at the corners, while the lights are manipulated from a main switch. Those on the raft and those around the lake-side are raised and lowered

Have You Witnessed
Gwalior's Dasara?

If not, Do this year.

Visit Ujjain,
the City of Vikramaditya,
the Sacred Citadel of Hinduism.

See Kaliadeh,
the Water Palace of

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia

A Wonderland of Old Architectural Design

For Further Information

Apply to :—

The Publicity Officer to
The Government of His Highness
The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

GWALIOR.

Why you should
SUBSCRIBE and ADVERTISE

IN THE

ALL-INDIA PRESS ANNUAL

KRISHNA STREET, LAHORE.

Because it contains :-

1. Up-to-date articles regarding Press Publicity and its use.
2. Provincial list of Newspapers published in India, Burma and Ceylon.
3. Alphabetical list of Newspapers with their full details regarding Subscription and Advertising Rates, Length and Width thereof, and such other details which are quite essential for an Advertiser to know before selecting a Newspaper for advertising his wares.
4. A complete list of the Publicity Agencies all over India, Burma and Ceylon.
5. An up-to-date list of some of the important Advertisers.
6. Fairy & Festivals in India and Burma and
HENCE the ALL-INDIA PRESS ANNUAL serves a very useful purpose for the ADVERTISERS, PUBLICITY AGENTS and NEWSPAPER MEN who are its permanent subscribers.

**ADVERTISE
AND
BE SATISFIED**

Always have this reference book on your table.

Next year's publication is under preparation which will be a revised and an enlarged Edition.

Never fail to Subscribe for it.

with striking effect, as, propelled by unseen agency, the stately vessel sails very quietly, very slowly, round the lake. This ceremony is a closing adjunct to the Dasara pageantry which the people enjoyed only the previous week.

One ascending the Chamundi Hills should not—perhaps, one cannot—miss the neat little Palace Lalitadri, situated on the breezy plateau at the top. It is an ideal retreat for enjoying a pic-nic or an evening party. The generosity of His Highness the Maharaja enables the visitors to see the Palace and use it as a pleasure resort. His Highness himself, when he feels care-worn or wants rest, comes here to enjoy Nature and admire her gifts to man.

The return journey is equally fascinating and enables you to keep up the high pitch of enjoyment you felt at the top of the Chamundi Hills. The drive through the well-maintained Boulevard takes you to the fine Body-guard Lines where the ever-standing sowar and his constant companion, the postman, greet you with their never-failing smile, though the latter looks a bit sullen at his letter not having been claimed by any one. The statues are so life-like. You then pass on to the Karanji lake and the handsome and many-domed Mansion, built for the second sister of His Highness the Maharaja and her husband, the late Col. Desaraj Urs. M. V. O., who was the Commandant of the Mysore Imperial

Service Lancers. Then down the Mirza Road, named in honour of the present Dewan, Amin-Ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E., who has placed the whole State and especially the City of Mysore under a deep debt of gratitude, as explained *supra*, you drive right into the City after passing the Palace Garage and Park House.

CHAPTER IV.

The Mysore Palaces.

Before giving my readers an idea of the majestic pile of buildings which are an undoubted ornament to the City of Mysore, it is only right and proper that I should begin with a rough description of the main palaces, because respectable visitors are permitted to see these magnificent structures and admire their beauties—artistic, sculptural, architectural, and ornamental—when His Highness the Maharaja does not reside in them.

The main building measures 245 feet by 156 feet and is 145 feet high from the ground level to the topmost point of the finial of the main dome. The general appearance and the outline are Indo-Saracenic, but the details of the decoration of panels, friezes, niches, etc., are distinctly Hoysala. The central dome is the dominating feature. The mode in which the principal face is broken up and varied by cuplas, balconies, verandahs and porches, so as to secure light and shade is marvellous in effect. Many varieties of granite, porphyry, gneiss and trap have been used in the various parts of the structure. From the basement to the base of the main dome, the surface is adorned with sculptures of the very best class of Indian art. Horizontal mouldings, vertical off-sets,

breaking up the surface into many projections, recesses, niches and panels, coupled with an abundance of deep, sharp and fine carvings of scrolls, foliage, birds, animals and statuettes of chaste and elegant design, are the chief characteristics of this Hoysala style of decoration. The combination of this fine sculptural style with the lofty grandeur and magnificent proportions of Saracenic art gives to the structure a very pleasing appearance, while producing wonderful effect of light and shade.

The most striking feature of the public apartments is the immense old Durbar Hall which forms the Eastern front of the main building, and, when lit up on ceremonial occasions, is a revelation of pillared magnificence. Beneath it in the centre is the main entrance to the Palace. This is flanked on the two sides by the *Sajje*, or *Piazza*, built mainly in porphyry and leads to a great inner courtyard guarded by huge tigers figured in bronze. Of the apartments opening off this courtyard, one of special interest in the north-eastern corner of the building is the Armoury which is full of Indian weapons of great value and historical interest. On the southern side is another magnificent Durbar Hall known as the Marriage Pavilion. A marble stair-case to the south east leads from this to the Amba Vilas, another Hall full of gorgeous oriental colouring which fills the greater part of the southern side of the building.



MYSORE—A Nearer View of the Palace

In the corresponding portion on the north and approached by a corridor at the back of the Durbar Hall, which also serves the purpose of a picture gallery is the Music Saloon, a delightful apartment in European style fitted with a very fine organ. The whole of the western side of the building and the upper storeys are taken up by the private apartments. The palace is in the centre of the city and its topmost point, which can be seen by any one just as one gets down from the train and looks around from the Railway platform, serves as a guide to the visitor who roams about the city sight-seeing.

The Lalithamahhal Palace.

This is another magnificent building which no visitor should miss. A pass to visit this Palace is easily obtained from the Palace Office. This is situated to the east of the city and at the foot of the Chamundi Hills. Though the distance from the city is four miles, even as a walk it is enjoyable. The series of boulevards, the well-planned roads with circles and squares, the artistically laid out gardens on either side in one continuous line, the handsome hamlets built in attractive style on the two sides of the broad road—all these make the pedestrian pleasant and render the journey a delight. Perched on the top of an eminence about 2,600 feet above the sea-level, the Palace commands a fine view of the whole city. One is at the very first sight struck with

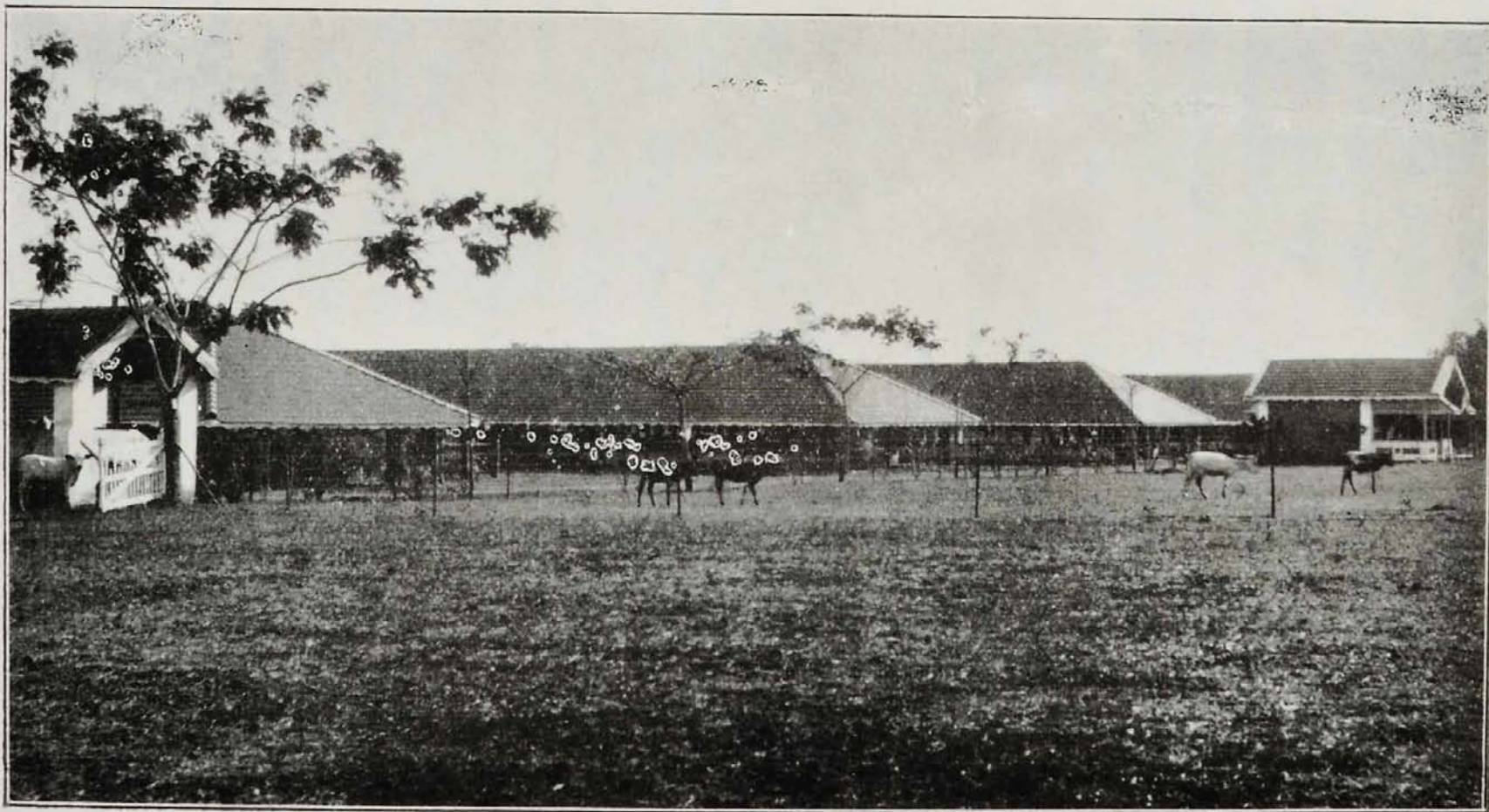
the main gate itself which has tall and imposing pillars surmounted with cluster of electric lamp-posts and a highly ornamental steel gate with side railing. The approach road itself is 50 feet wide and has a beautiful string of bunch lights at either edge. The main building is constructed in classical style of architecture with symmetrical and proportioned rooms on either side of the central or main dome portion. The exterior has an exceedingly quiet outline. The elevation is executed in fine finished plaster cornices and ballustraded parapet, with cills and gablet cornices over the windows. The whole building has a high plinth with a ground and upper floor above which is a flat-terraced roof with turret rooms. The south and north faces of the Banqueting and Dining Halls have open-paved terraces with ballustraded parapets. On the west or front face of the building the grounds are laid out to form a nice and beautiful terrace garden. The main building measures 325 feet by 225 feet. The heights of the building are, basement $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, ground floor 21 feet, and first floor 19 feet. The central tower has a total height of 133 feet above ground level to the tip of the finial over the cupla surmounting the dome. There are four subsidiary Towers around the central dome, each of these having a total height of 85 feet above ground level. In addition to these, there are two end towers 92 feet in height which rise above cor-



The Guest House Known as Lalithamahal

ner rooms. The main entrance to the building is through a wide porch which opens into a corridor from which we enter into a main Hall which is five storeys high and has an arcaded gallery around the first floor with ribbed and enriched plaster of Paris ceiling. The entrance on the east of this Hall opens to the thirty-two feet wide corridor, on either end of which are the State Ball and Banqueting Halls with Italian main marble stairs rising between them. The Hall measures 90 by 60 feet. Facing the lower flight of steps and across the half-landing there is an alcove with columns and arched treatment provided with a mirror, the reflection in which gives a nice view of the capital city. Coming back to the entrance Hall, there are 11 feet wide corridors on either side with open courts also 11 feet wide. To the north and south of these there are two sets of Cloak room, one being for gentlemen and the other for ladies. Beyond the ladies' Cloaking room and on the south there are two bed rooms, each measuring 30 feet by 16 feet with necessary bath rooms 16 feet by 11 feet and at the extreme ends of this wing, there is a Reception Hall 50 feet by 32 feet with fine plaster of Paris ceiling. The disposition of rooms is similar on the north wing, the big Hall at the end being used as the Billiard and Card room. At the extreme end of the rear corridors there are the turret rooms for the superior servants accompanying

the guests. The central marble stair and the Electric Lift take the guests to the first floor. Separate minor stairs at ends are provided for the use of servants. As in the ground floor there is a corresponding Hall below the central dome in the first floor. In each of the wings, on either side of the Hall, there are suites of rooms comprising of Bed, Sitting, and Dressing rooms. At the rear of these living rooms on the north, there is a private dining room intended for the principal guests with the necessary pantry and on the south the A. D. C's waiting room. The suites of rooms on the north wing known as Viceregal Suite rooms on account of two Viceroys (Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon) having been accommodated here, are provided with a bay window in the sitting room facing the west through which a beautiful view of the capital is obtained. Over the porch there is an open terrace at first floor level. The suites of rooms in the south wing are meant for the officers accompanying the principal guest. To the rear of east of the main block there are the kitchen and servants' blocks which have been suitably designed to be in keeping with the importance of the place. The building provides for all up-to-date conveniences such as electric lights, finely equipped toilet rooms, etc. On all important occasions the building is lit with electricity when the panorama of view presented, especially when seen from a dis-



The Palace Dairy Farm at Rayankare

tance, is splendid. The terrace gardens add largely to the charm and grandeur of the Palace. The cost of the whole buildings, including (1) Sanitary connection, (2) Water supply, (3) Electric installations, (4) Gardening, etc., and all other accessories is Rs. 24,30,000. Distinguished guests are accommodated here. It is in a quiet and healthy suburb of the city where one can enjoy rest and leisurely occupations away from the din and dust of the city.

The Palace Dairy Farm.

This is one of the best institutions worth a visit though it is located about five miles from the City at Rayankere, a village on the Mysore-Karapur Road. This Farm was started in 1920 with the object of supplying milk to the Palace. Though the Amrit Mahal breed of Mysore cattle is famous for its quality, they are poor milkers. However, they are famous as trotters covering 7 to 8 miles an hour as dawkh bullocks. The ryot prices them for their speed, spirit, endurance and beauty. Milk is not the main object in keeping a herd so far as the Mysore ryot is concerned. His ideal is a good pedigreed bull—calf. The object of the Palace being purely milk supply, the Scindhi cow was selected as being the best among cows indigenous to India. The policy laid down for the Farm was to cross the Scindhi cow by the Holstein bulls and evolve a half-bred which would yield plenty of milk. This policy has been maintained.

The Farm comprises an area of 700 acres of which an area of 200 acres has been brought under cultivation and fodder crops such as Jola, Cow-pea and Sunflower are grown and converted into silo for the use of the cattle. The land is very fertile and good grass is grown in the rainy season. A portion is reserved for making hay and the rest is used as pasture.

What first attracts the visitor is the small but pretty temple of Sri Krishna, Lord of the Cow. All around is the paddock for calves, the whole arrangement being made with considerable taste and an eye to appeal to Hindu sentiment. Beyond is the pile of neat buildings where the milk is collected, sealed in cans and despatched for use in the Palace. The stalls for cows with intervening sheds for calves, separated by a line of sheds for expectant mothers, etc., were all scrupulously neat and tidy. When I visited the Farm, there were about 150 heads of cattle, all being exceptionally well maintained. About half of them were milking. Every thing about the Farm was scrupulously clean.

CHAPTER V.

The Birthday Festivities.

Another annual event of considerable importance which attracts a large number of people from outside is the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja which falls either in the month of May or June. The exact date is easily ascertained by the intending visitor by a reference to the official Calendar for the year which is usually published in advance. The festivities connected with this auspicious event are generally looked forward to by people all over South India. Usually, there are large crowds of spectators going over to Mysore to witness the festivities. To the mass mind in British India an Indian Maharaja is an object of great respect. But to the instinctively loyal and religiously law-abiding subjects of Mysore no event is more important than the Birthday of their sovereign who, according to Hindu conception, is the Vice-Regent of God on earth. The people consider it a piece of good omen to see their Maharaja on this auspicious occasion of his Birthday and muster strong at the capital. The poor and the rich, the young and the old,—men, women and children—take the earliest opportunity to go to the capital city in such large numbers that the Railway authorities find it a difficult job to provide sufficient

accommodation for the huge concourse of passengers who are found on the platforms of the various Railway stations. The maximum capacity of the Railway Department is placed at the service of the public and yet the number of special trains run is found to be absolutely inadequate. A large section of this floating population come from the various parts of the State and from British Districts in South India. The magnificently laid out parks and gardens and the soft lawns and grassy beds in the City, give accommodation to thousands and tens of thousands of the masses of the people, while the Dharmasalas belonging to the Palace provide lodging for a large number of the more respectable of these visitors. It is the special command of His Highness the Maharaja that all available space in the gardens and Dharmasalas should be placed at the disposal of those who stand in need of them. In addition to these, there are hundreds of visitors who come in motor cars and use them as their temporary residence. One great convenience in the city of Mysore is the large number of tarred roads where there is not a single particle of dust.

The Festivities Commence.

His Highness the Maharaja proceeds on the previous night to the Chamundi Hills Palace, and after staying there for the night, is up early next morning to perform his ablutions. He then goes to

the temple to invoke the blessings of Chamundeswari, the family deity of the Mysore Royal House. He then drives to the Palace at day break when a salute of guns—corresponding to his age—fired from the Palace Battery announces to the people that the festivities and religious ceremonies have commenced. His Highness proceeds to the chief temples and receives 'Theerth' and 'Prasad', making his own offerings to the temples.

The Darbar.

The Darbar at the Ambavilas Palace Pavilion where the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja took place years ago is an impressive function of unsurpassed beauty and magnificence the like of which is a rare sight even in an Indian State. The broad circular courtyard in the centre has an artistically built golden dome of multi-coloured glass. The verandahs all round are a sight in themselves in architectural designs and setting and in the well thought out and neatly carried out blending of colours, not to speak of the engineering skill displayed therein. About a thousand visitors assemble in that hall including the Dewan, the Members of the Council, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and other leading officials, the Darbaris, the Urs gentlemen, who are in some way or other related to His Highness the Maharaja, non-officials like the members of the Representative Assembly and the

Legislative Council, merchants, vakils, retired officials and quite a large number of non-officials mostly come from outside the State to witness this auspicious event. There is, no doubt, restriction on people who want to attend the Darbar, but this is wisely exercised by the Palace authorities who know His Highness' mind in the matter and act accordingly. The Darbar Bukshi, the official in sole charge of these Palace functions, has a sense of reasoned generosity about him and issues the ticket of admission with jealous care and forethought. In spite of this large number of people being present in the Darbar Hall, there is well-ordered silence, except a whisper conveyed by some Palace employe to an unaccustomed visitor as a warning that his 'Kammarband' is not closely tied or that the laced portion of his turban should be more exposed.

The Arrival of the Guru.

The central figure in the religious ceremonies is the family Priest of His Highness the Maharaja, His Holiness Parakal Swamigalu. This holy functionary leaves his quarters in an old-fashioned palanquin, escorted by the Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja and some Palace officials. His Holiness is an awe-inspiring personality of considerable spiritual force. A large number of his 'Sishyas' or disciples and followers accompany him and the procession thus composed reaches the porch

at the Palace Gate where His Holiness is received by the Huzur Secretary with all due honours and formalities. His Holiness alights from his palanquin and is led to his seat in the Palace Darbar Hall.

Arrival of His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja arrives shortly after a few minutes, preceded by the A. D. C.'s and Heralds dressed in their shining Military uniforms. His Highness is usually attired in his greenish Dhoti and a long coat of white silk over which is a necklace of pearls and rubies adorning his chest. The head-dress is a mass of embroidered gold lace interspersed with green silk. The fingers are the proud and lucky possessors of rings which shine like splints of fire. The whole assembly stirred to attention respectfully bow to His Highness and unconsciously send forth their mental prayer to the King of kings for the long life and continued happiness and prosperity of His Highness to enable him to shower the blessings of good Government on his people.

The Guru Puja.

His Highness on arrival goes direct to the Priest His Holiness the Parakal Swamigalu, who is also the Spiritual Head of Vaishnavites in South India. It may be of interest to add here that His Highness the Maharaja and the members of the Royal Family are

all devotees of Vishnu, being the descendants of the Yadhava stock.

The 'Pada Puja' to His Holiness is first performed by His Highness the Maharaja with a wealth of devotion truly admirable. It is a scene which evokes religious fervour and piety from those religiously inclined. All the formalities are gone through with such attention to details and so thoroughly that a deep impression is produced on those who witness them. His Highness also places Rs. 108 in cash at His Holiness' feet and lays himself prostrate as a devout 'Sishya'.

After His Highness the Maharaja performs the Puja His Highness the Yuvaraja and Prince Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar pay their homage to His Holiness. This is followed by the Dewan who, though a Muslim, does the Puja as the accredited representative of His Highness the Maharaja. This item in the official programme of the day's ceremonies is eloquently indicative of the spirit of religious tolerance of the Mysore Royal House.

His Highness on the Throne.

Meantime His Highness ascends the Silver Throne and remains seated till the 'Padapuja' by others is over. The whole assembly then advance forward in batches to the front; the members of the Urs family first step forward, followed by the Dewan

The Feudatory and Zemindari India

(The Acknowledged Leading Monthly of India)

The most informative Journal in India devoted to the discussion and dissemination of all important problems relating to the Indian States and Zamindaries in this country.

TOPICAL PICTURES A SPECIALITY.

The Best Medium for Advertisement.

London Agents:—Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co.,
'Australia House,' Strand, LONDON, W. C.

TO THE READER.

The **Feudatory & Zamindari India** writes the history of Indian India. It records the pulse of its politics. It reports the financial and marketing conditions in the Indian States and Zamindaries. It chronicles the important social and political activities of the great Princes and the daily doings of their subjects. It aims at securing a more adequate recognition of the ancient dignity and traditions of the ruling houses in India and the proper safeguarding of their Treaty Rights, etc.

TO THE ADVERTISER.

The greatest purchasing power is that possessed by the readers of the "**The Feudatory & Zamindari India**". It is the periodical, which commands the largest circulation and is preserved in every administrative office in Indian India. It is a veritable mine of information, most frequently resorted to by the highest officials in Indian States. It is among the treasured possessions of many a Prince and Zamindar in this country.

It is the one periodical in this country that combines a quality with a quantity circulation. The readers of the **Feudatory & Zamindari India** are the readers of fashion in this country. Being well situated in life they are the buyers of the most modern comforts, and conveniences available. In fact, it will be no exaggeration to say that the buying power of a reader of the "**Feudatory and Zamindari India**" is more than the combined buying power of ten average readers of a daily newspaper.

For particulars write to:—The Manager,

The Feudatory and Zemindari India Office,

Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, Madras.

VISIT SHIVAPURI

The Lake District of Gwalior State.

Water falls,
Lakes and evergreen Forests.

All conspire to captivate
Your Heart.

Shivapuri Spring Water will
Restore You from
failing health.

For Further Information Apply to:—

The Publicity Officer to
The Government of His Highness
The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

GWALIOR

and the Members of the Council. They respectfully bow to His Highness who gracefully acknowledges the same. This takes some time. In the meantime 'Nautch' or other music will be going on. His Highness the Maharaja who is himself a first-rate Musician is a well known and discerning Patron of Music, whether Indian or European, Karnatic or any other system. There is no Musician in India worth hearing who has not had his ability and talents tested by His Highness. It may be said that His Highness' Birthday Celebration is a festival of Music—Vocal or Instrumental—from all parts of India. In His Highness' own Court there is a distinguished Band of Musicians maintained by His Highness on princely remunerations. His Highness' name is well established throughout the length and breadth of the continent as one who liberally patronises the devout votaries of the Art and this accounts for his court being crowded by the best of them from Kashmir, Punjab, Bengal, Gujarat, Bombay or other parts of India during the two festive occasions of the Birthday and the Dasara. The most eminent of them are sometimes retained by His Highness on an annuity for their extraordinary skill or outstanding talents. His Highness has no partiality in the worship of the Goddess of Music. Though Mysore has all along remained the undisputed seat of Karnatic Music liberally patronis-

ed and supported by the illustrious Rulers of the land, that system has had a new life during the glorious and brilliant reign of His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur. Other systems have also received equal support and an equal measure of patronage, whether Vocal or Instrumental. It is well known that His Highness has in the Palace a magnificent organ worked by electricity. After the musical item for the Darbar is over, His Highness receives the blessings of Heads of Mutts and other Brahmins. A long row of representatives of the various Mutts in the State and Pandits privileged to have audience with His Highness the Maharaja approach His Highness one by one and offer their blessings which His Highness accepts with becoming grace and due respect. This is followed by 'Harathi' which consists of red water in a plate being waved round His Highness' head thrice by Brahmin women with musical accompaniment. His Highness then rises from his Throne and retires to his private apartments.

A Parliament of Religions.

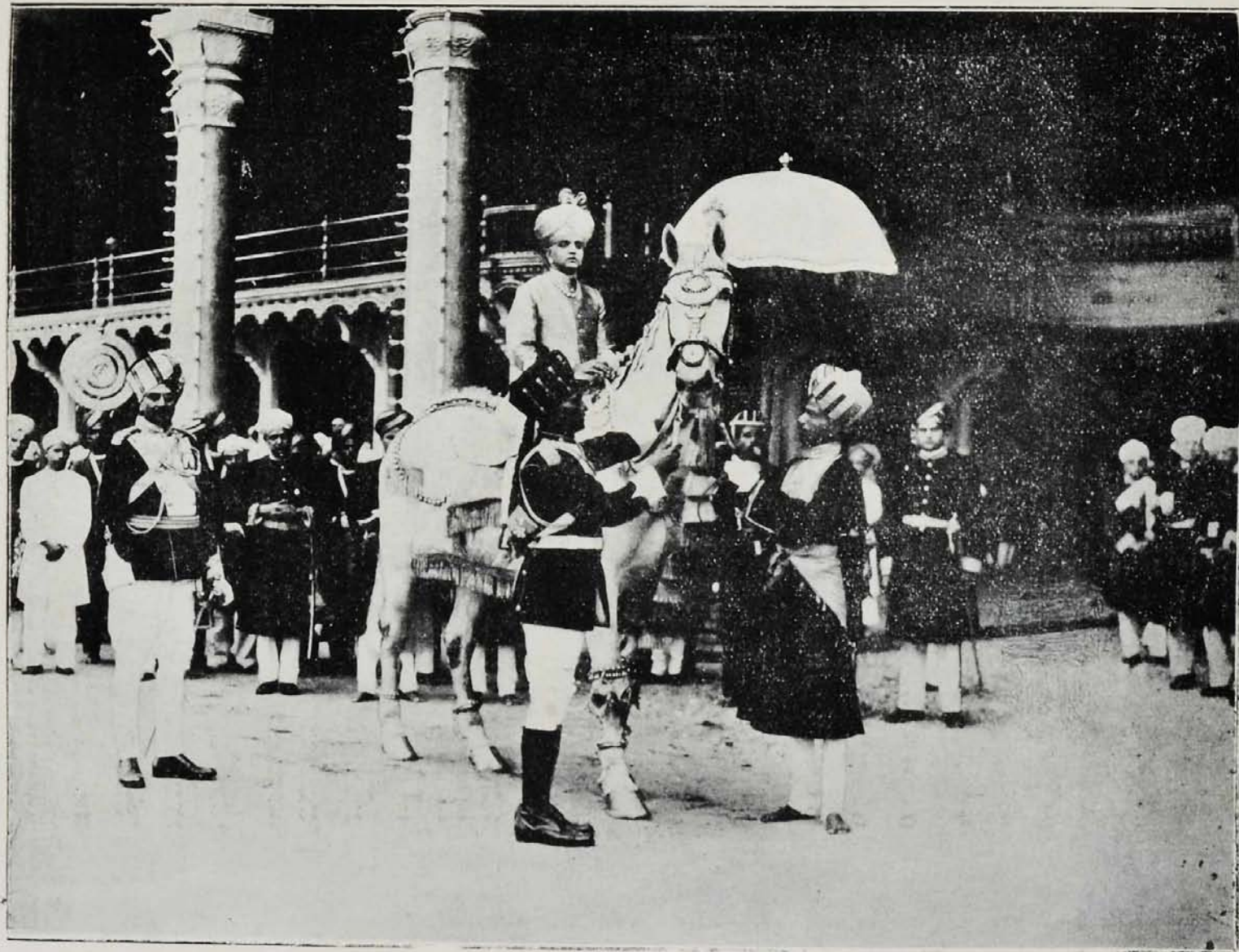
The Birthday Darbar of His Highness is a really imposing State ceremony at which His Highness is blessed with long life, health and happiness by his spiritual preceptors and other religious heads. It is different from the one held during the Dasara which, from secular and spectacular points of view,

is a function of unsurpassed splendour and brilliance. It is, therefore, well that one draws pointed attention to certain broad features which are important landmarks in the slow and gradual evolution of liberalised Hinduism. At the very start His Holiness the Parakal Swamigalu is received at the Palace Gate by the Christian Huzur Secretary. After the 'Padapuja' by His Highness, the Muslim Dewan goes up to His Holiness and pays his tribute of reverence to the Swamigalu in the Hindu fashion. Among those who are present at the Darbar to pay their obeisance to His Highness and congratulate him are Christians of different denominations, Muslims, Parsis, Jains, etc., etc., which remind one of the broad catholicity of spirit that characterises the Darbar which may be fittingly described as a Parliament of Religions. The presence of such a cosmopolitan gathering is an eloquent testimony to His Highness' enlightened and broad-minded idea as a Hindu and affords ample proof of his large and wide vision as a Hindu. In this land of diverse creeds and religions such an Indian Ruler is a great asset to national solidarity and unity. His Highness has all along been guided by this spirit of broadmindedness in religion. Every Mysorean will remember the very interesting speech which His Highness the Maharaja delivered at the opening of the Mosque at the Body Guard Lines, Mysore, on the 14th April, 1922, in the course of which His Highness said:—"The Almighty God

can confer no greater blessing on a Ruler than the happiness and well-being of his people, be they Hindus, Muhamadans, or Christians, in whose welfare, spiritual as well as material, he is deeply interested.' If at any time in the history of India there was need for such a liberal spirit of religious toleration, it is now.

The State Procession.

This is the most important function in the Birthday programme, so far as the spectacular side is concerned. It takes place in the evening. The city and the palace precincts, the wide expanse of grassy beds in the gardens, the broad roads with their adjuncts of foot-paths, the terraces in the house-tops, the verandahs in every building inhabited or uninhabited, in fact, every available space is occupied with the huge mass of humanity anxiously waiting for a glimpse of their Maharaja who has engraved in their hearts his name with love and is the very idol of his people. The City Municipal Council deserves to be congratulated on the wise forethought with which they arrange galleries of seats in a position of distinct advantage for respectable visitors to see the procession. The floor space under the dome where the excellent statue of His Highness the late Maharaja, Sir Sri Chamarjendra Wodeyar, stands in the Curzon Park, provides very convenient sitting accommodation for hundreds of women and children. Every



MYSORE—The Birthday Procession

one thus seated, each in his or her position of advantage, is on the tip-toe of expectation to witness this great and memorable event in connection with the Birthday. Exactly at the appointed time and punctual to the minute the cannon booms and the salute fired to announce to the impatient and anxious masses of the people that His Highness the Maharaja has started. The whole paraphernalia of an Indian Court is there in all their beauty and picturesqueness. The tall and uncouth camels careering along with utter unconcern of their usual habitants and their present surroundings, the smart looking Infantry in their sets of uniforms of brown, red and dark green, the dignified Cavalry looking brilliant and wonderfully active, the majestic tuskers impressively caparisoned and decked up in their frontlets of gold with their attractive 'Umbaris' of different shapes and designs, the well-kept palace horses gay and merry in their artistic decorations, the big-horned bulls of arresting dimensions dragging the gun carriage evidently proud of their superior pedigree, the palaces owars, draped in their quaint dress and carrying their queer-shaped spears and javelin, the shining regalia of gold symbolic of kingly power and prowess, the curiously made Bag pipes of the Palace Band lulling the listeners to sleep with their soft tunes of indescribable melody—all these form a sight of rare beauty and magnificence, which

one could see only in an Indian State like Mysore which still maintains its hoary traditions in tact. The central figure in the procession is, of course, His Highness the Maharaja who looks the picture of health on his favourite charger, closely followed by His Highness the Yuvaraja and the young prince Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar. The loyal hold His Highness the Maharaja has on his people of all classes and communities was abundantly clear from the numerous garlands presented to His Highness in the course of the lengthy procession and the incessant outbursts of cheers with which he was greeted by the huge crowds of spectators. In every case in which a garland was presented to His Highness, the compliment was returned by His Highness, a condescension which was gratefully appreciated by his subjects. On arrival at the Government House, the destination of the Royal procession, His Highness retires for rest.

The Review of Troops.

At dusk the whole maidan is ablaze with Electric lights, flood-light being the most distinguishing feature. This extensive maidan is filled with huge crowds of spectators who find ample accommodation to stand and witness the Review of Troops. The nice open country around presents a vast vista of Nature's beauties set in magnificent style in a background of eternal verdure. There is no tedium in

the long waiting, as the visitor is lost in solemn admiration of the magnificence spread before him. A flood of lights springs into view which is a signal to announce that His Highness the Maharaja has arrived on the scene. His Highness is usually attended by the Prince when reviewing the troops. When His Highness returns to the pavilion after the review, the whole of this structure is ablaze with multi-coloured lights. The troops march past and salute His Highness. This closes this grand pageantry.

The Return Procession.

The return procession has the same paraphernalia, the only difference being that His Highness drives in a superbly decorated and magnificently illuminated motor car. The electric illumination of the procession route is equally impressive and makes the whole scene a fairy-land of matchless grandeur. The patient crowds wait to see this festival of sights pass in such effulgence and beauty. The arrival at the Palace is announced by the firing of 21 guns. The crowds then melt away, sending forth their prayers to the Almighty for the many many returns of the welcome annual festival of the Birthday.

During the Birthday Week Races and Polo Matches are arranged which attract quite a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. The

Chamundi Race Course is the venue of these well advertised engagements. His Highness the Maharaja who is an enthusiastic sportsman and owner of several Race horses also attends the Races and is sometimes an active participant.

The Return Procession

The return procession has the same paraphernalia, the only difference being that His Highness drives in a superbly decorated and magnificently illuminated motor car. The electric illumination of the procession route is equally impressive and makes the whole scene a fair-hand of matchless grandeur. The patient crowds wait to see this festival of lights pass in such effulgence and beauty. The arrival at the Palace is announced by the firing of 21 guns. The crowds then peel away, sending forth their prayers to the Almighty for the many many returns of the welcome annual festival of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. During the Birthday Week, the various matches are arranged which attract quite a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. This

NOW IN THE PRESS
TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE
Madras States & Mysore Directory
1938 EDITION

Fully Revised and Enlarged

THE ONLY PICTORIAL REFERENCE BOOK REGARDING
MYSORE AND THE MADRAS STATES

Over 1,000 Pages—Over 200 Illustrations—Maps of Mysore,
Travancore & Cochin States and the Port of Cochin.

Price Rs. 7—Postage Extra.

TESTIMONIALS :

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail, K. C. I. E., O. B. E., Dewan of Mysore—the Private Secretary writes :—“ I am desired to say that the Dewan is pleased with the Directory in its present form and that he much appreciates your enterprise, and your friendly interest in the State as is apparent from the prominence and space given to Mysore. He cordially wishes your venture all success.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, K. C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore writes :—“ I have great pleasure in testifying to the usefulness of your comprehensive and very carefully compiled publication.”

C. P. Skrine, I. C. S., O. B. E., Resident, Madras States, :—“ I find it a well got-up, comprehensive and most useful publication.”

Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, K. C. I. E., Dewan of Cochin :—“ This publication is extremely useful and I have found that, as a work of reference it is invaluable. I must congratulate you on the excellent production.”

Publishers:—THE PEARL PRESS, COCHIN.

THE
Mysore Sugar Company Limited.

Registered Office :—Bangalore. Factory :—Mandya

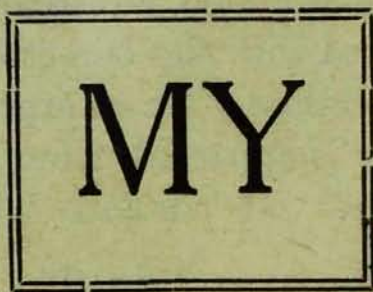
Manufacturers of:-

HIGHER GRADE CRYSTAL SUGAR

AND ALSO

**RECTIFIED AND
DENATURED SPIRITS.**

USE



SUGAR

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Apply to : —

The Secretary,

The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.,

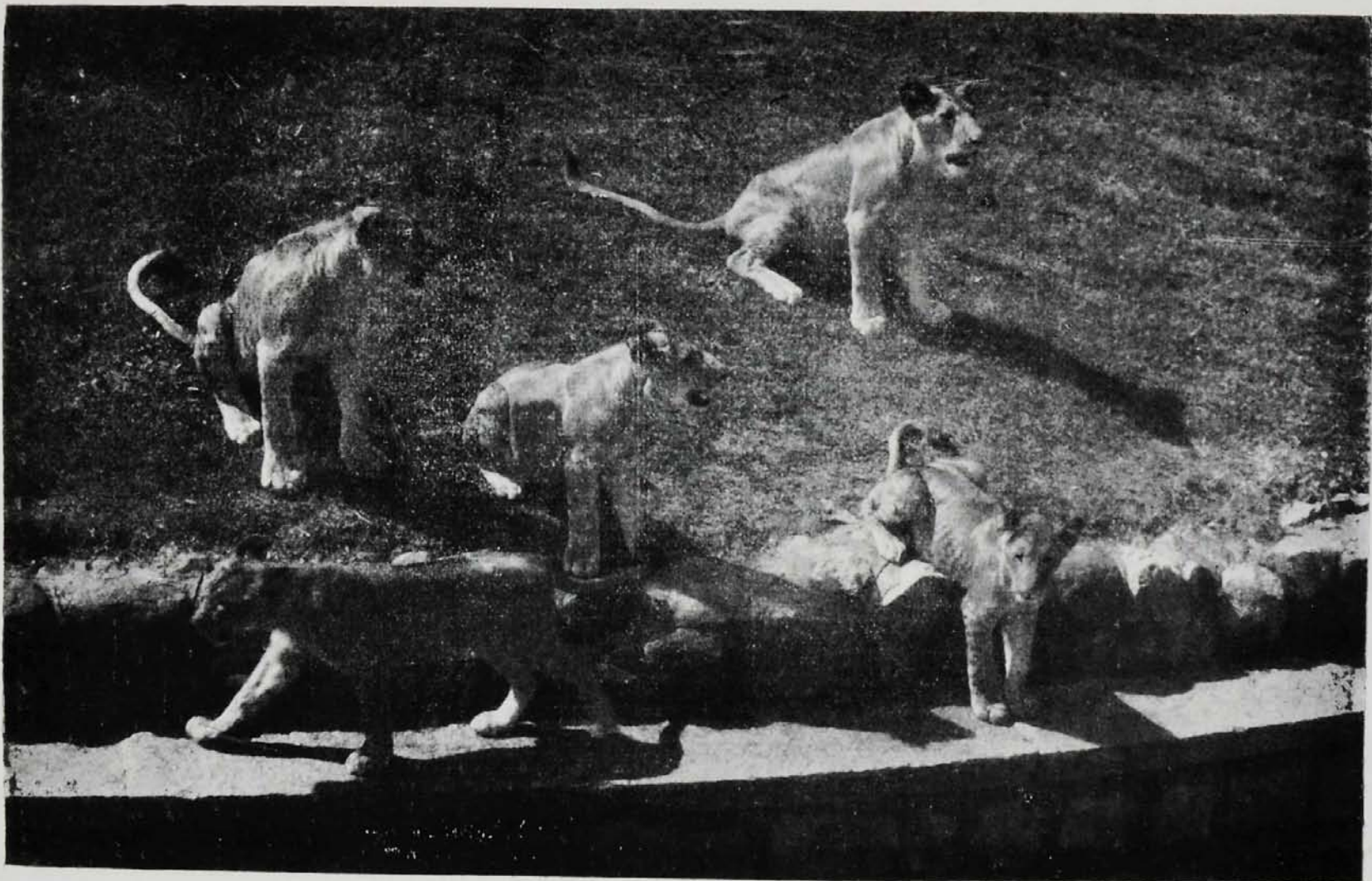
Seshadri Road, BANGALORE.

CHAPTER VI.

The Zoo in Mysore.

His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar X, the late Maharaja of Mysore and the first Ruler after Rendition, was a great man who well deserved to rule Mysore and Mysore too well deserved to have him. He was gifted with rare statesmanship, wide outlook, broad imagination and admirable foresight which enabled him to advance the happiness and prosperity of his people. He had something more and that was a pssionate concern to provide all kinds of amenities for the enjoyment of his subjects. The Zoo in the Mysore City is one of those beneficent institutions which owes its inception to the practical wisdom of this magnanimous Ruler. Its condition today can openly challenge any of its kind in the world. Indeed, in some respects it has stolen a distinct march over other similar institutions in India, if not in the world. The idea of starting a Zoological Garden in the City originated with His Highness. In the year 1892 when a Circus Company was engaged in giving its performances in Bangalore, it had some nice animals which, by their admirable performance, showed how they could be domesticated and trained to give enjoyment to man. The idea then dawned on His Highness that a few animals from the Circus troupe, if purchased and

exhibited, would form an admirable collection for a Zoo, which his people could enjoy. Accordingly, a few animals were purchased and were brought to Mysore in 1892 and kept in a place which originally formed a portion of the present magnificent Gardens. At that time it measured only about 10·90 acres. One gentleman by the name of Hughes who was an employee of the Circus troupe was engaged by His Highness as the keeper of the animals. Thus was commenced a show which later on formed the nucleus of the Zoo. I remember having visited this interesting institution in 1911 when I went to Mysore as the Special Correspondent of "The Madras Mail" to report the Dasara and the various functions connected with it. Even at that time, that is, about twenty years after it was opened, it promised to provide instruction and amusement to the visitors. Since then it has remarkably developed in every thing that contributes to the edification and enjoyment of man. That the territorial extent of the Zoo should have enlarged ten times is enough proof of public appreciation and of the keen and abiding interest evinced by His Highness the present Maharaja who maintains it out of his private funds as a precious possession from his illustrious father. In general lay-out, in the exquisite beauty of its arrangements as a Botanical Garden, in the admirable selection of plants

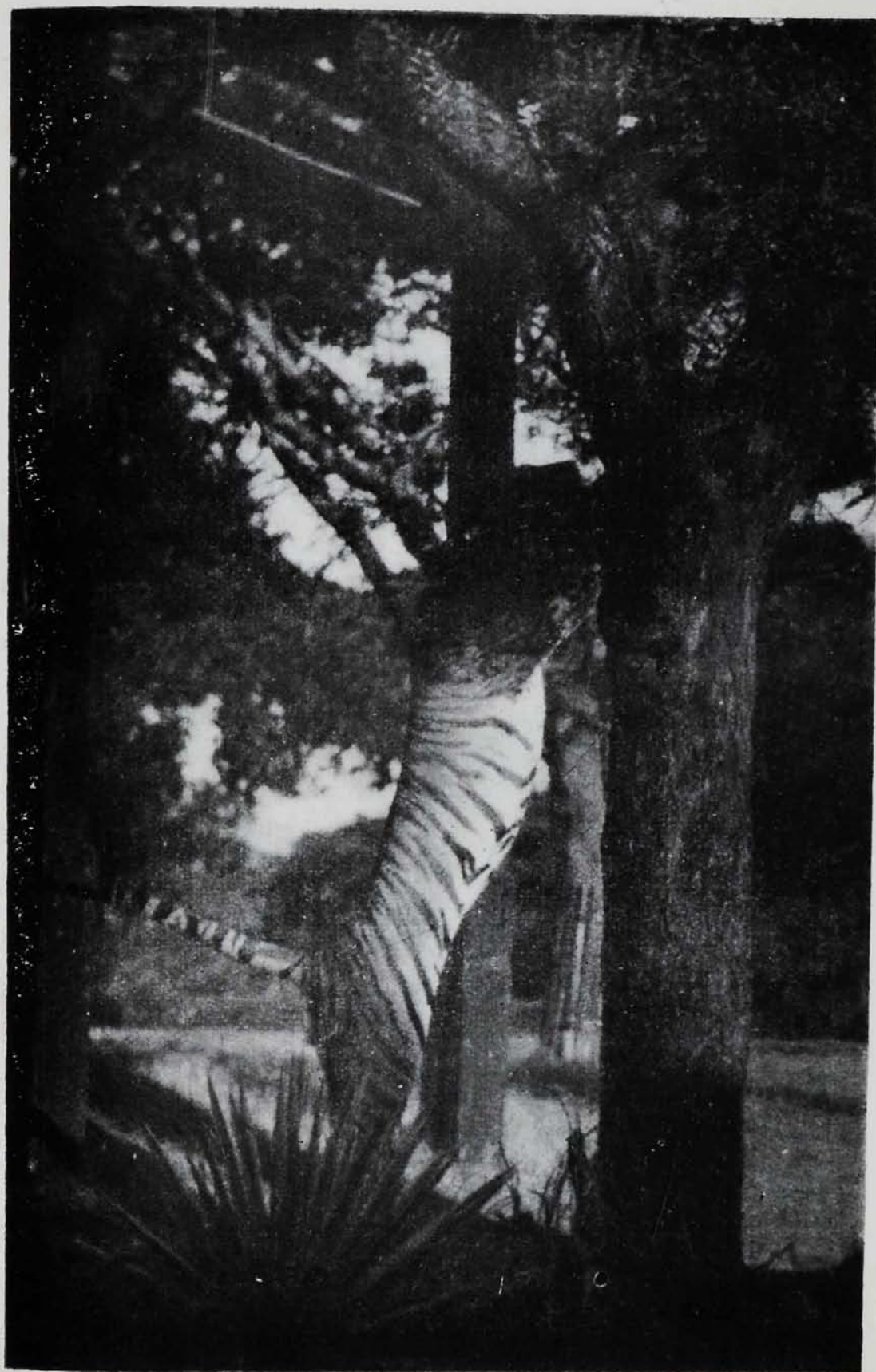


Lion Sitting in the Open Enclosure

on a scientific basis, in the wise forethought shown in the choice of flowers and in its presentation even to the unlettered and uninitiated into the Beauties of Nature, the gardens are a feast to the eye and a store-house of information to those intellectually and artistically inclined. A scientist inclined to study will find much to engage his engrossing attention whether in the beautiful collection of flowers, or in the cryptogamous plants or in the curious ferns or orchids zealously preserved.

Leaving for the moment the wealth of vegetable life, one naturally turns to the animal kingdom. When I visited the Zoo in 1936 there were, I was told, 773 animals of every description. Beginning with "The King of Forests," the lion, and his next in heir, the tiger, one could not help noticing the wonderful arrangements for these "guests of honour." They are lodged in an open enclosure with an area of 110×150 feet. When they go about and enjoy in the open, the first impression the visitor gets is one of fear as to whether he would not become a prey. But if one were to look into the enclosure, one will find what good care is taken to give these carnivorous animals all conveniences of their natural habitat without in any way affording the smallest chance of their becoming a source of trouble or nuisance to the visitor. They feel as free as the air they breathe. The ditch that goes round the gardens is an excellent

idea and is ample protection against their incursions into the domains of man. From the easy and unconcerned manner in which the tiger moves about, hiding in the artificial jungles provided, climbing the trees and playing about in the open, one naturally feels that it is comfortably lodged. The lion and the tiger look it and are quite healthy and happy. These cages are very intelligently designed for, the animals enjoy sunshine and open air to their heart's content and this is reflected in their appearance and general condition. If the "King of Forests" is happy, equally happy is his compeer the "King of Beasts", the majestic pachyderm. The pair of these African elephants which I saw have been there, it appears, for the past seven years, wonderfully docile and as obedient as a school boy. His Highness always takes a personal interest in making this institution the pride of Mysore which it certainly is. The latest additions are Hippopotamus, Eland, Oryx and Wutussy cattle from Africa and the successful manner in which they have been acclimatised to the conditions in the State and the excellent ways in which they are maintained and looked after will be clear from the fact they have all multiplied and have young ones. Mysore was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, places to secure Giraffe which for the first time must have been imported into the State more than twenty-five years ago. For, I saw them for the first time.



Tiger Climbing the Tree

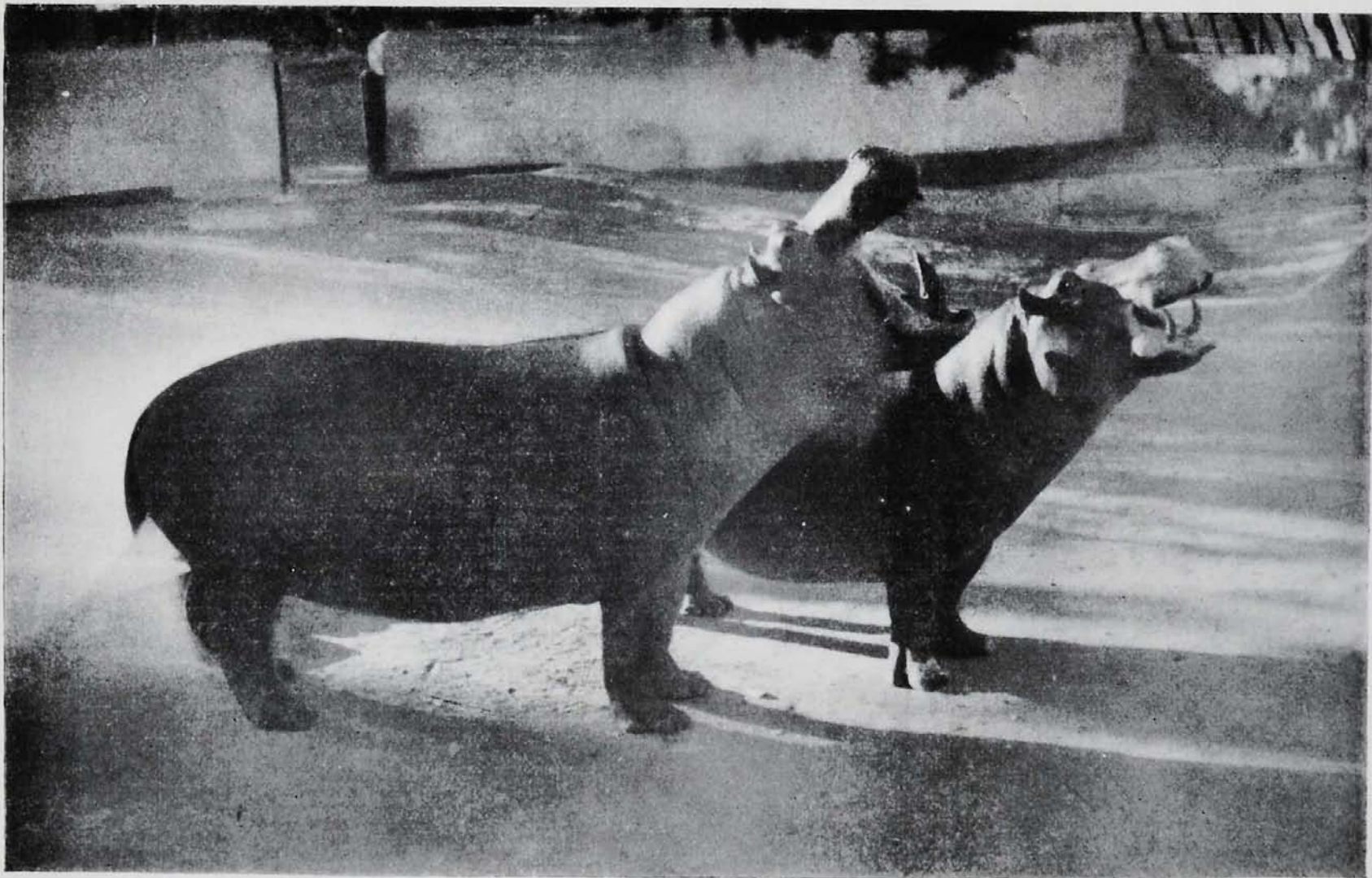


Giraffes in Cages

in 1911. From one family imported a crowded family of twelve has been reared. I was told that several other Museums have imported from Mysore this animal which has a beauty of its own. It deserves to be stated that Mysore is the only place in the world where white (Albino) antelopes can be seen. This is a handsome creation and one cannot but admire its magnificent and innocent appearance. It does credit to the Institution that such rare animals are not only well maintained but that they are so wonderfully looked after that they easily multiply. There are fifty members now, all looking hale and hearty. That ferocious enemy of man, the King Cobra, has found a comfortable home in the Mysore Zoo. Four of these thrive here, the largest of them being 13 feet in length. They feed on rat snakes only of which a large stock is always kept in the Zoo to avoid the catastrophe of a failure in succession. Polar bears are a rare sight in Tropical India. But the tribe seems to have found a happy and comfortable home in Mysore, as they have lived here for the past quarter of a century. Though the natural climatic conditions have, no doubt, helped in the perpetuation of the species, the fact deserves to be mentioned that very good care is being taken of them by making proper provision of a large pond and that no other device is adopted.

In addition to the important animals mentioned, there are also black panther, civet cat, fishing cat, Himalayan Palm civet, brown bear, Indian Black bear, Indian Sloth bear, Chinese squirrel, etc. There is an excellent and rare collection of birds which an ornithologist would like to see and admire.

Both the Zoo and the menagerie are maintained by His Highness out of his privy purse and are certainly worth a visit not only from a recreation point of view but also from an educational standpoint. The average annual expenditure, calculated from the actual disbursements of the last five years, is about Rs. 25,000. If the annual average income of Rs. 14,000 from the gate money is deducted, the actual expenditure comes to only about Rs. 11,000, which is not much when one sees what a magnificent institution has been given to the public by His Highness the Maharaja out of his bounteous and generous nature. A gate money of 2 annas is a trifle in view of the wealth of education and recreation provided. Children of all the recognised primary schools are admitted free into the Zoo on particular fixed days, when they are conducted round by their teachers. Students of Zoology and Art Training Schools are also allowed into the gardens free of charge for their studies. The afternoon of first Friday of every month is set apart for ladies only to encourage those observing "Gosha" to visit the Zoo.



Hippopotamus and her Young

During the festive and auspicious occasions of the Dasara and His Highness' Birthday as many as 65,000 visitors have been recorded.

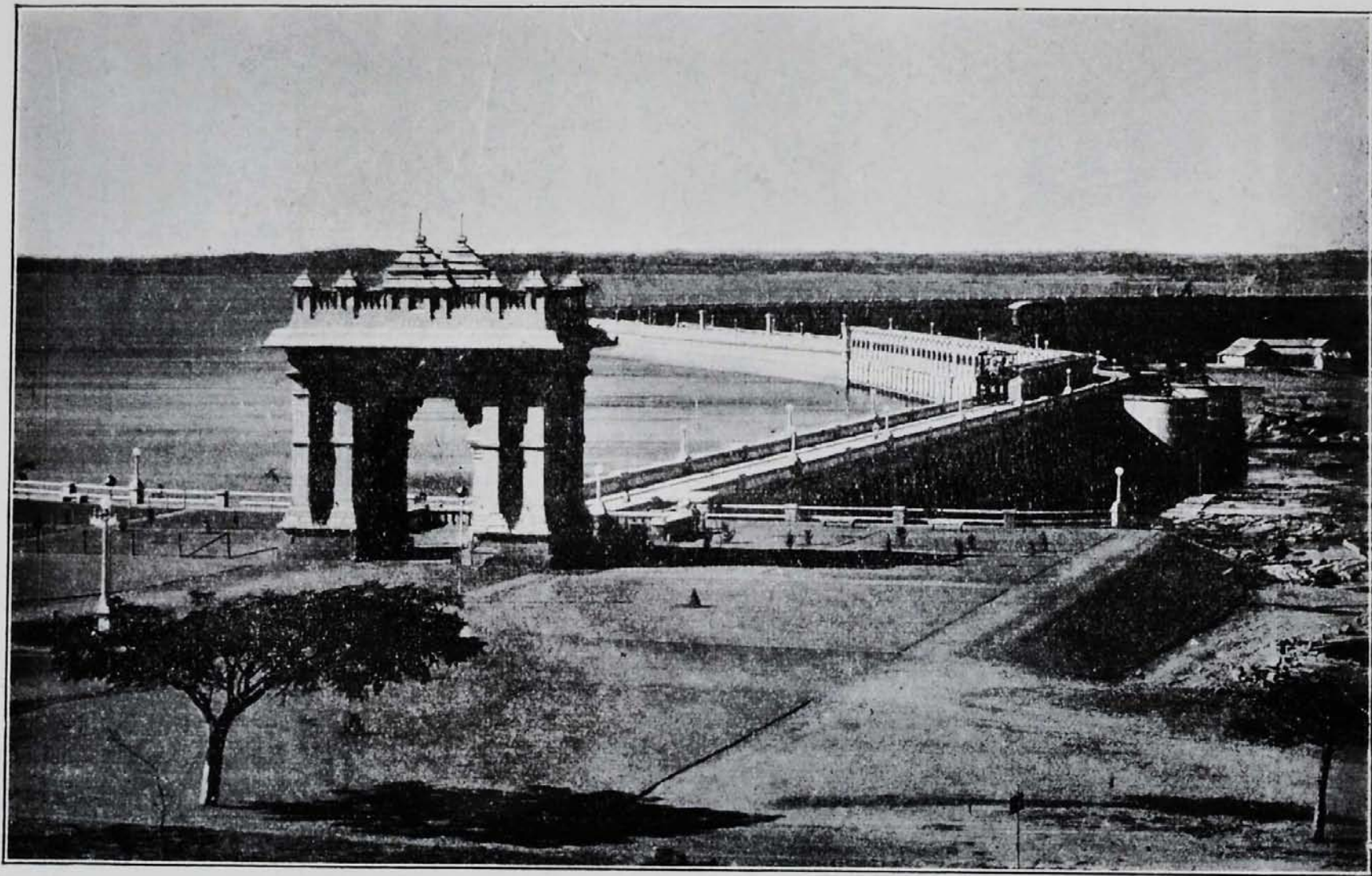
The Sivasaundaram Falls.

Who has not heard of these mighty falls at Sivasaundaram or Ocean of River. It is one of the biggest seats of Hydro-Electric energy in the world and certainly one which holds a high place in the list of Hydro-Electric projects in India. It has been said that Nature has been very liberal to Mysore in her gifts of hydro-power under conditions which make the several sites easily developed for the production of electrical energy. Sivasaundaram is one of these sites. Here the Covery river has a natural fall of about 380 feet. The river branches into two streams each of which makes a descent of about 300 feet in a succession of picturesque rapids and water falls. At the northern cascade it rushes precipitately over the face of a tremendous abyss and dashing over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam hurls itself into a deep pool below. This touristic spot is connected with the railway and the Bangalore-Mysore trunk road by a cross road from Maddur, 30 miles in length. The southern branch is perhaps even finer than the northern cascade. During the rainy season the river pours over the hill side in an unbroken volume, but in the dry months it is divided into several distinct falls of

CHAPTER VII.

The Sivasamudram Falls.

Who has not heard of these mighty falls at Sivasamudram or Ocean of Siva. It is one of the biggest seats of Hydro-electric energy in the world and certainly one which holds a high place in the list of Hydro-Electric projects in India. It has been said that Nature has been very liberal to Mysore in her gifts of hydro-power under conditions which make the several sites easily developed for the production of electrical energy. Sivasamudram is one of these sites. Here the Cauvery river has a natural fall of about 380 feet. The river branches into two streams each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a succession of picturesque rapids and water falls. At the northern cataract it rushes precipitately over the face of a tremendous abyss, and, dashing over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam hurls itself into a deep pool below. This romantic spot is connected with the railway and the Bangalore-Mysore trunk road by a cross road from Maddur, 30 miles in length. The southern branch is perhaps even finer than the northern cataract. During the rainy season the river pours over the hill side in an unbroken volume, but in the dry months it is divided into several distinct falls of



KRISHNARAJA SAGAR—The Dam

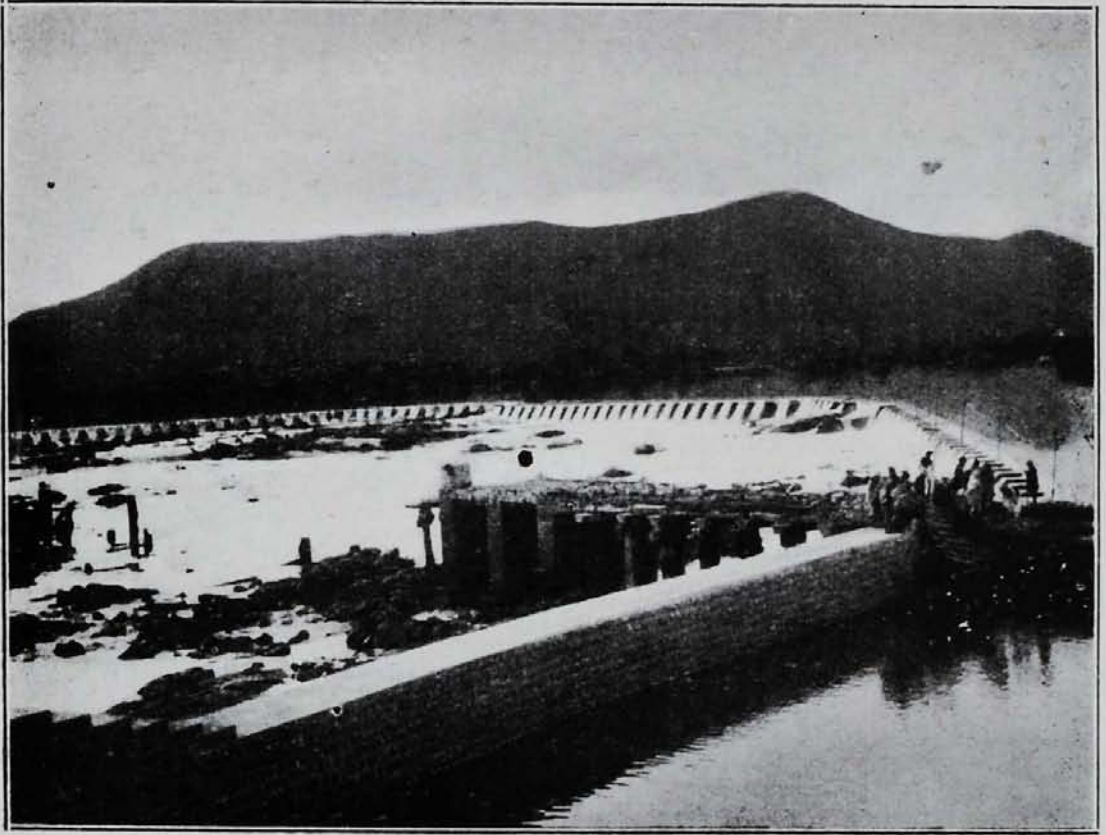


SIYASAMUDRAM—The Northern Waterfalls of the
river Cauvery

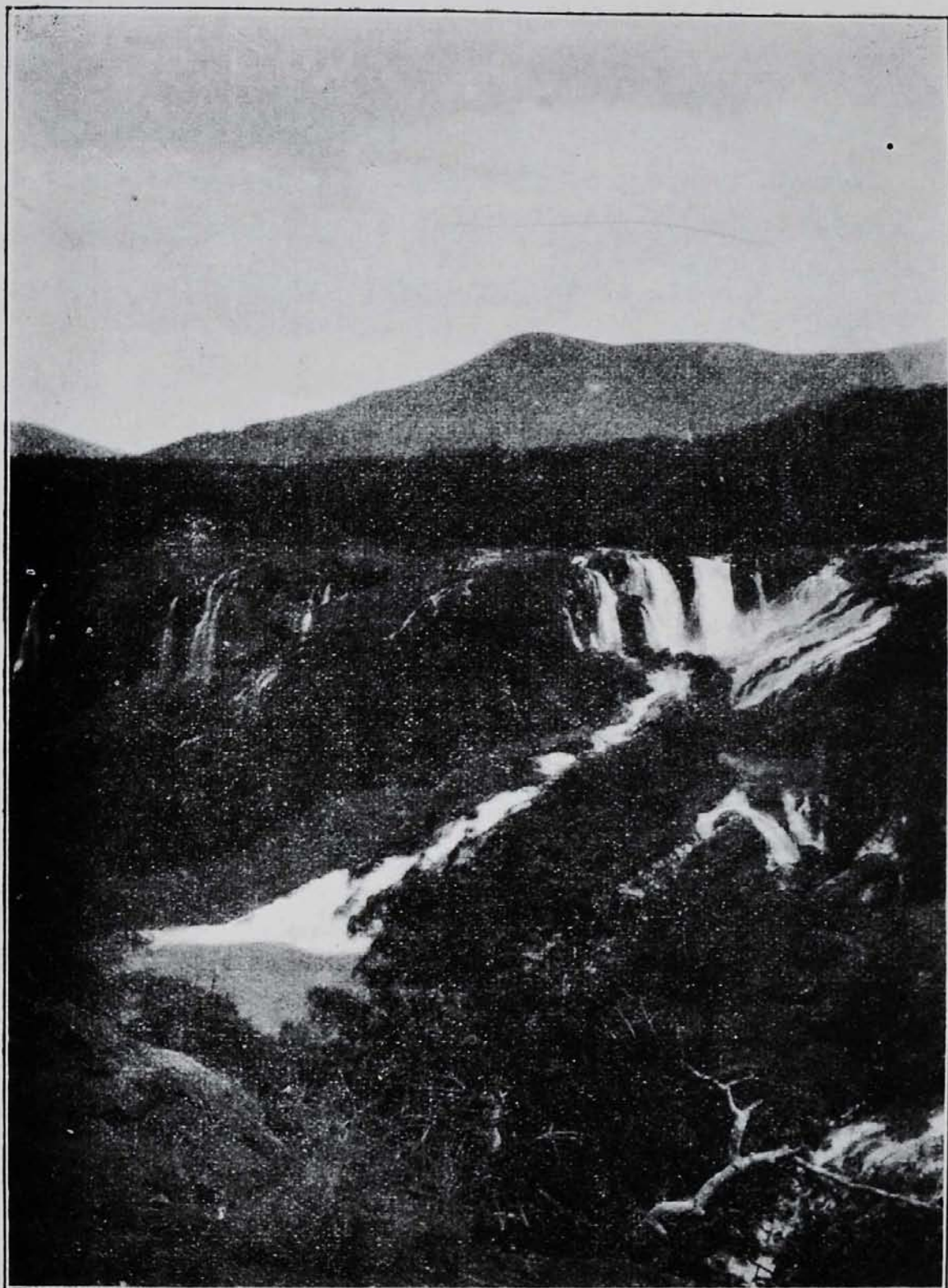
great splendour which the tourist can contemplate at his ease, as he enjoys his lunch on the opposite side of the stream. The scenery around is extremely superb and grand; the hills are clothed in dense forest, and the whole locality leaves an indelible impression on the mind of the visitor.

The harnessing of this fall is considered one of the greatest achievements of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, a former Dewan of Mysore, who wielded, in the words of Lord Curzon, "an authority that was a reflex of his powerful character and abilities, and that left its mark on every branch of the administration" and who, as described by that great Viceroy, belonged to "that class of great native statesmen whom the system and opportunities of Native States sometimes bring to the front and who, in circumstances such as those that prevailed during his time in Mysore, find the occasion for conferring enduring benefits upon the State they serve." The splendid success that followed showed the political wisdom and far-sightedness of that great statesman. This project was first begun with the object of supplying power to the Kolar Gold Mines, 90 miles from Sivasamudram. Starting with 6,000 H. P. in 1902 when His Highness the present Maharaja was invested with Ruling powers, work went on expanding until the completion of the eighth installation about three years ago. Its present capacity is over 53,000 H. P. Till now

about Rs. 3 crores have been spent on this scheme. The outstanding fact is that, as a result of steady expansion, 170 Towns and Villages are now enjoying the benefits of electricity in the various processes and methods of industrial development. Till recently the supply of electricity was confined to the two towns of Mysore and Bangalore. The scheme of mofussal electrification began during the last decade at the initiative of the present Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, who, in addressing the Mysore Economic Conference on the 17th March, 1930, observed that "the future industrial development of Mysore, as I envisage it, is closely connected with the full utilisation of electric power." As a result of this persistent policy, there are, as stated already, 170 Towns and Villages whose inhabitants are enjoying these advantages not only for their household necessities, but also for several small cottage and large-scale industries, for the rates for the supply of electrical energy for industries are nominal. From a financial point of view also the electrification schemes for the villages, so steadily and persistently pursued, have been yielding a good revenue to Government. During the past ten years the gross revenue has been showing a steady increase year by year. From Rs. 39.35 lakhs in 1926 it swelled to Rs. 62.05 lakhs in 1936. There are at present over 370 installations set up in the rural



SIYASAMUDRAM—The Diversion Dam



SIYASAMUDRAM—The Southern Falls

areas for pumping purposes to irrigate land for cultivation.

The Krishnarajasagara Dam is the greatest irrigational work in the State. It would not be out of place to mention here a fact of considerable interest from the historical point of view. While making excavations for the Dam, an old Inscription Stone was found bearing a Persian Inscription and purporting to have been laid by Tippu Sultan. An English rendering of the inscription is given below:—

Y A Fattah !

“In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

“On the 29th of month of Taqi of the Solar year Shadab 1221, one thousand two hundred and twenty-one, dating from Mowlood of Muhammad (may His Soul rest in Peace) on Monday at dawn before sunrise under the auspices of the Planet Venus, in the constellation of Taurus, Hazrath Tippu Sultan, the Shadow of God, the Lord, the Bestower of Gifts, laid the foundations of the Mohyi Dam across the river Cauvery to the west of the Capital by the Grace of God and the assistance of Holy Prophet, the Caliph of the Worlds and the Emperor of the Universe. The start is from me, but its completion rests with God.

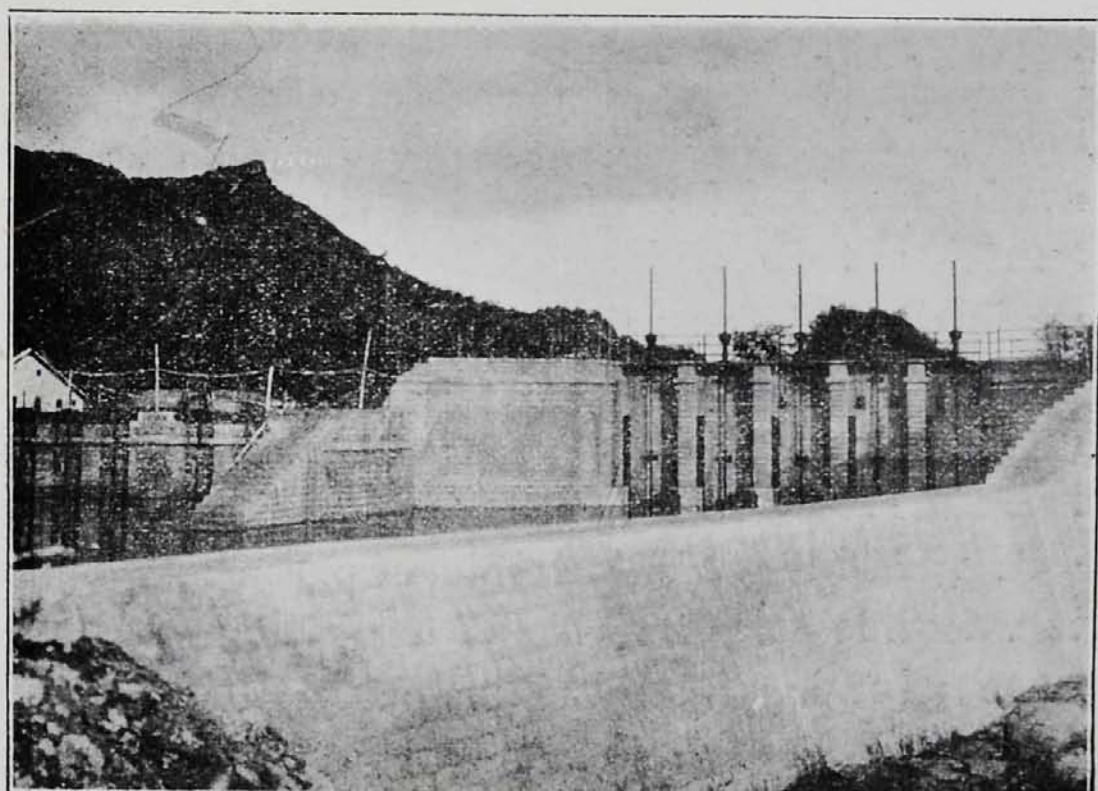
“On the day of commencement, the planets, Moon, Sun, Venus, Neptune were in the sign Aries in a lucky conjunction.

“By the help of God, the most High, may the above mentioned Dam remain till the day of Resurrection like the fixed stars. The money amounting to several lakhs which the God-given Government have spent is solely in the service of God. Apart from the old cultivation, any one desirous of newly cultivating arable land, should in the name of God be exempted from various kinds of production, whether of corn or fruits, of the one-fourth part levied generally from other subjects. He will only have to pay three-fourths of it to the Benign Government. He who newly cultivates arable land, himself, his posterity and other relatives will be the masters of the above as long as Earth and Heaven endure. If any person were to cause any obstruction or be a preventer of this perpetual benevolence, such an inhuman being is to be regarded as the enemy of mankind, as the accursed Satan, and the Sperma Hominis of those cultivators, nay, of the entire creation.”

It will be thus seen that what was contemplated by Tippu Sultan more than a century ago has now become an accomplished fact, on a much larger scale during the illustrious and glorious reign of His Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur IV, the present Maharaja.



SIVASAMUDRAM—view along Canals



SIVASAMUDRAM—Intake Works

The Irwin canal is the most important outlet to draw off water from the Reservoir. The length of the main Canal and its branches is about 160 miles. At its commencement the Irwin Canal is 58 feet wide at bottom, 82 feet wide at top with 12 feet depth of water for the full supply discharge of 2,200 cusecs. A notable feature about the alignment of the Canal is that it passes through a tunnel of one and three-fourths miles in length bored through a range of hills which formed a considerable barrier to cross over to the main irrigation tract situated on the other side of the hills. The tunnel is of horse-shoe shape and has a bottom width of 12 feet and a height of 15 feet. The tract served is one of the most typically dry areas of the State. An idea of the financial aspect of this canal can be had when it is stated that during 1936-37 the outlay was Rs. 5,30,363. The total outlay on the canal works from the commencement to the end of June, 1936 amounts to Rs. 155.76 lakhs against a revised estimate of Rs. 198.07 lakhs.

The total extent of irrigation contemplated under the canal is 1,20,000 acres. The work so far completed has rendered it possible to afford irrigational facilities for about 60,000 acres, inclusive of water supply to the Agricultural Farm at Ganadle and the Sugar Factory at Mandya. Against this the total extent so far brought under cultivation up to the end of October 1934 was only 26,000 acres. Under the

Mysore-Madras Cauvery Agreement of 1924 Mysore is entitled to bring under irrigation an extent of (1) 1,25,000 acres below the Krishnarajasagara; (2) 1,10,000 acres under additional reservoirs that may be constructed across the tributaries of Cauvery; (3) about 29,000 acres by extending the old channels above and below the Dam drawn from the Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha rivers by improvement of duty (4) 12,500 acres above the Reservoir in lieu of irrigation area submerged; and (5) 5,000 acres above the Reservoir by giving compensation water to Madras, the total area thus amounting to 2,81,500 acres. Against this permissible extent, the area secured so far and for which projects have been sanctioned, aggregate to about 88,300 acres. An area of nearly 1,93,200 acres still requires to be secured if the full Rights reserved under the 1924 Agreement are to be realised before 1974 when the Agreement is due to be revised. It is understood that active steps are being taken to collect the necessary data and formulate the various schemes in order to expand irrigation to the fullest extent possible.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Vocational Institute for Women.

One of the most interesting institutions that I visited was the Vocational Institute for Women. Mrs. W. H. Theobald (the Honorary Superintendent) was kind enough to take me round and explain the various forms of activities carried on in the School. As soon as I entered the premises, I recalled the days when the Widows' Home (which I visited in 1911) was located in the same buildings. In pursuance of changing ideas on methods of Social work, the Widows' Home was reorganised in 1930 and converted into a Vocational Institute for Women. The Institute since its reorganisation gives an opportunity to unmarried, married and widowed women of all communities, to take advantage of the various subjects taught to enable them to become useful and self-reliant, and be in a position to earn an honest livelihood. What I found in the institution was the wonderful work done in the classic manner of the left hand not knowing what the right hand doeth. The impelling driving force was the highly moral and inspiring influence of the philanthropic Superintendent, which has a magic effect on the whole institution.

When I visited the institution in October, 1936, it was catering for women as well as children. But

the delightful Nursery School, which added so much life to the Institute and brought happiness to the women there, has since grown and has been so highly appreciated as to necessitate its being bifurcated. It is now located in a separate building and is being conducted separately by Mrs W. H. Theobald. The reason for the popularity enjoyed by the Vocational Institute is that the women trained in this Institute develop an admirable spirit of selflessness and make themselves useful and to those around them.

The strength of the Institute is divided as follows :--

Free Boarders	...	30
Free Day Scholars	...	25
Free Deaf Students	....	12
Non-Mysoreans and paying Boarders	...	10
Total	...	<u>77</u>

The Free Boarders are those women who are certified to be of good character, but are too poor to pay any fees. The Day Scholars are the women of the city coming in to work from 11 to 5 o'clock. Paying Boarders are Non-Mysoreans and those Mysoreans who are in a position to pay.

A separate class has been specially conducted to teach the deaf mute girls to talk, articulation and voice production, besides general subjects. Vocational subjects are also taught to these students whose ages range from 4 years to 15 years.

MODERN HOTEL & HOSTEL

Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum.

Midway between Post Office and
Anchal Office and very near
the High Court.

Run by able management.

All preparations by
Expert BRAHMIN COOKS.

Bombay Sweets, Ice Cream,
Cool Drinks, Fruits salaad etc.

Meals Served to your taste.

Airy and comfortable rooms
to let upstairs.

Manager.

**THE
SRIDHARA PRINTING HOUSE**

is the House for Good Printing,
Neat execution and
expeditious work.

“Sridhara Printing House
has been very prompt in printing
the book with all expedition and
despatch, characteristic of
this printing firm.”

This is one of the numerous
testimonies we have received.

We do Printing Work in
English, Malayalam, Tamil, Sanskrit &
Grantham and guarantee full satisfaction.

Give us a trial
and an opportunity to serve you.

For particulars apply to :—

THE MANAGER,
SRIDHARA PRINTING HOUSE,
TRIVANDRUM.

The course of training is for two years and consists of (1) Needle work and Mending, (2) Fancy work, Embroidery, Knitting, Crochet, Tatting, etc., (3) Children's and Women's dressing, (4) Weaving, (5) General Education, Kanarese, English, Hindi and (6) Cooking, etc.

The students are coached and prepared to sit for the world famous City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations, in subjects 1, 2 & 3, noted above. The Weaving section which was not as popular as it should have been with the students, has since been made attractive, by getting the teacher specially trained to teach the subject. This section has since become a centre of great attention. The students are eager to take instruction and weave all that is required in this department.

I found the students taking great interest in needle work, cutting out, ironing, and fancy work in all its branches; I saw very nice specimens of work being turned out.

The Hostel attached to the Institute accommodates 40 students, and, to meet the convenience of, and cater for, all castes and communities, a Brahmin kitchen is provided. To each boarder is allotted a special duty in the Hostel and she is made responsible to do her work, which helps to maintain order and cleanliness. What impressed me was the extreme tidiness and absolute neatness and orderliness in the

arrangements every where, from store room to the class room.

The food of the boarders consists of

Coffee	...	...	at	7 A. M.
Lunch	...	...	,,	10-30 A. M.
Tiffin	...	...	,,	2 P. M.
Dinner	...	...	,,	7 P. M.

The menu for the day varies each day in the week, and is made up of all that forms a well balanced diet. The general condition and health of boarders proves the effect of the good feeding as all the boarders looked well and happy.

The Institution is a grant-in-aid concern and is dependent on Government help. The efficient lines on which it is run and the standard of its work do credit to the Mysore Government. It is my earnest wish that such institutions be started all over India to provide practical training and education to the women who are seeking to be self-reliant, useful and self supporting.

The Nursery School and Kindergarten.

Another institute of outstanding merit and one well worth visiting is the Nursery School and Kindergarten conducted by Mrs Theobald. This institute which is the largest in Southern India owes its existence to the organising abilities of Mrs. Theobald, and in it is seen originality of ideas. Valuable founda-

tions are laid there for the coming generation. The State of Mysore should well be proud of this well conceived and excellently conducted School, which gives it the distinction of being the pioneer in Child Education in the whole of India. It has to be noted here that it is run on a grant of Rs. 60 per month received from the Indian Red Cross Society Headquarters, Delhi, and a monthly fee of one rupee per child collected from those children who are in a position to pay, the poor being free. I was most interested to visit this very useful and benevolent institution and was well impressed with the philanthropic work carried on within its walls.

The opinion current among some experts on Education is that in India children are sent to school too early in life, and that the usual school-going age of 5 years was too young. I would ask such experts to visit this institution and study its working under Mrs. Theobald. Here I found children from 2 to 7 years, taking great pleasure in learning all that was being taught without the slightest effort and in a most cheerful manner. The eagerness of every child shows what it knows; and its friendliness and lack of shyness prove that its surroundings are congenial and its teachers are sympathetic and kind. Work through play is the method adopted which is the secret of success of education given in the School. It is a happy sight to see the tiny tots who are always gay and merry.

and move about as if they are in their own domestic circles. The real foundation of character and education is laid, with cordiality and comradeship, which are indeed valuable acquisitions to the healthy growth of mind and body so essential in the building up of the nation. The heart of every parent will swell with joy when he sees his children in this School instructed through the medium of the Kanarese in a system of education adapted to suit local conditions and requirements. Much attention is paid to the development of the mother tongue and English and Kanarese are being taught side by side, from the Nursery to the Kindergarten. The benefit of this system and the methods employed are reflected in the wonderful progress of the children who, when they leave, are considered fit to join the local Middle Schools, which is a great gain in the period of tuition given and the amount of general knowledge. The foundation of character, discipline and order is a valuable asset to the child joining a regular school.

I was happy to learn that the local Municipality and Educational authorities are interested in the work and contribute something towards the School which is so deserving of every encouragement, since it undertakes to cater for the moral, mental and physical development of the children of Mysore.

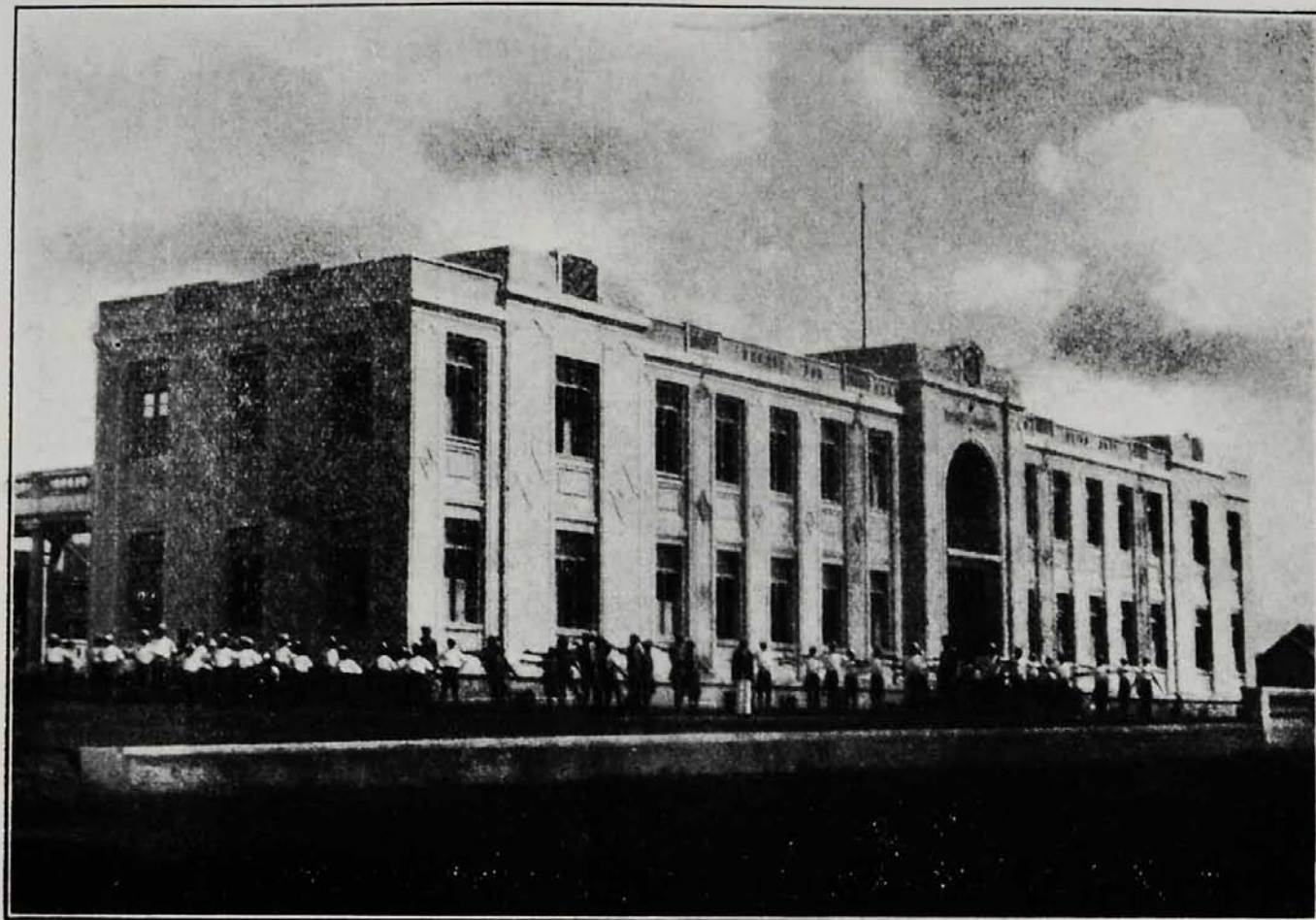
Mrs. Theobald is working under difficulties for lack of a suitable building and it is hoped that the

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will recognise the valuable work the school is doing and will find the means to provide a suitable building which it well deserves. Here is an opportunity for the charitable and philanthropic gentlemen of the State to come forward and offer their generous help.

CHAPTER IX.

School for Deaf and Dumb boys.

This School for Deaf and Dumb boys which I visited is a unique institution and was founded one year earlier than the year in which His Highness the present Maharaja was invested with Ruling Powers. In other words, it is one year older than the glorious reign of His Highness. A little over 35 years ago on the auspicious occasion of Vijaya Dasami Day (23rd October, 1901) a far-sighted and generous-hearted member of the Educational Service of His Highness' Government, Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao B. A., started this institution as a charitable concern with one blind boy and three deaf-mutes, his own house being improvised as a School. A separate teacher was engaged to give them tuition on the lines chalked out by the generous founder. In about another year the institution became popular and Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the then Inspector-General of Education, visited it in 1902 and was so struck with the way in which it was conducted that he permitted the use of one of the rooms of the Training College building for holding the classes. The services of a teacher from the Education Department were also lent to this nucleus of the school for defectives. The founder, Mr. Srinivasa Rao, was appointed Honorary Secretary (to the Committee of



MYSORE—The School for Deaf and Dumb Boys

Management) which post he held till the institution was taken over by Government in 1927. I first visited this charitable institution in 1911 when it was held in a small and unpretentious building in a crowded locality. Even then I was much impressed with the exceedingly useful work it was doing among these defectives. I heard some fine music and enjoyed it. The educated blind boys were made to read and write under Braille's system. That was the first time I saw blind boys reading from a book just like other ordinary children. During all these years the institution gained in strength and influence and financial aid became larger and larger. When it was visited by one of the earlier Private Secretaries to His Highness the present Maharaja, he was well impressed with the work it was turning out and he extended his charitable hand by offering to feed a few moffusil pupils. His Highness himself visited the institution in 1903, that is an year after he ascended the *gadi*. It was then that His Highness sanctioned from his own privy purse the necessary sum to get a man trained at Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School. In all these ways the institution came to be recognised as a centre of humanitarian service. Government grant was increased and private charity flowed more freely. Although Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, when he was Dewan of Mysore, deprecated Government taking up the management, "for any such action on its part

will tend to dry up the founts of private charity", his pious wish did not materialise and it was transferred to Government in 1927. Till it was passed on to Government, 20 boys and 5 girls in the Deaf Department, 45 blind boys and 2 blind girls had been trained to earn a living for themselves. Altogether 285 people have been benefited by this institution. The finances also were satisfactory, for as a private institution it had an income of about Rs. 14,000 with almost the same amount as expenditure. After Government took it up the finances were steadied and the District Boards contributed a fixed sum in addition to the grant made by Government. When I visited it on the 12th October 1936 there were 69 pupils on the rolls. Of these 14 were Brahmins, 18 Vokkaligars, 11 Lingayets, 21 other Hindus, 2 Depressed classes pupils and 3 Mahomedans. Classified by disabilities 47 were blind, and the other 22 were deaf-mutes. The enthusiastic Secretary to the Committee of Management took me round the various classes and gave me an opportunity to know the work turned out by boys some of whom had been in that Home for more than six years. The blind boys gave an enjoyable entertainment in music, helped by their Music Teacher. They seem to have been trained mostly in devotional songs to which they have taken most enthusiastically. In regard to the after care of these boys pretty well coached up in the

**“MYSORE”
IRON AND STEEL**

**CHARCOAL PIG IRON
CAST IRON PIPES**

(B. S. Specifications)

MERCHANT STEEL BARS

**Unique Superior Qualities
Inherent to Charcoal Smelting**

By-Products :

**WOOD TAR, METHANOL,
LIME ACETATE, Etc.,**

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**THE MYSORE IRON
AND STEEL WORKS**

(Government of Mysore), BHADRAVATI

Branch Sales Offices :—

Prospect Chambers,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY

87/A, Oxford Street,
SECUNDERABAD
(Deccan)

1/11, Mount Road, Madras.

VITOFERRIN



TRADE



MARK

An all-round tonic with Vitamins A, B and D, Iron, Sodium, Calcium and Potassium in a highly palatable base containing Honey and Malt Extract.

Free from astringent taste and fishy odour. Indicated in vitamin deficiency, anaemia and all kinds of debility.

MADE IN MYSORE

— BY —

**GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
&
TESTING LABORATORY**

**MALLESWARAM P. O.,
BANGALORE.**

theory and practice of Hindu Music under the Karnatic system, it would appear that much difficulty was not felt at first. They were engaged as Music Teachers in Government Schools and grant-in-aid institutions, but later on it was felt that these Teachers, on account of their natural defect, were not able to control the turbulent among them and so the hours the school boys had to spend under them gave an opportunity to them to do as they liked. Thus no discipline could be maintained. As this was a serious defect in the management of the School, the appointment of blind teachers was given up to the great detriment of those trained in the school. An attempt was then made to have them engaged as private tutors in Music in the families of respectable people. But here another difficulty of an aesthetic kind arose. Most of these blind teachers, being afflicted with this defect from their birth, look very ugly in appearance. Their faces, especially, do not appeal to the members of the respectable families for employment. The Honorary Secretary told me that they were trying to make these unfortunate men more presentable in appearance by supplying them with artificial eyes, though he added that it was a difficult, if not impossible, task. These boys have been pretty well educated and are able to read and write. I had a book with me when a blind boy was reading from his text. His reading of the passage was very correct.

The Industrial section is composed of Weaving, Rattan work, Gardening, etc. I was glad to learn that the defectives are very keen in learning these pieces of manual work from which there is revenue to the Institute. Some of these men are able to earn their own living which is a great gain from the economic point of view.

The industrial training given makes the boys economically independent. For, the wages paid to each boy for the work done by him when under training are credited to his account. The amount thus earned is handed over to each boy when he leaves the institution together with a grant from the After Care Fund, to enable him to make a start in life.

The Vegetable Garden attached to the School looked very luxurious indeed. The boys raise all the vegetables they require. They have also outdoor games of different kinds. It is a pleasure to see them enjoy the evening hours in the playground. They all look healthy and active. This is explained by the fact that their diet is well regulated and a Register of Weight is maintained. I was told that they are doing a lot of Scouting and that Scout Weeks are held often. The Ramakrishna Mission is co-operating with the management of the School in seeing that they are given moral discourses and lessons on Social Service. It was also interesting to be informed that the

blind boys have successfully staged dramatic performances. In short, the whole institution is excellently managed and looks very neat and tidy. While the School staff is paid by Government, the Hostel is entirely managed by charitable contributions. The front building which is magnificent is now called "Boyce Building", named after the Donor, Mr. R. N. Boyce, a Parsi gentleman, who donated Rs. 25,000.

CHAPTER X.

The Mysore Civil Services Association.

One of the most interesting and unique functions which I attended at the invitation of the Dewan was a meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association, which, however, was not open to the Press. It was a Quarterly meeting of the Association. The President, Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur K. Mathen B. A., First Member of the Council, presided. The attendance was a large and distinguished one, including the Dewan, the Head of the Civil Service, many of the senior officers and Junior officers (both retired and those in office).

Mr. B. T. Kesava Iyengar, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, welcomed the audience and referred in highly complimentary terms to the President who was about to retire from the service.

The President, in the course of his address, appealed to his audience to study administrative problems in general and with special reference to Mysore, as that alone would keep them mentally alert and fit for higher positions of responsibility which they will be called upon to fill in course of time. Mr. Mathen proceeded :—

“ The general, political, social and economic changes through which we are passing also call

for continuous improvement, modification and adaptation in the machinery of Government. Improvements in the system of Village accounts, the maintenance of Village tanks in an efficient state of repair, prevention of uneconomic fragmentation of agricultural holdings, better arrangement for the marketing of agricultural produce, the extent of agricultural indebtedness, the effect of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation on agricultural credit, legislation for the conciliation of debts—these are a few of the questions which must claim the Revenue Officer's attention and study. Then again, there are questions relating to local self-government, the development of Village Panchayets and Municipal Council on lines suited to the traditions and genius of the people, the relation of Village Panchayets with District Boards, the extent of guidance, supervision and control to be exercised by Government Officers over the working of these bodies and so on. These are only types of subjects that may be selected for study and profitable discussion."

After the Presidential address was over, members read papers on various subjects connected with the practical work of executive administration. There was a discussion on a paper read by Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, who was then Chief Secretary to Gov-

ernment on Revenue Sub-Division Offices. Two Assistant Commissioners discoursed on (1) "Some Aspects of Rural Uplift" and (2) "Methods of Criminal Investigation" followed by a debate in the course of which free criticisms were made on several points of practical interest within the experience of the officers. In this discussion much light was thrown on the daily work of officers. Mr. B. G. Appadurai Mudaliar B. A. B. Sc., the Industrial Engineer, read a very instructive paper on "Tobacco Industry in Mysore State." A lively discussion followed. The procedure adopted afforded facilities for a thoughtful discussion. Points in the papers to be read are noted and printed copies are circulated among the members in advance. Free exchange of views on these is invited by the President who, having passed through the lower grades in the various branches of the Public service, and now elevated to the position of First Member, is thoroughly posted in the details brought out in the discussion which was, indeed, a profitable one to the members, as every one who spoke was connected with some branch of administration in one capacity or other. There was perfect *esprit de corps* and cordiality in the criticisms made, which were welcomed. The Dewan, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, was present throughout the discussion and watched it with evident satisfaction and interest. In winding up the debate the President made some apt observations which,

however, being of general application to all administrations, is reproduced below :—

“Whatever changes in the mode and machinery of Government there may be in the future, as far as we in Mysore are concerned, a compact and efficient Civil Service must continue to be the main stay of the Administration and the guardians of the happiness and prosperity of the people.”

This is true as much of Mysore as of every other State in India. The spirit that underlies this sentiment is admirable. There are popular institutions in most of the Indian States where the accredited representatives of the people meet under the Chairmanship or Presidentship of the Dewan or Chief Minister of the State and discuss the wants and wishes of the people in the various parts of the State. The members are mostly or wholly non-officials. The subjects for discussion are brought forward by these non-officials and placed before the Head of the Administration who deals with them in the best way he can. In the case of the Mysore Civil Services Association the members are all officials who meet to discuss the details of administrative measures, and explain the difficulties one officer may have in carrying out the task allotted to him. Thus the officers exchange ideas and are benefited in being enabled to compare notes with

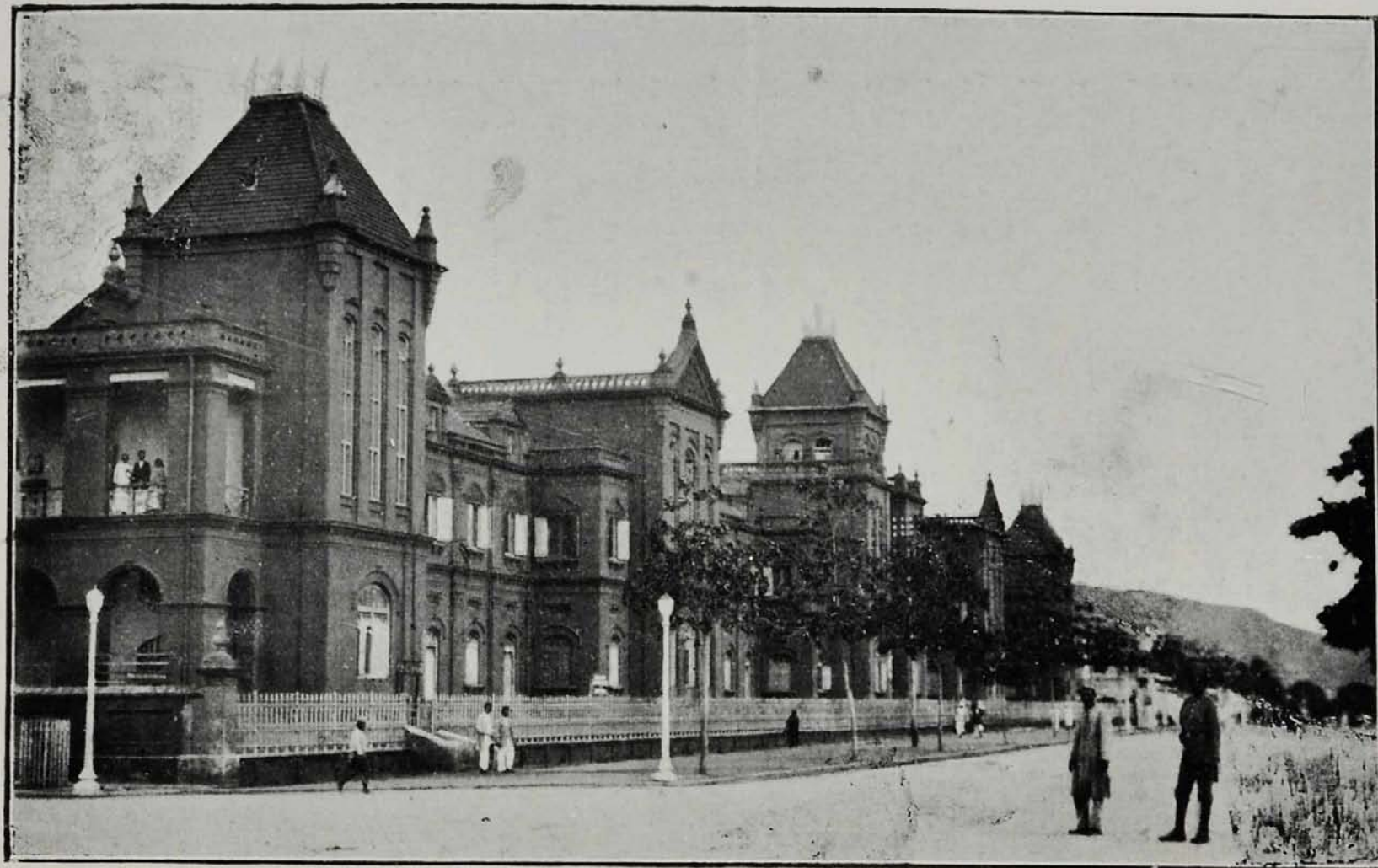
one another. There are senior officers to remove difficulties or suggest new or better methods. The presence of the Dewan is of distinct advantage both to himself and the members. He can learn a good deal from the experiences narrated by the officers whose handicaps and trials the Head of the Administration will know. Such meetings on a common platform ensure co-operation among the various Departments. The Dewan is in a position to know the extent of public confidence the officers are able to secure, especially when new measures of administrative or legislative reform are introduced. The Dewan is also given an opportunity to judge of the competency and resourcefulness of the officers. These are some of the distinct advantages of the Civil Services Association as conducted in Mysore. In addition to all these benefits there is the important fact that the Secretariat Officers who, as members of the central Government have to run the administrative machinery, suggest ways and means, and indicate lines of Government policy, come in closer contact with the actual executive and are in a position to visualise the obstacles that beset the worker in the field. This is a point of great importance to the responsible officers of the Secretariat. As Administration is growing into a Science, it is highly necessary that the officers should keep themselves alive to the changing circumstances of the

advanced countries about them. In all these ways the Mysore Civil Services Association is an instrument for improvement of the Service itself. In the Memorandum of Association it is stated that "with the increasing complexity of modern administrative activities, administration has come to be recognised as a distinct science. Further, as special steps are being taken to train the people more and more largely in the art of Government and important measures are in progress for the material and moral development of the country, the responsibilities of the members of the general Administrative Service are becoming increasingly onerous. It is necessary, therefore, that they should have enlarged opportunities for acquiring an up-to-date knowledge of efficient methods in organisation and administration and for mutual exchange of personal experiences. It is also necessary that individual members of the service should specialise in particular branches of the science and that their special knowledge should be readily available to the other members of the organisation." It was with these objects that the Mysore Civil Services Association was formed and is being admirably worked. This is but another direction in which Mysore leads other Indian States and even British Indian Provinces.

CHAPTER XI.

The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

An institution which no visitor can miss is the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute not only because it arrests your attention on account of its imposing and majestic building, but also because of the practical turn it has given to the average youth in the land in the matter of his education. This institution has enabled him to find a means of subsistence and thus divert a large section of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja from literate unemployment which is a curse in many parts of India where the fetish of literary education alone is given. I have loved to visit this institution whenever I have gone to Mysore and on every occasion I have felt that the noble and benevolent founder, His Highness the late Maharaja whose name it so nobly bears, has conferred a great boon on his people by establishing it. It is a standing memorial to His Highness' far-sighted statesmanship and to his love of arts and science the application of which has been brought to daily life. The excellent structure is no doubt an ornament to the city and is set in the midst of attractive surroundings. It shows the long vision and imagination the late Ruler had. Started about 46 years ago as a humble educational institution of a new pattern, it grew in size and usefulness and was taken

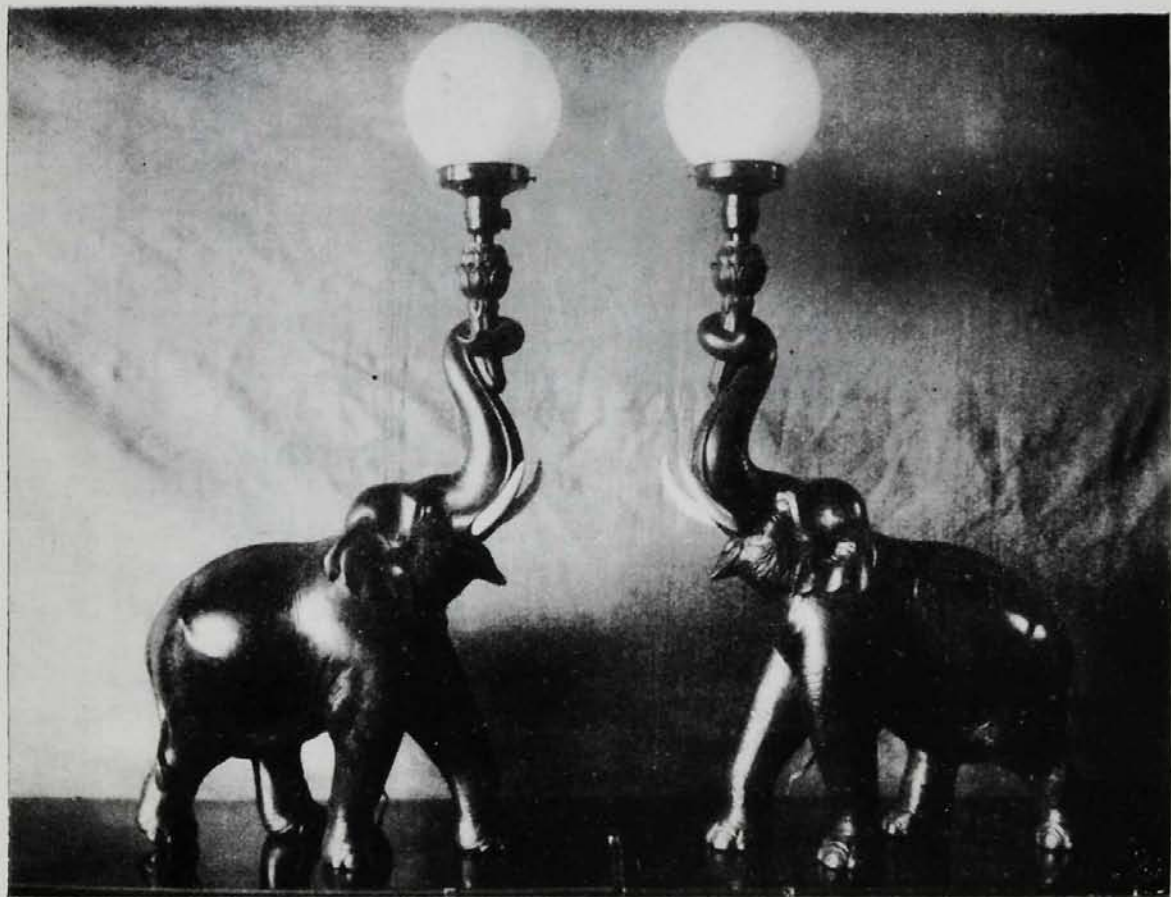


Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute

under the protection of His Highness the present Maharaja early in his career as a Ruler, more as a striking symbol of His Highness' parental love and regard for his father of revered memory. Four years after His Highness' investiture as a Ruler His Highness took steps to give the institution a permanent shape. For, it was in 1906 that the foundation for the present beautiful building was laid by no less a personage than His Imperial Majesty the late King Emperor of India. The objects of the Institute were then set down in clear terms. They were (1) to foster and improve the indigenous industries of the Mysore State, (2) to introduce new crafts for the development of which there are facilities, (3) to give a thoroughly practical training in arts, crafts and trades to students who are likely, after leaving the Institute, to pursue the subjects learnt and to make them their source of livelihood and (4) to introduce generally a taste for good design by giving instruction in the application of art to industry and in the observance of principles of grace and harmony in the manufacture of articles made. No better objects could be conceived.

The history of the Institute for the past four and a half decades shows that these well thought out and excellent objects have been steadily kept in view and religiously carried out. A prominent fact which emerges from a close knowledge and working of the Institute for the past several years is that, while the

students trained in the other Arts and Crafts Schools of India are left to themselves after they finish the course of studies selected by them, this Institute in Mysore has made provision to enable the students to continue, if they like, in the Institute Workshop and are paid wages for the work turned out by them. In this way the students are able to earn a livelihood. They also get opportunities to get acquainted with different kinds of work and are thus equipped to secure small capital and practical knowledge which places them in a position of advantage in competition with the world. Another distinct advantage which has resulted from the working of the Institute is the substantial and enduring work carried out in daily practice in Rural Reconstruction in such directions as the revival of cottage industries, vocational education, etc. Among the subjects taught in this Institute, are Carpentry and Cabinet-making, Rattan work, Inlaying, Sandalwood carving, Brass metal work, etc. The first subject named seems to be most popular which is due to the fact that there is an every day demand for Carpentry. When they specialise in making high class furniture in different and artistic designs and well known styles, they naturally get orders for articles of domestic use. The materials are easily available. For instance, Rosewood which is grown on a large scale in the Mysore Forests is very attractive on account of its natural grain.



Elephants with Lights



Three-fold Screen

Mysore Rosewood furniture has earned high reputation throughout India and elsewhere for its fine workmanship, artistic designs and accepted styles which have become well known. Boys easily take to rattan work and articles such as trays, boxes, baskets, of different kinds and designs find a good market. Mysore has earned a name and fame for its inlaying work in ivory, mother of Pearls, Sandalwood, etc. This kind of Inlaying work in Rosewood teapots, boxes, book-ends, etc., has become very popular in America, England and other parts of the World. Sandalwood carving is an art for which Mysore has earned deserved reputation, just like Travancore is well known for its ivory-carving. From its small place as a cottage industry in Sagar and Sorab taluks where it was practised by a class of people called Guligars, it has grown to its present size as a large scale industry which gives food to a large number of families without distinction of caste or creed. The subjects of instruction are (1) Drawing and Painting, (2) Modelling and (3) Industrial arts. The course of instruction in these subjects is for five years and in Carpentry and Cabinet-making six years.

In addition to the classes which are primarily for boys there is a Workshop maintained, which is attached to the institute and which is run on commercial lines. Here suitable training is given on the practical side. In fact it is such institutions that

will do a world of good and have to be preferred to the various institutions where mere instruction is given to increase the number of bookworms who are a burden to the society at large. The teaching that is given in the class-room is supplemented by work in the workshop. The Show rooms are full of typical articles to satisfy all tastes. If every Government will realise, like the Mysore Government, that higher education of a purely literary kind is not to be pursued by all without any distinction being observed as regards the measure of intelligence, mental aptitude and other conditions, a good deal of economic inequality could be saved and much waste of intellectual energy could be avoided. From the figures given of the annual admission it will be seen that the Institute is popular among all classes of people and that the prejudice once prevalent among the so-called high castes to do any kind of manual work has entirely disappeared. From a casual perusal of the remarks entered in the Visitors' Book I found that the articles produced in the workshop have won appreciation from high quarters and from diverse lands. From a financial point of view the Training section is absolutely self-supporting.

CHAPTER XII.

An Art Collection.

Any lover of art will find his knowledge of Indian art considerably enhanced by a visit to the vast and varied treasure collection exhibited in the Jaganmohan Palace. This old Palace is situated just opposite to the western gate of the Fort and is an attractive building worth a visit. The walls are painted with pictures which by themselves are considered of great value from an artistic standpoint. To this old Palace was attached a beautiful pavilion in 1900 for the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. Since then this pavilion has been used for holding the meetings of the Representative Assembly, the Convocation of the Mysore University and other important functions and has become a very popular venue for any public function of importance. More than all this it is hallowed by the fact that His Highness the present Maharaja was installed in this place by no less a person than Lord Curzon in 1902. Apart from all these historical reminiscences what one sees in this building to-day in an unsurpassed wealth of art collection, a museum of curios, articles of historic importance and value. All this is exhibited in the western or older portion of the building. This priceless collection is fairly representative of Mysore history and Mysore personali-

ties. There are several articles which once belonged to some of the most famous and much respected sovereigns of Mysore—the real makers of Mysore who are shining lights in the history of the State. The peons on duty there are well posted in the folk-lore and history of the things which attract one's attention. Before you ask them they are ready to explain the chronology of these interesting exhibits. On a well carved sofa which from all appearances may be considered as modern is spread a piece of chintz, a mixture of red, black and cream, which is an example of textile work from the famous Ganjam looms in Tippu Sultan's time. It is as fresh to-day as it was several decades ago when it was made. The material seems to be almost indestructible and the colour is fast. It is very interesting to be told that similar fabrics are now made in Shimoga, Mysore. No visitor would miss the two *santanambujas* (lotus progeny), one a framed painting on paper, the other engraved on brass, both being, as the name implies, in the shape of a lotus. They are important as giving the geneology of the Mysore Rajas from Yaduraya, who, in 1399, gained the realm by conquest and marriage, to the grand father of the present Maharaja. It gives a picture of each Raja, surrounded by written details of his reign, dates of birth and accession, the number of his queens, sons and daughters, etc. The crescent at the bottom, and all the space around the leaf of the brass

plate are filled with a *churnika*, or recital, of the acts and gifts of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, his literary works (he was the author of many), his emblems, titles, etc., the titles of the Mysore Maharajas, which are still recited by the very picturesque old mace-bearers of the palace at intervals during Durbars and other State functions of to-day. It may be mentioned here that Krishnaraja Wodeyar III ruled over Mysore from 1799 to 1868 and was the only sovereign of that State who celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his accession to the throne. His reign is considered Golden Age in the history of Mysore.

Passing on to other exhibits one is struck by a priceless old piece of ivory carving. It was exhibited at the Art Exhibition of 1902 held at Delhi without a rival. It is sixteenth or seventeenth century work and was described by Sir George Watt as "a tympanum-shaped perforated panel of intertwined, feathered and four-footed dragons of all shapes and sizes, richly carved, gilded, stained, and lacquered in pale green and pale magenta. Its five cusped arched panels are filled with perforations representing trees, birds and animals." We in modern days have heard of Kashmir shawls, but it is a difficult thing to see typical old Kashmir shawls. Two specimens of Kashmir shawls are found in a room in this Palace. It is said that each of these shawls took a life-time to make and that it will last four generations.

Testimony to this fact is borne by Sir Thomas Munro, who was Governor of Madras. In the course of his evidence given before the East India Company he is reported to have recorded that he had been using an Indian Shawl for seven years and had found very little difference in it after that long use. Tippu Sultan's hatred of Europeans is proverbial. An instance of this belief is afforded in the shape of a toy. A royal tiger is shown to be devouring a prostrate European. As one enters the stair-case, the visitor's attention is drawn by the peon who delights in producing from this toy a creaking sound. The visitor is naturally frightened at seeing this big figure of a stuffed lion. In addition to these exhibits there is the *Chitrasala* or palace of pictures a description of which will take a long space.

This Jaganmohan Palace is also the venue for Musical Performances by distinguished exponents of the Art during the Dasara and other important occasions.

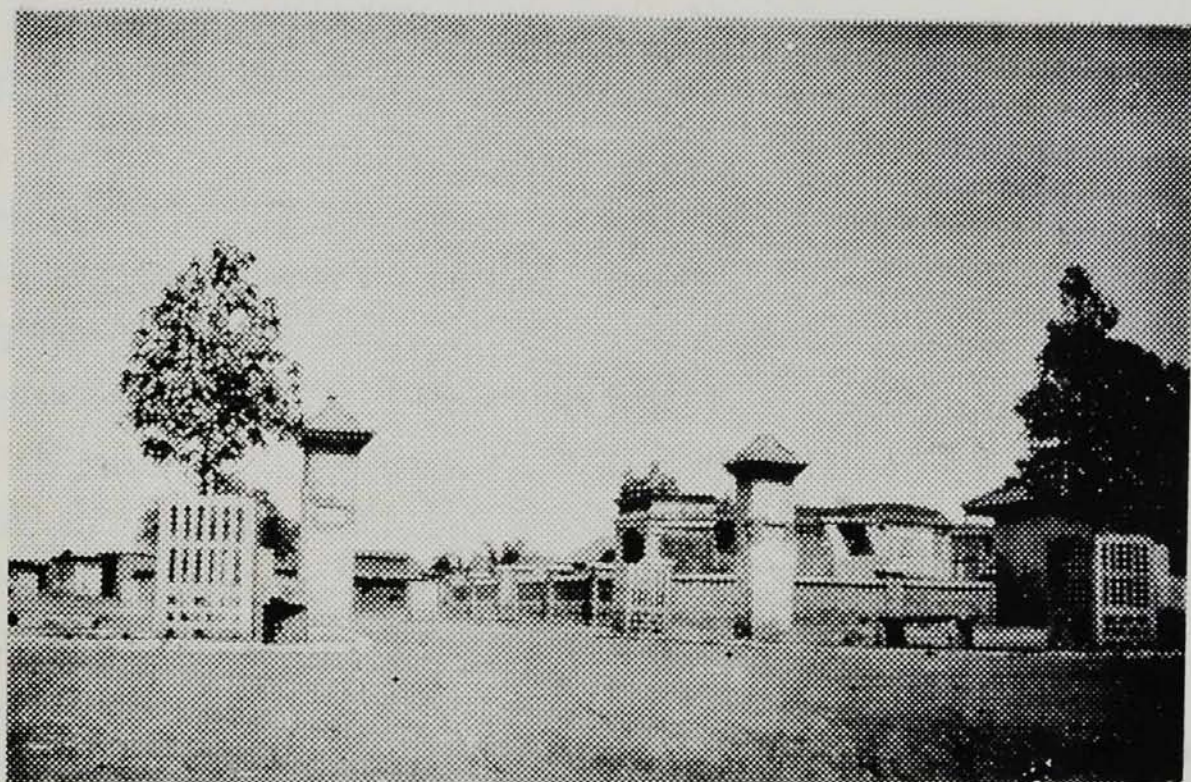
CHAPTER XIII.

Rural Reconstruction.

I decided to return from Mysore to Bangalore by car so that I may be in a position to see some of the villages where Rural Reconstruction work had been carried out. I have had opportunities of knowing the work turned out by Village Panchayets, District Boards, etc. I, therefore, wanted to make myself acquainted with the nature of the Rural Reconstruction in villages. I was not disappointed with the time and labour I spent in going round the villages of Byrapatna, Doddamalur, Mathikere, Settyhalli and Archikarahalli. What struck me was the neat appearance of these rural tracts. The school buildings, though modest and unpretentious, answered their purposes very well and were tidy. I could not get an idea of the nature of the tuition afforded, because it was late in the evening. The improvement of inter-communications between one village and another and better methods of water supply introduced were praiseworthy and it was highly gratifying to be informed that the good work in this direction was all done by the people themselves. The wonderful organisation under which they work is the Village Panchayet. Through this agency the people levy taxes and the money thus realised is used for works of public utility in the local area itself. In

addition to the money thus raised there is the great advantage of help in kind, *viz.* communal labour which has done much in the direction of improvement of communications, improvement in the health and sanitation of the rural population and generally in the appearance of the village. The people have also been taught to fill up manure pits and other seats of filth and dirt and also remove rank vegetation which is a menace to public health. It was not the actual quantity of work done in these directions that appealed to me as astonishing, but the idea that they have been convinced of the great evils of not doing what they have done. That is the first step towards success. In many of these areas the poor rustic population are overjoyed with the benefits they enjoy from electricity which has given them a great impetus to work. Mostly electric energy is used for small industrial purposes and also in the residences of those who can afford it. They have their Village Halls as meeting places for discussing their local wants. Thus, the seeds of civic activities have been sown in the villages.

At Doddamalur I saw a big temple of Sri Aprameyaswami. It is on the banks of the Kanva river. I had the pleasure of worshipping the Deity and receiving Prasad. Historically it was known as Rajendrasimha Nagar. I was told that there are other temples of more or less historic importance in the neighbouring villages which have Chola inscrip-



The Park at Higala

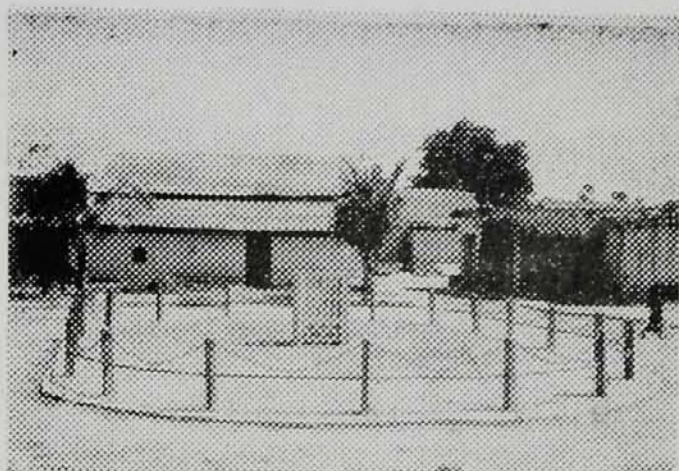
tions on them. They are all in ruins now. The method of carrying on work in this village of Doddamalur is typical of what is going on in these remote parts. The brick-layer offers bricks, stonemason chisles stones, cart-man carts them and the villagers turn out work for a few hours in lieu of tax. The same kind of Reconstruction Work was responsible for the better appearance of the other two villages of Byrapatna and Archikarahalli which I visited.

The Town Hall at Channapatna is a very handsome and decent structure and would do credit to a much bigger Town. There was attached to it a Library of very useful books which were, I was told, being largely utilised by the villagers.

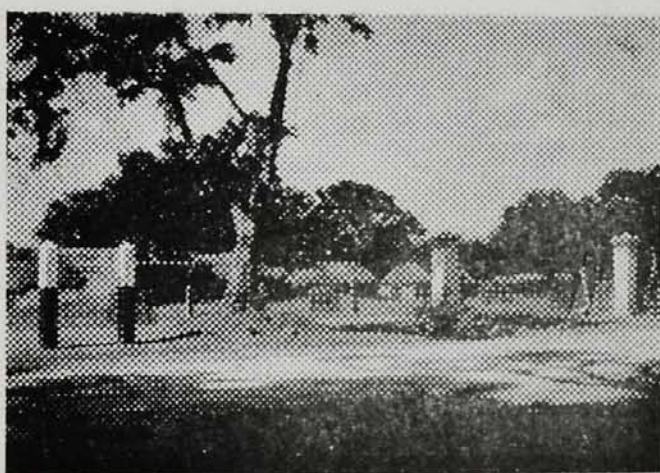
The next institution I visited was the Government Industrial School at Channapatna. It was started in 1904 and has grown into a very excellent institution from an economic point of view. For, it gives practical training in carpentry, smithy, lacquer work, musical-wire making, etc., to a large number of youths who are trained for a period of four years and sent out with the needed equipment for earning their livelihood. Some are reported to have started independent business and others are earning their food as a result of the training given in the institute. The school is popular and the Workshop where practical work is done is the centre of a lucrative business also. The articles manufactured find a ready market elsewhere even in countries like

England and South Africa. I was taken round the Institute by a subordinate who explained the nature of the work turned out. As most of the articles had been removed to Mysore for the Dasara Exhibition, I was not able to have a full view of the products. Still, I saw enough to convince me that the articles were of excellent finish. The articles of stationery manufactured here, such as ink-stands, penholders, blotters, etc., are of fine quality and well stand in comparison with those made in England. I was glad to learn from the Institute authorities, that Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, is using the penholders made in this Industrial School. Some articles of lacquer work which were on view were magnificent examples of colouring. The polish and high finish of the articles would evoke admiration from any visitor. There was a large demand, I was told, for the musical-wire made here. The articles of furniture made find a good sale locally. Altogether, it struck me that more money might be spent on such institutions which attract a large number of the youths of the land. They not only promote cottage industries and keep a large number of families to their ancestral occupations but also train those already under tuition to form new ideas and designs suitable to present-day requirements. The institution is worked by electricity.

The Town itself is lit with electricity and several houses have availed themselves of it. This is



A View of Harijole



A View of Dasanpur

an object of considerable attraction to the population in the interior who have become alive to the value and uses of electricity in every day life.

I paid a hurried visit to the Silk Farm at Channapatna, though it was rather late in the evening. The Officer in charge of this institution very kindly took me round the whole Farm. The main work of this institution is to afford facilities to the hereditary silk weavers and those engaged in the Silk Industry in introducing improved methods of mulberry cultivation and in grainage technique. Very interesting experiments are conducted here in the improvement of Mysore race of silk worms. I was glad to know from the Officer that the traditional workers have given up their prejudices and have shown enthusiasm and earnestness in learning new methods and that they have changed their old ways and adopted the improvements suggested by the Officer who had special training. He does a good deal of propaganda work in the villages among the actual workers.

Channapatna is a busy centre of Silk trade in Mysore. The importance of the Silk Industry to the Mysore State and its population will be easily understood from the fact that, Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, who in the course of a thorough investigation into the condition of the Silk Industry in India in 1915, studied the industry in Mysore also, has stated that

“the industry as it exists is one that brings in from sixty to eighty lakhs of rupees to the country” and “that it gives a subsidiary or whole time occupation to some 70,000 to 1,00,000 people.” He was also of opinion that ‘there is no evidence that Italian methods in Italy are better than Mysore methods in Mysore.’ This great authority has also recorded that “the Mysore race is a good one, better than any Bengal race, suited to the country and the silk suited to the weaver. No attempt should be made to replace it till it is certain that something better has been found that the whole country can adopt and that the trade can use.” I have been told that this warning has been kept in view in carrying on the work in the Silk Farms in Mysore and Channapatna. The Government of Mysore are doing their best to advance the interests of the industry and enhance the material prosperity of the large section of His Highness the Maharaja’s subjects who have been following it as a cottage industry for a long time. The policy of Mysore Government has been to so improve the methods as to foster the growth of the industry. This was my impression when I visited the Silk Factory in Mysore.

In one village near Channapatna special efforts were being made to ameliorate the condition of the Depressed Classes. For instance, lands are granted to poor people and wells are sunk for drinking water.

I was told that there is a Special Officer appointed by Government to look after the interests of these classes of people.

Another place I visited was Tumkur, the Headquarters of the District of that name. Here I made the acquaintance of Mr. H. Venkataramaiya B. A. B. L., the President of the Tumkur Municipality who has a long record of excellent unselfish work done for his District. He took me round the Town which has an exceptionally neat and tidy appearance. The magnificent Town Hall and the equally imposing building where the office of the Municipality is housed were built by money raised locally and they would well adorn a much bigger town. The Library housed in the Town hall in a separate room is another useful institution. The enthusiastic President has begun Town extension here and I drove round this new extension which has been scientifically carried out and is an ornament to the Headquarters of the District. The buildings where the Courts of Law, High School, Hospital, etc., are housed are all very attractive structures which add to the beauty of the Town. What struck me as noteworthy was that the Dewan's ideal of a village is being realised. For, the Dewan in the course of one of his Assembly Addresses, thus stated :—

“ There should be no village of any importance in the State which should not possess the following

cattle, construction of drains and putting stone-slabs over them, planting of cocoanut trees in approach roads as avenue trees, putting up ornamental gate-pillars and name boards and formation of circles, removal of rank vegetation, filling up of insanitary pits and cess-pools, practical steps taken to spread education, opening of libraries and reading rooms, introduction of compulsory vaccination, construction of Maternity Homes and Welfare centres, introduction of better and scientific methods of cultivation and implements for the promotion of better farming and cultivation, poultry farming, bee-keeping, planting of fruit-trees, opening of parks and gardens, maintaining breeding bulls, demonstration of improved methods of weaving and allied appliances, etc., etc., were carried out in the selected villages and the various Heads of Departments heartily helped in the daily work and practical carrying out of the programme chalked out. In this scheme of improvement electricity has played an important part not only for household purposes but also in the fostering of several cottage industries and thus adding to the economic prosperity of the masses. Rural Reconstruction is thus a matter of daily improvement and progress.

CHAPTER XIV.

Some Medical Institutions.

A tourist roaming about in Mysore cannot omit a visit to that important and useful institution, Krishnarajendra Hospital. It has an imposing building and is liberally equipped and most generously furnished, as the intention of His Highness the Maharaja was to afford medical relief on the latest lines of improvement and up-to-date methods known to medical science. The result is that the subjects of His Highness have an ideal institution. There is accommodation for 270 beds (150 for males and 120 for females). In addition to general treatment that is given, there is an X ray Section and also an Eye Section both of which are always crowded.

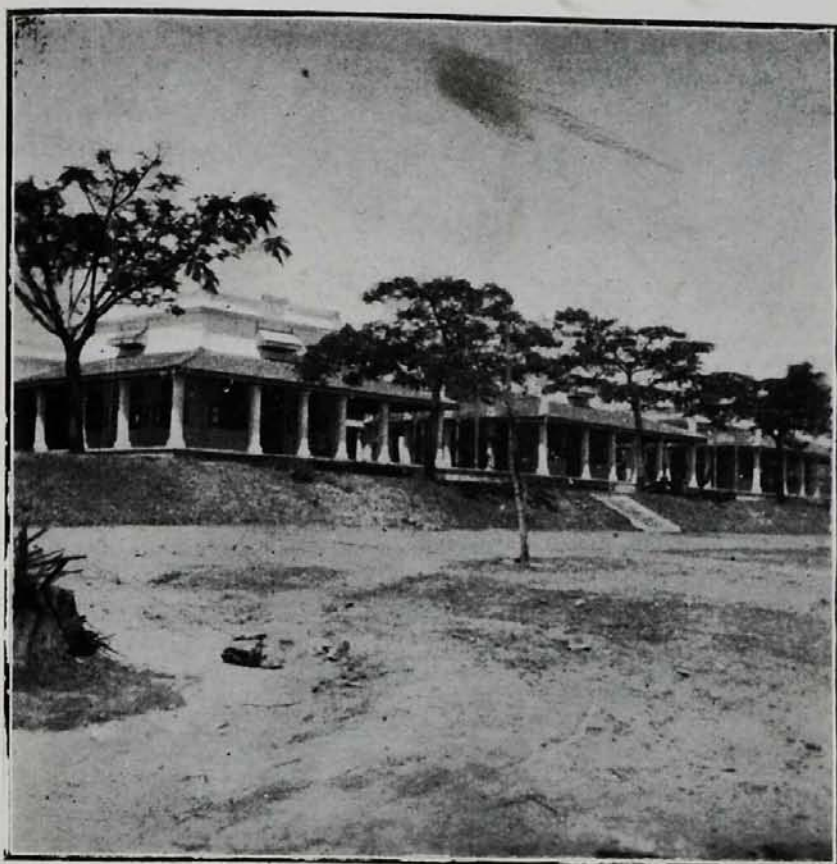
Another institution of which Mysore may well be proud is the Tuberculosis Institute, or, as it is called "The Princess Krishnajammani Sanatorium", situated on one of the most elevated and charming sites, about three miles from the City, on the way to the Krishnarajasagara Dam. The institution is dedicated to Princess Krishnarajammanniavaru of revered memory.

The institution has provision for 70 beds for poor patients and about 50 beds in special wards for paying patients. A fee of Rs. 4 per day is charged

for the occupation of the special wards, which are very much in demand by people resorting for treatment from all parts of South India. The Sanatorium is manned by two Specialists who have qualified themselves in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis in foreign countries, and a few Sub-Assistant Surgeons trained locally in this institution.

A well equipped Laboratory, a small X-ray plant for diagnostic purposes, an up-to-date Operation Theatre and two Solaria are special features of this institution, which make it a self-contained unit. In pursuance of the benevolent intention of His Highness the Maharaja the Government have always taken special interest to expand the sphere of its usefulness in response to public demand. I was told that proposals are under consideration for the further improvement of the Sanatorium at an additional cost of Rs. 30,000.

The enchanting surroundings afford a vast vista of "Beauties of Nature" unfolded to you, which alone will serve to comfort any invalid. The Sanatorium is generously equipped and most liberally furnished so that any one who may have to accompany a patient can also find a comfortable and enjoyable home for stay, uncontaminated by the infection of this curse to humanity. The fact that it is always crowded by patients both from Mysore and other places far away from it is eloquent testimony to its



Narayanaswamy free wards for female patients



Lady Willingdon Recreation Hall for patients

wide and increasing popularity. During the past six or seven years charitable people have come forward to build new extensions, endow new beds and wards and provide other conveniences to the inmates. All amenities are thus enjoyed by the patients and are greatly appreciated by them. I found the patients quite comfortable and happy.

The New Mental Hospital.

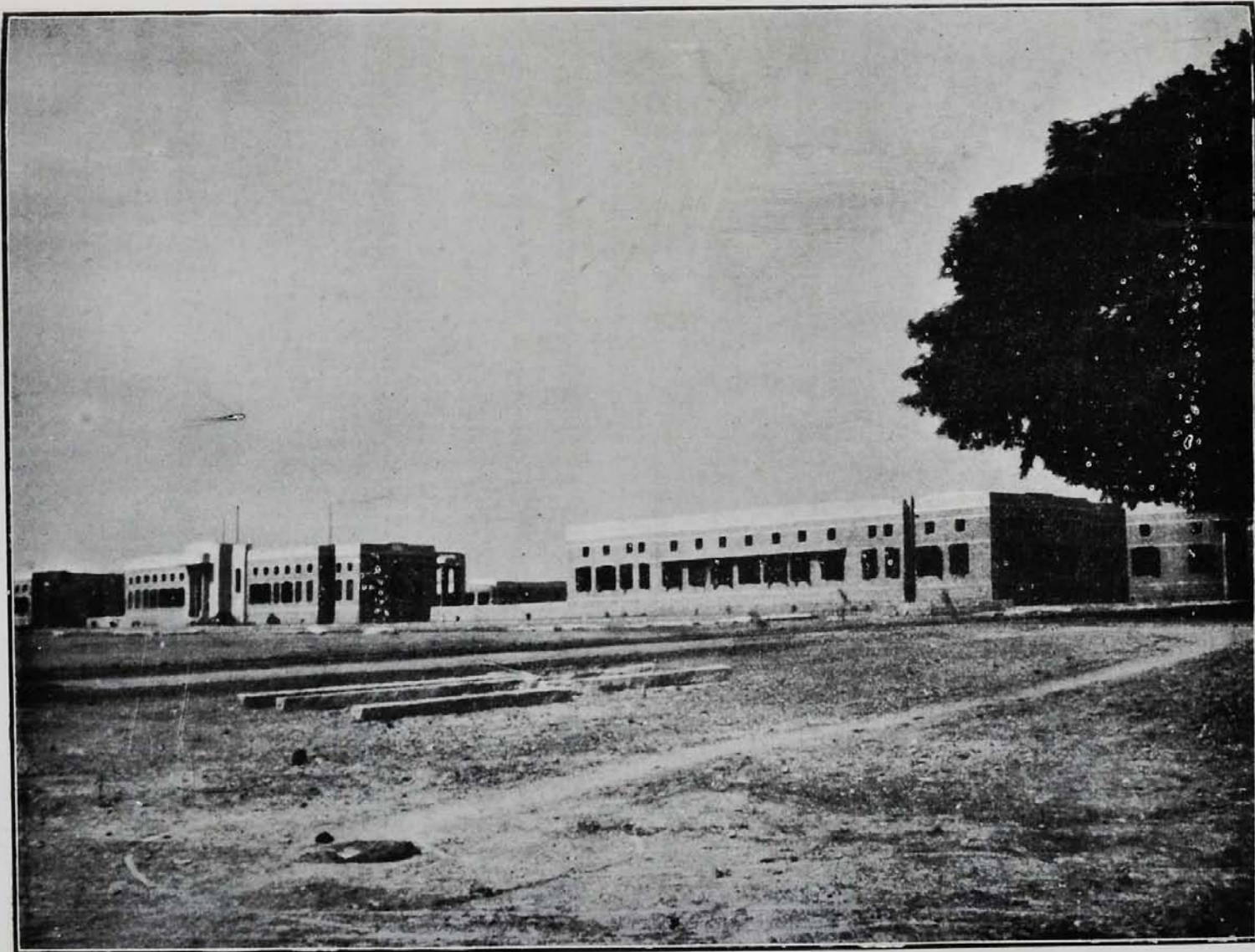
A companion institution to which I propose to make some detailed reference is the new Mental Hospital which, when finished, and fully equipped, will be a pride of South India. Though it is situated in Bangalore, I decided to bring it within the purview of my book on account of the magnificent style in which it is being built and furnished and placed at the service of man and also because it is well that public attention is drawn to the generous steps taken by the Mysore Government as a result of which the latest methods in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorder of every kind will be available to the public in South India.

The new premises of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, are located on the Hosur-Anekal Road, about a mile and a half from Lal-Bagh, and cover an area of nearly 28 acres. The situation of the Hospital on one of the most elevated spots in Bangalore offers an uninterrupted and panoramic view of the City for miles around.

The Hospital has been planned on the pavilion system. In the centre is the administrative block,—with offices, an out-patient dispensary and laboratories, pathological and psychological—and connected with it on either side by means of extensive corridors are pavilions for men and women patients. The accommodation available is for about 300 patients—200 men and 100 women.

Each pavilion is self-contained. Around a square quadrangle are arranged dormitories and wards of different sizes, the number of beds in each ranging between 4 and 20. Special rooms are provided for paying patients. A few strong single rooms in each pavilion are meant for excited cases. Attached to each ward and dormitory are lavatories and bathrooms, fitted with automatic flushes and sanitary arrangements, both in Indian and European style, for the convenience of both types of patients. The system of drainage is entirely underground. Water is supplied from a distance of 20 miles from Chamarajasagar, the reservoir from which Bangalore City derives its water supply.

In each pavilion is a well equipped Hydro-therapeutic Department and in the male pavilion there is, in addition, an Operation Theatre. On the grounds are situated cottages for paying patients and a workshop with looms to provide occupation for patients. Kitchens and other subsidiary buildings



The New Mental Hospital

are located nearby. An annexe for patients who need only food and routine care is also one of the features of this Hospital, in order to avoid an indiscriminate mix-up of curable and incurable patients. Most of the Hospital staff have been provided with residential quarters.

The architecture is appropriate to the subject. It is elegant rather than massive, and tastefully simple in its decorative design. The central administrative block is rectangular, while the pavilions are square. The corridors connecting the different pavilions are supported on columns, suggestive of Ionian architecture. The effect from a distance is that of strength and beauty combined with architectural rhythm. All round the Hospital are spacious lawns, and in the central quadrangle it is proposed to instal a small fountain to add to the beauty. A pergola across the stretch of the grounds, separating the main buildings from the subsidiary ones, is in course of construction.

So far as the building, equipment and amenities to the patients are concerned, they are a complete contrast to the old, antiquated buildings previously occupied by the Mental Hospital. Apart from up-to-date methods of treatment available in the new Hospital, the pleasant environment, the spacious surroundings, and the invigorating atmosphere are themselves of great benefit to patients.

The transfer of the Mental Hospital to its new premises is in accordance with present-day orientation regarding mental patients, that they are sick people needing efficient treatment and nursing, and with the same chances of recovery and improvement as patients suffering from other disorders. In India, it has been the experience that in the majority of patients seeking admission to Mental Hospitals, the same causes are found to operate that lead sufferers from similar disorders but without mental symptoms to seek admission to general hospitals. The new hospital has, therefore, been designed on the lines of a general hospital, but with suitable modifications to safeguard the interests of the special type of patients, and also with facilities for appropriate methods of treatment.

Among the special features of the Hospital are:—
(1) elegant simplicity of its design; (2) a psychological laboratory with a full-time psychological assistant. Adequate provision has been made for psychological treatment of children; (3) a self-sufficient pathological laboratory; (4) a hydrotherapy department, with provision for different types of baths and massage, for nervous and mental patients; (5) provision for occupation of patients—
weaving and gardening is provided for men, needle work, making of artificial flowers and mats for women. About 60 per cent of the clothing worn by

the patients in the Hospital is made by the patients themselves ; and (6) a well equipped medical library, built up entirely out of donations.

Ample provision has been made for pathological and psychological investigations in well-equipped laboratories of this Hospital. The intellectual and emotional developments and their distortion, if any, are studied, as a routine, for every new patient, which greatly helps in the treatment to be followed. Modern methods of treatment, such as artificial induction of fever, induction of hypoglycaemic shock by insulin, induction of convulsive seizures by Cardiazol and camphor derivatives, and hydrotherapeutic treatment for maniacal and agitated patients are being regularly employed in the treatment of cases.

A well-equipped Operation Theatre is a special feature of the Hospital, wherein all facilities have been provided for performing necessary surgical operations. Occupational Therapy is also being tried in this Institution. Charka spinning, basket making, mat and rattan work have been introduced. The making of artificial flowers by women patients has elicited the admiration of visitors.

The Institution in its design, construction and equipment, bids fair to rank as one of the best Mental Hospitals in India.

CHAPTER XV.

The Mysore University.

Some years ago I happened to attend a public meeting at which the theme of discussion was the present system of education and its results. One speaker remarked that in a certain Indian State where the Educational Department had for years been under Europeans even the extension of College buildings was going westwards. Though there was much humour in this remark, the implications contained in the speech are significant and obvious. It was to correct the evils from a long standing system that attempts were made in Indian States like Hyderabad and Mysore. Mysore was the first State in all Indian India to have a University of its own. For over twenty-five years the State was maintaining two Colleges, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore which were affiliated to the Madras University. It was thought that the time had come "to effect certain changes with a view to adapting the educational system of the State to the actual needs of the people." A scheme for a University was accordingly prepared in consultation with the educational experts of the Government of India and the officials of the State. The necessary Act was passed and the University was inaugurated on the 22nd July,

THE
MALAYALA MANORAMA
THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY
IN
THE MALABAR COAST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

(49 Years old)

Best Medium for Advertising.

For list of Advertisers of
world-wide standing patronising
“The Malayala Manorama,”
and for other particulars :

Apply to :—

THE MANAGER,

The Malayala Manorama,

Kottayam, Travancore, S. India.

1916. It is essentially a Teaching University. The University has its constituent colleges both at Mysore and Bangalore. The Science College and the College of Engineering are in Bangalore, while the Arts Colleges and the Medical College are in Mysore. To meet certain political developments in the State, the University has recently recommended to Government that it might have power to affiliate institutions.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is the Chancellor and His Highness the Yuvaraja is the Pro-Chancellor. The present Vice-Chancellor is Rajakaryapavina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao M. A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law who was appointed in April 1937. He had a distinguished career in the service of the State as the original architect and master builder of the educational structure. It is, therefore, nothing but natural that he should be given his place in the coping stone of that magnificent edifice. He is now engaged in examining that coping stone to see whether it requires a new setting.

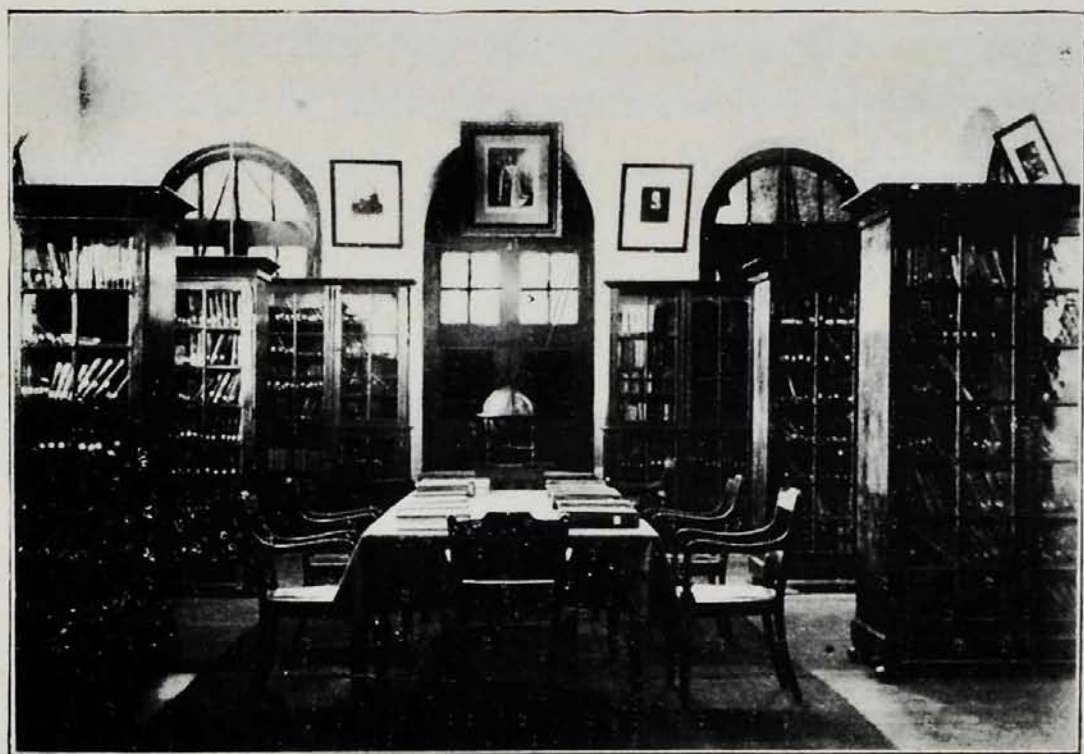
The authorities of the University consist of the Senate which is the chief legislative body, the University Council which is the chief executive body and the Academic Council which is the chief academic authority. In the constitution of the University provision is made for securing to the Senate members representing popular interests, such as Municipalities,

District Boards and recognised Associations representing definite interests. There is provision also for life membership of the Senate. Besides the Arts and Science Faculties, the University has got the Faculty of Engineering and Technology and the Faculty of Medicine. With respect to the Faculty of Engineering it may be mentioned here that this University was the first to have a degree in Electrical Engineering parallel to corresponding degrees in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The Faculty of Medicine includes also the L. M. P. Diploma; and the University not only conducts the L. M. P. examination but also controls the Medical School in which instruction is given for the Diploma course. The present Vice-Chancellor has expanded the scope of this system of Diploma in other subjects as well.

When the present Vice-Chancellor was the Commander of the Educational Forces in the State, he had conceived the idea of introducing some optional subjects in the course of studies in the High School curricula which would wean certain sections from a purely literary direction and give them a kind of training which would enable them to earn a living instead of aimlessly pursuing an academic course, whether they are fit for the Degree or not. Thus, there were courses of instruction provided in Agriculture, and Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for which facilities were



MYSORE Students' Home, Maharaja's College



MYSORE—Library, Maharaja's College

available in the Hebbal Agricultural School and the Engineering School in Bangalore. The University accepted the existing arrangements as sound and wanted to exploit the possibilities of further expansion. A Committee was appointed to examine the question. The Committee was of opinion that "the diversion of pupils from the present University courses and their better distribution as between the degree and the diploma courses will be more readily effected if none of those who have passed the School Final Examination on the basis of the minima prescribed by the University is denied admission into the University, but within its precincts, one is required to take courses other than those that lead to a degree. There is reason to believe that a large number of those who now join the Intermediate classes do so not because they find any special fascination for the degree, but mainly because they have no alternative post-secondary courses which have the same prestige as the courses in the University." It may be added here that the course of action suggested is in line with the resolution passed by the Third Conference of the Indian Universities held in 1934. The Mysore University has, therefore, decided to provide post-secondary courses in Sericulture, Veterinary Science, Automobile Engineering, Commerce, Prints and Engraving, Printing and Binding, Pharmacy, Music, Domestic Science, Painting and Drawing. The courses on the above subjects will

be opened with effect from the academical year, 1940-41. All these courses will be provided within the University itself, and except in the course of diploma in Teaching, the course will be in each case one of three years.

It will thus be seen that the contemplated institution of post-secondary diplomas in Vocational subjects is an integral part of the comprehensive programme of vocational education already worked out in the State. A few years ago, a Committee was appointed by the Government to consider the reorganisation of education in the State, which recommended the institution of Vocational Middle Schools and Vocational High Schools, and suggested also the desirability of post-secondary Diploma courses. This scheme has been sanctioned by Government. With the institution of the post-secondary diploma courses, the State will have a comprehensive scheme of vocational education, suitable to different aptitudes and temperaments and capable of diverting the increasing number of young men and women from the single avenue of academic studies that leads to a degree and inevitable unemployment thereafter unless the numbers are carefully regulated. At the close of the Primary stage of general education there will be a choice between the Vocational High School and General High School, while at the end of High School stage, a choice is now proposed to be given between the

old courses leading to the Intermediate examination and the Degree on the one hand and the Diplomas in Vocational subjects on the other. It is estimated that all these Diploma courses, the existing and the new ones taken together, will probably provide for the admission of about 300 to 400 pupils every year. This would be a very considerable diversion of the large number that now pass the School Final Examination, namely, 900 to 1,000, and mainly after the Intermediate classes. In this way the University of Mysore has nationalised education and given a lead to other Universities in India, including the older Universities like Madras, Bombay, etc. This is ample proof as to what indigenous talent can do if given an opportunity.

The University of Mysore may take credit for including a regular course in Experimental Psychology, Mathematical Statistics and Economics as subjects for pass and honours degree courses.

The University provides ample scope for research by members of the University staff by liberal provision made in the shape of Library and Laboratory. Other aids to research available are the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the Archaeological Department.

The scheme of Extension Lectures is another feature for which eminent persons are invited. When Extension Lectures are delivered by local men, a

party of teachers camp in selected places for a week or five days in each place and organise lectures on their respective subjects. The scheme has been found to be very popular and successful and it is proposed to make this institution permanent.

There is also a scheme under contemplation to train the members of the University, both students and teachers, in social welfare work.

The total number of students in the University at present is 3,100 composed of

(1) Faculty of Arts	....	1,000
(2) Faculty of Science	...	1,500
(3) Faculty of Engineering	...	200
(4) Faculty of Medicine	...	400

The number of Colleges for Women is 2, namely, a first Grade College in Arts in Mysore, the Maharani's College, and an Intermediate College in Arts and Science in Bangalore. For the Degree course in Science, for the Honours Courses in Arts and Science subjects and for the Medical courses, women students have to attend the same institution as men students.

Medical examination of students has been a special feature of the University from its very commencement. There are Medical Inspectors both in Bangalore and Mysore, who not only examine

students in alternate years but follow up the examinations in necessary cases with further advice.

Steps have been taken by the University to organise Physical Education with a view to making it compulsory eventually.

The most practical and commendable ways adopted by the University to look after the health of the students include the opening of canteens in each of the larger institutions for providing free food to the poor students and food at cost price to others who wish to avail themselves of the arrangement.

There is a liberal system of fee concession and scholarships.

There are excellent arrangements made for the encouragement of the mother tongue, Kannada. There is a Kannada Committee whose function is to select topics on which useful monographs can be written, to select authors for such monographs and to see to the publication of these monographs. The University has undertaken to publish an English-Kannada Dictionary which is to be comprehensive, particularly for the use of those who may be inclined to write books in Kannada on modern topics.

Among other publications mention may be made of "The Mysore Tribes and Castes" in four volumes by the late Dewan Bahadur Dr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer on behalf of the University

and "Pramana Samuccaya of Acarya Dinnaga" by Mr. H. R. Rangaswami Iyengar, Assistant Curator, Oriental Library.

The University has till now turned out 5,690 graduates of whom 3,740 are in Arts (including 370 B. T. and 77 B. Com.), 1,300 in Science, 570 in Engineering and 80 in Medicine.

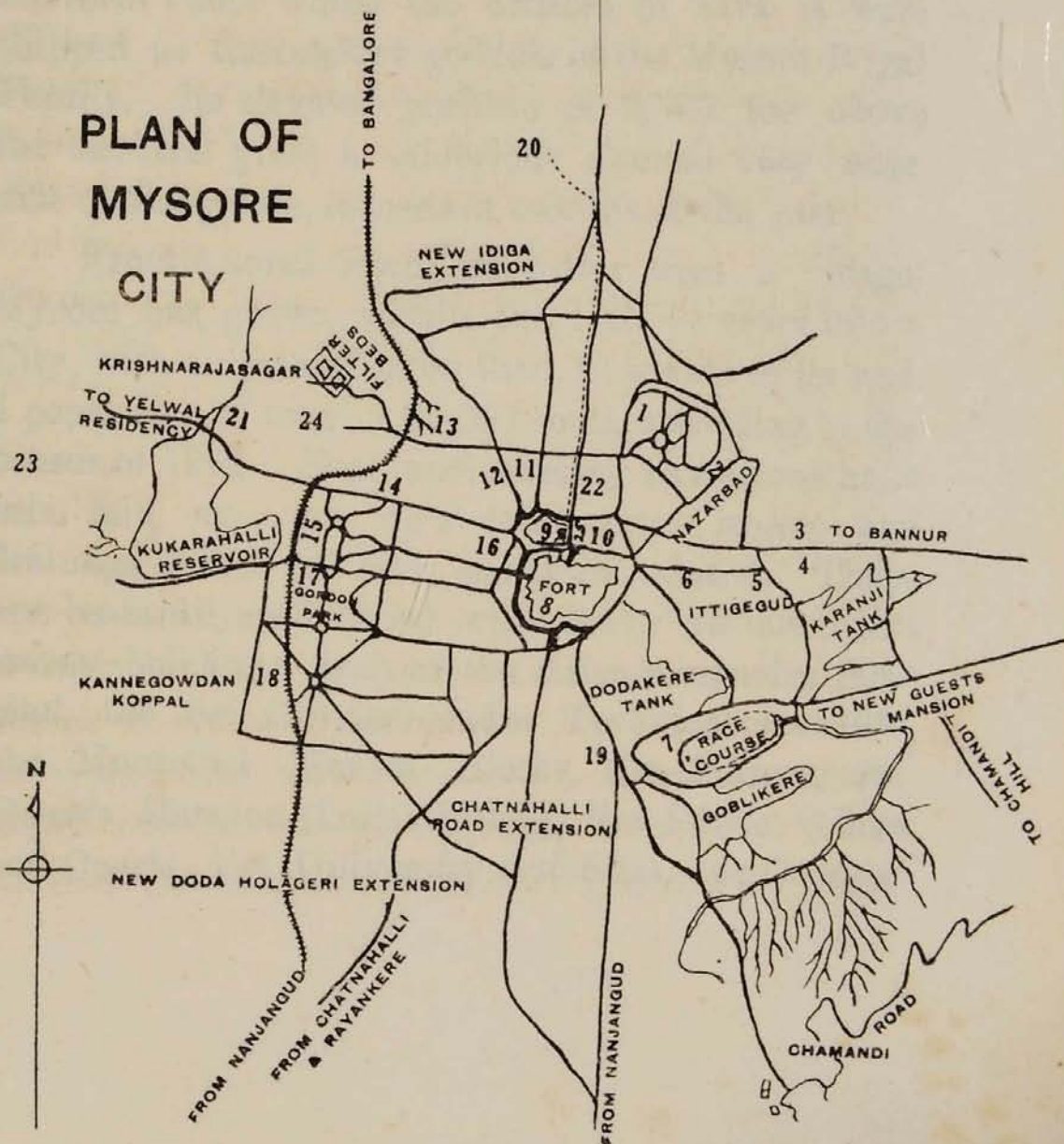
The University has received endowments numbering over 90 whose total value is over Rs. 4,00,000. Most of these are for scholarships and prizes. The most notable among recent endowments is one by Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Dr. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty K^t. C. I. E, LL. D. of the value of Rs. 20,000, the object of which is to bring about a community of interests between the University and the people and to spread the benefits of advanced knowledge and scientific research in a form susceptible of easy absorption.

The University degrees in Arts and Science have secured recognition from other Universities on a basis of reciprocity. The Institution of Engineers, India, have recognised the B. E. degree and the Royal College of Surgeons, England, has recognised the certificates awarded by the Mysore University for purposes of admission to the Primary Fellowship Examination.

- 1 Government House.
- 2 Staff Quarters.
- 3 Chamundi Vihar.
- 4 Karanji Mansion.
- 5 Vasantha Mahal.
- 6 Summer Palace, Stables and Zoo.
- 7 Chamundi Gymkhana.
- 8 Fort, Palace.
- 9 Town Hall.
- 10 Post Office.
- 11 Technical Institute.
- 12 Hospital.
- 13 Railway Station.
- 14 Hotel Metropole.
- 15 Public Offices.
- 16 Jagan Mohan Palace.
- 17 Oriental Library.
- 18 Law Courts.
- 19 Elephant Stables.
- 20 Banni Mantap.
- 21 Lake View.
- 22 European Club.
- 23 First Princess's Mansion.
- 24 Third Princess's Mansion.
- 25 Statue.

To Seringapatam and Somanathpur
about 30 miles.

PLAN OF MYSORE CITY



CHAPTER XVI.

The City of Mysore.

It is interesting to trace the derivation of Mysore. The word 'Mysore' is derived from *Maishur* or *Maisur*, which is from *mahish*, Sanskrit for buffalo reduced in Kanarese to *mvisa* and *ur* or *uru*, which means town. This name commemorates the destruction of Mahishasura, a minotaur or buffalo-headed monster, by Chamundi or Mahishasuramardhani, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the Mysore Royal Family. Its elevated position of 2,580 feet above the sea-level gives a salubrious climate very near that of Bangalore, in certain months of the year.

From a small town, no better than a village, Mysore has grown within the last 40 years into a City, with an area of more than 12 square miles and a population of over 1,00,000 souls, according to the census of 1931. Neat and sanitary extensions have been laid out. An up-to-date water supply and drainage system has been partly introduced. There are beautiful roads lined with shady avenues, and stately buildings, such as the Krishnarajendra Hospital, the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Municipal Market Blocks, the Palaces, the Guest's Mansion (Lalita Mahal), the Public Offices and Courts, the University buildings, the Colleges

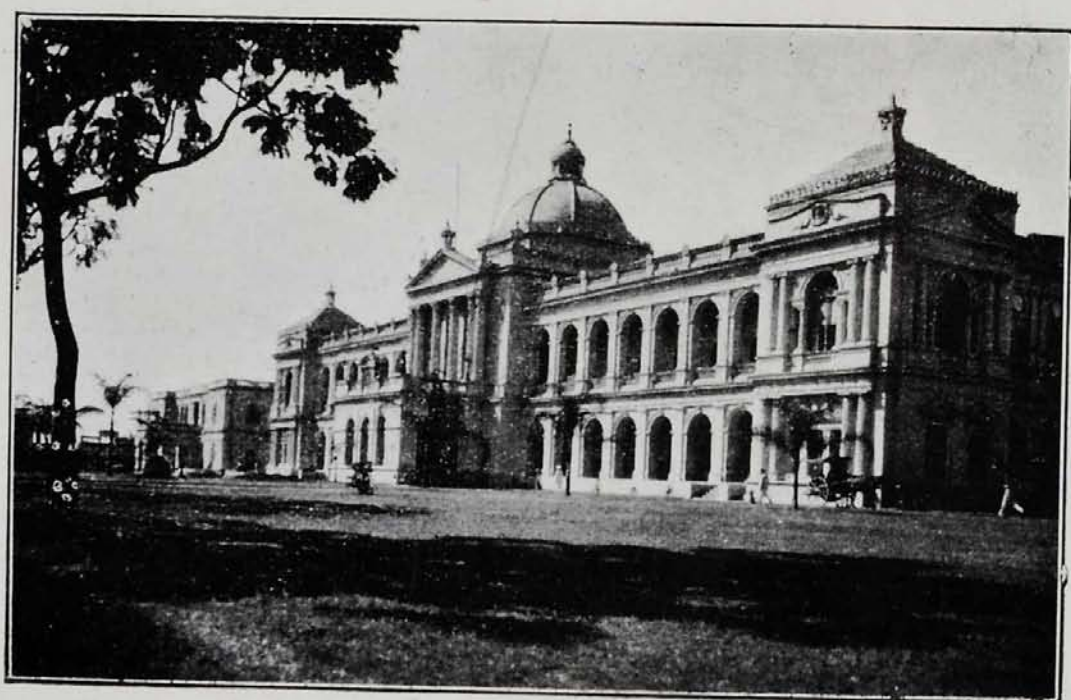
for Men and Women, etc. Mysore is the most handsome city in all India that I have seen. Its parks, gardens, broad roads, circles, squares, beautiful avenues, etc., arrest the attention of the visitor and produce the first impression which is most lasting. The city one sees to-day is entirely the making of His Highness the present Maharaja who has been taking a personal interest in its improvement and modernisation. It is said that out of evil cometh good. Mysore is an instance in point. For, the virulent and frequent appearance of plague in the city at one time rendered it necessary to renovate the old town. The first step taken was the acquisition of the crowded areas and the slums. With the creation of an Improvement Trust Board in 1904 the various measures of urbanisation began. Acquisition of properties till June 1933 has cost Rs. 33,61,889. The next step was the extension of the city. There are at present 8 extensions. Under this scheme suitable sites and accommodation were provided for those whose properties and houses were acquired. This item of work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs. Drainage and sewerage works were next taken up under a system of arterial mains and sub-mains of under-ground pipes, which led the sewage to a septic tank. A Sewage Farm was opened under the Septic Tank and is now managed by the Mysore Municipality as a paying concern from a commercial stand-



MYSORE—The Jubilee Clock Tower



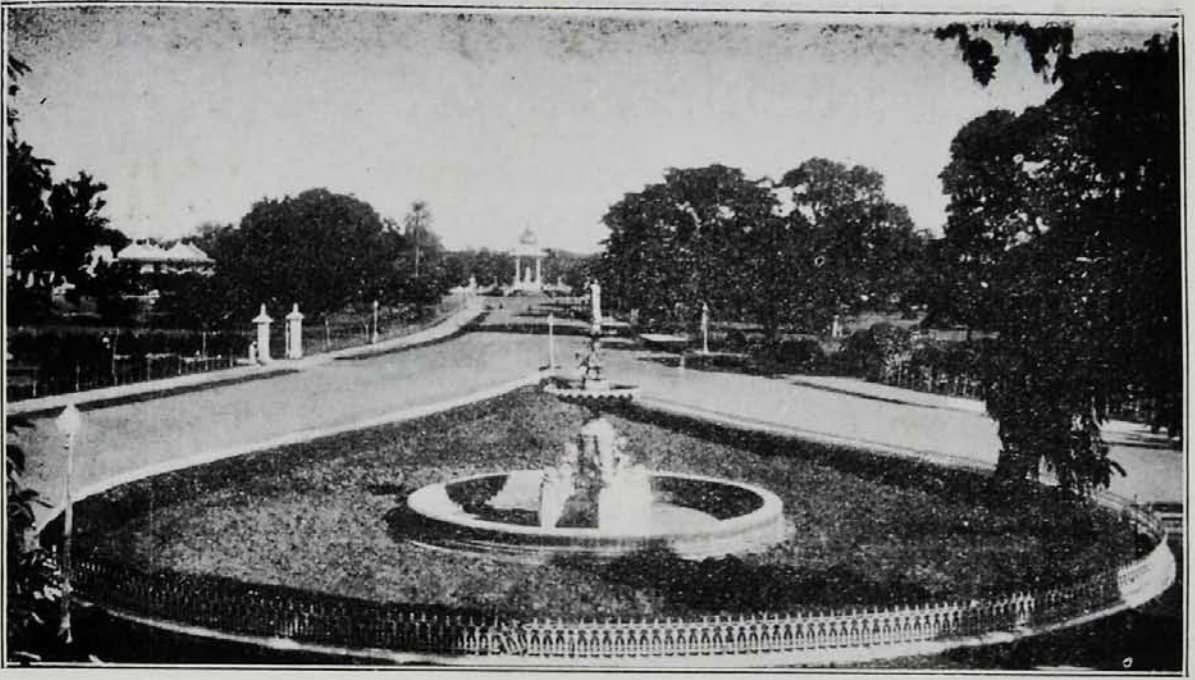
MYSORE—Statue Square



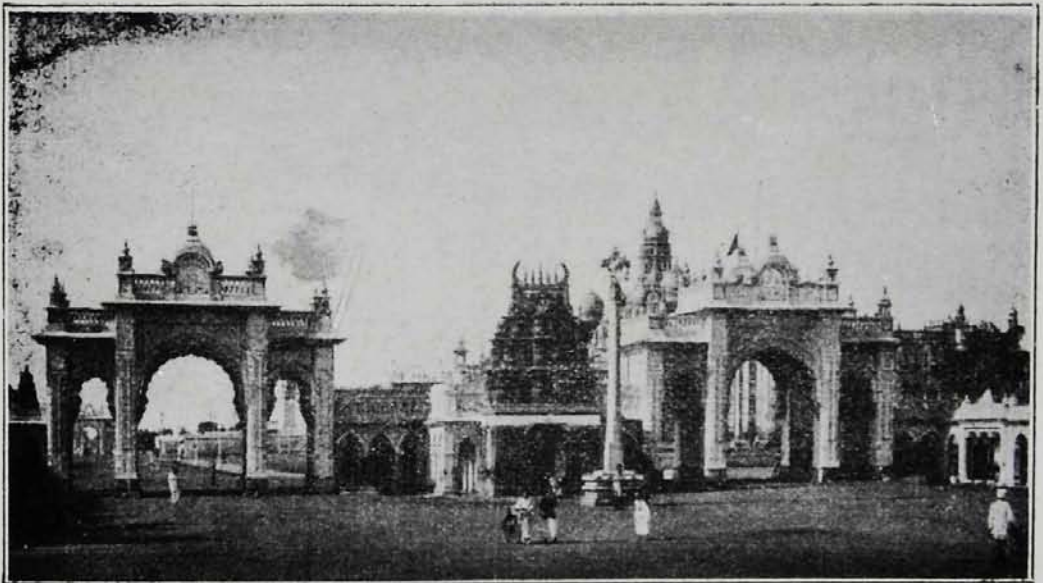
MYSORE—Krishnarajendra Hospital

point. The expenditure incurred on these works was about Rs. 10 lakhs. The City Improvement Trust Board then proceeded with the execution of works which added to the convenience of the public and amenities of urban life. Such items as the draining and filling up of marshy places, laying out and widening of roads, providing cart stands and lung spaces for purpose of recreation, by ruthless clearance of slums and laying out of parks cost Rs. 18 lakhs. The improvement of the markets alone has cost Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. With the urban changes thus systematically carried out it became necessary to construct a new pile of buildings for the Municipality both on a utilitarian and ornamental plan. This was done at a cost of Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. It is an imposing structure which is a real ornament to the city. Among the noteworthy places of public resort are the Curzon Park, Nishat Park, Kantharaja Urs Park and the Narasimharaja Boulevard which were laid out at the expenditure of the Palace and they have been thrown open to the public as recreation grounds by His Highness the Maharaja. A well thought out scheme of work in the direction of arboriculture resulted in the opening of shady avenues. The Housing scheme inaugurated by the City Improvement Trust Board has been of great help to the poor who, under ordinary circumstances, could not afford to have houses of their own. Loans to the extent of

Rs. 1.77 lakhs have been granted at a cheap rate of interest and on an easy instalment system. 146 model houses were constructed and sold at cost price. Under a scheme of Building Fund to which His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja have contributed Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, 71 houses have been built and sold to the poor at cost price and under instalment system. The tarring of the important thoroughfares and roads in the City has not only brought about neatness and tidiness in the crowded and congested parts of the City but has also gone a long way to beautify it. Till June 1933 the length of roads tarred was 18 miles and the amount spent was Rs. 2½ lakhs. Since then I have seen new roads tarred, but I was not able to get particulars as regards length. Another direction in which pioneering work was commenced by the Mysore Municipality in 1932 was to turn the street rubbish and night soil to the best use of man. These were converted into compost which is a valuable manure, the first attempt in all India. 7,500 tons of compost were manufactured in that year and sold to the Agricultural Department for Rs. 25,000. The total cost of the improvements of the city of Mysore till the end of June, 1933, was a little over Rs. 83 lakhs. Most of this money is from the Privy purse of His Highness the Maharaja who delights in making



MYSORE—The Curzon Park



MYSORE—North Gateway of the Palace

the capital city a model one. The process of urban improvement is going on every year, the chief feature being the removal of congestion and town extension.

It was the peculiar good luck of the City to have been blessed with a patriotic and loyal worker in the person of (then) Mr. Mirza Ismail whose official work was cast in Mysore. It has been his benevolent hobby for over two decades to make daily inspection of the City and thoroughly make himself personally familiar with its slums, its dirty corners and congested areas. There are several stories of his morning rounds on horse-back when he had unpleasant and unsavoury work to do in removing congestion, widening lanes, demolishing hot-beds of plague and other epidemic diseases. As the net result of this spade work, Mysore stands today as an ideal city in all India. Some idea of the terribly insanitary condition of the town can be had when it is mentioned that the old Fort which was demolished only about 25 years ago, contained within a small area of 55 acres 455 houses. The average death rate has been brought down from 40 per thousand to 33, while plague mortality decreased from 7·8 to 1·1. The "Power behind the Throne" for all this magnificent work has been Sir Mirza Ismail whose fine civic sense and aesthetic taste are worthy of all praise. The process of urban

improvement is going on even to-day. These changes are carried out in so striking and effective a manner that even frequent visitors find it difficult to identify old town. Such is the City of Mysore of today.

been blessed with a patriotic and loyal worker in the person of (then) Mr. Mirza Jemal whose official work was cast in Mysore. It has been his benevolent hobby for over two decades to make daily inspection of the City and thoroughly make himself personally familiar with its slums, its dirty corners and congested areas. There are several stories of his morning rounds on horse-back when he had unpleasant and unavailing work to do in removing congestion, widening lanes, demolishing hot-beds of plague and other epidemic diseases. As the net result of this arduous work, Mysore stands today as an ideal city in all India. Some idea of the terribly insanitary condition of the town can be had when it is mentioned that the old Fort which was demolished only about 25 years ago, contained within a small area of 55 acres 455 houses. The average death rate has been brought down from 40 per thousand to 33, while plague mortality decreased from 7.8 to 1.1. The "Boy's" behind the Throne" for all this magnificent work has been Sir Mirza Jemal whose fine civic sense and aesthetic taste are worthy of all praise. The progress of urban

CHAPTER XVII.

The Dasara Festival.

It has been stated already that Mysore owes much of its importance to Chamundi Devi. It is believed that Chanda and Munda, the two demons, were slain by Chamundeswari at a place now associated with the Chamundi Hills, as they were a menace to humanity. Dasara or ten nights is in celebration of the relief afforded by this Devi who saved the earth from these monsters. This is celebrated throughout India under different names such as Navarathri in South India, Durga Puja in Bengal, etc. The celebration of Dasara is the grandest and most gorgeous in Mysore in all India. Visitors from all parts of India travel to witness the splendour and majesty of the various functions.

There is both religious and spectacular side to be enjoyed by the visitor. The ceremony begins in the morning on the auspicious day when His Highness the Maharaja takes his seat on the Throne. Nazar is presented by the Dewan, the Brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja, Councillors, Sirdars and a few Ursu gentlemen. In the evening the State Elephant and State Horse are taken to the tank. There is then the Durbar. Every day the State Elephant and the State Horse are taken to the

tank and Durbar held. The Dasara Durbar is a unique function, unforgettable and strikingly impressive, for its stately gorgeousness and brilliance. It is unmatched for its spectacular show that serves as an ocular demonstration of everything worth seeing or admiring in arts or sculpture. It is the opportunity for Royal recognition of skill in swordsmanship, feats of strength, exhibition in muscular movements and fine displays in musical entertainments. It is also the proper and much prized occasion for a full-dressed parade of rustic amusements like folk songs and folk dances and for an enjoyable entertainment by the Military Band of His Highness the Maharaja in all its varied and various forms. The Durbar Hall beggars description. It is a Hall of grandeur and magnificence measuring 300 feet by 100 feet, unbroken by pillars. It can accommodate about 1,500 people when a Durbar is held. The ceiling is effectively gilt and, when electrically lit, presents a spectacle of unsurpassed beauty and effulgence. The walls are covered with the classic paintings of Raja Ravi Varma who has eloquently pictured the Hindu classic in his inimitable style. These paintings have been considered a treasure of art, not possible to appraise or estimate. It is said that the present value may be unhesitatingly put down as ten times the remuneration paid when that master painter finished his labours. It is in this ever-shining Hall

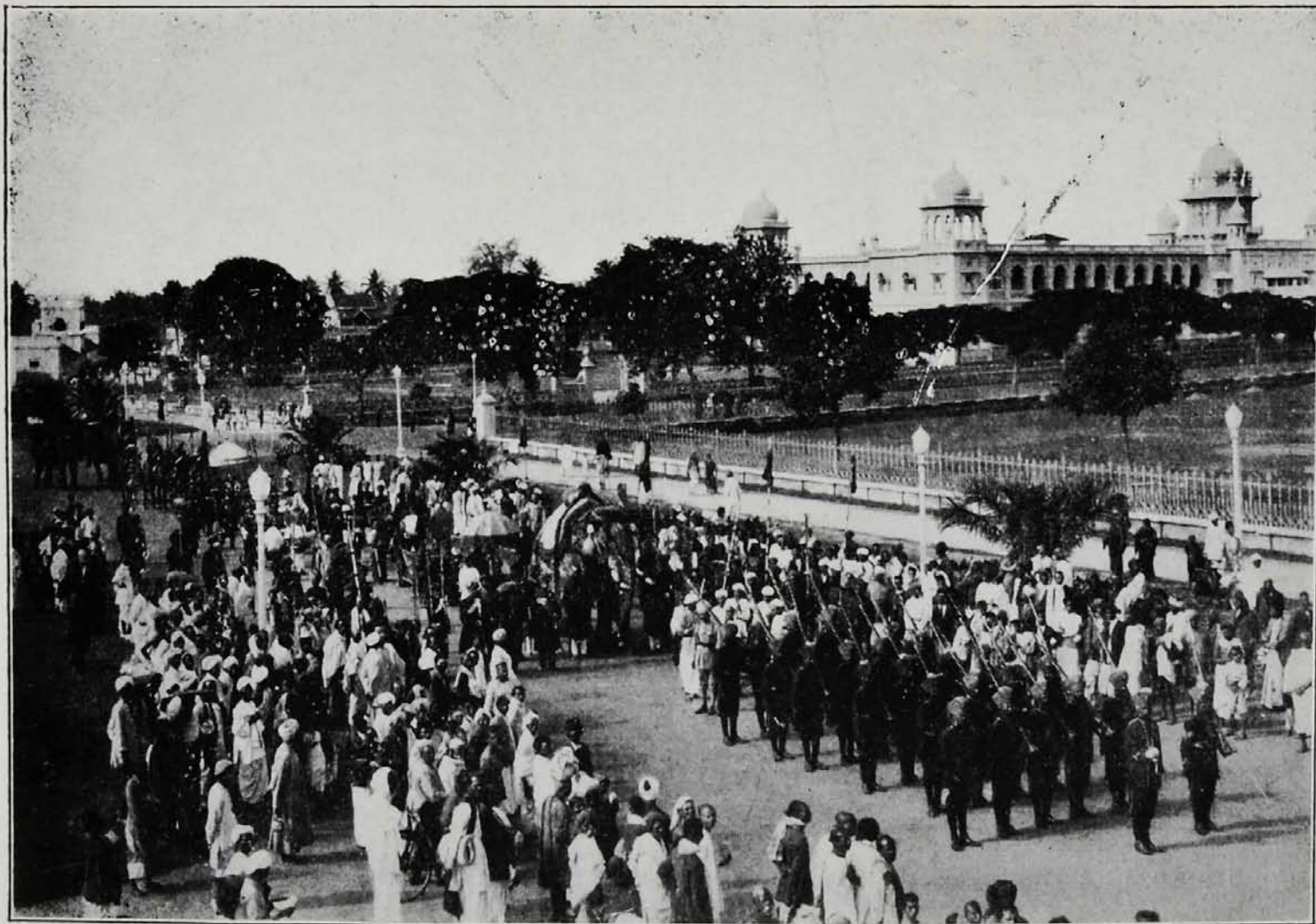
of Gold, this Palace of Splendour that the Throne is placed in a position of advantage, so that, when His Highness takes his seat, the Royal occupant will be clearly visible to the huge mass of spectators sitting in front of him. Just over His Highness hang two brilliant chandeliers each having 2,000 candle power. As His Highness sits on the Throne, the whole of the area in front of him is ablaze with artistically arranged bulbs of different colours and varied shape and size. This bejewelled Throne shining in its brilliants and other priceless stones is the most sacred and important of the Mysore Royal Paraphernalia. The original structure was of fig wood covered with ivory which later on was overlaid with gold, with carved Hindu mythological figures, the *Simha* (lion) being predominant, while the *Hamsa* (swan) surmounts the structure. According to Palace records this Throne was discovered buried at Penukonda, by the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire, Bukka and Harihara, to whom its locality was revealed by the sage Vidyananya, and it was handed down from dynasty to dynasty until it came to the possession of Raja Wodeyar. It is also said that it was once the throne of the Pandavas of Hastinapura and that Kampula Raja brought it thence and buried it at Penukonda. It is for this reason that Mysore Rulers have been given the appellation of *Simhasanadhipathis*.

The European Durbar.

The most impressive function is the European Durbar. His Highness gorgeously dressed in "Cloth of Gold" and bedecked in the most costly and handsome jewellery is led with the useful fanfare of the Palace attendants and amidst the shouts of the criers "May His Highness Live Long." The torches held by the men serve to show, in all their effulgence, the brilliant jewels worn by His Highness. Thus heralded His Highness arrives at the Durbar Hall and receives the mental homage of the assembled crowd of invitees. Before taking his seat on the Golden Throne His Highness performs *pūja* to the Throne. The taking of his seat on the Throne is signalled by the blaze of electric lights in multi-coloured forms and shape. The huge crowds of spectators in front—men, women and children—are naturally surprised at the magnificent sight so suddenly sprung on them. On account of the powerful electric lights hanging over His Highness' head the masses of the people are able to see their Maharaja in the full bloom of his lustre. The various entertainments begin. A spacious platform improvised in front of His Highness' seat below is the small arena for the sport such as wrestling, swordsmanship, gymnastic exercises of different kinds, feats of strength, etc. There is the Nagaswaram by the Palace pipers. The set of Indian Bhagavathars

come and go like angels, so suggestive their movements and so magnificent their surroundings, because the Durbar Hall is Heaven itself on this earth. These entertainers who are Palace employees sit on a seat in the Electric Lift after tuning their instruments and after otherwise making themselves ready. The Lift goes up and stops just in front of His Highness. The signal is then given for them to begin their entertainment. After their allotted time the bell rings when they bring their entertainment to a close. Immediately, these performers disappear like celestial beings of Puranic fame, as the lift goes down. Some other forms of enjoyment like Toda dance or any of the different military Bands of His Highness which are such a delight to the ear—especially the Scottish High Landers in their bag pipes—intercede to thrill the people. The Durbar then closes with the distribution of *pan supari* and garlanding of each guest. On the ninth day a European Durbar is held which is a grand function anxiously looked forward to by the European residents of the State—officials, planters, merchants, bankers, etc. A large number of other European ladies and gentlemen are also invited for the Durbar. The sight which is afforded at the Durbar Hall is beyond description. The different styles of dress worn by the ladies, the brilliance of the Military Uniform, the lustre of the Durbar dress of the Indian officers, the big-sized

Pugrees shining in all their golden colours red, green blue, etc.—of the Urs (members of the Mysore Royal Family), the mass of black long coat worn by the invitees relieved by the laced *Uthariyam* or *Kammarband* tied round their body like a belt—all this combine to present a scene of unmatched beauty. All around the distinguished gathering in the Durbar Hall but above them are Indian ladies watching the show from the balconies. The Honourable Resident arrives in due time and is received with customary honours and ushered into his seat to the right of His Highness' Throne. As each gentleman and lady guest arrive, he or she is presented to His Highness by the Private Secretary. They then bow to His Highness as a mark of respect. The gentleman guest is presented with a garland and he or she is conducted to his or her seat. After the entertainments are over, they take leave of His Highness by bowing, the lady guest being now presented with a bouquet by His Highness himself. Sometimes this is a long and tedious ceremony when the number of European guests is larger. Still His Highness carries out this courtesy with becoming grace and dignity. When Durbars are held on other days, the Indian guests have to stand in a line in batches of a dozen or so and make their obeisance to His Highness. One point worth noting especially by those in Indian States is that for the European Dur-



MYSORE—The State Elephant being led in procession during the Dasara



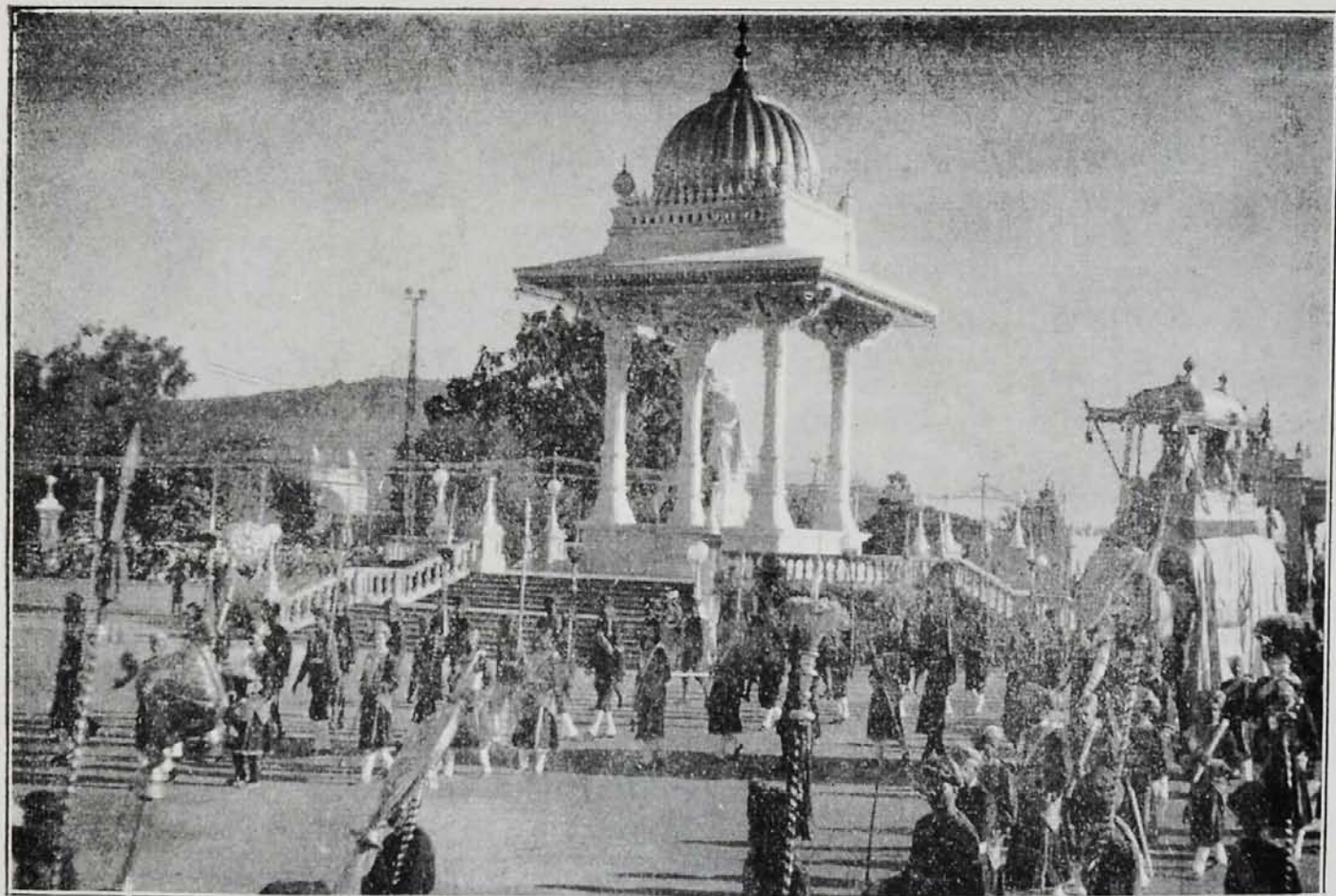
MYSORE—Royal Procession on the last day of the Dasara

bar every European guest—whatever his or her position in life—has to make the customary respectful bow to His Highness the Maharaja. I have been present on two different occasions when two members of the Executive Council of the Madras Government were present and made the usual bow to His Highness. Though I have witnessed the European Durbar many a time, the crowd of Europeans is becoming larger with each year. This Durbar is so well known among them and is so highly prized by them that Europeans of all nationalities are anxious to witness this Durbar.

The State Procession.

This is the grandest function in the celebration of the Dasara. It is on this day that the city of Mysore is overcrowded with a large floating population who arrive from the neighbouring places in several special trains and motor buses, in addition to those who come by walking. It has been calculated that for every Dasara about one lakh of visitors come to Mysore to witness the Dasara procession. When I went to the Brindavana Gardens on the 8th day of the celebration (1936) I learned from the gate keeper that about 40,000 was the number of visitors till the evening of that day and that the number of motor vehicles was 200. These figures were easily ascertainable from the collections, because for every pede-

strian the gate fee was one anna and for a motor vehicle the fee was 4 annas. Coming to the procession, let me first state that the procession route is about three miles from the Palace from which it starts. The whole route was a sea of human faces from about 3 p. m. With the booming of the cannon there is a sudden disturbance of the huge mass of head-dresses just as ripples are caused by throwing a pebble on a large surface of calm water. The women in their beautiful *saris* of multifarious colours are up on their feet. The children become impatient. The men are anxious to retain their positions of advantage and are scrambling for moving space. The kaliedoscopic scene changes. The booming of the cannon was the signal that His Highness the Maharaja has mounted his majestic tusker and that the procession has started. The magnificent pageant has begun to move. The most impressive sight is certainly the elephant gorgeously dressed and splendidly bedecked with all the decorations of Palace pageantry. Its howdah is a golden structure shining in the rays of the evening sun and has two seats—one for His Highness the Maharaja and the other for the Prince Sri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, who are both becomingly dressed and bejewelled and are the centre of attraction from the crowd. The full strength of the State paraphernalia consisting of the Military, the Palace



MYSORE—Another view of the Procession

retainers, the swars with their appurtenances, the curiously shaped conveyances drawn by horses, bullocks and elephants, the tall-legged baffoons on stilts, the camels, the gun carriages, State sword carried in the archaic palanquin, etc., etc., extends to about one third of the procession length. On arrival at the Banne Mantap, His Highness performs *puja* to the State sword and other weapons of warfare arranged at the temporary building and rests for a few minutes. He then mounts his horse and proceeds to the maidan where a grand Military Parade is held in the full blaze of electric lights. His Highness takes up his position when the various units of the Military pass and salute His Highness. A special shed is put up for the distinguished guests where they take their seats and witness this impressive Military Review. The guests are then treated to light refreshments. The return procession then begins with the same emblems of Royalty with this addition that the Dewan takes his seat behind His Highness the Maharaja. The electric torches on either side are an imposing sight. The Palace is reached at about ten amidst the vociferous cheers of the people: "May His Highness Live Long and Happy."

A Criticism Answered.

I have heard a passing criticism made by some persons that the large expenditure incurred in the

celebration of the Dasara and associating so much of pomp and splendour with it could be avoided. But these critics do not seem to think of all aspects of the problem. It is rightly held by a large section of the thinking population in India and other countries—both in the East and West—that such functions do a world of good in a vareity of ways. Otherwise the pomp and splendour so inseparable from regal ceremonies and functions in the Court of England and other European and American countries would not be justified. No Ruling potentate can do without such ceremonial occasions. They are the essence of Royalty in the country, whether civilised or un-civilised, for, the ordinary masses are thus offered an opportunity to visualise the Sovereign in his proper place in the world's polity and in the eyes of the people whom he governs. These ceremonial functions carried out with all pomp and power invest the Ruler with a sanctity all its own. I remember in this connection some thing of an admirable lecture delivered at Trivandrum by His Holiness the late Sringeri Swamigal who did us the honour of a visit to Travancore in 1910 and sanctified the State by his spirituality and the magic of his religious gift. One of the topics His Holiness took for an evening discourse was why pomp and secular show were necessary even for a Sanyasi (Ascetic). His Holiness clearly explained the reasons which

THE BHARATA KESARI

(ESTABLISHED 1916)

Published Daily from Trivandrum, South India.

*Widely circulated not only throughout Kerala
(i. e. Travancore, Cochin & Malabar).*

But also in other parts of
India, Burma, Ceylon, F. M. S., etc.

Two Daily Editions are Issued :

One in English and the other in Malayalam.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES :

Rs. 12 per Annum for the English Edition.
Rs. 6 per Annum for the Malayalam Edition.
Postage Extra.

For Advertisers the Cheapest and the Best Medium.

*Special Rates for the same Advertisements
inserted in both the Editions.*

Please write to :—

The Manager,

“THE BHARATA KESARI,”

Poonen Road, TRIVANDRUM.

'THE MALAYALI'

The Most Popular Daily in Malabar.

IT HAS A RECORD OF
45 Years' Brilliant National Service.

It presents the people's views,
And Publishes the latest news.

Advertise in the Malayali
AND
Be overwhelmed by a VOLLEY OF ORDERS.

For Particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
THE MALAYALI,
TRIVANDRUM.

animated the great Vidyardanya Swamy to don earthly power, pomp and parade, to exhibit the grand display of material existence and thus catch the imagination of the populace in the propaganda of his work. If it was the case with an avowedly spiritual leader, the more so with one exercising kingly power over his subjects. Dasara is an essentially religious ceremony. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the fact of the Ruler taking an active part in it consistently with his position and status in life, should be made known as widely and in as grand and spectacular a manner as possible, so that the people may realise its importance and understand its import and significance. Again, George Eliot, the famous philosopher novelist has strongly pleaded for pomp and power in Kingly functions, as without these symbols, "the vulgar would be conscious of nothing beyond their own petty wants...and never rise to the sense of community in religion and law. There has been no great people without processions, and the man who thinks himself too wise to be moved by them to anything, but contempt, is like the puddle that was proud of standing alone while the river rushed by."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Peep into the Administration.

Although the purpose of this small brochure was not to cover administrative achievements in Mysore, it is, I believe, permissible to say something in general terms about the administration of the State, which a visitor may like to know. The fact has to be stated that the high level of administration in Mysore, its statesmanlike outlook and its progressive spirit seem to have been known not only all over India but also far beyond. The fame and name thus attained have evidently infused confidence and induced other Princes and Potentates to undergo their administrative training in this State. The first minor Prince who arrived in Mysore for training was His Highness the Raja of Narasinghar, a Central Indian Potentate, entitled to 11 guns, who remained in Mysore for a year from June 1927 to July 1928. From that year there was one Prince or other under training in Mysore. Thus during the past ten years as many as 13 Princes and Potentates have been trained and three are at present undergoing training. This is certainly a test of Mysore's acknowledged efficiency as an administrative unit.

A hard test applied in the case of an individual to find out his material greatness in this world is his financial resources and the extent of credit he is able to command in the eye of his compeers. The

IN THE PRESS

Who's Who in Madras,

(ILLUSTRATED)

1938

(EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE)

A PICTORIAL WHO'S WHO OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,
PRINCES, ZEMINDARS AND NOBLEMEN IN
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

This is a publication which we are issuing every year containing photographic reproductions of distinguished personages, Princes, Zemindars and Noblemen in the Madras Presidency with brief biographical sketches arranged in alphabetical order, a publication which is the only one of its kind and should serve as a ready reference book indispensable to everyone.

The success of a publication of the kind must necessarily depend upon the comprehensive nature of the information contained therein and we earnestly request that prominent men and women in the Presidency will furnish us with their photographs and biographical sketches for insertion in the **Who's Who**. All sketches of distinguished personages are published free while a small fee is charged to meet the cost of reproducing photographs.

The 1938 Edition is now in the Press and will be issued in June and will consist of over two thousand biographical sketches arranged in alphabetical order and at least 300 half-tone reproductions. The size of the book will be Royal Octavo, and the photographs will be reproduced on high-class art paper. The price of a single copy of the book is **Rs. 5/-** Rupees Five only, Postage extra.

For fuller particulars apply to the Publishers:—

THE PEARL PRESS, COCHIN.

A decorative border with repeating floral and vine motifs surrounds the entire page.

THE COCHIN ARGUS

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Appears weekly and represents by far the oldest existing newspaper in British Malabar and one of the oldest journals in the whole of India. Has enjoyed constantly from its birth the distinguished patronage of the Royal Families of Travancore and Cochin. Officially recognised by the Madras Government. Acknowledged as a desirable medium of State and private advertisements. Enjoys a wide circulation all over the West Coast, mainly among the aristocracy of the country and in European and Indian commercial, industrial and planting circles. Has a fairly wide circulation besides, outside the Coast. Owes its firmly established place in Anglo-Indian journalism to its informed and independent handling of public questions.

Proprietor :—**C. H. Pereira,**

Cochin, India.

same is true as regards a State or a nation. Judged by this standard also, Mysore has an enviable position. Although it is not overflowing in riches, its financial position is thoroughly sound. The State commands credit in the money market of the world. A hasty review of the financial position for the past ten years reveals the fact that its finances have been well nursed on right lines and its stability guaranteed beyond cavil. Its revenue position has been growing stronger and stronger from 1926 to 1930 from Rs. 336·37 lakhs to Rs. 375·40 lakhs in 1930 when the economic depression raised its ugly head. From that year the downward course began. Still on account of the care and watchful attention exercised, the annual amount has been exhibiting an upward tendency till it reached Rs. 367·66 lakhs in 1934-35 from Rs. 332·25 lakhs in 1930-31. The actual receipts for the year 1936-37 were Rs. 400·25 lakhs, the peak amount never before reached in the history of the State. In spite of the serious dislocation in its finances, the Government never stinted money to keep the administrative machinery going with a swing. The total expenditure charged to revenue in 1925-26 was Rs. 346·03 lakhs. Almost the same was the case next year also. The succeeding three years show a balanced statement till the commencement of the economic depression when the expenditure, instead of showing a fall, was the highest during the decennium, namely, Rs. 394·29 lakhs.

The disbursements were steadied during the next three years and stood at Rs. 368.45 lakhs, in 1934-35. Palace Civil List dwindled from Rs. 26.10 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 24.74 lakhs in 1934-35. During the year 1936-37 the expenditure incurred was also the highest, namely, Rs. 398.58 lakhs, including Rs. 9 lakhs transferred to the Reserve fund. Each year marked substantial increase under all items such as Civil Administration, Protection, Public Works, Moral and Material development, Local Self Government, etc, etc. The needs of a progressive administration were fully met. The expenditure on capital works not charged to revenue to the end of 1937 amounted to Rs. 16.43 lakhs. The total amount sunk in reproductive works is Rs. 15.70 lakhs. On account of the stupendous schemes of capital expenditure upon which the State has launched, it had to raise loans to carry out these works. According to the last Administration Report (1936-37) liabilities on account of Public Debt and Unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 14.36. This is sufficiently indicative of the amount of credit the State has in the world's money market.

In matters of Educational progress the lines initiated and worked out have been original and have no parallel in other States or any British Indian Province. While doing its best to spread mass education and to build on it a superstructure in the

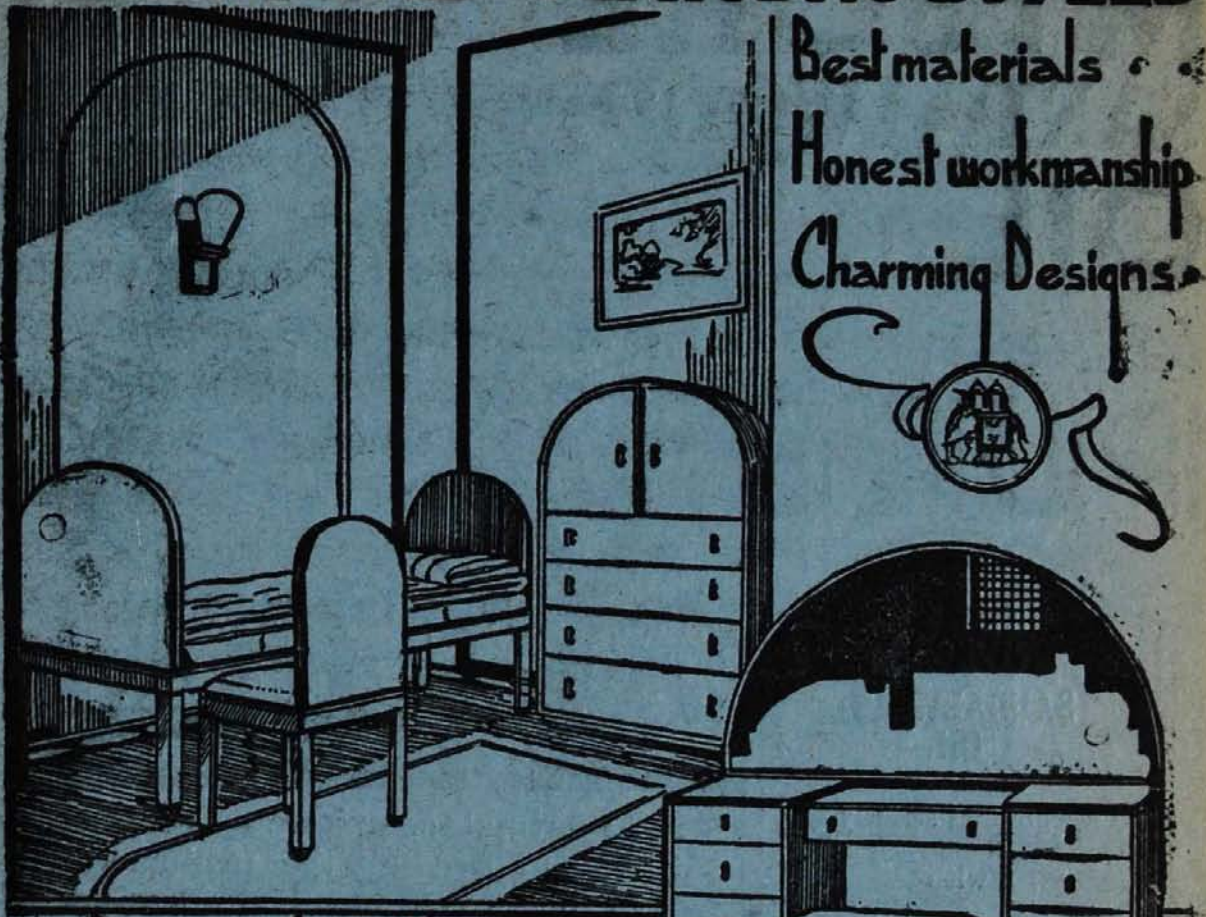
shape of its own University whose object is the promotion of culture, the State began its industrial side in education as early as four and a half decades ago—thanks for the great foresight and wise statesmanship of His Highness the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar—and in a few years the Golden Jubilee of this memorable move can be celebrated. These Technical Schools and Institutes served the purpose not only of diverting a large number of young men from a purely literary course but also of creating a new vision among the populace. They were later on followed by the opening of professional Colleges where young men take Degrees in Medicine, Engineering, etc. While the Mysore University has made provision for the pursuit of culture, and for Degrees in Literature, Science, Arts, etc., the new Technological Institute is the coping stone of the policy envisaged by His Highness the late Maharaja. The success that has marked the evolution of this beneficent policy is largely due to the spirit of orientation brought to bear on it by that master-builder, Rajakaryavina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, who has been the Commander of the Educational Forces in the State for the last eight years or so. His report on the reorganisation of the different grades of Education published recently marks yet another stage in reaching the goal fixed 45 years ago. The spirit has caught on and the master-builder

has been at work, rounding off the corners, polishing and giving a finishing touch when he was appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University.

The promotion of industries and encouragement of trade and commerce have also been proceeding on praiseworthy lines of development and advancement, due largely, no doubt, to the scheme of electrification to which the Government have given their attention of late. Though the earlier industrial concerns started with the best of intentions have not been as successful in immediate results as were expected from them by their sponsors, because their successful working depended upon a number of world-factors, the State can claim credit for the definite move it has made and the change of industrial outlook it has produced among the people. A new line of industrial policy has since been introduced. Under this system the co-operation of the people has been secured with results which have gained for it wide-spread recognition, public confidence and support.

The object of this policy of industrialisation was explained by the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, in one of his Assembly Addresses. "We have already gone," he said, "a long way along the road of economic nationalism and economic self-sufficiency. We can generate all the power we need without going outside the limits of the State to buy coal, and we are rapidly

FURNITURE IN ARTISTIC STYLES



Best materials
Honest workmanship
Charming Designs



BEST

Rosewood
Furniture

Chamarajendra
Technical Institute
MYSORE

Can also be had at :—

1. The Mysore Arts & Crafts Depot, 23, South Parade, Bangalore.
2. Mysore Government Industries, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Chemical Test & Analysis prove

MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL

to be

IPURIE



MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL

Complies strictly
with
pharmacopoean
standards of
purity—it is
second to none.

A natural complexion beautifier, widely used in the manufacture of toilet soaps and high class perfumes, **Mysore Sandalwood Oil** has to-day gained universal popularity, a world wide recognition of its inherent excellence. The world's leading perfumers agree that there is no other product, natural or synthetic, to compare with it—no other product as good or even half as good.

**When ordering insist upon original containers
with the Mysore Government Seal and Label.**

Can be had either direct or through our agents:—

For South India, Bombay Presidency & Burma

Messrs. M. A. T. ACHARYA & Co.,

Sri Krishna Buildings, Bangalore City

AND

THE MYSORE PRODUCTS, Princess Street, Bombay.

at a stage when we shall be able to supply our own transformers and insulators as well as our own poles, whether of wood or iron. We can make our own pipes and other iron materials, our own clothes, whether of cotton, wool, or silk. We can wash ourselves with Mysore soap, perfume ourselves with Mysore perfumes and ride on Mysore-bred horses." Here is envisaged the industrial policy in the words of its patriotic Dewan. Since the enunciation of this beneficent policy, Mysore has commenced to manufacture its own transformers and insulators, to produce its own sugar, make her own electric goods and manufacture her own medicines and drugs. In a few months she will be in a position to use her own paper and build with her own cement.

The establishment and working of the Sugar Factory at Mandya is the best illustration of this policy. This concern has not only proved a tremendous success from an industrial standpoint but has fared wonderfully well from an economic and agricultural point of view. The Krishnarajasagara Reservoir Scheme contemplates bringing eventually 1,20,000 acres under cultivation. Already an area of 66,000 acres has been brought under cultivation. The triennial system of rotation of crops introduced in this area will allow of over 20,000 acres being brought under sugarcane every year. From a modest beginning of 300 acres in 1931 under cane

the area under sugarcane has today grown to 12,500 acres. In 1934 a total extent of 3,262 acres was cultivated for supply to the factory. In 1935 the total area planted was 9,000 acres which in 1936 increased to 13,000 acres. In 1937 the area contemplated for supply to the factory and accordingly planted was 12,000 acres. The total quantity of cane supplied to the factory in 1934 was 51,909 tons ; in 1935, 1,52,270 tons of cane was supplied and in 1936, it rose to 2,23,925 tons and in 1937 the quantity supplied was 2,21,571 tons. The total value paid to the ryots as purchase money for the sugarcane in the milling season of 1934 was Rs. 6,32,908, while the amount paid during the milling season of 1935 was Rs. 8,27,240. The amount paid during the period ending September 1936 was Rs. 26,16,526 and for the period ending September 1937 Rs. 23,91,771. The quantity of sugar produced grew from 5,100 tons in 1934 to 15,000 tons during 1935 and to 23,336 tons during the period ended 30th September 1936 and during the period ended 30th September 1937 it was 21,799 tons. It is likely to produce 25,000 tons for the period ended 30th September 1938. The total consumption of sugar in the Mysore State is about 6,000 to 7,000 tons a year and the surplus after meeting the local demand is sold in the West Coast markets and in the Southern Maratha country,

in Bombay and other places. In addition to this, quite a large number of persons on an average about 500 to 600 men are employed in the Company's Farms every day. The working of the factory has created a new life in the management of corporate bodies because of the lead Government has given in taking up a predominant share in the concern. The success that has attended the management of this Company has led to other concerns being floated. A Paper factory and a Cement factory have also been started which are nearing completion. A spirit of mutual confidence and self-help has been created which has ensured non-official support. This new policy is bound to have far-reaching results in the development of the material resources of the State and adding to the economic prosperity of the people.

The bugbear of economic depression has been the obstacle to progress in many a State or Province. It is, however, satisfactory to know that this menace to the prosperity of the people has been fought with a certain measure of success in Mysore. Considerable relief had to be given to the ryots to enable them to meet the situation. The key-note has been sympathy and personal touch with the people. A careful examination of the statistics of area cultivable and area cropped, area and yield of certain crops and the condition of livestock for the past ten years reveals the real story of the agricultural population

during the decade. The area under crops, in other words, the cultivated area, has increased and the extent of current fallows has decreased. Wherever there has been a decrease under occupation, it has been traced to voluntary relinquishment or resumption to Government in land revenue sales during the period of economic depression which marked the year 1930-31. An economic factor that emerged from enquiry is that in years of agricultural prosperity that preceded the period of economic distress, the ryots acquired by darkhast large areas of land on the margin of profitable cultivation. Their idea was to use such lands as pasture or for actual cultivation according to circumstances. But later on, it was found to be safer in their own interests to abandon the raising of crops or even use them to grow grass for their cattle because of the sudden fall in prices. The lands thus became a burden on their diminished capacity to pay the land tax. The decrease in the area under occupation cannot, therefore, be taken as a sign of deterioration in the economic condition of the people. In spite of the economic depression the area under cultivation has, on the whole, steadily increased. The statistics of principal crops also tell the same tale. The staple crop of the country, ragi, has been found to be steady both in extent of cultivation and return. As for paddy, there is distinct increase which is also the case with commercial crops like

sugarcane, groundnut and cocoanut. The slight diminution in the area and outturn under cotton is counterbalanced by an increase under jola. The increase in livestock is yet another indication of the fact that the agricultural population has not been affected by the economic blaze. As "The Great Britain and the East" in reviewing the administration of Mysore for 1934—35 aptly observed, "that Mysore should have been able, despite the depression to continue to develop her industries and provide for the welfare of her people in the way she has done, as Lord Willingdon has said, must compel admiration of all observers."

APPENDIX A

Khedda Operations in Mysore

BY

C. MACHAYA B. A. (Oxon)

(Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore State.)

Khedda is a Hindustani term meaning a small pit and this was applied to a plot of ground surrounded by circular trench designed for the capture of elephants. It is also called "Bangadi" due perhaps to its resemblance to a bangle.

Tradition goes to show that Haider Ali nearly two centuries ago vainly made an attempt to capture elephants in herds under some thing like our Khedda system at Kakankote. His failure created in his mind an impression that no one would ever succeed in this work. However, as times changed and facilities improved, this belief disappeared and in 1874 the first successful Khedda Operation on a large scale took place in Chamarajanagar Forest.

Seventy years ago when the first Khedda Operation was attempted, the habitat of the elephant extended from Biligirirangan Hills in the south along the southern and western boundaries of the State as far north west as Nagar along a narrow belt varying from 30 miles to 100 miles in width. Later on as a result of opening

Habitat.

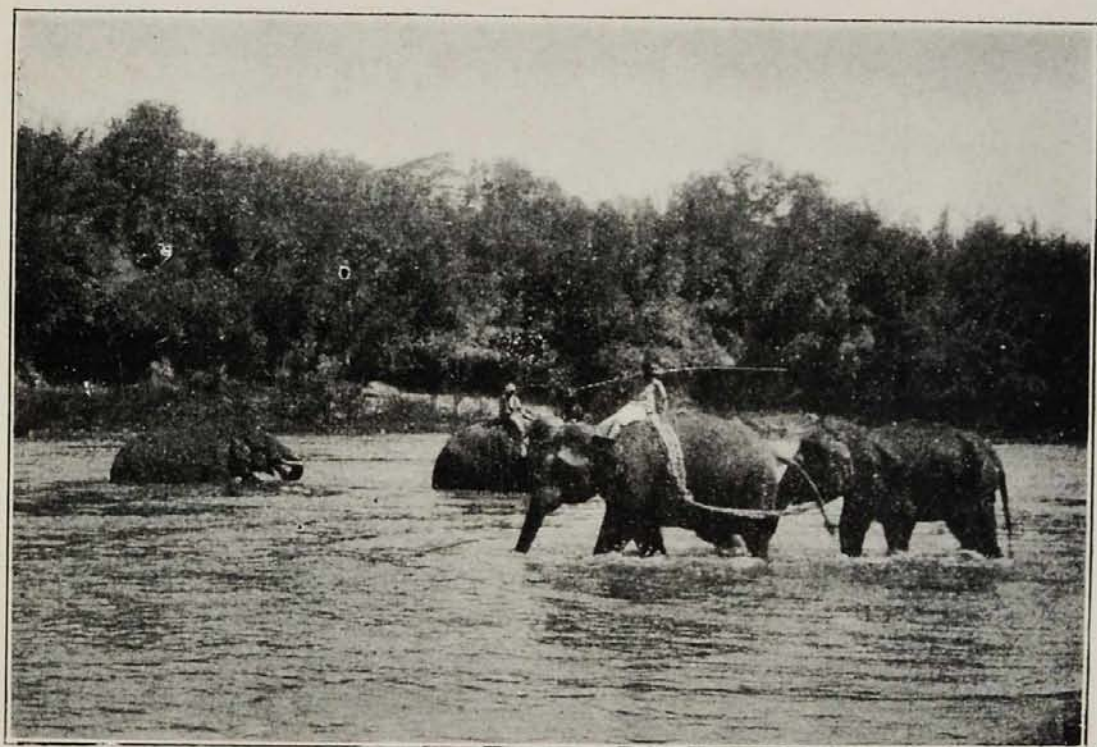
up of the country for Coffee cultivation and consequent disturbance of their haunts, the elephants have ceased to infest the Malnad Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and are practically confined to the dense forests of the Mysore District.

Originally, the object of the Khedda Operation in Mysore was primarily to afford relief to ryots from the depredations of wild elephants which had increased largely in parts of the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts. Permission given to the ryots to destroy or otherwise drive off wild elephants, when they damaged the crops, proved ineffectual. Pit fall system of capturing elephants was also resorted to near the proximity of villages, but still their depredations continued unabated. Then the Khedda Operations were organised to afford relief to the ryots.

The first organised operation under this method was conducted in 1867 by the late Col. J. L. Pearse which, however, proved a failure. The next attempt by Mr. Sanderson at Karadihalla, 6 miles from Chamarajanagar Town, in the year 1874, proved a success. During 1875-76 and 1876-77 two more attempts were made, the first at Naganapur Forest, Nanjungud Taluk and the second in Chamarajanagar Forest which proved unsuccessful. Several

Old System of capturing Elephants.

Modern Khedda operations.



Tame Elephants Crossing the river Kabbini

successful operations were conducted during the years 1886 to 1889, in the same Forest. Soon after the close of the last operation in Chamarajanagar it was introduced at Kakankote in Heggad-devankote Taluk where series of operations have been carried out with great success during the visits of distinguished guests of the State.

A detailed description of the modern method is given below:—

A piece of jungle four to six acres in extent with facilities for water, is selected on the route frequently taken by wild elephants during their movements. It is then surrounded by a circular trench all round (V-shaped in cross section 9' broad at the top, 8' deep and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' broad at the bottom). On the outer edge of this trench throughout is built a strong fence of jungle-wood bound together with cross bars. This stockade is intended to serve the purpose of a barrier for watchmen from which to drive back any elephant that may attempt to cross the trench by digging its way.

Khedda
enclosure.

Two gates with a depth of 12' are provided to the enclosure on the line of the elephant track for entrance and exit. The gate posts must be of strong wood with a dimension of $26' \times 2' \times 1'$. These must be buried 6' deep in the ground and fixed firmly so as not to bulge out when the elephants are forced into the enclosure. Drop doors, 8' high

made of steel or wooden rails are provided for these gates. They can be raised and kept suspended or dropped and closed by means of a lever when necessary.

The door of the gate through which it is intended to force the elephants into the enclosure is lifted to a height of 10' or more to prevent its touching the back and the head of the elephants. After all the elephants have effected their entry into the enclosure, the gate is dropped. Then the gate is secured and strengthened by horizontal bars of wood and sentries placed at each gate to prevent the captives breaking through. Watchmen are also posted at intervals of 15' all round the stockade with bonfires at night.

A number of lines converging to the Khedda are cleared and men kept ready to take their place on these lines generally at intervals of 33 yards. Firewood is kept ready to be lighted when needed at each post. These are called surround lines.

As soon as a herd is spotted, it is gently shepherded in the desired direction by a party of men who remain at a safe distance behind it. As soon as the herd crosses one of the lines, men are at once posted on the lines so as to complete the surround. This process is repeated until the last series of surround lines is crossed. Then efforts are made to force the

herd into the Khedda by shouts, beating of drums and blowing of horns and not infrequently by firing of guns charged with shots. Conscious of the danger ahead the animals stubbornly refuse to be driven in the required direction and try to break through the lines. Baffled in this attempt and finding no way of escape they make their way after sunset or at night into the enclosure, when the heavy entrance door is dropped and sentries with watch fires are posted all round.

The roping stockade or enclosure is 50' in diameter and is constructed of strong jungle-wood posts 15' high and 2 to 2½' apart. It is provided also with two gate ways one facing the Khedda enclosure and the other for the exit. They are operated in a manner similar to the Khedda gates described already. Thereafter a party of trained beaters enter the main Khedda and force the elephants by shouts and gunfires into the roping stockade. As a rule the whole herd crosses in a body without leaving any stragglers behind. Immediately they enter the roping stockade, the door is dropped. Preparations are then made to rope them. For this purpose 5 or 6 *Kumkies* (trained elephants) are let in with two mahouts mounted on each, one to guide the *Kumki* and the other to noose the captive. Smaller animals are usually secured by noosing and the bigger ones

Roping Operations.

by heel ropes binding the two hind legs, in the form of figure 8. This is done by arranging to press the captive with a *Kumki* on either side and another facing him while the men are engaged on the ground with the protection afforded by the presence of the *Kumkies*. After the hind legs are firmly secured, neck ropes are put on one end of which is wound round the girth of the *Kumki*. After all the captives are dealt with in this manner they are led outside and tethered under trees or impounded Krals.

APPENDIX B

Itineraries for the Tourist.

The following itineraries are suggested for the intending Tourist:—

FROM BOMBAY.

I

First Day :—Leave Bombay in the evening by the Deccan Queen.

Third Day :—Arrive Shimoga at 6:0 hours. Visit Jog (or Gersoppa) Falls and back and leave Shimoga at night.

Fourth Day :—Arrive Hassan in the morning. Visit Belur and Halebid and back to Hassan.

Fifth Day :—Sravanabelagola and back to Hassan and leave for Mysore at 15-30 hours, arrive Mysore at 19-15 hours.

Sixth & Seventh Day :—Halt at Mysore. Visit local places, Krishnaraja Sagara and Seringapatam, Somanathpur and Nanjangud and leave for Bangalore at 22:0 hours.

Eighth Day :—Bangalore. Visit Shivaganga, Visit Kolar Gold Fields and back. Leave at night for Madras.

Ninth Day :—Arrive Madras in the morning.

II

Same as No. I for first seven days.

Eighth Day :—By road to Ootacamund and leave Ootacamund at 15.10 hours.

Ninth Day :—Arrive Cochin at 8.31 hours.

III

First Day :—Leave Bombay 13-55 hours by Madras Express.

Second Day :—Arrive Bangalore 18-25 hours by Gundakal Passenger and leave for Mysore at 22.30 hours.

Third Day :—Arrive Mysore at 6 hours. Visit local places, Seringapatam & Krishnaraja Sagar.

Fourth Day :—Leave at 15-50 hours for Hassan and arrive there at 21-50 hours.

Fifth Day :—Hassan to Halebid and Belur and back.

Sixth Day :—Sravanabelagola and back and leave for Shimoga at night.

Seventh Day :—Arrive Shimoga at 6 hours. Visit Gersoppa Falls and back and leave at night for Bangalore.

Eight Day :—Arrive Bangalore in the morning and leave for Bombay immediately by Gundakal Passenger.

Ninth Day :—Arrive Bombay at 10-15 hours.

APPENDIX C.

Some Important Places of Interest in Mysore State.

Bababuddan Hills :—These are 18 miles distant from Chickmagalur and are six to seven thousand feet above sea-level. They form the chief coffee growing centre in the State. These Hills are called after a Mahomedan saint of the name of Bababuddan who took up his residence here. At the summit 6,207 feet above sea-level, there is a cave containing the Dattatreya Peeta or the Throne of Dattatreya, a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. The same Peeta is regarded as Bababuddan's tomb, by the Mahomedans to whom the place is equally sacred and considered as the "Mecca" of the South. Very near the Peeta is a beautiful lake and a first class circuit house. From the Peeta a bridle path leads to Kalhatigiri 6,155 feet above the sea-level, another sanatorium and beauty spot on the Hills.

From Chickmagalur, the tourist goes to Kem-mangudi about 40 miles away, 4,700 feet above sea-level, which is a summer resort of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The mines from which iron

ores are supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati (20 miles away) are located on the top of the Kemmangudi Hills. The ores are carried down the hill by means of an aerial ropeway, three miles long, worked by gravity.

A tourist who is religiously minded will return to Tarikere and from there proceed *via* Narasimharajapura to Sringeri (about 50 miles), a small town situated amidst picturesque surroundings on the banks of the Thunga river. This town is noted for its temple of Sri Sarada and is the head-quarters of His Holiness the Jagadguru of Sankara Mutt.

Belur :—This is about 25 miles from Hassan on the Hassan—Chickmagalur Road and is famous for its Kesava Temple which is one of the most exquisite specimens of Hoyasala architecture. This temple seems to have been erected about 1,200 A. D. by King Vishnuvardhana, the architect being Jakanachari. In the interior of the Kesava Temple the carvings in the ceiling and on the pillars are of artistic workmanship remarkable for its richness and ornamentation. Of the Temple at Belur, Ferguson, the great authority on Indian Architecture, wrote :—“The amount of labour which each face of the porch displays is such as I believe never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in any building in the world.”

Bhadravati :—This is the place where the Iron and Steel Works are located. The factory is situated on the banks of the river Bhadra. The plant occupies an area of about 50 acres and comprises a modern Charcoal Blast Furnace and a Wood Distillation and Bye-products Recovery Plant, with the auxiliary steam and power plants, foundry and machine shop. With the addition of a plant for the manufacture of steel products last year and two more factories for the manufacture of cement and paper respectively, under erection, Bhadravati bids fair to become the “Birmingham of the East.”

Devarayanadurga :—This is a few miles distant from Tumkur. There is a Hill at the top of which is a temple and a number of sacred pools. A Car festival is held here in the latter part of March.

Gersoppa Falls :—A well maintained road from Shimoga, 62 miles in length, *via* Sagar leads the visitor amidst picturesque scenery, flanked on either side with tall trees, to the Gersoppa or Jog Falls. The falls are formed by the river Sharavati falling into a mighty chasm about half a mile wide and 960 feet deep. The river is named “Sharavati” or “The Arrow Born” because it flows from the AMBU THIRTHA formed (according to Hindu Mythology) by a stroke of Sri Rama’s Arrow. The

great waters tumble over the edge of the precipice with a musical roar whose "scale is infinite and God the Organist."

The Falls, four in number, glorious by themselves, are enframed, in a wonderfully picturesque setting wild, verdant and mountainous, an impression which, lingers for ever in one's memory. As far back as 1843, Dr. Gell, the venerable Bishop of Madras, recorded in the Visitors' Book the following which sums up what every one feels when visiting the Falls :—

I am thankful to Providence for having been permitted to visit the most glorious work of Nature's God that I have ever seen or hope to see."

Two bungalows are available for the use of the travellers at the Falls ; one is maintained by the Government of Mysore where good catering arrangements both in European and Indian styles are maintained. The other is by the Bombay Government. The former is on the southern edge of the chasm and gives a better view of the Falls while the latter is on the northern side. During the season (November-January) when the falls are at their best and the visitors are many, it is advisable to write to the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, beforehand and reserve accommodation at the Mysore Government Travellers' Bungalow.

Halebid :—Ten miles off from Belur, Halebid is noted for its celebrated temples. In the 11th century it was a wealthy capital of the Hoysala Kings. The Sculptor of the carvings on the temples seems to have been "Devoja." The late Mr. Lewis Rice, Director of Archaeological Researches, Mysore Government, has said, while comparing the Parthenon at Athens, and the Halebid Temples: "Every part and every effect is calculated with mathematical exactness and executed with a precision that never was equalled. All the curves are hyperbola, parabolas or other developments of the highest mathematical forms.....The Halebid Temple is the opposite of all this. It is regular but with a studied variety of outline in plan, and even greater variety in detail. All the pillars of the Parthenon are identical, while no two facets of the Indian Temple are the same, every convolution of every scroll is differentand every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith and warm in human feeling is found portrayed on these walls....."

While visiting these ancient temples it is very desirable to carry electric torches to see thoroughly some of the remarkable interior decorations and idols properly.

Melkote :—A sacred Vaishnavite centre, it is in the Seringapatam Taluk, the nearest Railway station

being French-Rocks on the Bangalore-Mysore Line. There are bus services also. The most important festival "Vaira mudī" takes place in March or April of every year.

Nanjangud :—A place of Saivite worship held in great sanctity. It is 13 miles by rail from Mysore. Buses also run frequently from Mysore. A car festival is held here towards the end of March and is largely attended. The temple is one of the most important Muzrai institutions in the Mysore State and receives an annual grant of Rs. 20,000.

Nandi Hills :—The Nandi Hill Station is 35 miles from Bangalore. It is about 4,851 feet above the sea level and has a salubrious climate all the year round. The temperature on the hottest summer day is only 77° and at night the Hill top is 10° cooler than that of the surrounding plains. Consequently, the climate is admitted to be superior to that of the Sherveroy Hills and very nearly equal to that of Coonoor in the Nilgiris. The season is from March to the middle of July. A newly laid-out motor road up the hill has rendered it easily accessible to motorists. Motor sheds are available at the foot of the Hill for parking the cars on payment of the prescribed rent. All the five Bungalows on the top of the Hill, Oaklands (Cunningham Bungalow), Cubbon House, Glentilt, Brown's Lodge and Sankey's Rooms are equipped with electric lights and water taps. The

seasonal rates for the occupation of these Bungalows have now been considerably reduced. Concession rates will be allowed in Brown's Lodge and Sankey's Rooms to *bonafide* parties of students in charge of responsible teachers. Available vessels, etc., will be supplied, free of cost, on previous notice, to visitors desirous of making their own arrangements for cooking. There are both European and Indian Hotels open during the season. Rickshaws and chairs for ascending the Hill are available on payment of the prescribed hire, by previous arrangements with the Hill staff. A well-equipped Dispensary, an Ayurvedic Vaidyasala, a Free Reading Room and Library and a Police Out-post are located on the top of the Hill. A well laid-out Tennis Court and a Badminton Court are maintained for the use of visitors. A temporary Post Office will be opened during the season for the convenience of the visitors. Nandi-drug is connected with the Nandi Railway Station by Telephone which the public can use on payment of charges which can be ascertained either at the Railway Station or at the Hill. Telegrams received at the Nandi Railway Station for visitors on the Hill will be transmitted to the addresses by Telephone, free of charge. Application for accommodation on the Hill Station should be sent to the Superintendent of Hill Stations in Mysore, Lal-Bagh, Bangalore. Further particulars regarding the Hill Station may be obtained from the Superintendent of

Hill Stations or the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, Public Offices, Bangalore.

Paschimavahini :—This is about half a mile from Seringapatam on the Bangalore Mysore Line. The Cauvery here flows in a westerly direction from which fact the name of the place is derived.

Seringapatam :—Seringapatam, 7 miles from Mysore, is a historical place of considerable importance. The ruins of ancient fortifications, the dungeons, the Monument, the Dariya Dowlat, the Summer Palace of the Sultan with the old-world frescoes and the Gumbuz or Mausoleum where the last remains of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are laid to rest—all these are full of interest to the tourist.

Sivagarga :—The nearest Railway station to this place is Nidavanda on the Bangalore-Poona line. The Hill here is of conspicuous conical form and contains temples carved out in caves and also an unfathomable pool named "Pathala Ganga." There are two pillars at the summit of the hill, from which a miraculous stream of water is said to ooze on the day of Makara Sankranthi (January). A fair is held on that day at which thousands of people assemble.

Sravanbelgola :—The tourist who wants to visit this place proceeds from Mysore to Krishnarajpet and thence to Channarayapatna (about 50 miles from Hassan) from which a branch road of 8

miles leads to Sravanbelgola which is the seat of the Jain community and the residence of their principal Guru. At the top of the Inderabetta, 3,250 feet above sea-level, is the colossal statue of Gomateswara (58 feet in height) surrounded by numerous buildings sacred to the Jains. The great figure has been carved in a fine grained light grey granite, and made to stand nude, facing the north and is visible for many miles. The image symbolises the complete spiritual abstraction of a *yati*, absorbed and motionless during his long period of penance and looks as if it were carved yesterday, though the statue was erected by Chamunda Raya, probably in 933 A. D., the Sculptor being Aritto Nemi.

Sringeri :—This is in the Kadur District. It is famous as the seat of one of the four Mutts or monasteries founded by Sri Sankaracharya. It is situated on the banks of the Tunga, in the midst of picturesque woodland scenery. A place near it called Kigga is said to be the spot where the sage Vibhandaka, father of Rishyasringa of the *Ramayana*, had his hermitage. Sringeri has many ancient shrines and is a celebrated seat of Vedantic learning. The temple of Vidyashankara is a unique specimen of architectural skill and is rich in fine sculpture. The shrine of Sri Sarada attracts devotees from all parts of India.

MAP OF MYSORE.

Scale 1" = 32 miles.

Existing Power Lines
Proposed Power Lines
Roads - - - - -

